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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

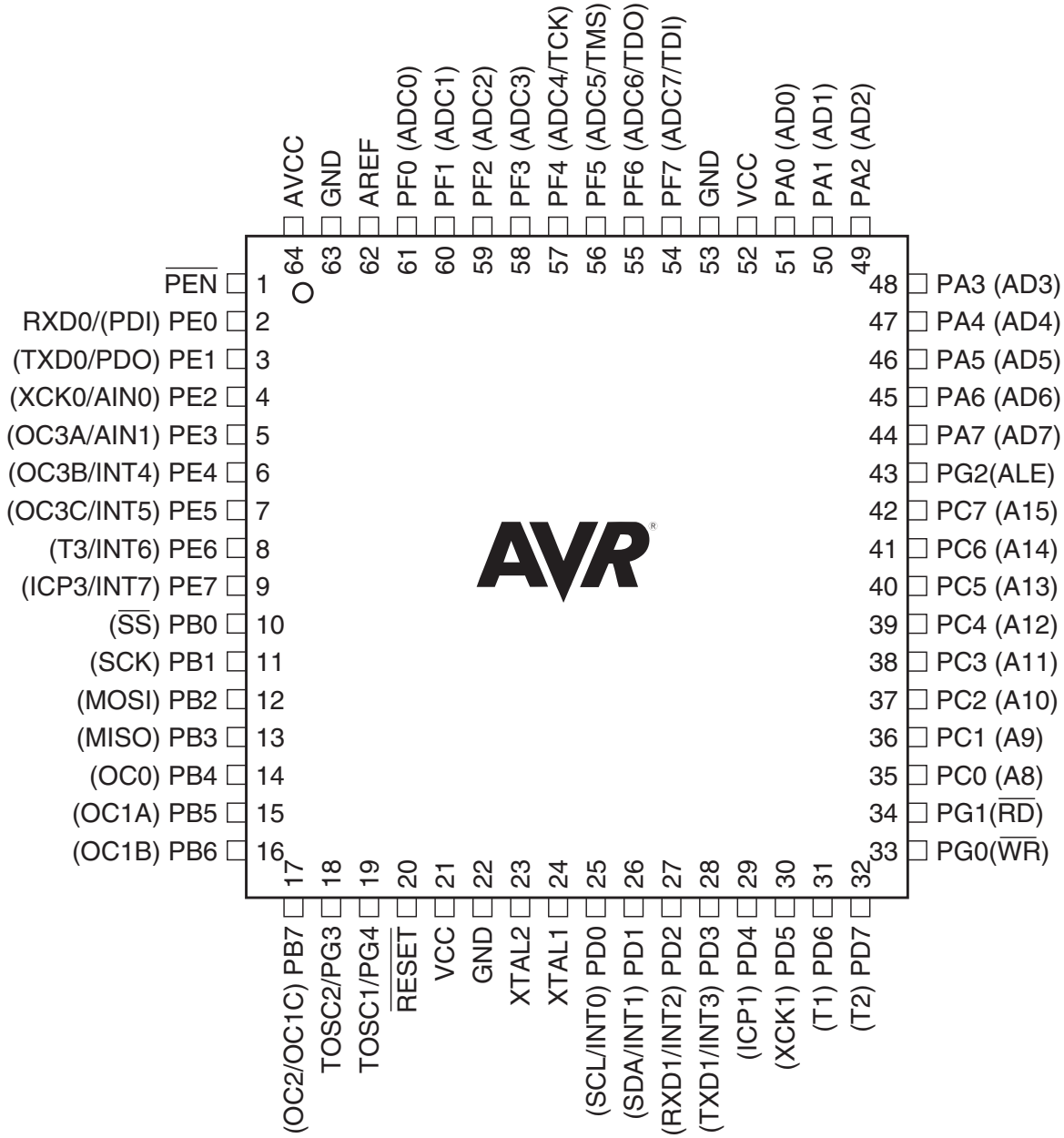
"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	AVR
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	128KB (64K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	4K x 8
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atmega128l-8anr

Pin Configurations

Figure 1. Pinout ATmega128



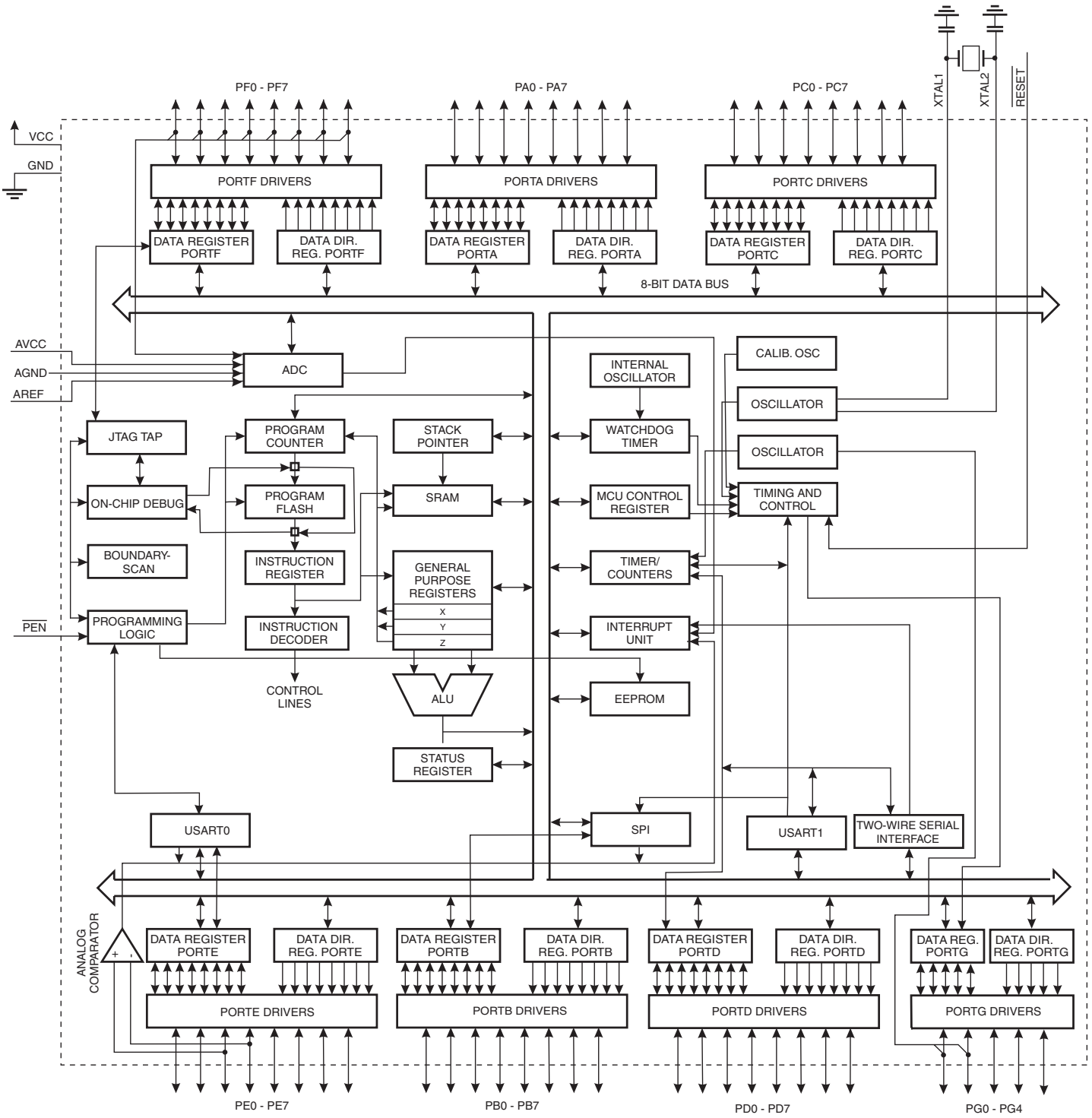
Note: The Pinout figure applies to both TQFP and MLF packages. The bottom pad under the QFN/MLF package should be soldered to ground.

Overview

The Atmel® AVR® ATmega128 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 ATmega128 achieves throughputs approaching 1MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

Block Diagram

Figure 2. Block Diagram



The Atmel® 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 ATmega128 provides the following features: 128Kbytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 4Kbytes EEPROM, 4Kbytes SRAM, 53 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, Real Time Counter (RTC), four flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes and PWM, 2 USARTs, a byte oriented Two-wire Serial Interface, an 8-channel, 10-bit ADC with optional differential input stage with programmable gain, programmable Watchdog Timer with Internal Oscillator, an SPI serial port, IEEE std. 1149.1 compliant JTAG test interface, also used for accessing the On-chip Debug system and programming and six software selectable power saving modes. The Idle mode stops the CPU while allowing the SRAM, Timer/Counters, 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. In Extended Standby mode, both the main Oscillator and the Asynchronous Timer continue to run.

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 nonvolatile memory technology. The On-chip ISP Flash allows the program memory to be reprogrammed in-system through an SPI serial interface, by a conventional nonvolatile 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 ATmega128 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega128 device 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.

ATmega103 and ATmega128 Compatibility

The ATmega128 is a highly complex microcontroller where the number of I/O locations supersedes the 64 I/O locations reserved in the AVR instruction set. To ensure backward compatibility with the ATmega103, all I/O locations present in ATmega103 have the same location in ATmega128. Most additional I/O locations are added in an Extended I/O space starting from $60 to $FF, (i.e., in the ATmega103 internal RAM space). These locations can be reached by using LD/LDS/LDD and ST/STS/STD instructions only, not by using IN and OUT instructions. The relocation of the internal RAM space may still be a problem for ATmega103 users. Also, the increased number of interrupt vectors might be a problem if the code uses absolute addresses. To solve these problems, an ATmega103 compatibility mode can be selected by programming the fuse M103C. In this mode, none of the functions in the Extended I/O space are in use, so the internal RAM is located as in ATmega103. Also, the Extended Interrupt vectors are removed.

The ATmega128 is 100% pin compatible with ATmega103, and can replace the ATmega103 on current Printed Circuit Boards. The application note “Replacing ATmega103 by ATmega128” describes what the user should be aware of replacing the ATmega103 by an ATmega128.

ATmega103 Compatibility Mode

By programming the M103C fuse, the Atmel®ATmega128 will be compatible with the ATmega103 regards to RAM, I/O pins and interrupt vectors as described above. However, some new features in ATmega128 are not available in this compatibility mode, these features are listed below:

- One USART instead of two, Asynchronous mode only. Only the eight least significant bits of the Baud Rate Register is available.
- One 16 bits Timer/Counter with two compare registers instead of two 16-bit Timer/Counters with three compare registers.
- Two-wire serial interface is not supported.
- Port C is output only.
- Port G serves alternate functions only (not a general I/O port).
- Port F serves as digital input only in addition to analog input to the ADC.
- Boot Loader capabilities is not supported.
- It is not possible to adjust the frequency of the internal calibrated RC Oscillator.
- The External Memory Interface can not release any Address pins for general I/O, neither configure different wait-states to different External Memory Address sections.

In addition, there are some other minor differences to make it more compatible to ATmega103:

- Only EXTRF and PORF exists in MCUCSR.
- Timed sequence not required for Watchdog Time-out change.
- External Interrupt pins 3 - 0 serve as level interrupt only.
- USART has no FIFO buffer, so data overrun comes earlier.

Unused I/O bits in ATmega103 should be written to 0 to ensure same operation in ATmega128.

Pin Descriptions

VCC

Digital supply voltage.

GND

Ground.

Port A (PA7..PA0)

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

Port A also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega128 as listed on page 72.

Port B (PB7..PB0)

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.

Port B also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega128 as listed on page 73.

Port C (PC7..PC0)

Port C is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port C 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.

Port C also serves the functions of special features of the Atmel® AVR®ATmega128 as listed on page 76. In ATmega103 compatibility mode, Port C is output only, and the port C pins are not tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active.

Note: The ATmega128 is by default shipped in ATmega103 compatibility mode. Thus, if the parts are not programmed before they are put on the PCB, PORTC will be output during first power up, and until the ATmega103 compatibility mode is disabled.

Port D (PD7..PD0)

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.

Port D also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega128 as listed on page 77.

Port E (PE7..PE0)

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

Port E also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega128 as listed on page 80.

Port F (PF7..PF0)

Port F serves as the analog inputs to the A/D Converter.

Port F also serves as an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port, if the A/D Converter is not used. Port pins can provide internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port F output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port F pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port F pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running. If the JTAG interface is enabled, the pull-up resistors on pins PF7(TDI), PF5(TMS), and PF4(TCK) will be activated even if a Reset occurs.

The TDO pin is tri-stated unless TAP states that shift out data are entered.

Port F also serves the functions of the JTAG interface.

In ATmega103 compatibility mode, Port F is an input Port only.

Port G (PG4..PG0)

Port G is a 5-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port G output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port G pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port G pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Port G also serves the functions of various special features.

The port G pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

In ATmega103 compatibility mode, these pins only serves as strobes signals to the external memory as well as input to the 32kHz Oscillator, and the pins are initialized to PG0 = 1, PG1 = 1, and PG2 = 0 asynchronously when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running. PG3 and PG4 are oscillator pins.

$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ 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. The minimum pulse length is given in Table 19 on page 50. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.

XTAL1 Input to the inverting Oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.

XTAL2 Output from the inverting Oscillator amplifier.

AVCC AVCC is the supply voltage pin for Port F and the A/D Converter. 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.

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

PEN PEN is a programming enable pin for the SPI Serial Programming mode, and is internally pulled high . By holding this pin low during a Power-on Reset, the device will enter the SPI Serial Programming mode. $\overline{\text{PEN}}$ has no function during normal operation.

Resources

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

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

About Code Examples

This datasheet 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”.

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 QTouch and 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 the Atmel website.

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 ← $FF – Rd	Z,C,N,V	1
NEG	Rd	Two's Complement	Rd ← $00 – Rd	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBR	Rd,K	Set Bit(s) in Register	Rd ← Rd v K	Z,N,V	1
CBR	Rd,K	Clear Bit(s) in Register	Rd ← Rd • ($FF - 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 ← $FF	None	1
MUL	Rd, Rr	Multiply Unsigned	R1:R0 ← Rd x Rr	Z,C	2
MULS	Rd, Rr	Multiply Signed	R1:R0 ← Rd x Rr	Z,C	2
MULSU	Rd, Rr	Multiply Signed with Unsigned	R1:R0 ← Rd x Rr	Z,C	2
FMUL	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Unsigned	R1:R0 ← (Rd x Rr) << 1	Z,C	2
FMULS	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Signed	R1:R0 ← (Rd x Rr) << 1	Z,C	2
FMULSU	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Signed with Unsigned	R1:R0 ← (Rd x Rr) << 1	Z,C	2
BRANCH INSTRUCTIONS					
RJMP	k	Relative Jump	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	2
IJMP		Indirect Jump to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	2
JMP	k	Direct Jump	PC ← k	None	3
RCALL	k	Relative Subroutine Call	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	3
ICALL		Indirect Call to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	3
CALL	k	Direct Subroutine Call	PC ← k	None	4
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

Instruction Set Summary (Continued)

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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
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
ELPM		Extended Load Program Memory	R0 ← (RAMPZ:Z)	None	3
ELPM	Rd, Z	Extended Load Program Memory	Rd ← (RAMPZ:Z)	None	3
ELPM	Rd, Z+	Extended Load Program Memory and Post-Inc	Rd ← (RAMPZ:Z), RAMPZ:Z ← RAMPZ: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
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
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

Instruction Set Summary (Continued)

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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
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

Ordering Information

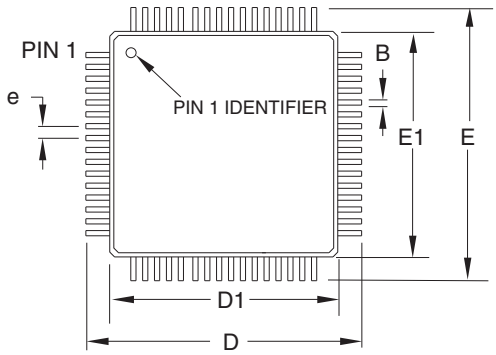
Speed (MHz)	Power Supply	Ordering Code[1]	Package[2]	Operation Range
8	2.7 – 5.5V	ATmega128L-8AU ATmega128L-8AUR[3] ATmega128L-8MU ATmega128L-8MUR[3]	64A 64A 64M1 64M1	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
16	4.5 – 5.5V	ATmega128-16AU ATmega128-16AUR[3] ATmega128-16MU ATmega128-16MUR[3]	64A 64A 64M1 64M1	
8	3.0 – 5.5V	ATmega128L–8AN ATmega128L–8ANR[3] ATmega128L–8MN ATmega128L–8MNR[3]	64A 64A 64M1 64M1	Extended (-40°C to 105°C)
16	4.5 – 5.5V	ATmega128–16AN ATmega128–16ANR[3] ATmega128–16MN ATmega128–16MNR[3]	64A 64A 64M1 64M1	

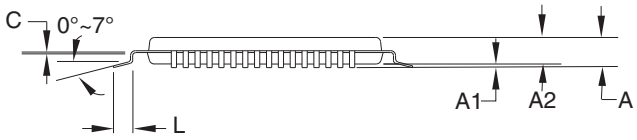
Notes:
1. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.
2. The device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
3. Tape and Reel

Package Type	
64A	64-lead, 14 x 14 x 1.0mm, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
64M1	64-pad, 9 x 9 x 1.0mm, Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)

Packaging Information

64A





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	15.75	16.00	16.25	
D1	13.90	14.00	14.10	Note 2
E	15.75	16.00	16.25	
E1	13.90	14.00	14.10	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 AEB.
2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is 0.25 mm per side. Dimensions D1 and E1 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10 mm maximum.

2010-10-20

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**64A,** 64-lead, 14 x 14 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness, 0.8 mm Lead Pitch, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)	64A	C

Errata

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega128 device.

ATmega128 Rev. F to M

- **First Analog Comparator conversion may be delayed**
- **Interrupts may be lost when writing the timer registers in the asynchronous timer**
- **Stabilizing time needed when changing XDIV Register**
- **Stabilizing time needed when changing OSCCAL Register**
- **IDCODE masks data from TDI input**
- **Reading EEPROM by using ST or STS to set EERE bit triggers unexpected interrupt request**

1. **First Analog Comparator conversion may be delayed**

   If the device is powered by a slow rising V_{CC}, the first Analog Comparator conversion will take longer than expected on some devices.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   When the device has been powered or reset, disable then enable theAnalog Comparator before the first conversion.

2. **Interrupts may be lost when writing the timer registers in the asynchronous timer**

   The interrupt will be lost if a timer register that is synchronous timer clock is written when the asynchronous Timer/Counter register (TCNTx) is 0x00.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Always check that the asynchronous Timer/Counter register neither have the value 0xFF nor 0x00 before writing to the asynchronous Timer Control Register (TCCRx), asynchronous Timer Counter Register (TCNTx), or asynchronous Output Compare Register (OCRx).

3. **Stabilizing time needed when changing XDIV Register**

   After increasing the source clock frequency more than 2% with settings in the XDIV register, the device may execute some of the subsequent instructions incorrectly.

   Problem Fix / Workaround

   The NOP instruction will always be executed correctly also right after a frequency change. Thus, the next 8 instructions after the change should be NOP instructions. To ensure this, follow this procedure:

   1.Clear the I bit in the SREG Register.

   2.Set the new pre-scaling factor in XDIV register.

   3.Execute 8 NOP instructions

   4.Set the I bit in SREG

   This will ensure that all subsequent instructions will execute correctly.

   Assembly Code Example:

```
CLI                ; clear global interrupt enable
OUT  XDIV, temp    ; set new prescale value
NOP                ; no operation
NOP                ; no operation
NOP                ; no operation
NOP                ; no operation
NOP                ; no operation
NOP                ; no operation
NOP                ; no operation
NOP                ; no operation
```

Datasheet Revision History

Please note that the referring page numbers in this section are referred to this document. The referring revision in this section are referring to the document revision.

Rev. 2467X-06/11

1. Corrected typos in "Ordering Information" on page 12.

Rev. 2467W-05/11

1. Added Atmel QTouch Library Support and QTouch Sensing Capability Features.
2. Updated "DC Characteristics" on page 318. R_{RST} maximum value changed from 60kΩ to 85kΩ.
3. Updated "Ordering Information" on page 12 to include Tape & Reel devices.

Rev. 2467V-02/11

1. Updated the literature number (2467) that accidently changed in rev U.
2. Editing update according to the Atmel new style guide. No more space betweeen the numbers and their units.
3. Reorganized the swapped chapters in rev U: 8-bit Timer/Counter 0, 16-bit TC1 and TC3, and 8-bit TC2 with PWM.

Rev. 2467U-08/10

1. Updated "Ordering Information" on page 12. Added Ordering information for Appendix A ATmega128/L 105°C.

Rev. 2467T-07/10

1. Updated the "USARTn Control and Status Register B – UCSRnB" on page 189.
2. Added a link from "Minimizing Power Consumption" on page 47 to "System Clock and Clock Options" on page 35.
3. Updated use of Technical Terminology in datasheet
4. Corrected formula in Table 133, "Two-wire Serial Bus Requirements," on page 322
5. Note 6 and Note 7 below Table 133, "Two-wire Serial Bus Requirements," on page 322 have been removed

Rev. 2467S-07/09

1. Updated the "Errata" on page 15.
2. Updated the TOC with the newest template (version 5.10).
3. Added note "Not recommended from new designs" from the front page.
4. Added typical I_{CC} values for Active and Idle mode in "DC Characteristics" on page 318.

Rev. 2467R-06/08

1. Removed "Not recommended from new designs" from the front page.

Rev. 2467N-03/06

1. Updated note for Figure 1 on page 2.
2. Updated "Alternate Functions of Port D" on page 77.
3. Updated "Alternate Functions of Port G" on page 84.
4. Updated "Phase Correct PWM Mode" on page 100.
5. Updated Table 59 on page 133, Table 60 on page 133.
6. Updated "Bit 2 – TOV3: Timer/Counter3, Overflow Flag" on page 141.
7. Updated "Serial Peripheral Interface – SPI" on page 162.
8. Updated Features in "Analog to Digital Converter" on page 230
9. Added note in "Input Channel and Gain Selections" on page 243.
10. Updated "Errata" on page 15.

Rev. 2467M-11/04

1. Removed "analog ground", replaced by "ground".
2. Updated Table 11 on page 40, Table 114 on page 285, Table 128 on page 303, and Table 132 on page 321. Updated Figure 114 on page 238.
3. Added note to "Port C (PC7..PC0)" on page 6.
4. Updated "Ordering Information" on page 12.

Rev. 2467L-05/04

1. Removed "Preliminary" and "TBD" from the datasheet, replaced occurrences of ICx with ICPx.
2. Updated Table 8 on page 38, Table 19 on page 50, Table 22 on page 56, Table 96 on page 242, Table 126 on page 299, Table 128 on page 303, Table 132 on page 321, and Table 134 on page 323.
3. Updated "External Memory Interface" on page 25.
4. Updated "Device Identification Register" on page 253.
5. Updated "Electrical Characteristics" on page 318.
6. Updated "ADC Characteristics" on page 325.
7. Updated "Typical Characteristics" on page 333.
8. Updated "Ordering Information" on page 12.

Rev. 2467K-03/04

1. Updated "Errata" on page 15.

Rev. 2467J-12/03

1. Updated "Calibrated Internal RC Oscillator" on page 41.

Rev. 2467I-09/03

1. Updated note in "XTAL Divide Control Register – XDIV" on page 36.
2. Updated "JTAG Interface and On-chip Debug System" on page 48.
3. Updated values for V_{BOT} (BODLEVEL = 1) in Table 19 on page 50.
4. Updated "Test Access Port – TAP" on page 246 regarding JTAGEN.
5. Updated description for the JTD bit on page 255.
6. Added a note regarding JTAGEN fuse to Table 118 on page 288.
7. Updated R_{PU} values in "DC Characteristics" on page 318.
8. Added a proposal for solving problems regarding the JTAG instruction IDCODE in "Errata" on page 15.

Rev. 2467H-02/03

1. Corrected the names of the two Prescaler bits in the SFIOR Register.
2. Added Chip Erase as a first step under "Programming the Flash" on page 315 and "Programming the EEPROM" on page 316.
3. Removed reference to the "Multipurpose Oscillator" application note and the "32kHz Crystal Oscillator" application note, which do not exist.
4. Corrected OCn waveforms in Figure 52 on page 125.
5. Various minor Timer1 corrections.
6. Added information about PWM symmetry for Timer0 and Timer2.
7. Various minor TWI corrections.
8. Added reference to Table 124 on page 291 from both SPI Serial Programming and Self Programming to inform about the Flash Page size.
9. Added note under "Filling the Temporary Buffer (Page Loading)" on page 280 about writing to the EEPROM during an SPM Page load.
10. Removed ADHSM completely.
11. Added section "EEPROM Write During Power-down Sleep Mode" on page 24.
12. Updated drawings in "Packaging Information" on page 13.

Rev. 2467G-09/02

1. Changed the Endurance on the Flash to 10,000 Write/Erase Cycles.

Rev. 2467F-09/02

1. Added 64-pad QFN/MLF Package and updated "Ordering Information" on page 12.

2. **Added the section “Using all Locations of External Memory Smaller than 64 Kbyte” on page 32.**

3. **Added the section “Default Clock Source” on page 37.**

4. **Renamed SPMCR to SPMCSR in entire document.**

5. **When using external clock there are some limitations regards to change of frequency. This is descried in “External Clock” on page 42 and Table 131, “External Clock Drive,” on page 320.**

6. **Added a sub section regarding OCD-system and power consumption in the section “Minimizing Power Consumption” on page 47.**

7. **Corrected typo (WGM-bit setting) for:**
   “Fast PWM Mode” on page 98 (Timer/Counter0).
   “Phase Correct PWM Mode” on page 100 (Timer/Counter0).
   “Fast PWM Mode” on page 151 (Timer/Counter2).
   “Phase Correct PWM Mode” on page 152 (Timer/Counter2).

8. **Corrected Table 81 on page 191 (USART).**

9. **Corrected Table 102 on page 259 (Boundary-Scan)**

10. **Updated Vil parameter in “DC Characteristics” on page 318.**

Rev. 2467E-04/02

1. **Updated the Characterization Data in Section “Typical Characteristics” on page 333.**

2. **Updated the following tables:**
   Table 19 on page 50, Table 20 on page 54, Table 68 on page 157, Table 102 on page 259, and Table 136 on page 328.

3. **Updated Description of OSCCAL Calibration Byte.**
   In the data sheet, it was not explained how to take advantage of the calibration bytes for 2MHz, 4MHz, and 8MHz Oscillator selections. This is now added in the following sections:
   Improved description of “Oscillator Calibration Register – OSCCAL” on page 41 and “Calibration Byte” on page 289.

Rev. 2467D-03/02

1. **Added more information about “ATmega103 Compatibility Mode” on page 5.**

2. **Updated Table 2, “EEPROM Programming Time,” on page 22.**

3. **Updated typical Start-up Time in Table 7 on page 37, Table 9 and Table 10 on page 39, Table 12 on page 40, Table 14 on page 41, and Table 16 on page 42.**

4. **Updated Table 22 on page 56 with typical WDT Time-out.**

5. **Corrected description of ADSC bit in “ADC Control and Status Register A – ADCSRA” on page 244.**

6. **Improved description on how to do a polarity check of the ADC differential results in "ADC Conversion Result" on page 241.**

7. **Corrected JTAG version numbers in "JTAG Version Numbers" on page 256.**

8. **Improved description of addressing during SPM (usage of RAMPZ) on "Addressing the Flash During Self-Programming" on page 278, "Performing Page Erase by SPM" on page 280, and "Performing a Page Write" on page 280.**

9. **Added not regarding OCDEN Fuse below Table 118 on page 288.**

10. **Updated Programming Figures:**

    Figure 135 on page 290 and Figure 144 on page 301 are updated to also reflect that AVCC must be connected during Programming mode. Figure 139 on page 297 added to illustrate how to program the fuses.

11. **Added a note regarding usage of the PROG_PAGELOAD and PROG_PAGEREAD instructions on page 307.**

12. **Added Calibrated RC Oscillator characterization curves in section "Typical Characteristics" on page 333.**

13. **Updated "Two-wire Serial Interface" section.**

    More details regarding use of the TWI Power-down operation and using the TWI as master with low TWBRR values are added into the data sheet. Added the note at the end of the "Bit Rate Generator Unit" on page 203. Added the description at the end of "Address Match Unit" on page 204.

14. **Added a note regarding usage of Timer/Counter0 combined with the clock. See "XTAL Divide Control Register – XDIV" on page 36.**

Rev. 2467C-02/02

1. **Corrected Description of Alternate Functions of Port G**

   Corrected description of TOSC1 and TOSC2 in "Alternate Functions of Port G" on page 84.

2. **Added JTAG Version Numbers for rev. F and rev. G**

   Updated Table 100 on page 256.

3 **Added Some Preliminary Test Limits and Characterization Data**

   Removed some of the TBD's in the following tables and pages:

   Table 19 on page 50, Table 20 on page 54, "DC Characteristics" on page 318, Table 131 on page 320, Table 134 on page 323, and Table 136 on page 328.

4. **Corrected "Ordering Information" on page 12.**

5. **Added some Characterization Data in Section "Typical Characteristics" on page 333..**

6. **Removed Alternative Algortihm for Leaving JTAG Programming Mode.**

   See "Leaving Programming Mode" on page 315.

7. **Added Description on How to Access the Extended Fuse Byte Through JTAG Programming Mode.**

See “Programming the Fuses” on page 317 and “Reading the Fuses and Lock Bits” on page 317.

Atmel Corporation
2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131
USA
Tel: (+1)(408) 441-0311
Fax: (+1)(408) 487-2600
www.atmel.com

Atmel Asia Limited
Unit 1-5 & 16, 19/F
BEA Tower, Millennium City 5
418 Kwun Tong Road
Kwun Tong, Kowloon
HONG KONG
Tel: (+852) 2245-6100
Fax: (+852) 2722-1369

Atmel Munich GmbH
Business Campus
Parkring 4
D-85748 Garching b. Munich
GERMANY
Tel: (+49) 89-31970-0
Fax: (+49) 89-3194621

Atmel Japan
9F, Tonetsu Shinkawa Bldg.
1-24-8 Shinkawa
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033
JAPAN
Tel: (+81)(3) 3523-3551
Fax: (+81)(3) 3523-7581