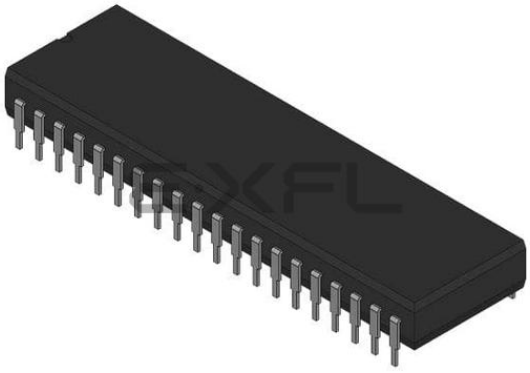

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

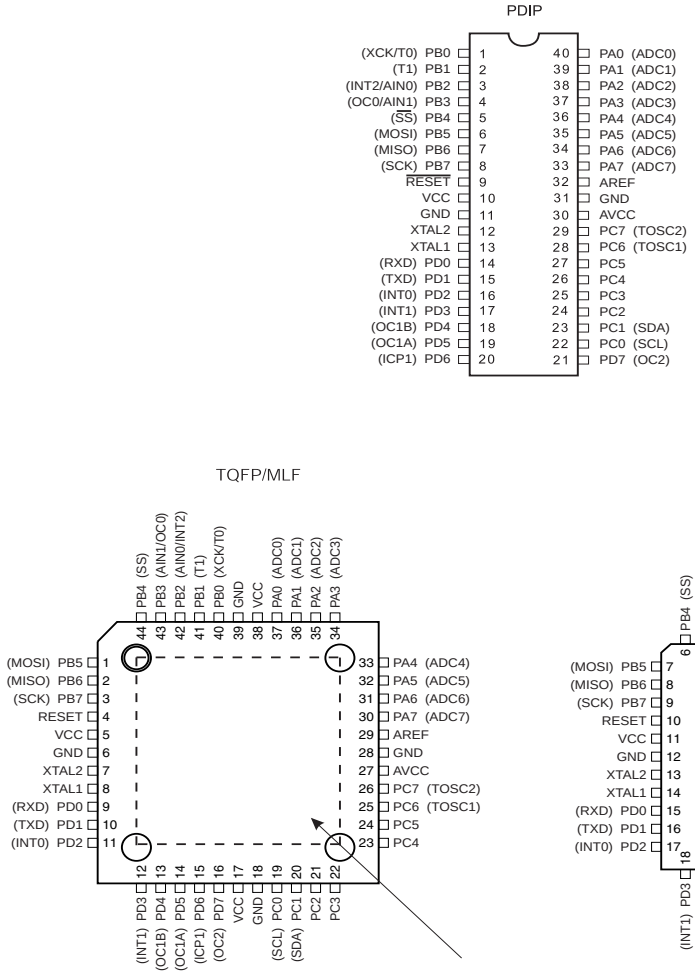
"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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	Obsolete
Core Processor	AVR
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	32
Program Memory Size	8KB (4K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	512 x 8
RAM Size	512 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	40-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)
Supplier Device Package	40-PDIP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/atmel/atmega8535-16pi

Pin Configurations

Figure 1. Pinout ATmega8535



NOTE: MLF Bottom pad should be soldered to ground.

Disclaimer

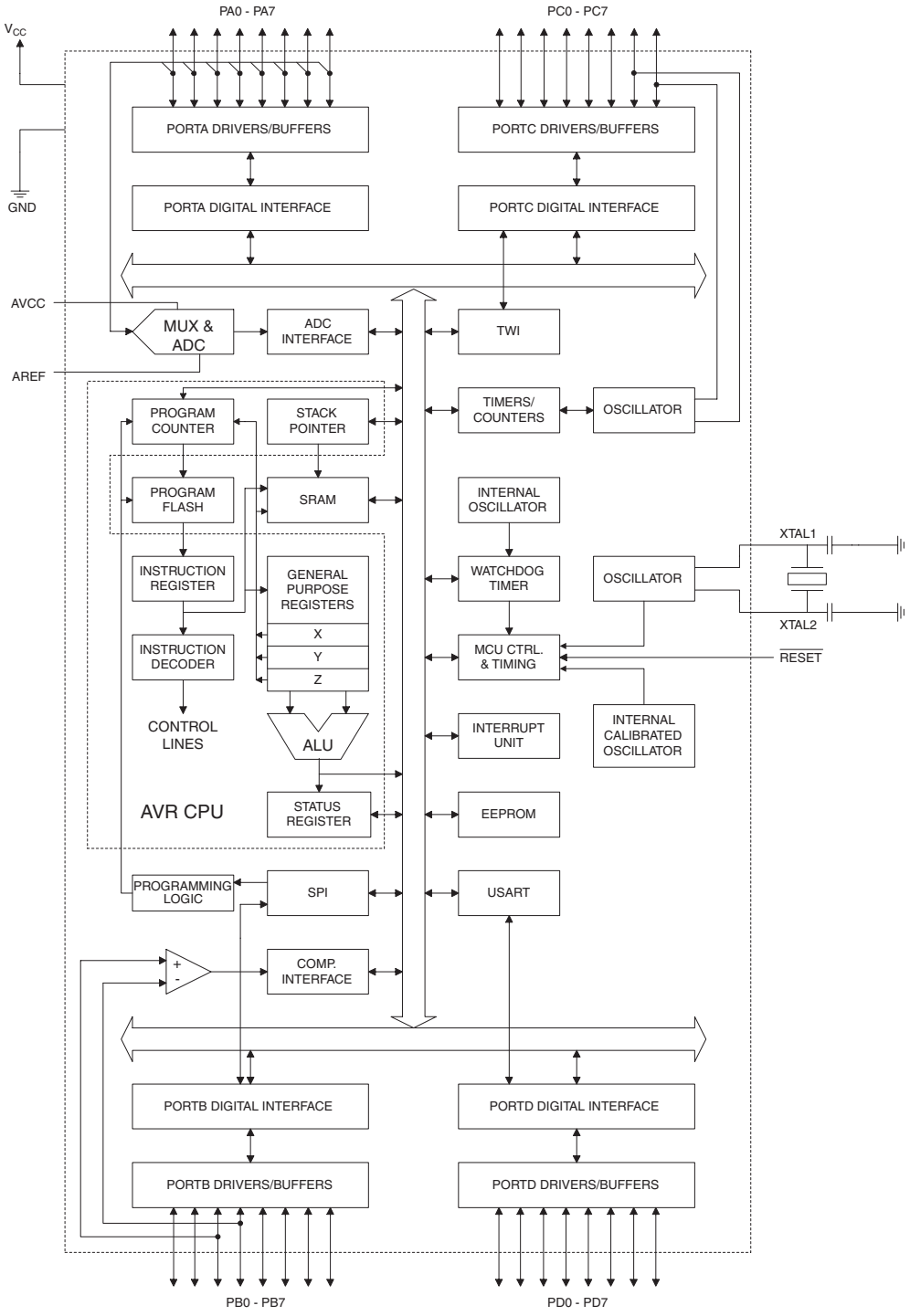
Typical values contained in this data sheet are based on simulations and characterization of other AVR microcontrollers manufactured on the same process technology. Min and Max values will be available after the device is characterized.

Overview

The ATmega8535 is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the AVR enhanced RISC architecture. By executing instructions in a single clock cycle, the ATmega8535 achieves throughputs approaching 1 MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

Block Diagram

Figure 2. Block Diagram



The AVR core combines a rich instruction set with 32 general purpose working registers. All 32 registers are directly connected to the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), allowing two independent registers to be accessed in 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 ATmega8535 provides the following features: 8K bytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 512 bytes EEPROM, 512 bytes SRAM, 32 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 Two-wire Serial Interface, an 8-channel, 10-bit ADC with optional differential input stage with programmable gain in TQFP package, a programmable Watchdog Timer with Internal Oscillator, an SPI serial port, 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.

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 ATmega8535 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega8535 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.

AT90S8535 Compatibility

The ATmega8535 provides all the features of the AT90S8535. In addition, several new features are added. The ATmega8535 is backward compatible with AT90S8535 in most cases. However, some incompatibilities between the two microcontrollers exist. To solve this problem, an AT90S8535 compatibility mode can be selected by programming the S8535C fuse. ATmega8535 is pin compatible with AT90S8535, and can replace the AT90S8535 on current Printed Circuit Boards. However, the location of fuse bits and the electrical characteristics differs between the two devices.

AT90S8535 Compatibility Mode

Programming the S8535C fuse will change the following functionality:

- The timed sequence for changing the Watchdog Time-out period is disabled. See "Timed Sequences for Changing the Configuration of the Watchdog Timer" on page 45 for details.
- The double buffering of the USART Receive Register is disabled. See "AVR USART vs. AVR UART – Compatibility" on page 146 for details.

Pin Descriptions

V_{CC} — Digital supply voltage.

GND — Ground.

Port A (PA7..PA0) — Port A serves as the analog inputs to the A/D Converter.

Port A 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 A output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. When pins PA0 to PA7 are used as inputs and are externally pulled low, they will source current if the internal 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 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 ATmega8535 as listed on page 60.

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 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 ATmega8535 as listed on page 64.

$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ — 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 15 on page 37. 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 A 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.

Resources

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

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.

Register Summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
0x3F (0x5F)	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	10
0x3E (0x5E)	SPH	–	–	–	–	–	–	SP9	SP8	12
0x3D (0x5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	12
0x3C (0x5C)	OCR0	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register								85
0x3B (0x5B)	GICR	INT1	INT0	INT2	–	–	–	IVSEL	IVCE	49, 69
0x3A (0x5A)	GIFR	INTF1	INTF0	INTF2	–	–	–	–	–	70
0x39 (0x59)	TIMSK	OCIE2	TOIE2	TICIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	TOIE1	OCIE0	TOIE0	85, 115, 133
0x38 (0x58)	TIFR	OCF2	TOV2	ICF1	OCF1A	OCF1B	TOV1	OCF0	TOV0	86, 116, 134
0x37 (0x57)	SPMCR	SPMIE	RWWSB	–	RWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	228
0x36 (0x56)	TWCR	TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	–	TWIE	181
0x35 (0x55)	MCUCR	SM2	SE	SM1	SM0	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	32, 68
0x34 (0x54)	MCUCSR	–	ISC2	–	–	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	40, 69
0x33 (0x53)	TCCR0	FOC0	WGM00	COM01	COM00	WGM01	CS02	CS01	CS00	83
0x32 (0x52)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8 Bits)								85
0x31 (0x51)	OSCCAL	Oscillator Calibration Register								30
0x30 (0x50)	SFIOR	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	–	ACME	PUD	PSR2	PSR10	59,88,135,203,223
0x2F (0x4F)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	FOC1A	FOC1B	WGM11	WGM10	110
0x2E (0x4E)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	–	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	113
0x2D (0x4D)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register High Byte								114
0x2C (0x4C)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register Low Byte								114
0x2B (0x4B)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A High Byte								114
0x2A (0x4A)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A Low Byte								114
0x29 (0x49)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B High Byte								114
0x28 (0x48)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B Low Byte								114
0x27 (0x47)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register High Byte								114
0x26 (0x46)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register Low Byte								114
0x25 (0x45)	TCCR2	FOC2	WGM20	COM21	COM20	WGM21	CS22	CS21	CS20	128
0x24 (0x44)	TCNT2	Timer/Counter2 (8 Bits)								130
0x23 (0x43)	OCR2	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register								131
0x22 (0x42)	ASSR	–	–	–	–	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2UB	TCR2UB	131
0x21 (0x41)	WDTCR	–	–	–	WDCE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	42
0x20[1] (0x40)[1]	UBRRH	URSEL	–	–	–	UBRR[11:8]				169
	UCSRC	URSEL	UMSEL	UPM1	UPM0	USBS	UCSZ1	UCSZ0	UCPOL	167
0x1F (0x3F)	EEARH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EEAR8	19
0x1E (0x3E)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								19
0x1D (0x3D)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								19
0x1C (0x3C)	EECR	–	–	–	–	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	19
0x1B (0x3B)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	66
0x1A (0x3A)	DDRA	DDA7	DDA6	DDA5	DDA4	DDA3	DDA2	DDA1	DDA0	66
0x19 (0x39)	PINA	PINA7	PINA6	PINA5	PINA4	PINA3	PINA2	PINA1	PINA0	66
0x18 (0x38)	PORTB	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	66
0x17 (0x37)	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	66
0x16 (0x36)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	67
0x15 (0x35)	PORTC	PORTC7	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	67
0x14 (0x34)	DDRC	DDC7	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	67
0x13 (0x33)	PINC	PINC7	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	67
0x12 (0x32)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	67
0x11 (0x31)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	67
0x10 (0x30)	PIND	PIND7	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	67
0x0F (0x2F)	SPDR	SPI Data Register								143
0x0E (0x2E)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	–	–	–	–	–	SPI2X	143
0x0D (0x2D)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	141
0x0C (0x2C)	UDR	USART I/O Data Register								164
0x0B (0x2B)	UCSRA	RXC	TXC	UDRE	FE	DOR	PE	U2X	MPCM	165
0x0A (0x2A)	UCSRB	RXCIE	TXCIE	UDRIE	RXEN	TXEN	UCSZ2	RXB8	TXB8	166
0x09 (0x29)	UBRRL	USART Baud Rate Register Low Byte								169
0x08 (0x28)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	203
0x07 (0x27)	ADMUX	REFS1	REFS0	ADLAR	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	219
0x06 (0x26)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	221
0x05 (0x25)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High Byte								222
0x04 (0x24)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low Byte								222
0x03 (0x23)	TWDR	Two-wire Serial Interface Data Register								183
0x02 (0x22)	TWAR	TWA6	TWA5	TWA4	TWA3	TWA2	TWA1	TWA0	TWGCE	183
0x01 (0x21)	TWSR	TWS7	TWS6	TWS5	TWS4	TWS3	–	TWPS1	TWPS0	183

Register Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
0x00 (0x20)	TWBR	Two-wire Serial Interface Bit Rate Register								181

Notes:
1. Refer to the USART description for details on how to access UBRRH and UCSRC.
2. For compatibility with future devices, reserved bits should be written to zero if accessed. Reserved I/O memory addresses should never be written.
3. Some of the status flags are cleared by writing a logical one to them. Note that the CBI and SBI instructions will operate on all bits in the I/O Register, writing a one back into any flag read as set, thus clearing the flag. The CBI and SBI instructions work with registers 0x00 to 0x1F only.

Instruction Set Summary

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

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
MOV	Rd, Rr	Move Between Registers	Rd ← Rr	None	1
MOVW	Rd, Rr	Copy Register Word	Rd+1:Rd ← Rr+1:Rr	None	1
LDI	Rd, K	Load Immediate	Rd ← K	None	1
LD	Rd, X	Load Indirect	Rd ← (X)	None	2
LD	Rd, X+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	Rd ← (X), X ← X + 1	None	2
LD	Rd, - X	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	X ← X - 1, Rd ← (X)	None	2
LD	Rd, Y	Load Indirect	Rd ← (Y)	None	2
LD	Rd, Y+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	Rd ← (Y), Y ← Y + 1	None	2
LD	Rd, - Y	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	Y ← Y - 1, Rd ← (Y)	None	2
LDD	Rd,Y+q	Load Indirect with Displacement	Rd ← (Y + q)	None	2
LD	Rd, Z	Load Indirect	Rd ← (Z)	None	2
LD	Rd, Z+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	Rd ← (Z), Z ← Z+1	None	2
LD	Rd, -Z	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	Z ← Z - 1, Rd ← (Z)	None	2
LDD	Rd, Z+q	Load Indirect with Displacement	Rd ← (Z + q)	None	2
LDS	Rd, k	Load Direct from SRAM	Rd ← (k)	None	2
ST	X, Rr	Store Indirect	(X) ← Rr	None	2
ST	X+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	(X) ← Rr, X ← X + 1	None	2
ST	- X, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	X ← X - 1, (X) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Y, Rr	Store Indirect	(Y) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Y+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	(Y) ← Rr, Y ← Y + 1	None	2
ST	- Y, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	Y ← Y - 1, (Y) ← Rr	None	2
STD	Y+q,Rr	Store Indirect with Displacement	(Y + q) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Z, Rr	Store Indirect	(Z) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Z+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	(Z) ← Rr, Z ← Z + 1	None	2
ST	-Z, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	Z ← Z - 1, (Z) ← Rr	None	2
STD	Z+q,Rr	Store Indirect with Displacement	(Z + q) ← Rr	None	2
STS	k, Rr	Store Direct to SRAM	(k) ← Rr	None	2
LPM		Load Program Memory	R0 ← (Z)	None	3
LPM	Rd, Z	Load Program Memory	Rd ← (Z)	None	3
LPM	Rd, Z+	Load Program Memory and Post-Inc	Rd ← (Z), Z ← Z+1	None	3
SPM		Store Program Memory	(Z) ← R1:R0	None	-
IN	Rd, P	In Port	Rd ← P	None	1
OUT	P, Rr	Out Port	P ← Rr	None	1
PUSH	Rr	Push Register on Stack	STACK ← Rr	None	2
POP	Rd	Pop Register from Stack	Rd ← STACK	None	2
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
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

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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

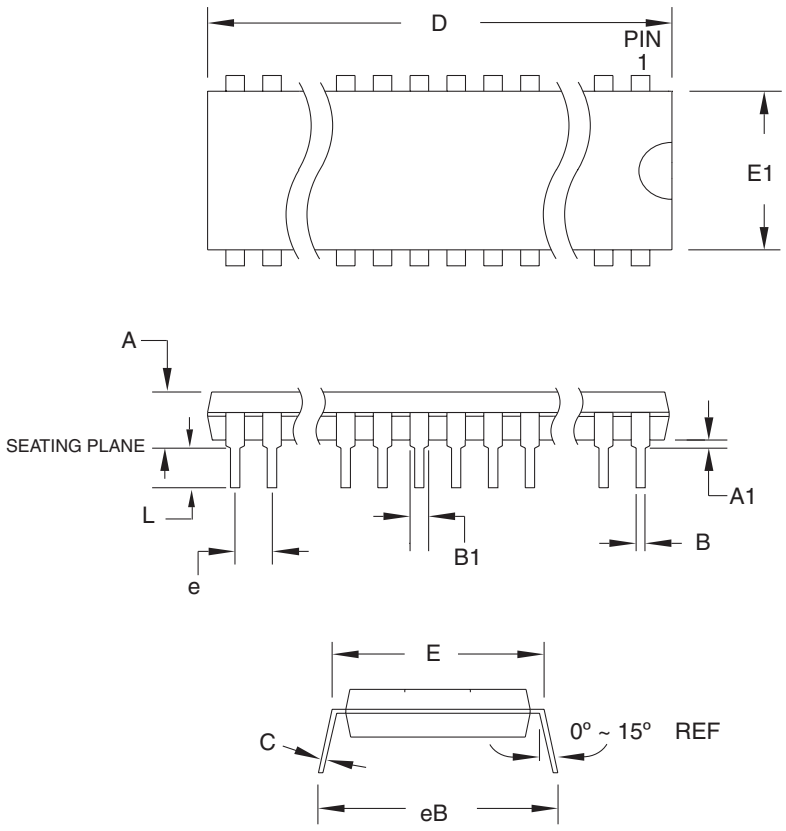
Speed (MHz)	Power Supply	Ordering Code	Package[1]	Operation Range
8	2.7 - 5.5V	ATmega8535L-8AC	44A	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		ATmega8535L-8PC	40P6	
		ATmega8535L-8JC	44J	
		ATmega8535L-8MC	44M1	
		ATmega8535L-8AI	44A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		ATmega8535L-8PI	40P6	
		ATmega8535L-8JI	44J	
		ATmega8535L-8MI	44M1	
		ATmega8535L-8AU[2]	44A	
		ATmega8535L-8PU[2]	40P6	
		ATmega8535L-8JU[2]	44J	
		ATmega8535L-8MU[2]	44M1	
16	4.5 - 5.5V	ATmega8535-16AC	44A	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		ATmega8535-16PC	40P6	
		ATmega8535-16JC	44J	
		ATmega8535-16MC	44M1	
		ATmega8535-16AI	44A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		ATmega8535-16PI	40P6	
		ATmega8535-16JI	44J	
		ATmega8535-16MI	44M1	
		ATmega8535-16AU[2]	44A	
		ATmega8535-16PU[2]	40P6	
		ATmega8535-16JU[2]	44J	
		ATmega8535-16MU[2]	44M1	

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 alternative, complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive).Also Halide free and fully Green.

Package Type	
44A	44-lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
40P6	40-pin, 0.600” Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
44J	44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
44M1-A	44-pad, 7 x 7 x 1.0 mm body, lead pitch 0.50 mm, Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)

40P6



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

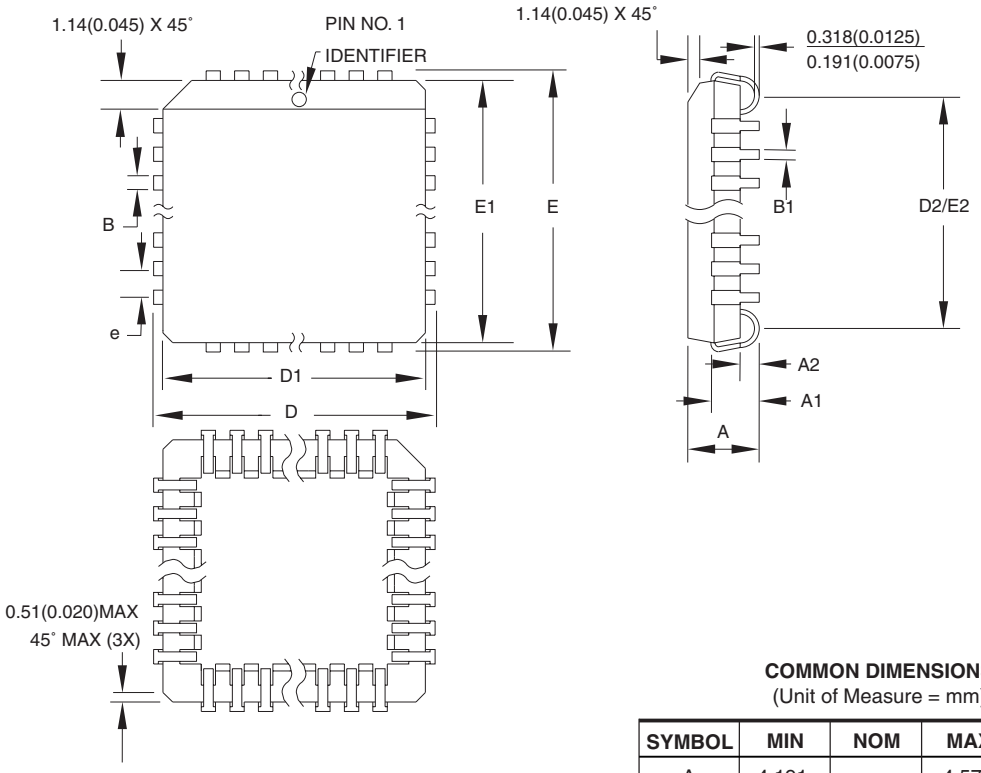
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	4.826	
A1	0.381	–	–	
D	52.070	–	52.578	Note 2
E	15.240	–	15.875	
E1	13.462	–	13.970	Note 2
B	0.356	–	0.559	
B1	1.041	–	1.651	
L	3.048	–	3.556	
C	0.203	–	0.381	
eB	15.494	–	17.526	
e	2.540 TYP			

Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-011, Variation AC.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold Flash or Protrusion. Mold Flash or Protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 mm (0.010").

09/28/01

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**40P6**, 40-lead (0.600"/15.24 mm Wide) Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)	40P6	B

44J



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

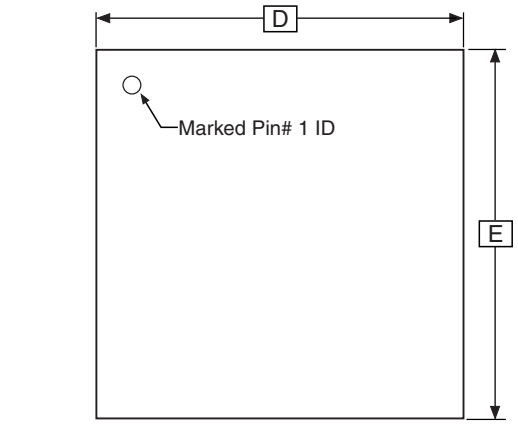
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	4.191	–	4.572	
A1	2.286	–	3.048	
A2	0.508	–	–	
D	17.399	–	17.653	
D1	16.510	–	16.662	Note 2
E	17.399	–	17.653	
E1	16.510	–	16.662	Note 2
D2/E2	14.986	–	16.002	
B	0.660	–	0.813	
B1	0.330	–	0.533	
e	1.270 TYP			

Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-018, Variation AC.
2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is .010"(0.254 mm) per side. Dimension D1 and E1 include mold mismatch and are measured at the extreme material condition at the upper or lower parting line.
3. Lead coplanarity is 0.004" (0.102 mm) maximum.

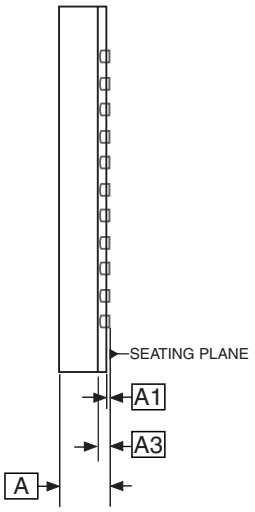
10/04/01

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**44J**, 44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)	44J	B

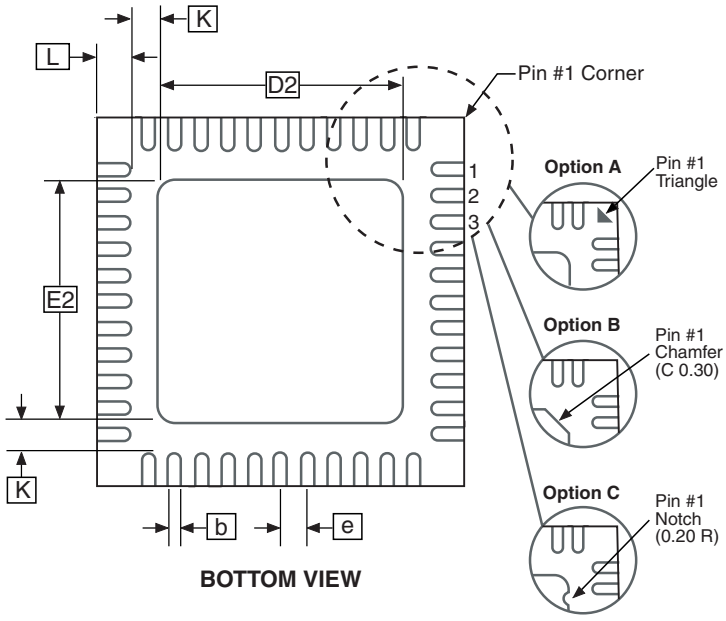
44M1-A



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

Note: JEDEC Standard MO-220, Fig. 1 (SAW Singulation) VKKD-3.

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	
A1	–	0.02	0.05	
A3		0.25 REF		
b	0.18	0.23	0.30	
D	6.90	7.00	7.10	
D2	5.00	5.20	5.40	
E	6.90	7.00	7.10	
E2	5.00	5.20	5.40	
e		0.50 BSC		
L	0.59	0.64	0.69	
K	0.20	0.26	0.41	

5/27/06

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**44M1**, 44-pad, 7 x 7 x 1.0 mm Body, Lead Pitch 0.50 mm, 5.20 mm Exposed Pad, Micro Lead Frame Package (MLF)	44M1	G

Errata

The revision letter refer to the device revision.

ATmega8535 Rev. A and B

- **First Analog Comparator conversion may be delayed**
- **Asynchronous Oscillator does not stop in Power-down**

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 the Analog Comparator before the first conversion.

2. Asynchronous Oscillator does not stop in Power-down

The asynchronous oscillator does not stop when entering Power-down mode. This leads to higher power consumption than expected.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Manually disable the asynchronous timer before entering Power-down.

Datasheet Revision History

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

Changes from Rev. 2502J- 08/06 to Rev. 2502K- 10/06

1. **Updated TOP/BOTTOM description for all Timer/Counters Fast PWM mode.**
2. **Updated "Errata" on page 18.**

Changes from Rev. 2502I- 06/06 to Rev. 2502J- 08/06

1. **Updated "Ordering Information" on page 13.**

Changes from Rev. 2502H- 04/06 to Rev. 2502I- 06/06

1. **Updated code example "USART Initialization" on page 150.**

Changes from Rev. 2502G- 04/05 to Rev. 2502H- 04/06

1. **Added "Resources" on page 6.**
2. **Updated Table 7 on page 29, Table 17 on page 42 and Table 111 on page 258.**
3. **Updated "Serial Peripheral Interface – SPI" on page 136.**
4. **Updated note in "Bit Rate Generator Unit" on page 180.**

Changes from Rev. 2502F- 06/04 to Rev. 2502G- 04/05

1. **Removed "Preliminary" and TBD's.**
2. **Updated Table 37 on page 69 and Table 113 on page 261.**
3. **Updated "Electrical Characteristics" on page 255.**
4. **Updated "Ordering Information" on page 13.**

Changes from Rev. 2502E-12/03 to Rev. 2502G-06/04

1. **MLF-package alternative changed to "Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package QFN/MLF".**

Changes from Rev. 2502E-12/03 to Rev. 2502F-06/04

1. **Updated "Reset Characteristics" on page 37.**
2. **Updated SPH in "Stack Pointer" on page 12.**
3. **Updated C code in "USART Initialization" on page 150.**
4. **Updated "Errata" on page 18.**

Changes from Rev. 2502D-09/03 to Rev. 2502E-12/03

1. **Updated "Calibrated Internal RC Oscillator" on page 29.**
2. **Added section "Errata" on page 18.**

Changes from Rev. 2502C-04/03 to Rev. 2502D-09/03

1. Removed “Advance Information” and some TBD’s from the datasheet.
2. Added note to “Pinout ATmega8535” on page 2.
3. Updated “Reset Characteristics” on page 37.
4. Updated “Absolute Maximum Ratings” and “DC Characteristics” in “Electrical Characteristics” on page 255.
5. Updated Table 111 on page 258.
6. Updated “ADC Characteristics” on page 263.
7. Updated “ATmega8535 Typical Characteristics” on page 266.
8. Removed CALL and JMP instructions from code examples and “Instruction Set Summary” on page 10.

Changes from Rev. 2502B-09/02 to Rev. 2502C-04/03

1. Updated “Packaging Information” on page 14.
2. Updated Figure 1 on page 2, Figure 84 on page 179, Figure 85 on page 185, Figure 87 on page 191, Figure 98 on page 207.
3. Added the section “EEPROM Write During Power-down Sleep Mode” on page 22.
4. Removed the references to the application notes “Multi-purpose Oscillator” and “32 kHz Crystal Oscillator”, which do not exist.
5. Updated code examples on page 44.
6. Removed ADHSM bit.
7. Renamed Port D pin ICP to ICP1. See “Alternate Functions of Port D” on page 64.
8. Added information about PWM symmetry for Timer 0 on page 79 and Timer 2 on page 126.
9. Updated Table 68 on page 169, Table 75 on page 190, Table 76 on page 193, Table 77 on page 196, Table 108 on page 253, Table 113 on page 261.
10. Updated description on “Bit 5 – TWSTA: TWI START Condition Bit” on page 182.
11. Updated the description in “Filling the Temporary Buffer (Page Loading)” and “Performing a Page Write” on page 231.
12. Removed the section description in “SPI Serial Programming Characteristics” on page 254.
13. Updated “Electrical Characteristics” on page 255.

14. Updated “ADC Characteristics” on page 263.

14. Updated “Register Summary” on page 8.

15. Various Timer 1 corrections.

16. Added WD_FUSE period in Table 108 on page 253.

Changes from Rev. 2502A-06/02 to Rev. 2502B-09/02

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

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