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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	20MHz
Connectivity	I ² 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 ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	32-TQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atmega168pa-anr

- Peripheral Features
 - Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with Separate Prescaler and Compare Mode
 - One 16-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler, Compare Mode, and Capture Mode
 - Real Time Counter with Separate Oscillator
 - Six PWM Channels
 - 8-channel 10-bit ADC in TQFP and QFN/MLF package
 - Temperature Measurement
 - 6-channel 10-bit ADC in PDIP Package
 - Temperature Measurement
 - Two Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
 - One Programmable Serial USART
 - One Byte-oriented 2-wire Serial Interface (Philips I²C compatible)
 - Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
 - One On-chip Analog Comparator
 - Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change
- Special Microcontroller Features
 - Power-on Reset and Programmable Brown-out Detection
 - Internal Calibrated Oscillator
 - External and Internal Interrupt Sources
 - Six Sleep Modes: Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, Power-save, Power-down, Standby, and Extended Standby
- I/O and Packages
 - 23 Programmable I/O Lines
 - 28-pin PDIP, 32-lead TQFP, 28-pad QFN/MLF and 32-pad QFN/MLF
- Operating Voltage:
 - 1.8 - 5.5V
- Temperature Range:
 - -40°C to 105°C
- Speed Grade:
 - 0 - 4MHz @ 1.8 - 5.5V
 - 0 - 10MHz @ 2.7 - 5.5V
 - 0 - 20MHz @ 4.5 - 5.5V
- Power Consumption at 1MHz, 1.8V, 25°C
 - Active Mode: 0.2mA
 - Power-down Mode: 0.1µA
 - Power-save Mode: 0.75µA (Including 32kHz RTC)

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2. Configuration Summary

Features	ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA
Pin Count	28/32
Flash (Bytes)	4K/8K/16K
SRAM (Bytes)	512/1K/1K
EEPROM (Bytes)	256/512/512
Interrupt Vector Size (instruction word/vector)	1/1/2
General Purpose I/O Lines	23
SPI	2
TWI (I ² C)	1
USART	1
ADC	10-bit 15kSPS
ADC Channels	8
8-bit Timer/Counters	2
16-bit Timer/Counters	1

ATmega88PA and ATmega168PA support a real Read-While-Write Self-Programming mechanism. There is a separate Boot Loader Section, and the SPM instruction can only execute from there. In ATmega48PA, there is no Read-While-Write support and no separate Boot Loader Section. The SPM instruction can execute from the entire Flash.

3. Ordering Information

3.1. ATmega48PA

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

Note:

1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging, complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. Please refer to *Speed Grades* for Speed vs. V_{CC}
4. Tape & Reel.
5. NiPdAu Lead Finish.

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

3.3. ATmega168PA

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

Note:

1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging, complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. Please refer to *Speed Grades* for Speed vs. V_{CC}
4. Tape & Reel.
5. NiPdAu Lead Finish.

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

4. Block Diagram

Figure 4-1. Block Diagram

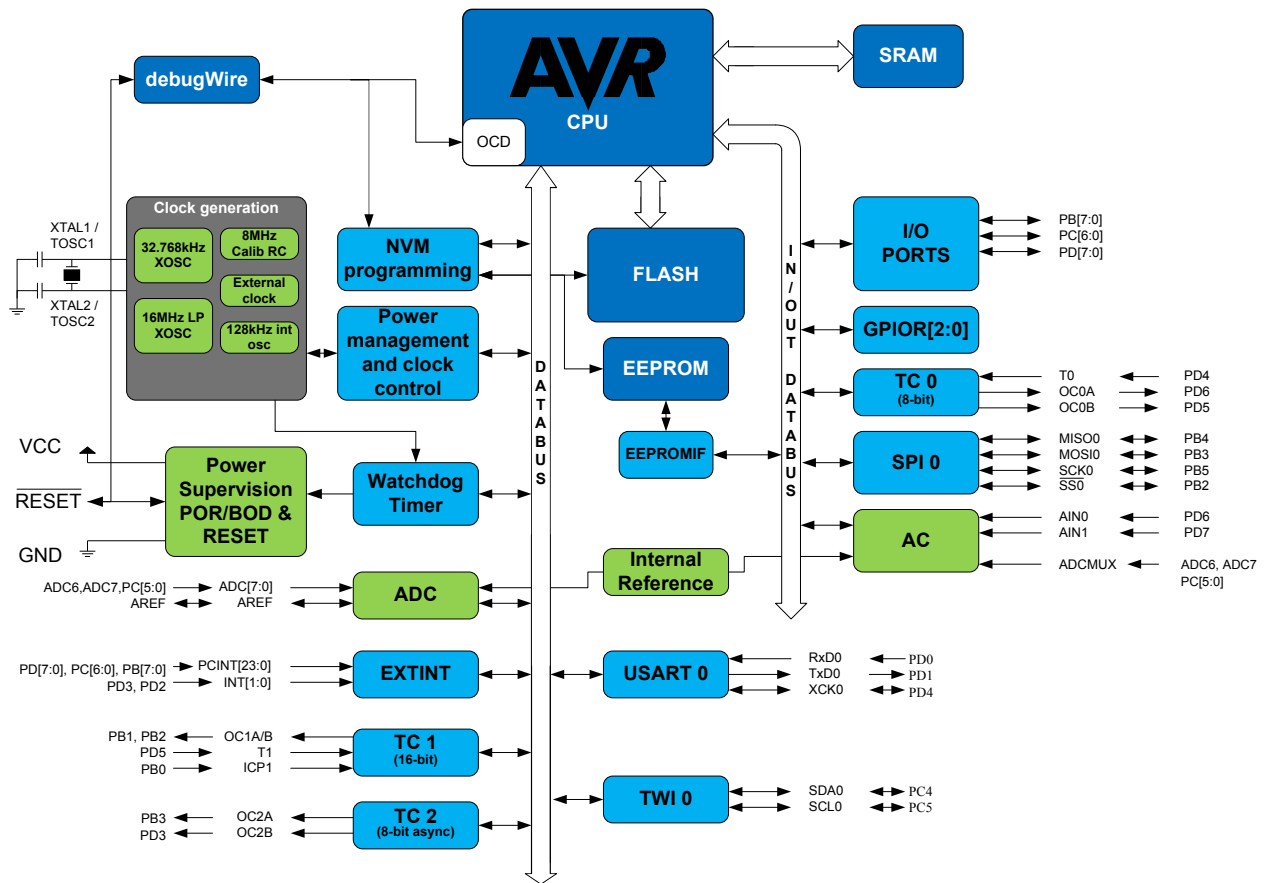
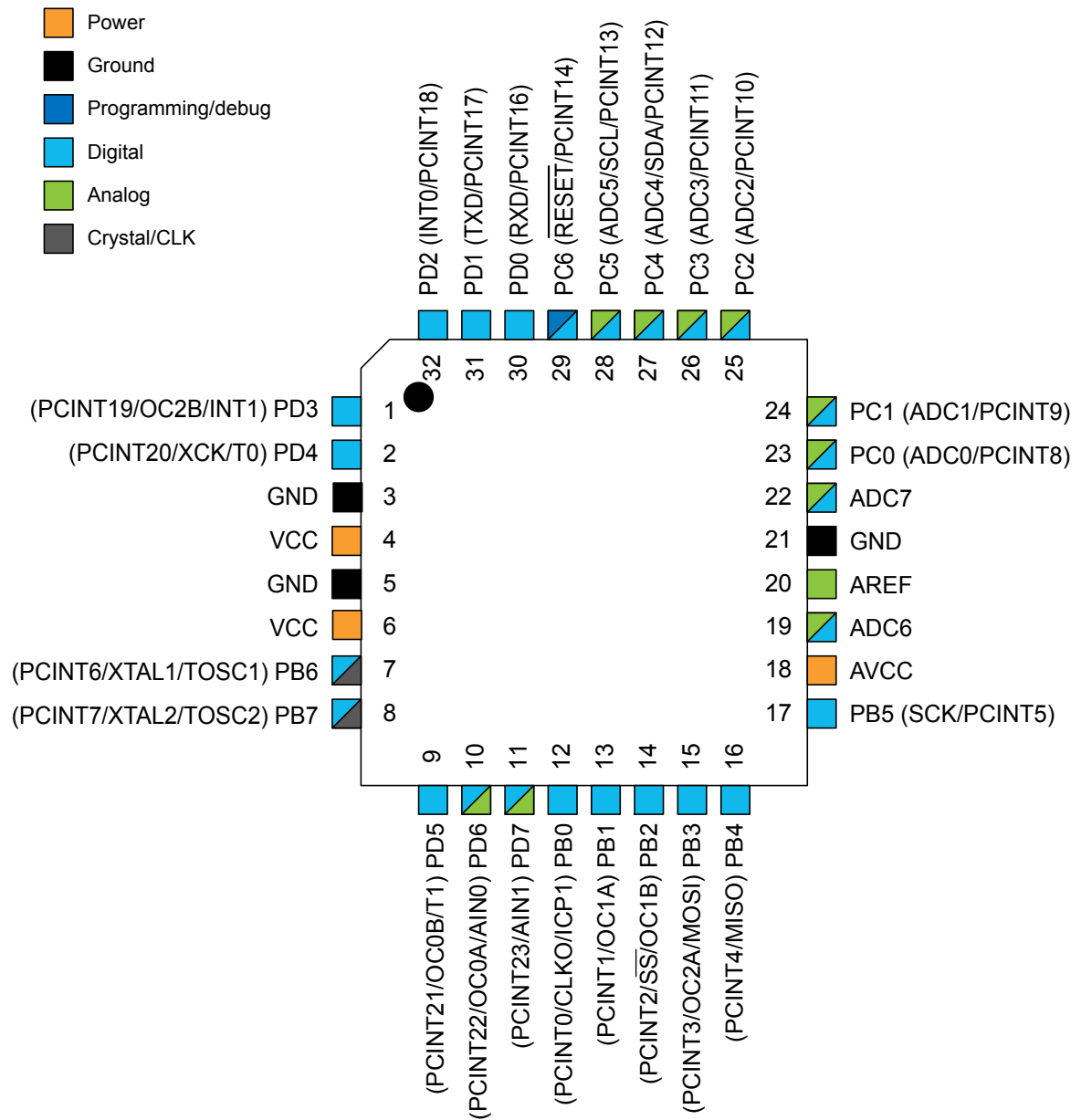


Figure 5-2. 28-pin MLF Top View



Figure 5-3. 32-pin TQFP Top View



The diagram shows the ATtiny10 microcontroller with 32 pins. The pins are numbered 1 through 32. The functions and electrical characteristics for each pin are as follows:

Pin	Function	Electrical Characteristic
1	(PCINT19/OC2B/INT1) PD3	Digital
2	(PCINT20/XCK/T0) PD4	Digital
3	GND	Ground
4	VCC	Power
5	GND	Ground
6	VCC	Power
7	(PCINT6/XTAL1/TOSC1) PB6	Digital / Crystal/CLK
8	(PCINT7/XTAL2/TOSC2) PB7	Digital / Crystal/CLK
9	(PCINT21/OC0B/T1) PD5	Digital
10	(PCINT22/OC0A/AIN0) PD6	Digital
11	(PCINT23/AIN1) PD7	Digital
12	(PCINT0/CLKO/ICP1) PB0	Digital
13	(PCINT1/OC1A) PB1	Digital
14	(PCINT2/SS/OC1B) PB2	Digital
15	(PCINT3/OC2A/MOSI) PB3	Digital
16	(PCINT4/MISO) PB4	Digital
17	PB5 (SCK/PCINT5)	Digital
18	AVCC	Power
19	ADC6	Analog
20	AREF	Analog
21	GND	Ground
22	ADC7	Analog
23	PC0 (ADC0/PCINT8)	Digital
24	PC1 (ADC1/PCINT9)	Digital
25	PC2 (ADC2/PCINT10)	Digital
26	PC3 (ADC3/PCINT11)	Digital
27	PC4 (ADC4/SDA/PCINT12)	Digital
28	PC5 (ADC5/SCL/PCINT13)	Digital
29	PC6 (RESET/PCINT14)	Digital
30	PD0 (RXD/PCINT16)	Digital
31	PD1 (TXD/PCINT17)	Digital
32	PD2 (INT0/PCINT18)	Digital

Bottom pad should be soldered to ground

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

5.2. Pin Descriptions

5.2.1. VCC

Digital supply voltage.

5.2.2. GND

Ground.

5.2.3. Port B (PB[7:0]) XTAL1/XTAL2/TOSC1/TOSC2

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

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

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

If the Internal Calibrated RC Oscillator is used as chip clock source, PB[7:6] is used as TOSC[2:1] input for the Asynchronous Timer/Counter2 if the AS2 bit in ASSR is set.

5.2.4. Port C (PC[5:0])

Port C is a 7-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The PC[5:0] output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port C pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port C pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

5.2.5. PC6/RESET

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

If the RSTDISBL Fuse is unprogrammed, PC6 is used as a Reset input. A low level on this pin for longer than the minimum pulse length will generate a Reset, even if the clock is not running. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a Reset.

The various special features of Port C are elaborated in the *Alternate Functions of Port C* section.

5.2.6. Port D (PD[7:0])

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

5.2.7. AV_{CC}

AV_{CC} is the supply voltage pin for the A/D Converter, PC[3:0], and PE[3:2]. It should be externally connected to V_{CC}, even if the ADC is not used. If the ADC is used, it should be connected to V_{CC} through a low-pass filter. Note that PC[6:4] use digital supply voltage, V_{CC}.

5.2.8. AREF

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

6. I/O Multiplexing

Each pin is by default controlled by the PORT as a general purpose I/O and alternatively it can be assigned to one of the peripheral functions.

The following table describes the peripheral signals multiplexed to the PORT I/O pins.

Table 6-1. PORT Function Multiplexing

(32-pin 32UFBGA) Pin#	(32-pin MLF/ TQFP) Pin#	(28-pin MLF) Pin#	(28-pin PIPD) Pin#	PAD	EXTINT	PCINT	ADC/A C	OSC	T/C #0	T/C #1	USART 0	I2C 0	SPI 0
B1	1	1	5	PD[3]	INT1	PCINT19			OC2B				
B2	2	2	6	PD[4]		PCINT20			T0		XCK0		
D1	4	3	7	VCC									
C1	3	4	8	GND									
D2	6	-	-	VCC									
C2	5	-	-	GND									
E1	7	5	9	PB[6]		PCINT6		XTAL1/ TOSC1					
F1	8	6	10	PB[7]		PCINT7		XTAL2/ TOSC2					
F2	9	7	11	PD[5]		PCINT21			OC0B	T1			
E2	10	8	12	PD[6]		PCINT22	AIN0		OC0A				
F3	11	9	13	PD[7]		PCINT23	AIN1						
E3	12	10	14	PB[0]		PCINT0		CLKO	ICP1				
F4	13	11	15	PB[1]		PCINT1			OC1A				
E4	14	12	16	PB[2]		PCINT2			OC1B				SS0
F5	15	13	17	PB[3]		PCINT3			OC2A				MOSI0
F6	16	14	18	PB[4]		PCINT4							MISO0
E6	17	15	19	PB[5]		PCINT5							SCK0
E5	18	16	20	AVCC									
D6	19	-	-	ADC6			ADC6						
D5	20	17	21	AREF									
C6	21	18	22	GND									
C5	22	-	-	ADC7			ADC7						
B6	23	19	13	PC[0]		PCINT8	ADC0						
A6	24	20	24	PC[1]		PCINT9	ADC1						
A2	25	21	25	PC[2]		PCINT10	ADC2						
B5	26	22	26	PC[3]		PCINT11	ADC3						
A4	27	23	27	PC[4]		PCINT12	ADC4					SDA0	
B4	28	24	28	PC[5]		PCINT13	ADC5					SCL0	

(32-pin 32UFBGA) Pin#	(32-pin MLF/ TQFP) Pin#	(28-pin MLF) Pin#	(28-pin PIPD) Pin#	PAD	EXTINT	PCINT	ADC/A C	OSC	T/C #0	T/C #1	USART 0	I2C 0	SPI 0
A3	29	25	1	PC[6]/ RESET		PCINT14							
B3	30	26	2	PD[0]		PCINT16					RXD0		
A2	31	27	3	PD[1]		PCINT17					TXD0		
A1	32	28	4	PD[2]	INT0	PCINT18							

7. Resources

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

8. 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.

9. 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. 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 “SBR”, “SBRC”, “SBR”, and “CBR”.

10. Capacitive Touch Sensing

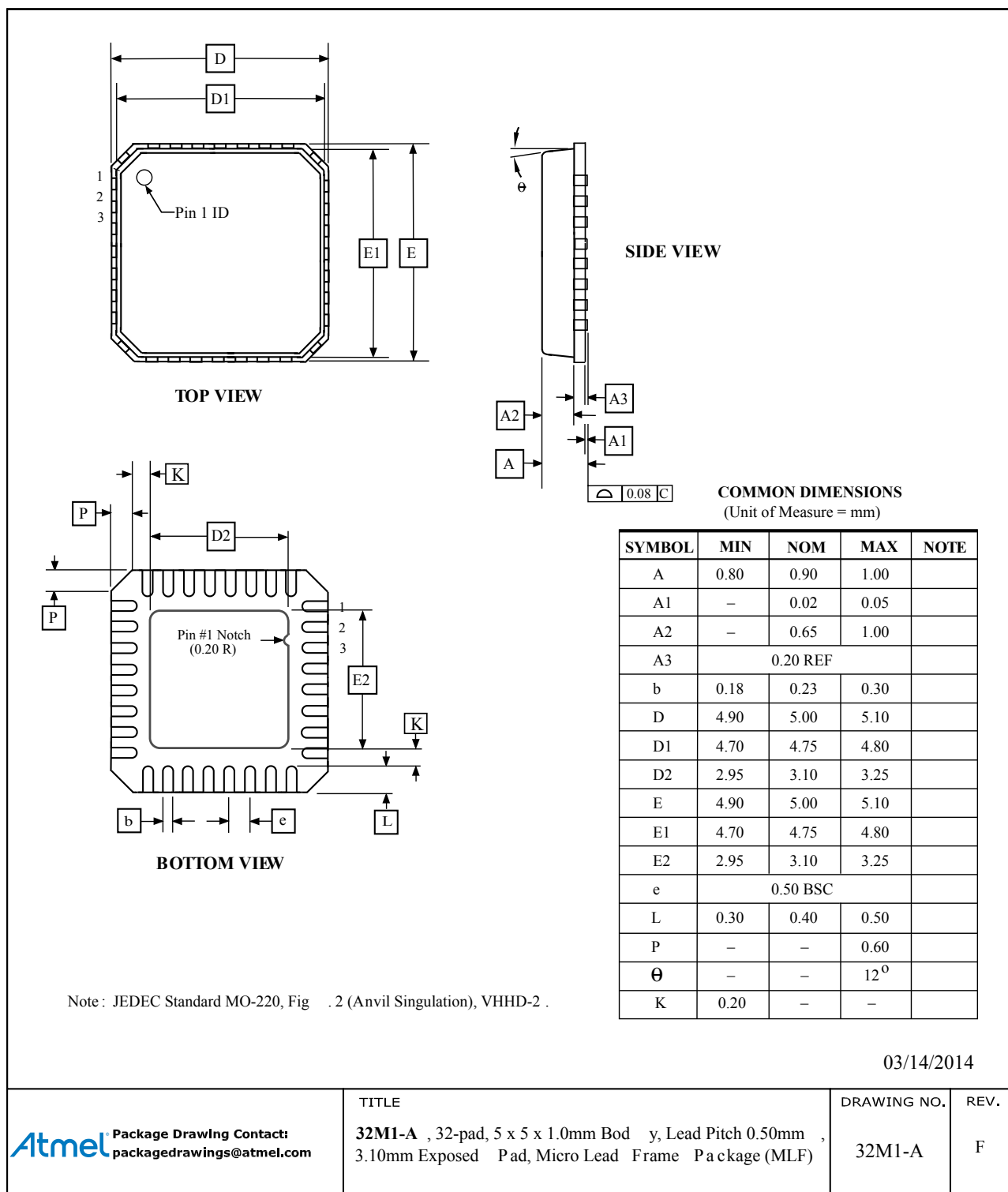
10.1. QTouch Library

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

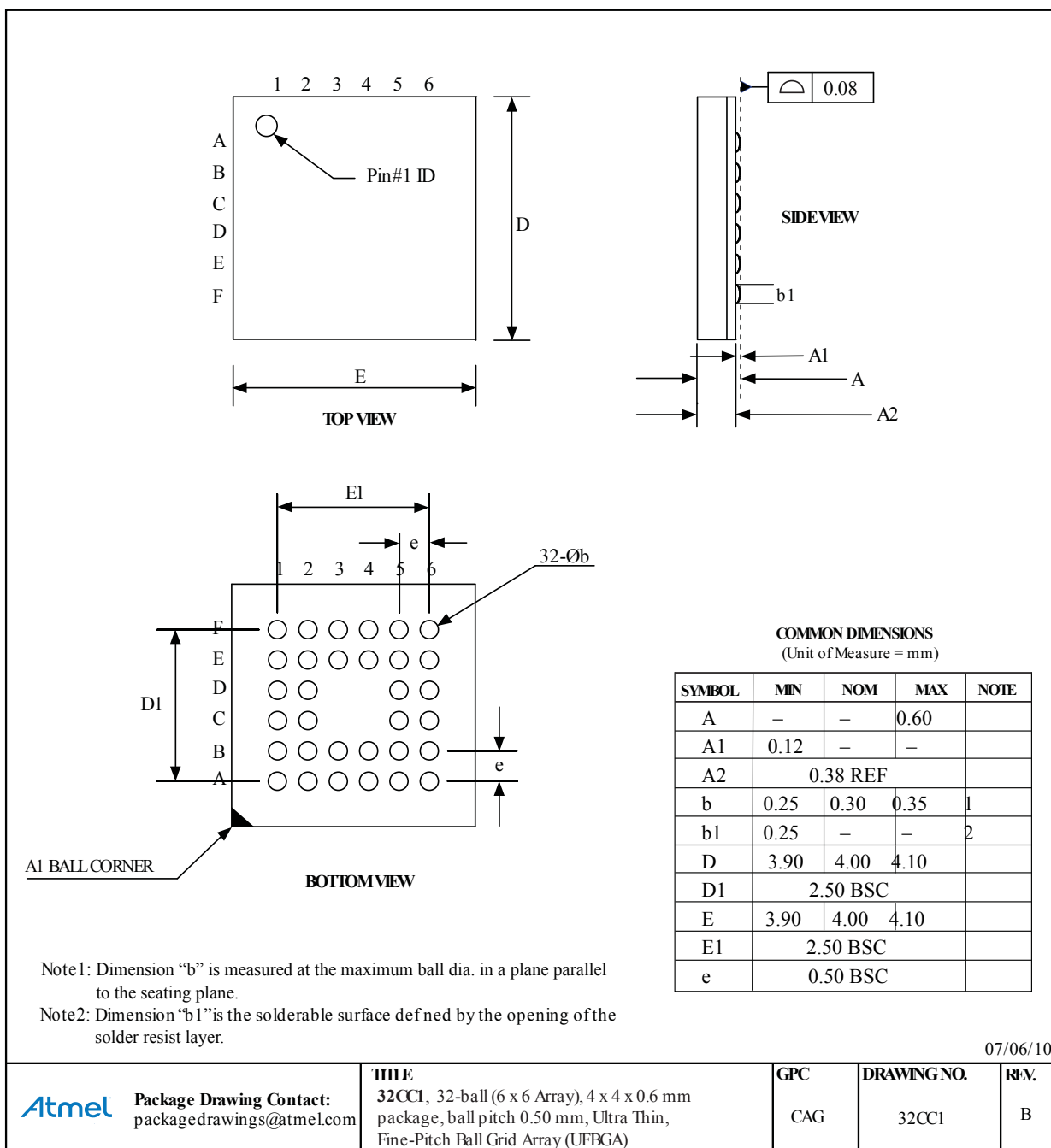
Touch sensing can be added to any application by linking the appropriate Atmel QTouch Library for the AVR Microcontroller. This is done by using a simple set of APIs to define the touch channels and sensors, and then calling the touch sensing API's to retrieve the channel information and determine the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

The QTouch Library is FREE and downloadable from the Atmel website at the following location: <http://www.atmel.com/technologies/touch/>. For implementation details and other information, refer to the [Atmel QTouch Library User Guide](#) - also available for download from the Atmel website.

11.2. 32-pin 32M1-A



11.3. 32-pin 32CC1



11.4. 28-pin 28M1



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