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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 "<u>Embedded -</u> <u>Microcontrollers</u>"

Details

E·XFI

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 ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-VQFN (4x4)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atmega168pa-mmhr

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong

- 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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1. Description

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 a 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 ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA provides the following features: 4K/8K/16Kbytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 256/512/512bytes EEPROM, 512/1K/1Kbytes SRAM, 23 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, Real Time Counter (RTC), three flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes and PWM, 1 serial programmable USARTs, 1 byteoriented 2-wire Serial Interface (I2C), a 6-channel 10-bit ADC (8 channels in TQFP and QFN/MLF packages), 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.

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

The device is manufactured using Atmel's high density non-volatile memory technology. The On-chip ISP Flash allows the program memory to be reprogrammed In-System through an SPI serial interface, by a conventional 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 ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA is supported with a full suite of program and system development tools including: C Compilers, Macro Assemblers, Program Debugger/Simulators, In-Circuit Emulators, and Evaluation kits.



2. 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	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 ATmega168PA-AUR ⁽⁵⁾ ATmega168PA-CCU ATmega168PA-CCUR ⁽⁵⁾ ATmega168PA-MMH ⁽⁴⁾ ATmega168PA-MMHR ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ ATmega168PA-MU ATmega168PA-MUR ⁽⁵⁾ ATmega168PA-PU	32A 32A 32CC1 32CC1 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		ATmega168PA-AN ATmega168PA-ANR ⁽⁵⁾ ATmega168PA-MN ATmega168PA-MNR ⁽⁵⁾ ATmega168PA-PN	32A 32A 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 105°C)

Note:

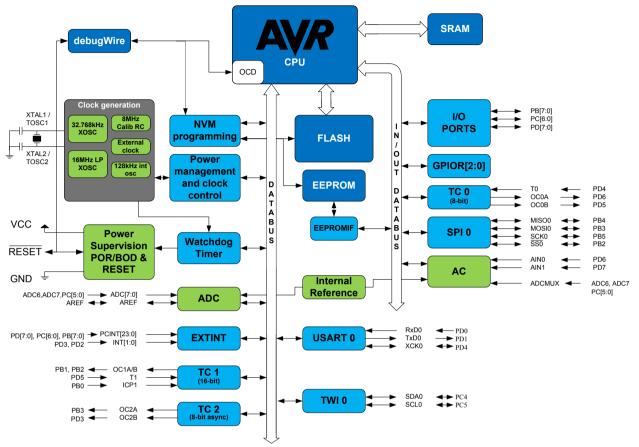
- 1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
- 2. Pb-free packaging, complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.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

Package	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





5. Pin Configurations

5.1. Pin-out

Figure 5-1. 28-pin PDIP

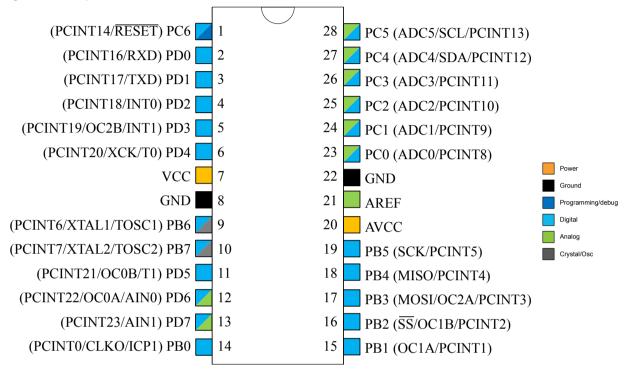
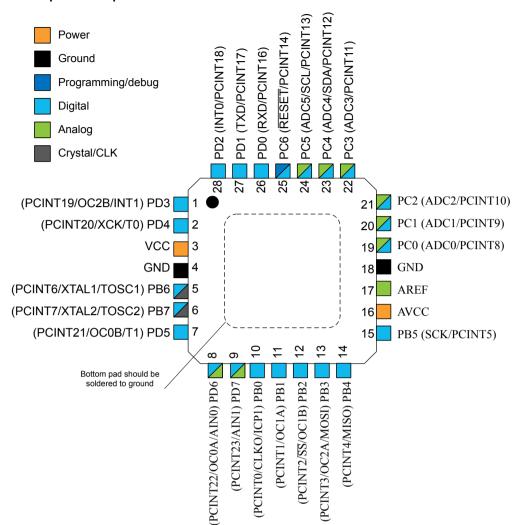




Figure 5-2. 28-pin MLF Top View





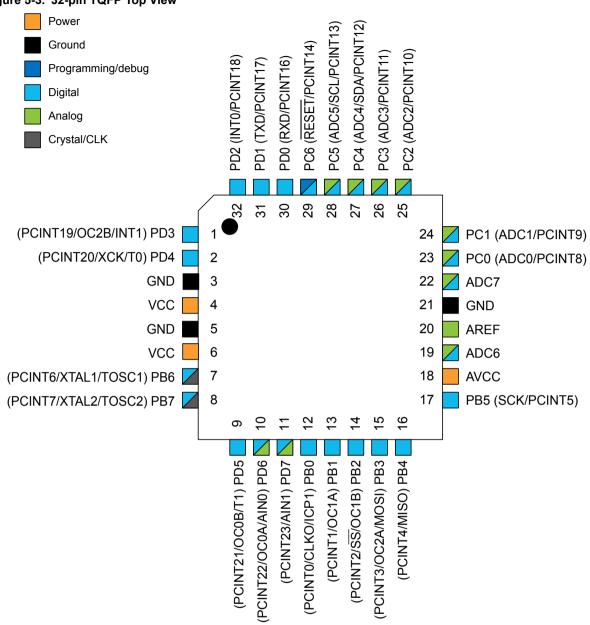


Figure 5-3. 32-pin TQFP Top View

Atmel

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.



5.2.9. ADC[7:6] (TQFP and VFQFN Package Only)

In the TQFP and VFQFN package, ADC[7:6] serve as analog inputs to the A/D converter. These pins are powered from the analog supply and serve as 10-bit ADC channels.



(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 "SBRS", "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.

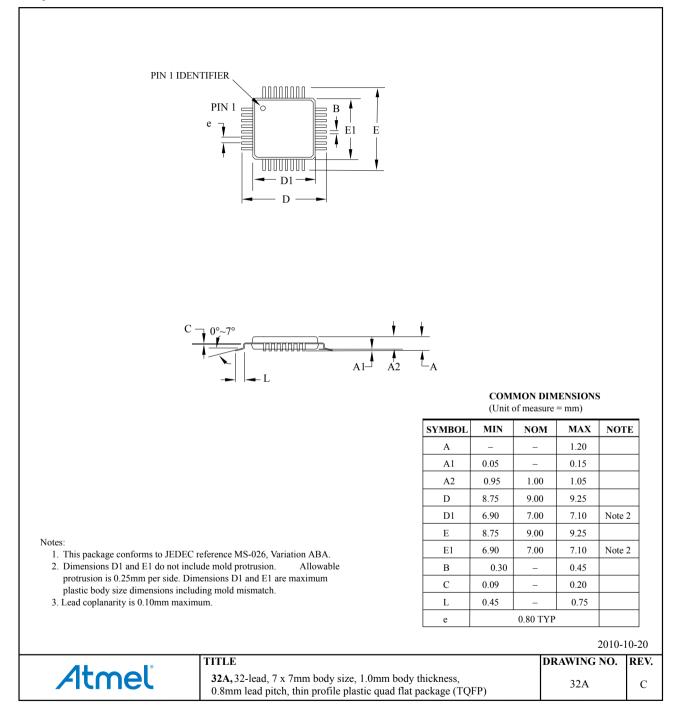
Touch sensing can be added to any application by linking the appropriate Atmel QTouch Library for the AVR Microcontroller. This is done by using a simple set of APIs to define the touch channels and sensors, and then calling the touch sensing API's to retrieve the channel information and determine the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

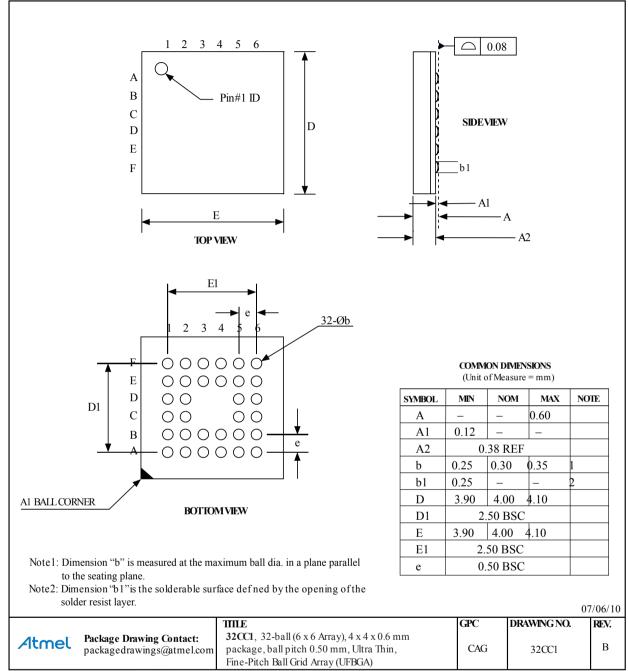


11. Packaging Information

11.1. 32-pin 32A



11.3. 32-pin 32CC1





11.5. 28-pin 28P3

