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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	16MHz
Connectivity	SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	19
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	512 x 8
RAM Size	512 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b; D/A 1x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	24-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	24-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at90pwm2-16sqr

- In-System Programmable via SPI Port
- Internal Calibrated RC Oscillator (8 MHz)
- On-chip PLL for fast PWM (32 MHz, 64 MHz) and CPU (16 MHz)
- Operating Voltage: 2.7V - 5.5V
- Extended Operating Temperature:
 - -40°C to +105°C

Product	Package	12 bit PWM with deadtime	ADC Input	ADC Diff	Analog Compar	Application
AT90PWM2 AT90PWM2B	SO24	2 x 2	8	1	2	One fluorescent ballast
AT90PWM3 AT90PWM3B	SO32, QFN32	3 x 2	11	2	3	HID ballast, fluorescent ballast, Motor control

1. History

Product	Revision
AT90PWM2 AT90PWM3	First revision of parts, only for running production.
AT90PWM2B AT90PWM3B	<p>Second revision of parts, for all new developments. The major changes are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> complement the PSCOUT01, PSCOUT11, PSCOUT21 polarity in centered mode - See “PSCn0 & PSCn1 Basic Waveforms in Center Aligned Mode” on page 140. Add the PSC software triggering capture - See “PSC 0 Input Capture Register – PICR0H and PICR0L” on page 171. Add bits to read the PSC output activity - See “PSC0 Interrupt Flag Register – PIFR0” on page 173. Add some clock configurations - See “Device Clocking Options Select AT90PWM2B/3B” on page 31. Change Amplifier Synchronization - See “Amplifier” on page 252. and See “” on page 254. Correction of the Errata - See “Errata” on page 351.

This datasheet deals with product characteristics of AT90PW2 and AT90WM3. It will be updated as soon as characterization will be done.

2. Disclaimer

Typical values contained in this datasheet 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.

3. Pin Configurations

Figure 3-1. SOIC 24-pin Package

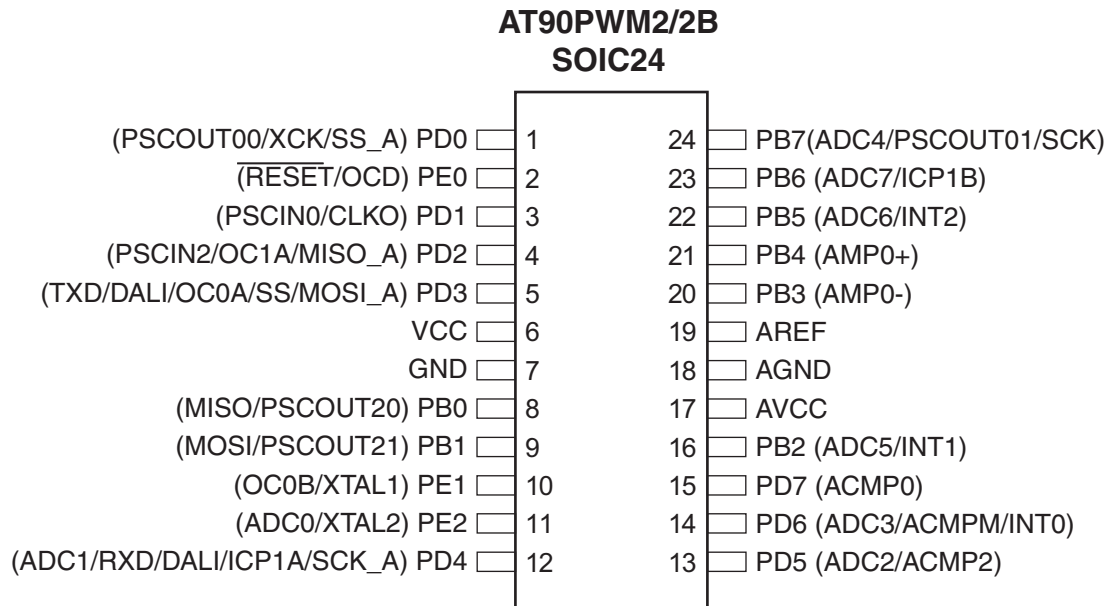


Figure 3-2. SOIC 32-pin Package

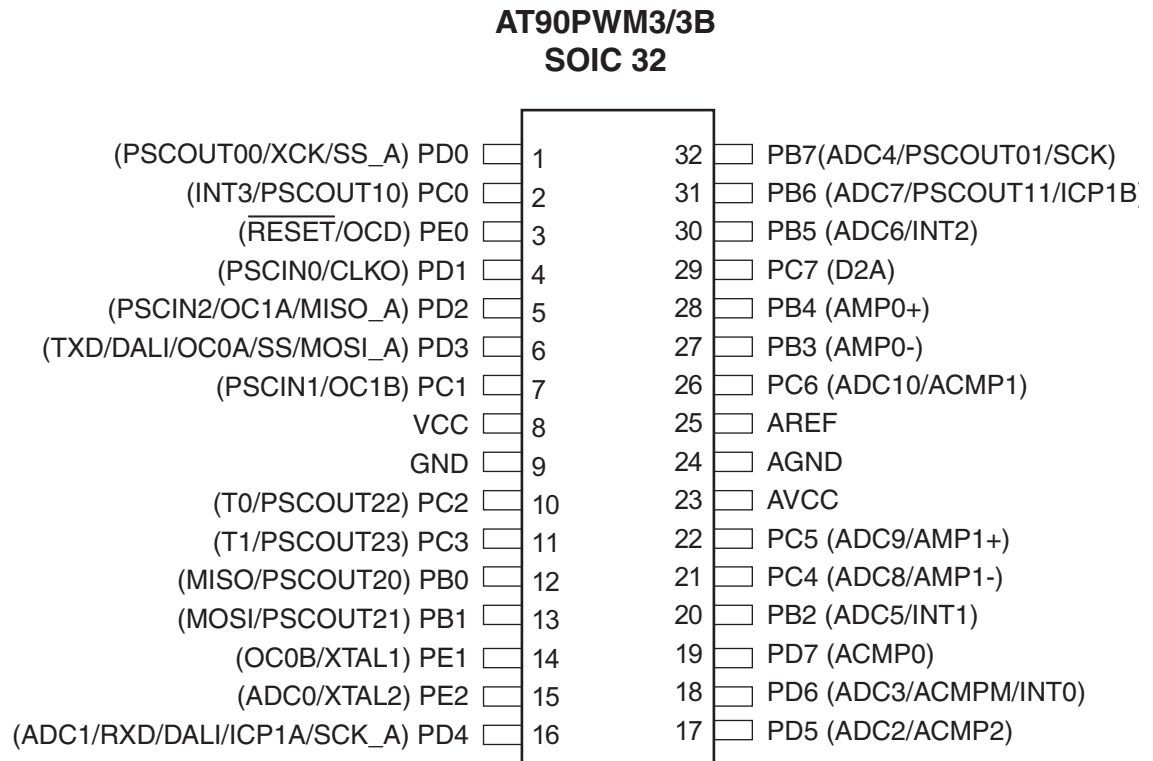
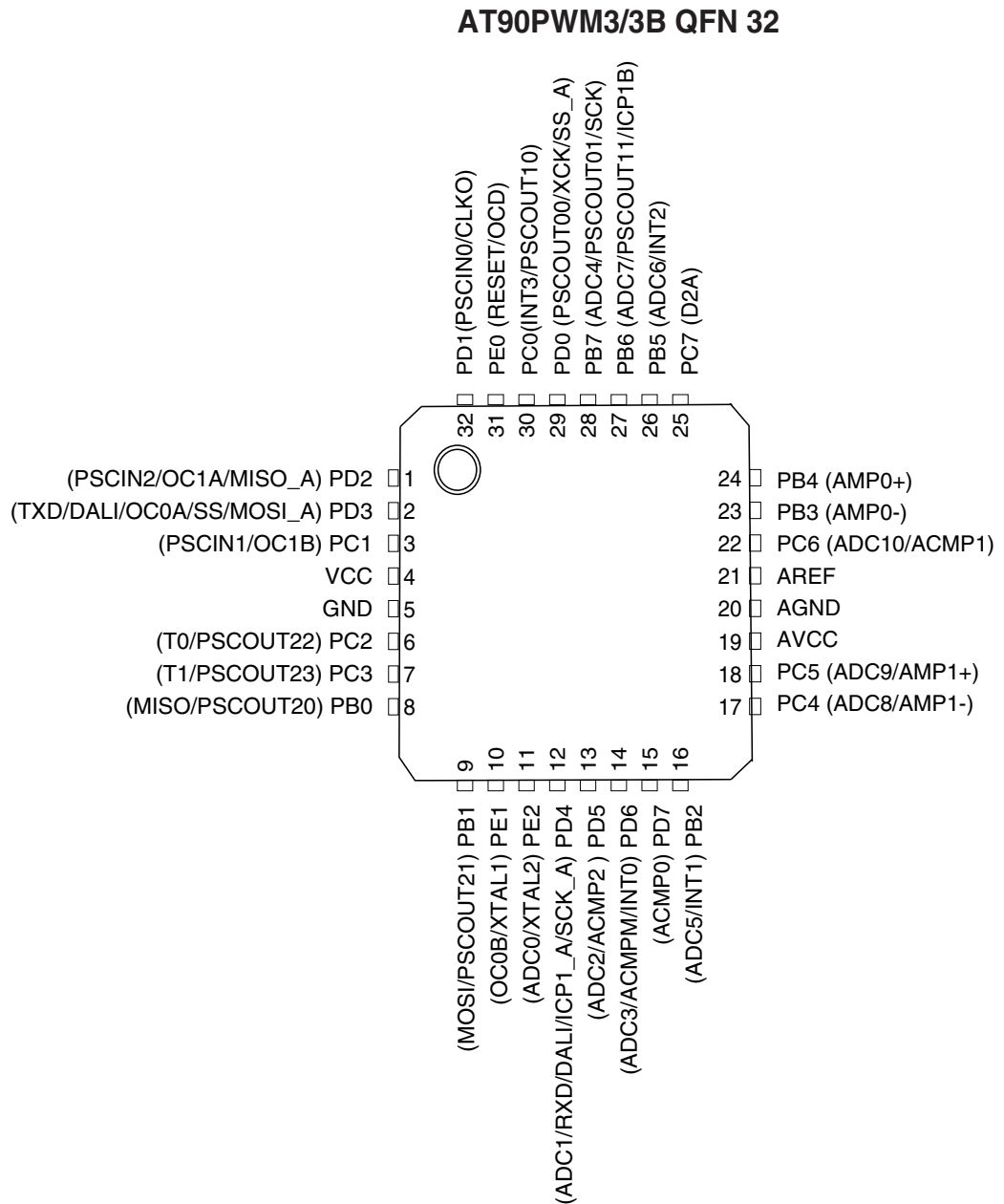


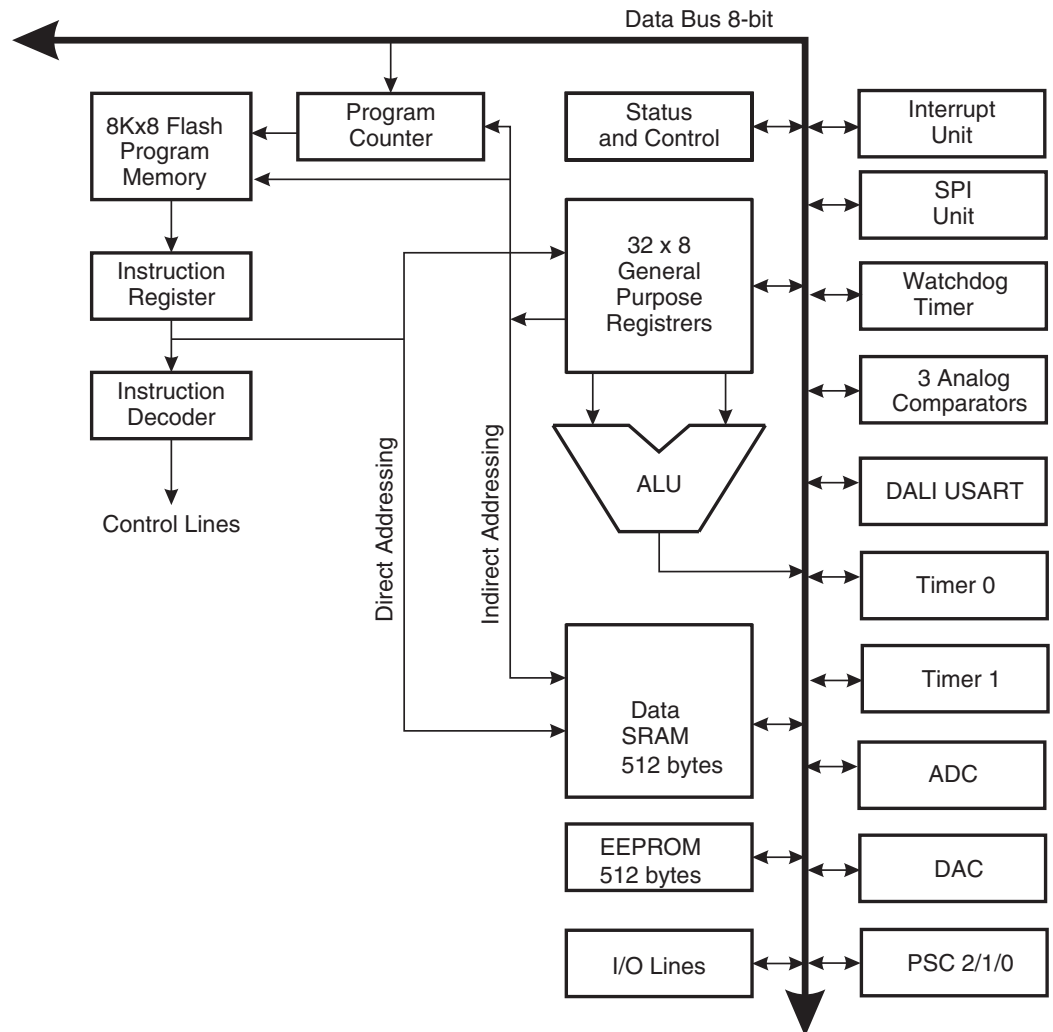
Figure 3-3. QFN32 (7*7 mm) Package.



Note: The Center GND PADDLE has to be connected to GND.

4.1 Block Diagram

Figure 4-1. Block Diagram



The 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 AT90PWM2/2B/3/3B provides the following features: 8K bytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 512 bytes EEPROM, 512 bytes SRAM, 53 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, three Power Stage Controllers, two flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes and PWM, one USART with DALI mode, an 11-channel 10-bit ADC with two differential input stage with programmable gain, a 10-bit DAC, a programmable Watchdog Timer with Internal Oscillator, an SPI serial port, an On-chip Debug system and four software selectable power saving modes.

The Idle mode stops the CPU while allowing the SRAM, Timer/Counters, SPI ports 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. The ADC Noise Reduction mode stops the CPU and all I/O modules except 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.

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 AT90PWM2/3 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The AT90PWM2/3 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.

4.2 Pin Descriptions

4.2.1 VCC

Digital supply voltage.

4.2.2 GND

Ground.

4.2.3 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 AT90PWM2/2B/3/3B as listed on [page 69](#).

4.2.4 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 is not available on 24 pins package.

Port C also serves the functions of special features of the AT90PWM2/2B/3/3B as listed on [page 72](#).

4.2.5 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 AT90PWM2/2B/3/3B as listed on [page 75](#).

4.2.6 Port E (PE2..0) $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ /XTAL1/XTAL2

Port E is an 3-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.

If the RSTDISBL Fuse is programmed, PE0 is used as an I/O pin. Note that the electrical characteristics of PE0 differ from those of the other pins of Port C.

If the RSTDISBL Fuse is unprogrammed, PE0 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. The minimum pulse length is given in [Table 9-1 on page 47](#). Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a Reset.

Depending on the clock selection fuse settings, PE1 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, PE2 can be used as output from the inverting Oscillator amplifier.

The various special features of Port E are elaborated in “[Alternate Functions of Port E](#)” on [page 78](#) and “[Clock Systems and their Distribution](#)” on [page 29](#).

4.2.7 AVCC

AVCC is the supply voltage pin for 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.

4.2.8 AREF

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

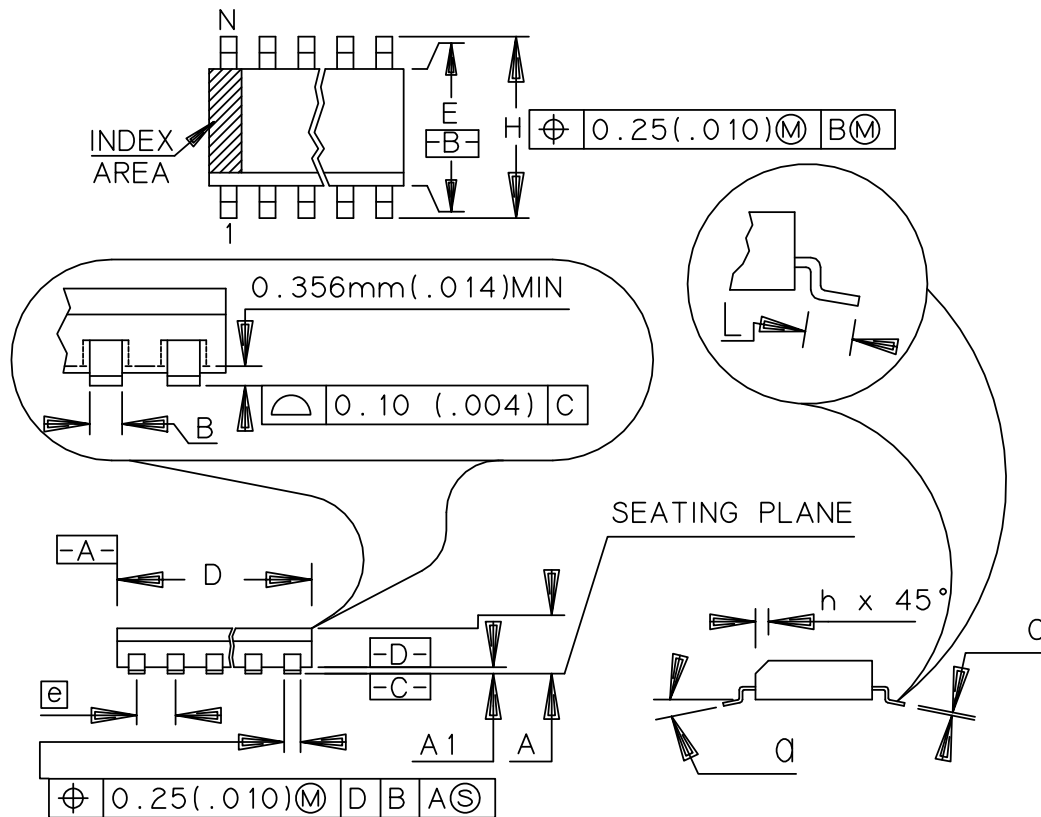
4.3 About Code Examples

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.

6. Package Information

Package Type	
SO24	24-Lead, Small Outline Package
SO32	32-Lead, Small Outline Package
QFN32	32-Lead, Quad Flat No lead

6.1 SO24



	MM		INCH	
A	2.35	2.65	.093	.104
A1	0.10	0.30	.004	.012
B	0.35	0.49	.014	.019
C	0.23	0.32	.009	.013
D	15.20	15.60	.599	.614
E	7.40	7.60	.291	.299
e	1.27	BSC	.050	BSC
H	10.00	10.65	.394	.419
h	0.25	0.75	.010	.029
L	0.40	1.27	.016	.050
N	24		24	
α	0°		8°	

07/27/07



Atmel Nantes S.A.
La Chantrerie - BP 70602
44306 Nantes Cedex 3 - France

TITLE
TD, 24 - Lead, 0.300" Body Width
Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline Package (SOIC)

DRAWING No.

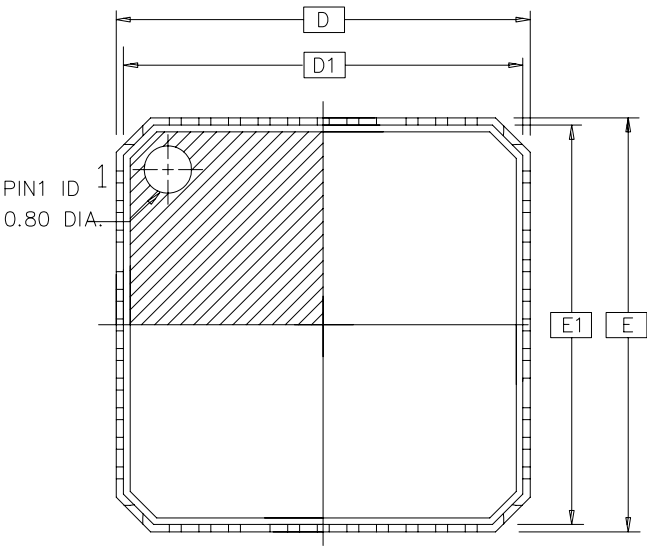
TD

REV.

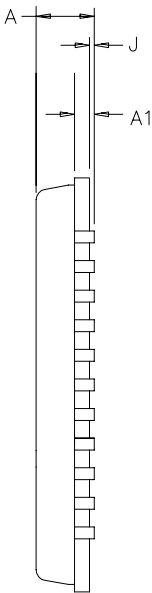
A

6.3 QFN32

32 LEADS MicroLEADFRAME

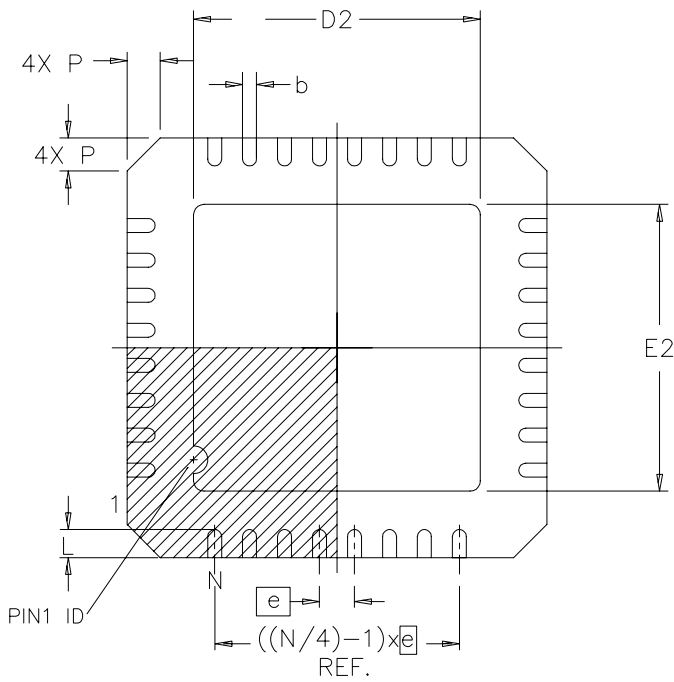


TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

DRAWINGS NOT SCALED



	MM			INCH		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.80	-	1.00	.032	-	.040
J	0.00	0.01	0.05	.000	.000	.002
A1	0.20 ref			.008 ref		
D/E	7.00 BSC			.276 BSC		
D1/E1	6.75 BSC			.266 BSC		
D2/E2	2.25	-	5.25	.090	-	.207
N	32					
P	0.24	0.42	0.60	.009	.016	.024
e	0.65 BSC			.026 BSC		
L	0.35	-	0.75	.014	-	.030
b	0.23	-	0.35	.009	-	.014

NOTES: MLF PACKAGE FAMILY

1. DIE THICKNESS ALLOWABLE IS 0.305mm MAXIMUM(.012 INCHES MAXIMUM)
2. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCES CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M. – 1994.
- 3 DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED
BETWEEN 0.20 AND 0.25mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.
- 4 PACKAGE WARPAGE MAX 0.08mm.
- 5 THE PIN #1 IDENTIFIER MUST BE EXISTED ON THE TOP SURFACE OF THE
PACKAGE BY USING INDENTATION MARK OR OTHER FEATURE OF PACKAGE BODY.
- 6 EXACT SHAPE AND SIZE OF THIS FIXTURE IS OPTIONAL

7. Errata

7.1 AT90PWM2&3 Rev. A (Mask Revision)

- **PGM: PSCxRB Fuse**
- **PSC: Prescaler**
- **PSC: PAOCnA and PAOCnB Register Bits (Asynchronous output control)**
- **PSC: PEVxA/B Flag Bits**
- **PSC: Output Polarity in Centered Mode**
- **PSC: Output Activity**
- **VREF**
- **DALI**
- **DAC: Register Update**
- **DAC: Output spikes**
- **DAC driver: Output Voltage linearity**
- **ADC: Conversion accuracy**
- **Analog comparator: Offset value**
- **Analog comparator: Output signal**
- **PSC: Autolock modes**
- **DALI: 17th bit detection**
- **PSC: One ramp mode with PSC input mode 8**

1. **PGM: PSCnRB Fuse**

The use of PSCnRB fuse can make the parallel ISP fail.

Workaround:

When PSCnRB fuses are used, use the serial programming mode to load a new program version.

2. **PSC: Prescaler**

The use of PSC's prescaler have the following effects :

It blocks the sample of PSC inputs until the two first cycles following the set of PSC run bit.

A fault is not properly transferred to other (slave) PSC.

Workaround:

Clear the prescaler PPREx bit when stopping the PSC (prun = 0), and set them to appropriate value when starting the PSC (prun = 1), these bits are in the same PCTL register

Do not use the prescaler when a fault on one PSC should affect other PSC's

3. **PSC: PAOCnA and PAOCnB Register Bits (Asynchronous output control)**

These register bits are malfunctioning.

Workaround:

Do not use this feature.

4. **PSC: PEVnA/B flag bits**

These flags are set when a fault arises, but can also be set again during the fault itself.

Workaround:

Don't clear these flags before the fault disappears.

5. PSC: Output Polarity in Centered Mode

In centered mode, PSCOUTn1 outputs are not inverted, so they are active at the same time as PSCOUTn0.

Workaround:

Use an external inverter (or a driver with inverting output) to drive the load on PSCOUTn1.

6. PSC : POACnA/B Output Activity

These register bits are not implemented in rev A.

Workaround:

Do not use this feature.

7. VREF

Remark: To have Internal Vref on AREF pin select an internal analog feature such as DAC or ADC.

Some stand by power consumption may be observed if Vref equals AVcc

8. DALI

Some troubles on Dali extension when edges are not symmetric.

Workaround:

Use an optocoupler providing symmetric edges on Rx and Tx DALI lines (only recommended for software validation purpose).

9. DAC: Register Update

Registers DACL & DACH are not written when the DAC is not enabled.

Workaround:

Enable DAC with DAEN before writing in DACL & DACH. To prevent an unwanted zero output on DAC pin, enable DAC output, with DAOE afterwards.

10. DAC : Output spikes

During transition between two codes, a spike may appears

Work around:

Filter spike or wait for steady state

No spike appears if the 4 last significant bits remain zero.

11. DAC driver: Output Voltage linearity

The voltage linearity of the DAC driver is limited when the DAC output goes above Vcc - 1V.

Work around:

Do not use AVcc as Vref ; internal Vref gives good results

12. ADC : Conversion accuracy

The conversion accuracy degrades when the ADC clock is 1 & 2 MHz.

Work around:

When a 10 bit conversion accuracy is required, use an ADC clock of 500 kHz or below.

13. Analog comparator: Offset value

The offset value increases when the common mode voltage is above Vcc - 1.5V.

Work around:

Limit common mode voltage

14. Analog comparator: Output signal

The comparator output toggles at the comparator clock frequency when the voltage difference between both inputs is lower than the offset. This may occur when comparing signal with small slew rate.

Work around:

This effect normally do not impact the PSC, as the transition is sampled once per PSC cycle. Be carefull when using the comparator as an interrupt source.

15. PSC : Autolock mode

This mode is not properly handled when CLKPSC is different from CLK IO.

Work around:

With CLKPSC equals 64/32 MHz (CLKPLL), use LOCK mode

16. DALI : 17th bit detection

17th bit detection do not occurs if the signal arrives after the sampling point.

Workaround:

Use this feature only for software development and not in field conditions

17. PSC : One ramp mode with PSC input mode 8

The retriggering is not properly handled in this case.

Work around:

Do not program this case.

18. PSC : Desactivation of outputs in mode 14

See "PSC Input Mode 14: Fixed Frequency Edge Retrigger PSC and Disactivate Output" on page 156.

Work around:

Do not use this mode to desactivate output if retrigger event do not occurs during On-Time.

7.2 AT90PWM2B/3B

- **PSC : Double End-Of-Cycle Interrupt Request in Centered Mode**
- **ADC : Conversion accuracy**

1. PSC : Double End-Of-Cycle Interrupt Request in Centered Mode

In centered mode, after the "expected" End-Of-Cycle Interrupt, a second unexpected Interrupt occurs 1 PSC cycle after the previous interrupt.

Work around:

While CPU cycle is lower than PSC clock, the CPU sees only one interrupt request. For PSC clock period greater than CPU cycle, the second interrupt request must be cleared by software.

2. ADC : Conversion accuracy

The conversion accuracy degrades when the ADC clock is 2 MHz.

Work around:

When a 10 bit conversion accuracy is required, use an ADC clock of 1 MHz or below.

At 2 Mhz the ADC can be used as a 7 bits ADC.

3. DAC Driver linearity above 3.6V

With 5V Vcc, the DAC driver linearity is poor when DAC output level is above Vcc-1V. At 5V, DAC output for 1023 will be around 5V - 40mV.

Work around: .

Use, when $V_{cc}=5V$, V_{ref} below $V_{cc}-1V$.

Or, when $V_{ref}=V_{cc}=5V$, do not use codes above 800.

4. DAC Update in Autotrig mode

If the CPU writes in DACH register at the same instant that the selected trigger source occurs and DAC Auto Trigger is enabled, the DACH register is not updated by the new value.

Work around: .

When using the autotrig mode, write twice in the DACH register. The time between the two CPU writes, must be different than the trigger source frequency.

8. Errata

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- **DAC: Register Update**
- **DAC: Output spikes**
- **DAC driver: Output Voltage linearity**
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These register bits are malfunctioning.

Workaround:

Do not use this feature.

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These flags are set when a fault arises, but can also be set again during the fault itself.

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In centered mode, PSCOUTn1 outputs are not inverted, so they are active at the same time as PSCOUTn0.

Workaround:

Use an external inverter (or a driver with inverting output) to drive the load on PSCOUTn1.

6. PSC: POACnA/B Output Activity

These register bits are not implemented in rev A.

Workaround:

Do not use this feature.

7. VREF

Remark: To have Internal Vref on AREF pin select an internal analog feature such as DAC or ADC.

Some stand by power consumption may be observed if Vref equals AVcc

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Some troubles on Dali extension when edges are not symmetric.

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The offset value increases when the common mode voltage is above Vcc - 1.5V.

Work around:

Limit common mode voltage

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This effect normally do not impact the PSC, as the transition is sampled once per PSC cycle. Be careful when using the comparator as an interrupt source.

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Workaround:

Use this feature only for software development and not in field conditions

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The retriggering is not properly handled in this case.

Work around:

Do not program this case.

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Work around:

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8.2 AT90PWM2B/3B

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- **ADC : Conversion accuracy**

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Work around:

While CPU cycle is lower than PSC clock, the CPU sees only one interrupt request. For PSC clock period greater than CPU cycle, the second interrupt request must be cleared by software.

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The conversion accuracy degrades when the ADC clock is 2 MHz.

Work around:

When a 10 bit conversion accuracy is required, use an ADC clock of 1 MHz or below.

At 2 Mhz the ADC can be used as a 7 bits ADC.

3. DAC Driver linearity above 3.6V

With 5V Vcc, the DAC driver linearity is poor when DAC output level is above Vcc-1V. At 5V, DAC output for 1023 will be around 5V - 40mV.

Work around:

Use, when $V_{cc}=5V$, V_{ref} below $V_{cc}-1V$.

Or, when $V_{ref}=V_{cc}=5V$, do not use codes above 800.

4. DAC Update in Autotrig mode

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Work around:

When using the autotrig mode, write twice in the DACH register. The time between the two CPU writes, must be different than the trigger source frequency.



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