

Features

- High-performance, Low-power AVR[®] 8-bit Microcontroller
- Advanced RISC Architecture
 - 131 Powerful Instructions – Most Single-clock Cycle Execution
 - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
 - Fully Static Operation
 - Up to 20 MIPS Throughput at 20 MHz
 - On-chip 2-cycle Multiplier
- Nonvolatile Program and Data Memories
 - 64K Bytes of In-System Self-Programmable Flash
 - Endurance: 10,000 Write/Erase Cycles
 - Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits
 - In-System Programming by On-chip Boot Program
 - True Read-While-Write Operation
 - 2K Bytes EEPROM
 - Endurance: 100,000 Write/Erase Cycles
 - 4K Bytes Internal SRAM
 - Programming Lock for Software Security
- JTAG (IEEE std. 1149.1 Compliant) Interface
 - Boundary-scan Capabilities According to the JTAG Standard
 - Extensive On-chip Debug Support
 - Programming of Flash, EEPROM, Fuses, and Lock Bits through the JTAG Interface
- Peripheral Features
 - Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with Separate Prescalers and Compare Modes
 - 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
 - Differential mode with selectable gain at 1x, 10x or 200x
 - Byte-oriented Two-wire Serial Interface
 - One Programmable Serial USART
 - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
 - Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
 - On-chip Analog Comparator
 - Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change
- Special Microcontroller Features
 - Power-on Reset and Programmable Brown-out Detection
 - Internal Calibrated RC 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
 - 32 Programmable I/O Lines
 - 40-pin PDIP, 44-lead TQFP, and 44-pad QFN/MLF
- Speed Grades
 - ATmega644V: 0 - 4MHz @ 1.8 - 5.5V, 0 - 10MHz @ 2.7 - 5.5V
 - ATmega644: 0 - 10MHz @ 2.7 - 5.5V, 0 - 20MHz @ 4.5 - 5.5V
- Power Consumption at 1 MHz, 3V, 25°C for ATmega644
 - Active: 240 µA @ 1.8V, 1MHz
 - Power-down Mode: 0.1 µA @ 1.8V



8-bit AVR[®] Microcontroller with 64K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash

ATmega644/V

Preliminary

Summary

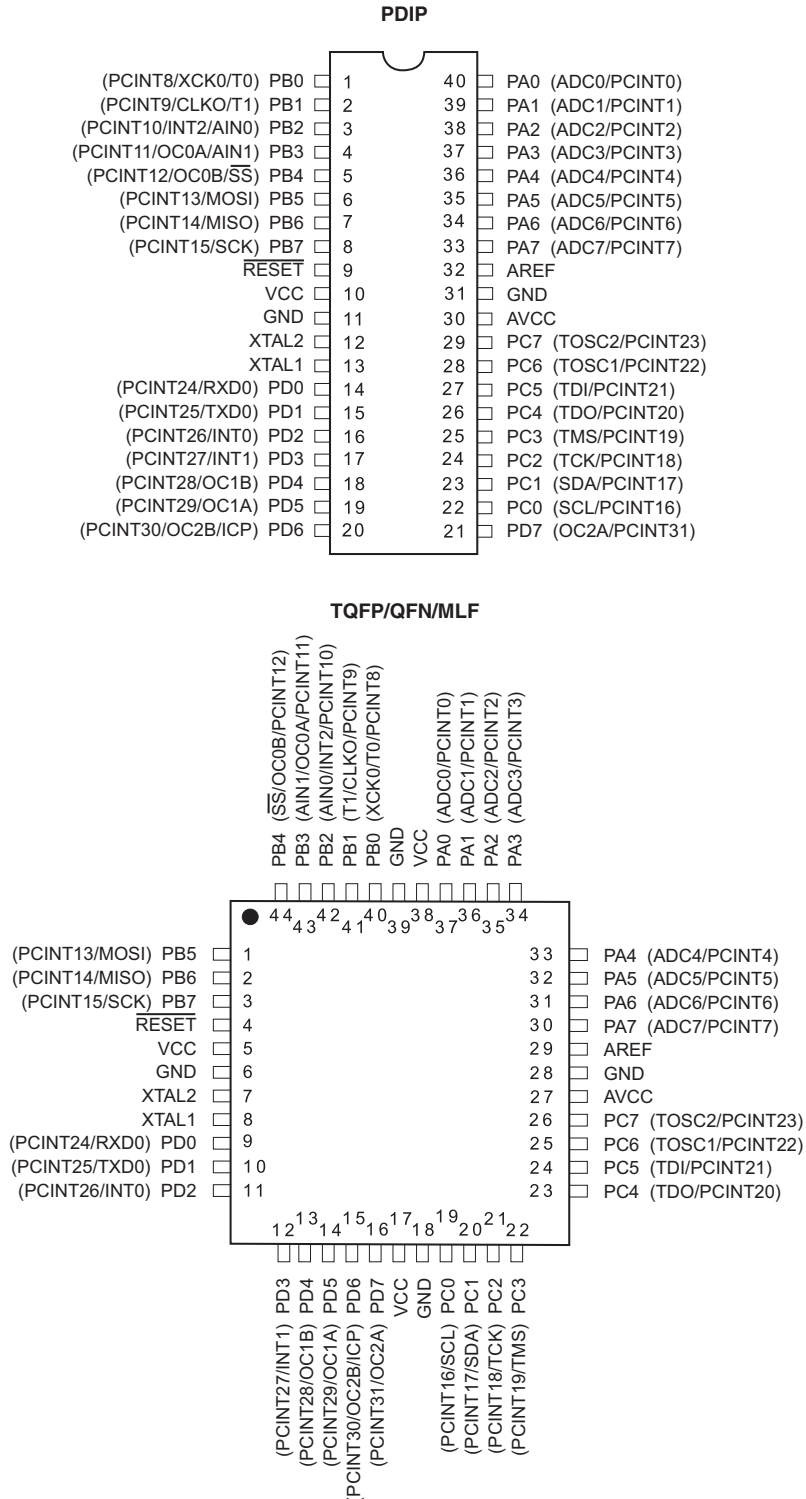
*NOTICE: Not recommended in new designs.

2593ES-AVR-04/06



1. Pin Configurations

Figure 1-1. Pinout ATmega644



Note: The large center pad underneath the QFN/MLF package should be soldered to the board to ensure good mechanical stability.

1.1 Disclaimer

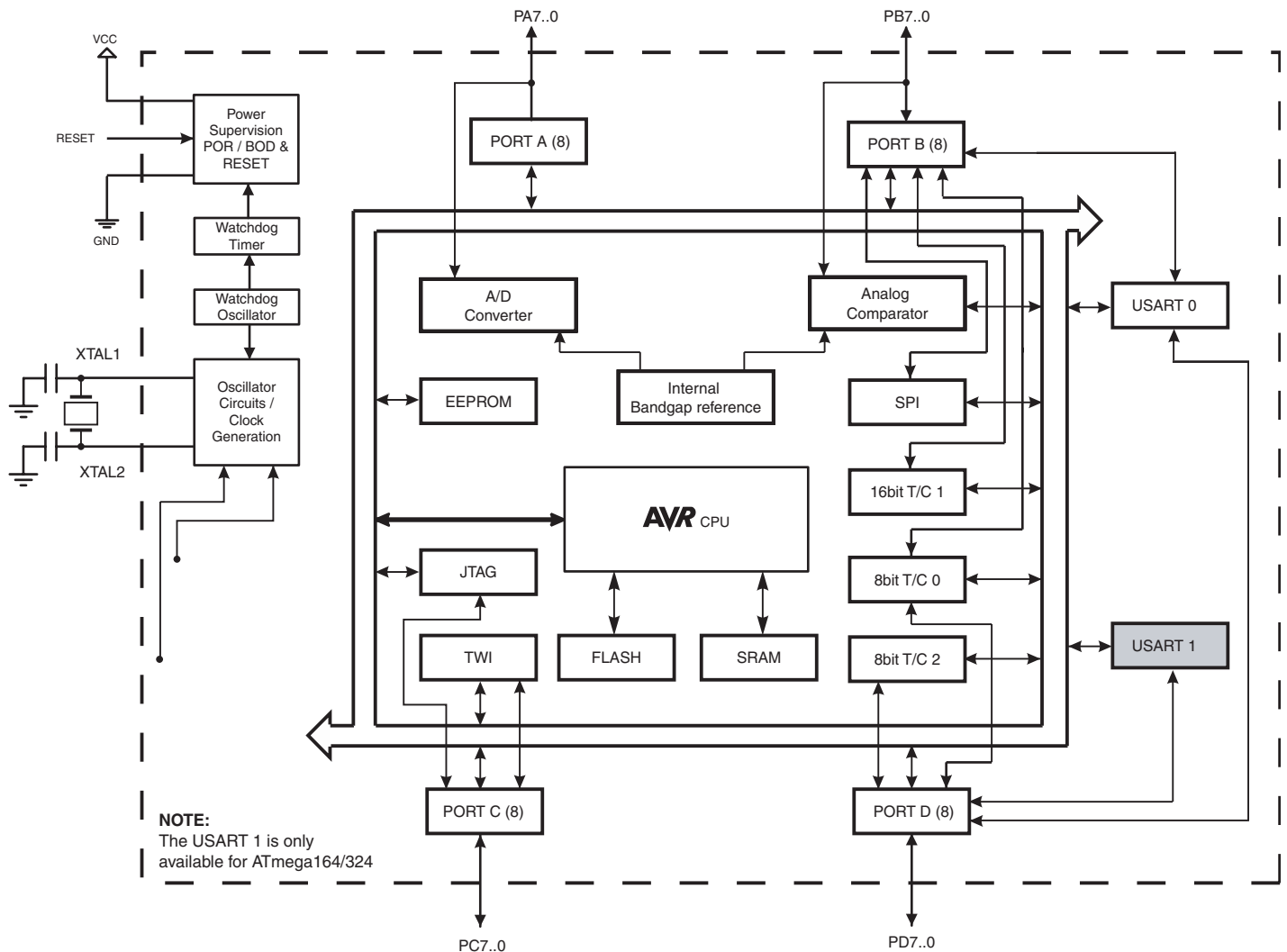
Typical values contained in this datasheet are based on simulations and characterization of other AVR microcontrollers manufactured on the same process technology. Min and Max values will be available after the device is characterized.

2. Overview

The ATmega644 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 ATmega644 achieves throughputs approaching 1 MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

2.1 Block Diagram

Figure 2-1. 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 ATmega644 provides the following features: 64K bytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 2K bytes EEPROM, 4K bytes SRAM, 32 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, Real Time Counter (RTC), three flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes and PWM, 2 USARTs, a byte oriented 2-wire Serial Interface, a 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.

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 ATmega644 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega644 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.

2.2 Pin Descriptions

2.2.1 VCC

Digital supply voltage.

2.2.2 GND

Ground.

2.2.3 Port A (PA7:PA0)

Port A serves as analog inputs to the Analog-to-digital Converter.

Port A also serves as 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 ATmega644 as listed on [page 76](#).

2.2.4 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 ATmega644 as listed on [page 78](#).

2.2.5 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 the JTAG interface, along with special features of the ATmega644 as listed on [page 81](#).

2.2.6 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 ATmega644 as listed on [page 83](#).

2.2.7 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

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 9-1 on page 47](#). Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.

2.2.8 XTAL1

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

2.2.9 XTAL2

Output from the inverting Oscillator amplifier.

2.2.10 AVCC

AVCC is the supply voltage pin for Port F and the Analog-to-digital 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.

2.2.11 AREF

This is the analog reference pin for the Analog-to-digital Converter.

3. Resources

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

4. Register Summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0xFF)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFE)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFD)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFC)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFB)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFA)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF9)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF8)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF7)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF6)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF5)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF4)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF3)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF2)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF1)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF0)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xEF)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xEE)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xED)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xEC)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xEB)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xEA)	Reserved	-	-	-						

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0xBF)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xBE)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xBD)	TWAMR	TWAM6	TWAM5	TWAM4	TWAM3	TWAM2	TWAM1	TWAM0	-	229
(0xBC)	TWCR	TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	-	TWIE	225
(0xBB)	TWDR	2-wire Serial Interface Data Register								227
(0xBA)	TWAR	TWA6	TWA5	TWA4	TWA3	TWA2	TWA1	TWA0	TWGCE	229
(0xB9)	TWSR	TWS7	TWS6	TWS5	TWS4	TWS3	-	TWPS1	TWPS0	227
(0xB8)	TWBR	2-wire Serial Interface Bit Rate Register								225
(0xB7)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xB6)	ASSR	-	EXCLK	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2AUB	OCR2BUB	TCR2AUB	TCR2BUB	150
(0xB5)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xB4)	OCR2B	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register B								149
(0xB3)	OCR2A	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register A								149
(0xB2)	TCNT2	Timer/Counter2 (8 Bit)								149
(0xB1)	TCCR2B	FOC2A	FOC2B	-	-	WGM22	CS22	CS21	CS20	148
(0xB0)	TCCR2A									

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0x7D)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x7C)	ADMUX	REFS1	REFS0	ADLAR	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	248
(0x7B)	ADCSRB	-	ACME	-	-	-	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	230
(0x7A)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	249
(0x79)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High byte								251
(0x78)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low byte								251
(0x77)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x76)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x75)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x74)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x73)	PCMSK3	PCINT31	PCINT30	PCINT29	PCINT28	PCINT27	PCINT26	PCINT25	PCINT24	66
(0x72)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x71)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x70)	TIMSK2	-	-	-	-	-	OCIE2B	OCIE2A	TOIE2	152
(0x6F)	TIMSK1	-	-	ICIE1	-	-	OCIE1B	OCIE1A	TOIE1	132
(0x6E)	TIMSK0	-	-	-	-	-	OCIE0B	OCIE0A	TOIE0	104
(0x6D)	PCMSK2	PCINT23	PCINT22	PCINT21	PCINT20	PCINT19	PCINT18	PCINT17	PCINT16	66
(0x6C)										

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
0x1B (0x3B)	PCIFR	-	-	-	-	PCIF3	PCIF2	PCIF1	PCIF0	65
0x1A (0x3A)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x19 (0x39)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x18 (0x38)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x17 (0x37)	TIFR2	-	-	-	-	-	OCF2b	OCF2A	TOV2	153
0x16 (0x36)	TIFR1	-	-	ICF1	-	-	OCF1B	OCF1A	TOV1	133
0x15 (0x35)	TIFR0	-	-	-	-	-	OCF0B	OCF0A	TOV0	105
0x14 (0x34)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x13 (0x33)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x12 (0x32)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x11 (0x31)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x10 (0x30)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x0F (0x2F)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x0E (0x2E)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x0D (0x2D)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x0C (0x2C)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x0B (0x2B)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	88
0x0A (0x2A)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	

5. Instruction Set Summary

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
ARITHMETIC AND LOGIC INSTRUCTIONS					
ADD	Rd, Rr	Add two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADC	Rd, Rr	Add with Carry two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr + C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADIW	RdI, K	Add Immediate to Word	$Rdh:Rdl \leftarrow Rdh:Rdl + K$	Z,C,N,V,S	2
SUB	Rd, Rr	Subtract two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - Rr$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SUBI	Rd, K	Subtract Constant from Register	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - K$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBC	Rd, Rr	Subtract with Carry two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - Rr - C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBCI	Rd, K	Subtract with Carry Constant from Reg.	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - K - C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBIW	RdI, K	Subtract Immediate from Word	$Rdh:Rdl \leftarrow Rdh:Rdl - K$	Z,C,N,V,S	2
AND	Rd, Rr	Logical AND Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \cdot Rr$	Z,N,V	1
ANDI	Rd, K	Logical AND Register and Constant	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \cdot K$	Z,N,V	1
OR	Rd, Rr	Logical OR Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee Rr$	Z,N,V	1
ORI	Rd, K	Logical OR Register and Constant	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee K$	Z,N,V	1
EOR	Rd, Rr	Exclusive OR Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \oplus Rr$	Z,N,V	1
COM	Rd	One's Complement	$Rd \leftarrow 0xFF - Rd$	Z,C,N,V	1
NEG	Rd	Two's Complement	$Rd \leftarrow 0x00 - Rd$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBR	Rd, K	Set Bit(s) in Register	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee K$	Z,N,V	1
CBR	Rd, K	Clear Bit(s) in Register	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \cdot (0xFF - K)$	Z,N,V	1
INC	Rd	Increment	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + 1$	Z,N,V	1
DEC	Rd	Decrement	$Rd \leftarrow Rd - 1$	Z,N,V	1
TST	Rd	Test for Zero or Minus	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \cdot Rd$	Z,N,V	1
CLR	Rd				

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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
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	

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
OUT	P, Rr	Out Port	$P \leftarrow Rr$	None	1
PUSH	Rr	Push Register on Stack	$STACK \leftarrow Rr$	None	2
POP	Rd	Pop Register from Stack	$Rd \leftarrow STACK$	None	2
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

6. Ordering Information

6.1 ATmega644

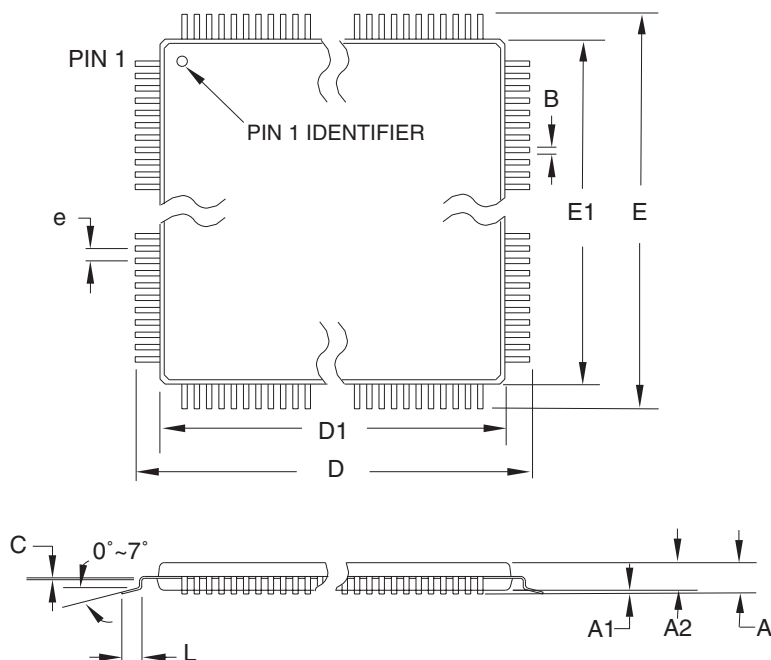
Speed (MHz) ⁽³⁾	Power Supply	Ordering Code ⁽²⁾	Package ⁽¹⁾	Operational Range
10	1.8 - 5.5V	ATmega644V-10AU ATmega644V-10PU ATmega644V-10MU	44A 40P6 44M1	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
20	2.7 - 5.5V	ATmega644-20AU ATmega644-20PU ATmega644-20MU	44A 40P6 44M1	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

- 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. For Speed vs. V_{CC} see "[Maximum speed vs. \$V_{CC}\$](#) " on page 317.

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)
44M1	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)

7. Packaging Information

7.1 44A



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	11.75	12.00	12.25	
D1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
E	11.75	12.00	12.25	
E1	9.90	10.00	10.10	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 ACB.
 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.

10/5/2001



2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131

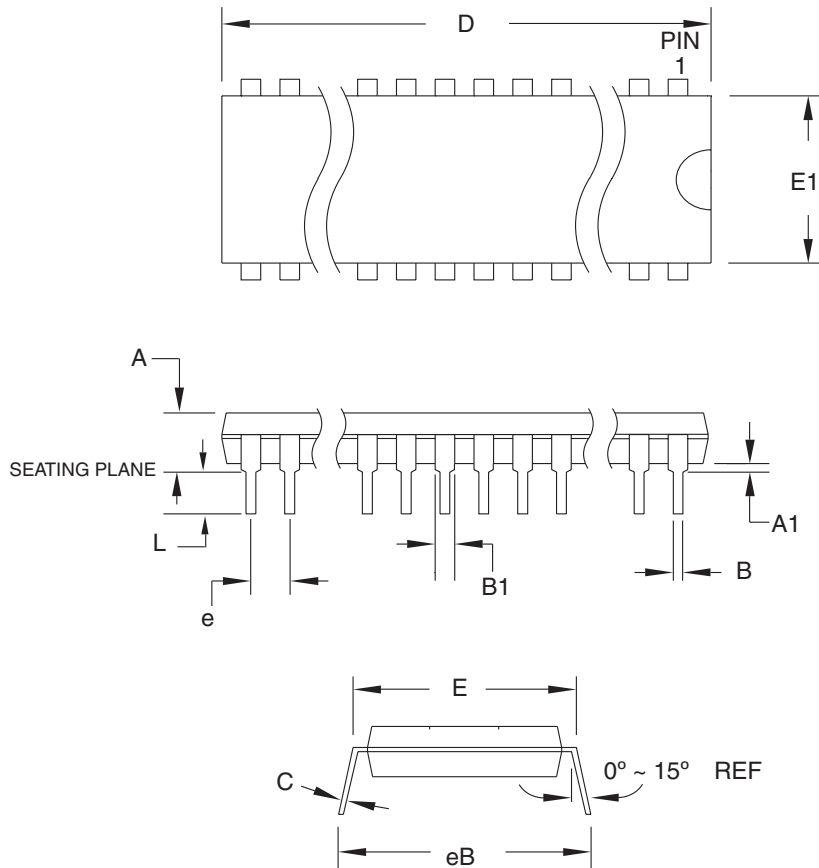
TITLE

44A, 44-lead, 10 x 10 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness,
0.8 mm Lead Pitch, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)

DRAWING NO.

44A

7.2 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



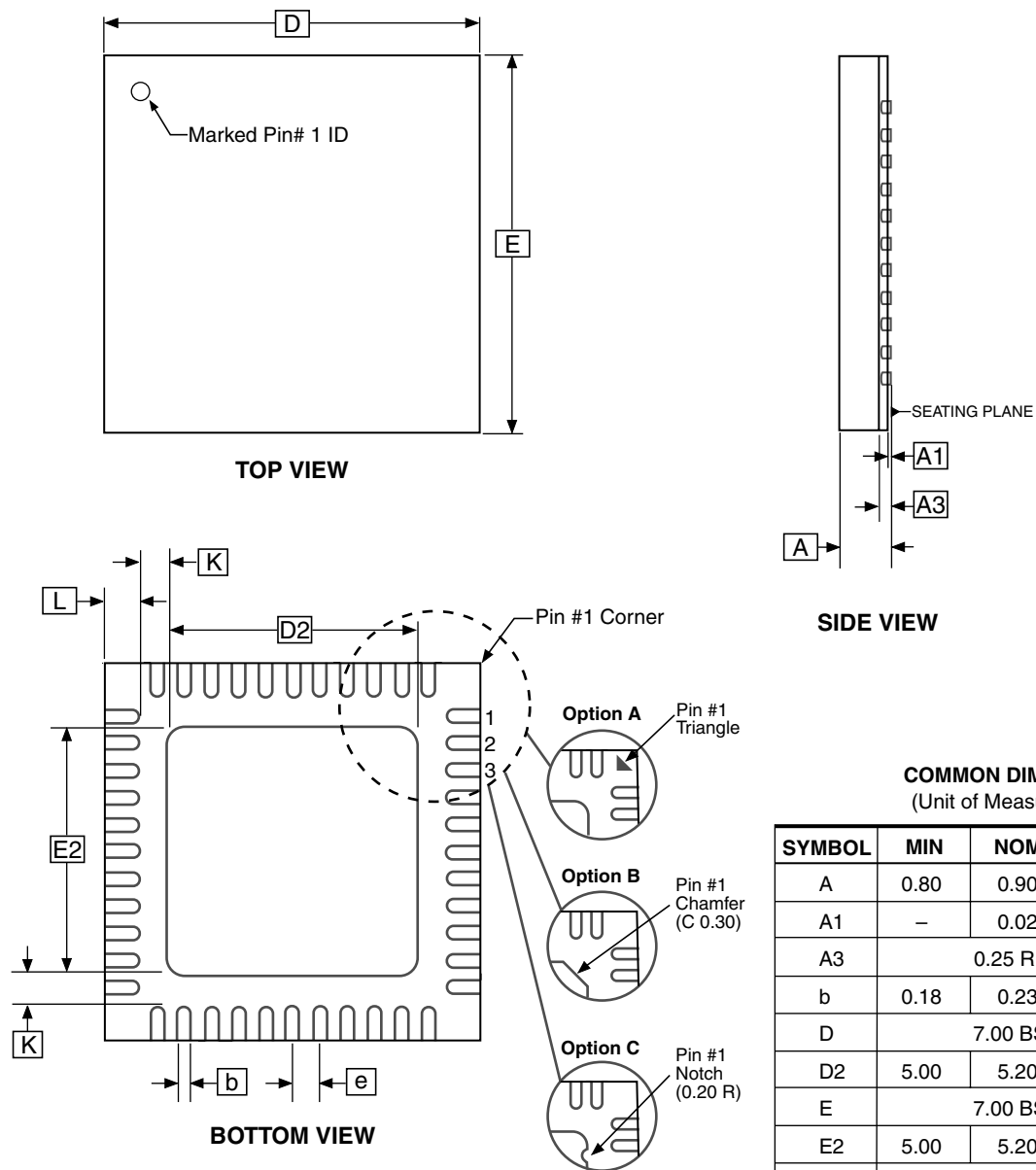
2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131

TITLE

40P6, 40-lead (0.600"/15.24 mm Wide) Plastic Dual
Inline Package (PDIP)

DRAWING NO.

7.3 44M1



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

3/18/05



2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131

TITLE

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)

DRAWING NO.

44M1

REV.

F

8. Errata

8.1 Rev. C

- Inaccurate ADC conversion in differential mode with 200x gain.

1. Inaccurate ADC conversion in differential mode with 200x gain

With AVCC < 3.6V, random conversions will be inaccurate. Typical absolute accuracy may reach 64 LSB.

Problem Fix/Workaround

None

8.2 Rev. B

Not sampled

8.3 Rev. A

- EEPROM read from application code does not work in Lock Bit Mode 3.

1. EEPROM read from application code does not work in Lock Bit Mode 3

When the Memory Lock Bits LB2 and LB1 are programmed to mode 3, EEPROM read does not work from the application code.

Problem Fix/Work around

Do not set Lock Bit Protection Mode 3 when the application code needs to read from EEPROM.

9. 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.

9.1 Rev. 2593E - 04/06

1. Updated ["Calibrated Internal RC Oscillator"](#) on page 34.

9.2 Rev. 2593D - 04/06

1. Updated ["Bit 6 – ADBG: Analog Comparator Bandgap Select"](#) on page 231.
2. Updated ["Prescaling and Conversion Timing"](#) on page 236.

9.3 Rev. 2593C - 03/06

1. Added "Not recommended in new designs".
2. Removed RAMPZ– Extended Z-pointer Register for ELPM/SPM from datasheet.
3. Updated [Table 10-1 on page 57](#).
4. Updated code example in ["Interrupt Vectors in ATmega644"](#) on page 57.
5. Updated ["Setting the Boot Loader Lock Bits by SPM"](#) on page 278.
6. Updated ["Register Summary"](#) on page 7.

9.4 Rev. 2593B - 03/06

1. Removed the occurance of ATmega164 and ATmega324.
2. Updated Addresses in Registers.
3. Updated ["Architectural Overview"](#) on page 9.
4. Updated SRAM sizes in ["SRAM Data Memory"](#) on page 19.
5. Updated ["I/O Memory"](#) on page 26.
6. Updated ["PRR – Power Reduction Register"](#) on page 43.
7. Updated Register bit Discription in ["8-bit Timer/Counter Register Description"](#) on page 145.
8. Updated Note in ["Overview of the TWI Module"](#) on page 206.
9. Updated Feauters in ["Analog-to-digital Converter"](#) on page 233.
10. Changed name from "SFIOR" to "ADCSRB" in ["Starting a Conversion"](#) on page 235, in ["Bit 5 – ADATE: ADC Auto Trigger Enable"](#) on page 250 and ["Bit 7, 5:3 – Res: Reserved Bits"](#) on page 251.
11. Updated ["Signature Bytes"](#) on page 286.
12. Updated ["DC Characteristics"](#) on page 315.
13. Updated ["Typical Characteristics"](#) on page 324.
14. Updated Example in ["Supply Current of IO modules"](#) on page 329.
15. Updated ["Register Summary"](#) on page 7.

16. Updated [Figure 6-2 on page 20](#) and [Figure 21-1 on page 234](#).
17. Updated ["Errata" on page 18](#).
18. Updated [Table 9-1 on page 47](#), [Table 9-4 on page 51](#), [Table 10-1 on page 57](#), [Table 23-1 on page 260](#), [Table 25-6 on page 286](#), [Table 25-14 on page 298](#), [Table 26-3 on page 320](#), [Table 27-1 on page 329](#), [Table 27-2 on page 330](#).

9.5 Rev. 2593A-06/05

1. Initial revision.



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