Features

- High Performance, Low Power AVR® 8-Bit Microcontroller
- Advanced RISC Architecture
  - 130 Powerful Instructions – Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
  - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
  - Fully Static Operation
  - Up to 16 MIPS Throughput at 16 MHz
  - On-Chip 2-cycle Multiplier
- High Endurance Non-volatile Memory segments
  - 16K Bytes of In-System Self-programmable Flash program memory
  - 512 Bytes EEPROM
  - 1K Bytes Internal SRAM
  - Write/Erase cycles: 10,000 Flash/100,000 EEPROM
  - Data retention: 20 years at 85°C/100 years at 25°C(1)
  - Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits
    - In-System Programming by On-chip Boot Program
    - True Read-While-Write Operation
  - 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
  - 4 x 25 Segment LCD Driver
  - 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
  - Four PWM Channels
  - 8-channel, 10-bit ADC
  - Programmable Serial USART
  - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
  - Universal Serial Interface with Start Condition Detector
  - 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 Oscillator
  - External and Internal Interrupt Sources
  - Five Sleep Modes: Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, Power-save, Power-down, and Standby
- I/O and Packages
  - 54 Programmable I/O Lines
  - 64-lead TQFP, 64-pad QFN/MLF and 64-pad DRQFN
- Speed Grade:
  - ATmega169PA: 0 - 16 MHz @ 1.8 - 5.5V
- Temperature range:
  - -40°C to 85°C Industrial
- Ultra-Low Power Consumption
  - Active Mode:
    - 1 MHz, 1.8V: 215 µA
    - 32 kHz, 1.8V: 8 µA (including Oscillator)
    - 32 kHz, 1.8V: 25 µA (including Oscillator and LCD)
  - Power-down Mode:
    - 0.1 µA at 1.8V
  - Power-save Mode:
    - 0.6 µA at 1.8V (Including 32 kHz RTC)

8-bit AVR® Microcontroller with 16K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash

ATmega169PA

Preliminary

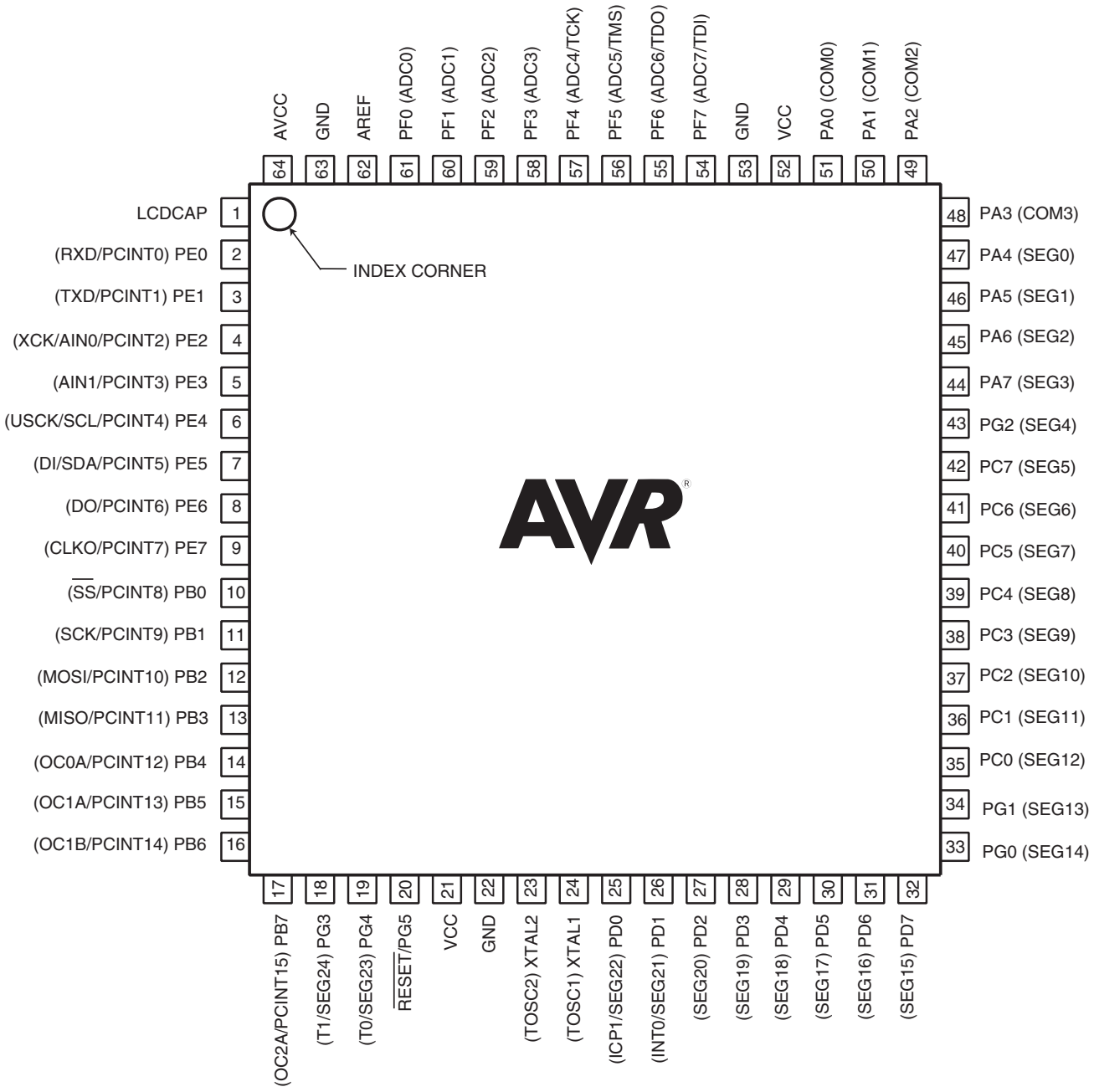
Summary

Rev 8171BS–AVR–03/10

1. Pin Configurations

1.1 Pinout - TQFP and QFN/MLF

Figure 1-1. 64A (TQFP)and 64M1 (QFN/MLF) Pinout ATmega169PA



Note: The large center pad underneath the QFN/MLF packages is made of metal and internally connected to GND. It should be soldered or glued to the board to ensure good mechanical stability. If the center pad is left unconnected, the package might loosen from the board.

1.2 Pinout - DRQFN

Figure 1-2. 64MC (DRQFN) Pinout ATmega169PA

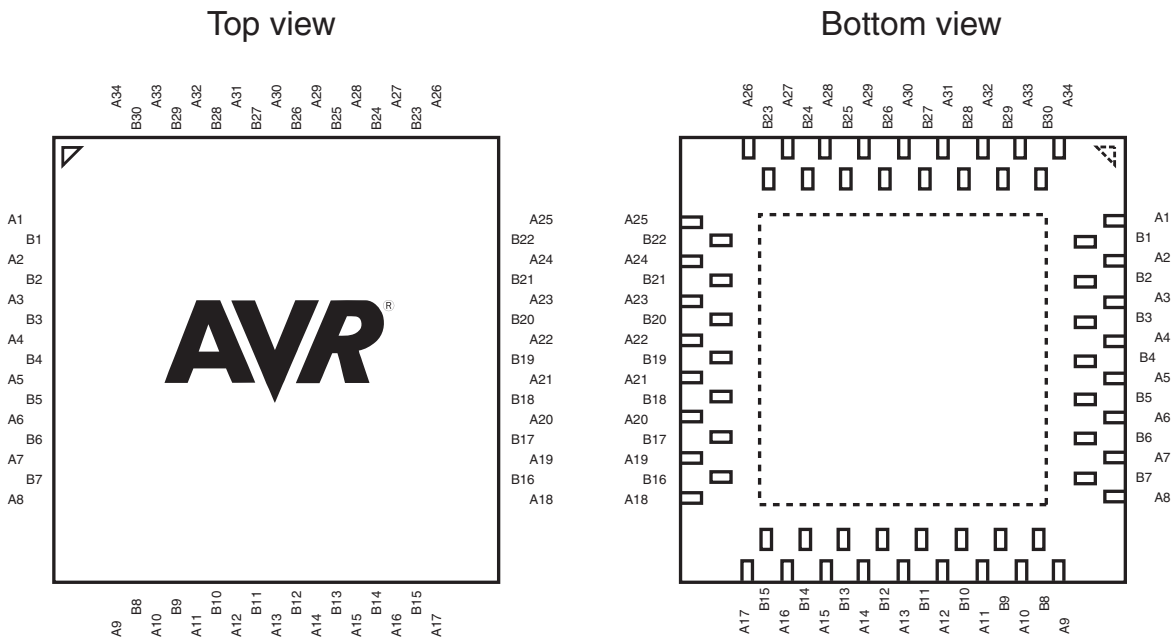


Table 1-1. DRQFN-64 Pinout ATmega169PA.

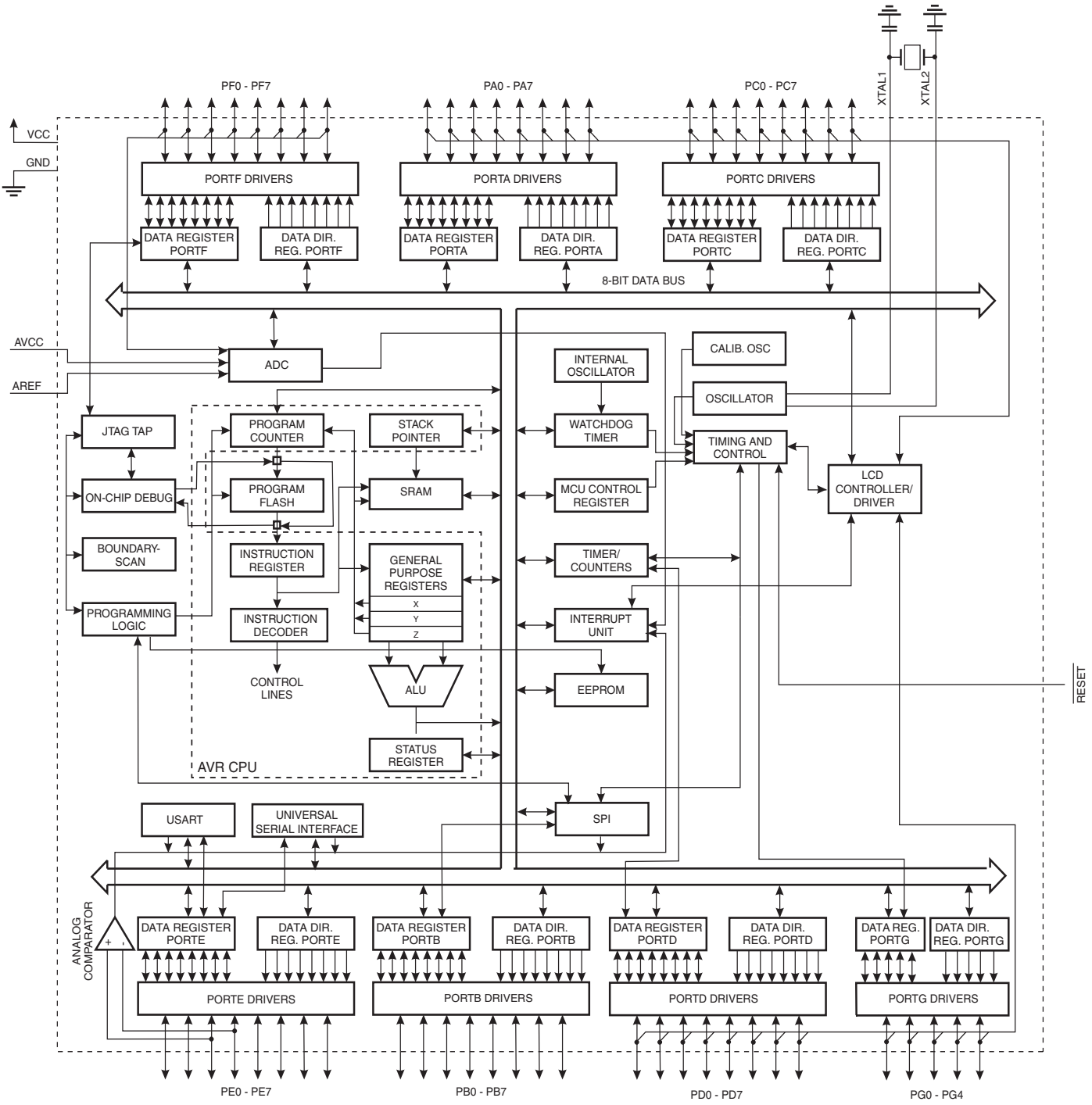
A1	PE0	**A9**	PB7	**A18**	PG1 (SEG13)	**A26**	PA2 (COM2)
B1	VLCDCAP	**B8**	PB6	**B16**	PG0 (SEG14)	**B23**	PA3 (COM3)
A2	PE1	**A10**	PG3	**A19**	PC0 (SEG12)	**A27**	PA1 (COM1)
B2	PE2	**B9**	PG4	**B17**	PC1 (SEG11)	**B24**	PA0 (COM0)
A3	PE3	**A11**	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	**A20**	PC2 (SEG10)	**A28**	VCC
B3	PE4	**B10**	VCC	**B18**	PC3 (SEG9)	**B25**	GND
A4	PE5	**A12**	GND	**A21**	PC4 (SEG8)	**A29**	PF7
B4	PE6	**B11**	XTAL2 (TOSC2)	**B19**	PC5 (SEG7)	**B26**	PF6
A5	PE7	**A13**	XTAL1 (TOSC1)	**A22**	PC6 (SEG6)	**A30**	PF5
B5	PB0	**B12**	PD0 (SEG22)	**B20**	PC7 (SEG5)	**B27**	PF4
A6	PB1	**A14**	PD1 (SEG21)	**A23**	PG2 (SEG4)	**A31**	PF3
B6	PB2	**B13**	PD2 (SEG20)	**B21**	PA7 (SEG3)	**B28**	PF2
A7	PB3	**A15**	PD3 (SEG19)	**A24**	PA6 (SEG2)	**A32**	PF1
B7	PB5	**B14**	PD4 (SEG18)	**B22**	PA4 (SEG0)	**B29**	PF0
A8	PB4	**A16**	PD5 (SEG17)	**A25**	PA5 (SEG1)	**A33**	AREF
		B15	PD7 (SEG15)			**B30**	AVCC
		A17	PD6 (SEG16)			**A34**	GND

2. Overview

The ATmega169PA 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 ATmega169PA 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 ATmega169PA provides the following features: 16K bytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 512 bytes EEPROM, 1K byte SRAM, 53 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, a JTAG interface for Boundary-scan, On-chip Debugging support and programming, a complete On-chip LCD controller with internal step-up voltage, three flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes, internal and external interrupts, a serial programmable USART, Universal Serial Interface with Start Condition Detector, an 8-channel, 10-bit ADC, a programmable Watchdog Timer with internal Oscillator, an SPI serial port, and five 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 and the LCD controller continues to run, allowing the user to maintain a timer base and operate the LCD display while the rest of the device is sleeping. The ADC Noise Reduction mode stops the CPU and all I/O modules except asynchronous timer, LCD controller 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.

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 non-volatile 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 ATmega169PA is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega169PA 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 is 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 ATmega169PA as listed on ”Alternate Functions of Port A” on page 72.

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 has better driving capabilities than the other ports.

Port B also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega169PA as listed on ”Alternate Functions of Port B” on page 73.

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 special features of the ATmega169PA as listed on ”Alternate Functions of Port C” on page 76.

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 ATmega169PA as listed on ”Alternate Functions of Port D” on page 78.

2.2.7 Port E (PE7:PE0)

Port E is an 8-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.

Port E also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega169PA as listed on ”Alternate Functions of Port E” on page 80.

2.2.8 Port F (PF7:PF0)

Port F serves as the analog inputs to the A/D Converter.

Port F 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 F output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port F pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port F pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running. If the JTAG interface is enabled, the pull-up resistors on pins PF7(TDI), PF5(TMS), and PF4(TCK) will be activated even if a reset occurs.

Port F also serves the functions of the JTAG interface, see ”Alternate Functions of Port F” on page 82.

2.2.9 Port G (PG5:PG0)

Port G is a 6-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port G output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port G pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port G pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Port G also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega169PA as listed on page 84.

2.2.10 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

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 28-3 on page 329. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.

2.2.11 XTAL1

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

2.2.12 XTAL2

Output from the inverting Oscillator amplifier.

2.2.13 AVCC

AVCC is the supply voltage pin for Port F 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.

2.2.14 AREF

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

2.2.15 LCDCAP

An external capacitor (typical > 470 nF) must be connected to the LCDCAP pin as shown in Figure 23-2 on page 234. This capacitor acts as a reservoir for LCD power (V_{LCD}). A large capacitance reduces ripple on V_{LCD} but increases the time until V_{LCD} reaches its target value.

3. Resources

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

4. 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 or 100 years at 25°C.

5. Register Summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0xFF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFE)	LCDDR18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SEG324	249
(0xFD)	LCDDR17	SEG323	SEG322	SEG321	SEG320	SEG319	SEG318	SEG317	SEG316	249
(0xFC)	LCDDR16	SEG315	SEG314	SEG313	SEG312	SEG311	SEG310	SEG309	SEG308	249
(0xFB)	LCDDR15	SEG307	SEG306	SEG305	SEG304	SEG303	SEG302	SEG301	SEG300	249
(0xFA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF9)	LCDDR13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SEG224	249
(0xF8)	LCDDR12	SEG223	SEG222	SEG221	SEG220	SEG219	SEG218	SEG217	SEG216	249
(0xF7)	LCDDR11	SEG215	SEG214	SEG213	SEG212	SEG211	SEG210	SEG209	SEG208	249
(0xF6)	LCDDR10	SEG207	SEG206	SEG205	SEG204	SEG203	SEG202	SEG201	SEG200	249
(0xF5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF4)	LCDDR8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SEG124	249
(0xF3)	LCDDR7	SEG123	SEG122	SEG121	SEG120	SEG119	SEG118	SEG117	SEG116	249
(0xF2)	LCDDR6	SEG115	SEG114	SEG113	SEG112	SEG111	SEG110	SEG109	SEG108	249
(0xF1)	LCDDR5	SEG107	SEG106	SEG105	SEG104	SEG103	SEG102	SEG101	SEG100	249
(0xF0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEF)	LCDDR3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SEG024	249
(0xEE)	LCDDR2	SEG023	SEG022	SEG021	SEG020	SEG019	SEG018	SEG017	SEG016	249
(0xED)	LCDDR1	SEG015	SEG014	SEG013	SEG012	SEG011	SEG010	SEG09	SEG008	249
(0xEC)	LCDDR0	SEG007	SEG006	SEG005	SEG004	SEG003	SEG002	SEG001	SEG000	249
(0xEB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE7)	LCDCCR	LCDDC2	LCDDC1	LCDDC0	LCDMDT	LCDCC3	LCDCC2	LCDCC1	LCDCC0	248
(0xE6)	LCDFRR	–	**LCDPS2**	**LCDPS1**	**LCDPS0**	–	**LCDCD2**	**LCDCD1**	**LCDCD0**	246
(0xE5)	LCDCRB	**LCDCS**	**LCD2B**	**LCDMUX1**	**LCDMUX0**	–	**LCDPM2**	**LCDPM1**	**LCDPM0**	245
(0xE4)	LCDCRA	**LCDEN**	**LCDAB**	**–**	**LCDIF**	**LCDIE**	LCDBD	LCDCCD	**LCDBL**	244
(0xE3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE2)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD6)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD2)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC6)	UDR0	USART0 I/O Data Register								193
(0xC5)	UBRRH0					USART0 Baud Rate Register High				197
(0xC4)	UBRRL0	USART0 Baud Rate Register Low								197
(0xC3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC2)	UCSR0C	–	UMSEL0	UPM01	UPM00	USBS0	UCSZ01	UCSZ00	UCPOL0	195
(0xC1)	UCSR0B	RXCIE0	TXCIE0	UDRIE0	RXEN0	TXEN0	UCSZ02	RXB80	TXB80	194
(0xC0)	UCSR0A	RXC0	TXC0	UDRE0	FE0	DOR0	UPE0	U2X0	MPCM0	193

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0xBF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xBE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xBD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xBC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xBB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xBA)	USIDR	USI Data Register								206
(0xB9)	USISR	USISIF	USIOIF	USIPF	USIDC	USICNT3	USICNT2	USICNT1	USICNT0	206
(0xB8)	USICR	USISIE	USIOIE	USIWM1	USIWM0	USICS1	USICS0	USICLK	USITC	207
(0xB7)	Reserved	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB6)	ASSR	–	–	–	EXCLK	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2UB	TCR2UB	155
(0xB5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB3)	OCR2A	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register A								154
(0xB2)	TCNT2	Timer/Counter2 (8-bit)								154
(0xB1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB0)	TCCR2A	FOC2A	WGM20	COM2A1	COM2A0	WGM21	CS22	CS21	CS20	152
(0xAF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA6)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA2)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9F)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9E)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9D)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9C)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9B)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x99)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x98)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x97)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x96)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x95)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x94)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x93)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x92)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x91)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x90)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8F)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8E)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8D)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8C)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8B)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register B High Byte								131
(0x8A)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register B Low Byte								131
(0x89)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register A High Byte								131
(0x88)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register A Low Byte								131
(0x87)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 - Input Capture Register High Byte								132
(0x86)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 - Input Capture Register Low Byte								132
(0x85)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 - Counter Register High Byte								131
(0x84)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 - Counter Register Low Byte								131
(0x83)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x82)	TCCR1C	FOC1A	FOC1B	–	–	–	–	–	–	130
(0x81)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	–	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	129
(0x80)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	–	–	WGM11	WGM10	127
(0x7F)	DIDR1	–	–	–	–	–	–	AIN1D	AIN0D	213
(0x7E)	DIDR0	ADC7D	ADC6D	ADC5D	ADC4D	ADC3D	ADC2D	ADC1D	ADC0D	231

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	227
(0x7B)	ADCSRB	–	ACME	–	–	–	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	212, 231
(0x7A)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	229
(0x79)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High byte								230
(0x78)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low byte								230
(0x77)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x76)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x75)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x74)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x73)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x72)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x71)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x70)	TIMSK2	–	–	–	–	–	–	OCIE2A	TOIE2	155
(0x6F)	TIMSK1	–	–	ICIE1	–	–	OCIE1B	OCIE1A	TOIE1	132
(0x6E)	TIMSK0	–	–	–	–	–	–	OCIE0A	TOIE0	103
(0x6D)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x6C)	PCMSK1	PCINT15	PCINT14	PCINT13	PCINT12	PCINT11	PCINT10	PCINT9	PCINT8	62
(0x6B)	PCMSK0	PCINT7	PCINT6	PCINT5	PCINT4	PCINT3	PCINT2	PCINT1	PCINT0	63
(0x6A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x69)	EICRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	ISC01	ISC00	61
(0x68)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x67)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x66)	OSCCAL	Oscillator Calibration Register								37
(0x65)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x64)	PRR	–	–	–	PRLCD	PRTIM1	PRSPI	PRUSART0	PRADC	44
(0x63)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x62)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x61)	CLKPR	CLKPCE	–	–	–	CLKPS3	CLKPS2	CLKPS1	CLKPS0	37
(0x60)	WDTCR	–	–	–	WDCE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	53
0x3F (0x5F)	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	13
0x3E (0x5E)	SPH	–	–	–	–	–	SP10	SP9	SP8	15
0x3D (0x5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	15
0x3C (0x5C)	Reserved									
0x3B (0x5B)	Reserved									
0x3A (0x5A)	Reserved									
0x39 (0x59)	Reserved									
0x38 (0x58)	Reserved									
0x37 (0x57)	SPMCSR	SPMIE	RWWSB	–	RWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	292
0x36 (0x56)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x35 (0x55)	MCUCR	JTD	–	–	PUD	–	–	IVSEL	IVCE	59, 87, 277
0x34 (0x54)	MCUSR	–	–	–	JTRF	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	277
0x33 (0x53)	SMCR	–	–	–	–	SM2	SM1	SM0	SE	44
0x32 (0x52)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x31 (0x51)	OCDR	IDRD/OCDR7	OCDR6	OCDR5	OCDR4	OCDR3	OCDR2	OCDR1	OCDR0	256
0x30 (0x50)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	212
0x2F (0x4F)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x2E (0x4E)	SPDR	SPI Data Register								166
0x2D (0x4D)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	–	–	–	–	–	SPI2X	165
0x2C (0x4C)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	164
0x2B (0x4B)	GPIOR2	General Purpose I/O Register 2								28
0x2A (0x4A)	GPIOR1	General Purpose I/O Register 1								28
0x29 (0x49)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x28 (0x48)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x27 (0x47)	OCR0A	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register A								103
0x26 (0x46)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8 Bit)								103
0x25 (0x45)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x24 (0x44)	TCCR0A	FOC0A	WGM00	COM0A1	COM0A0	WGM01	CS02	CS01	CS00	101
0x23 (0x43)	GTCCR	TSM	–	–	–	–	–	PSR2	PSR10	136, 156
0x22 (0x42)	EEARH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EEAR8	27
0x21 (0x41)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								27
0x20 (0x40)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								27
0x1F (0x3F)	EECR	–	–	–	–	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	27
0x1E (0x3E)	GPIOR0	General Purpose I/O Register 0								28
0x1D (0x3D)	EIMSK	PCIE1	PCIE0	–	–	–	–	–	INT0	61
0x1C (0x3C)	EIFR	PCIF1	PCIF0	–	–	–	–	–	INTF0	62

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
0x1B (0x3B)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x1A (0x3A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x19 (0x39)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x18 (0x38)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x17 (0x37)	TIFR2	–	–	–	–	–	–	OCF2A	TOV2	155
0x16 (0x36)	TIFR1	–	–	ICF1	–	–	OCF1B	OCF1A	TOV1	133
0x15 (0x35)	TIFR0	–	–	–	–	–	–	OCF0A	TOV0	104
0x14 (0x34)	PORTG	–	–	PORTG5	PORTG4	PORTG3	PORTG2	PORTG1	PORTG0	89
0x13 (0x33)	DDRG	–	–	DDG5	DDG4	DDG3	DDG2	DDG1	DDG0	89
0x12 (0x32)	PING	–	–	PING5	PING4	PING3	PING2	PING1	PING0	89
0x11 (0x31)	PORTF	PORTF7	PORTF6	PORTF5	PORTF4	PORTF3	PORTF2	PORTF1	PORTF0	89
0x10 (0x30)	DDRF	DDF7	DDF6	DDF5	DDF4	DDF3	DDF2	DDF1	DDF0	89
0x0F (0x2F)	PINF	PINF7	PINF6	PINF5	PINF4	PINF3	PINF2	PINF1	PINF0	89
0x0E (0x2E)	PORTE	PORTE7	PORTE6	PORTE5	PORTE4	PORTE3	PORTE2	PORTE1	PORTE0	88
0x0D (0x2D)	DDRE	DDE7	DDE6	DDE5	DDE4	DDE3	DDE2	DDE1	DDE0	88
0x0C (0x2C)	PINE	PINE7	PINE6	PINE5	PINE4	PINE3	PINE2	PINE1	PINE0	89
0x0B (0x2B)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	88
0x0A (0x2A)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	88
0x09 (0x29)	PIND	PIND7	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	88
0x08 (0x28)	PORTC	PORTC7	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	88
0x07 (0x27)	DDRC	DDC7	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	88
0x06 (0x26)	PINC	PINC7	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	88
0x05 (0x25)	PORTB	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	87
0x04 (0x24)	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	87
0x03 (0x23)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	87
0x02 (0x22)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	87
0x01 (0x21)	DDRA	DDA7	DDA6	DDA5	DDA4	DDA3	DDA2	DDA1	DDA0	87
0x00 (0x20)	PINA	PINA7	PINA6	PINA5	PINA4	PINA3	PINA2	PINA1	PINA0	87

Note:
1. For compatibility with future devices, reserved bits should be written to zero if accessed. Reserved I/O memory addresses should never be written.
2. I/O Registers within the address range 0x00 - 0x1F are directly bit-accessible using the SBI and CBI instructions. In these registers, the value of single bits can be checked by using the SBIS and SBIC instructions.
3. Some of the Status Flags are cleared by writing a logical one to them. Note that, unlike most other AVRs, the CBI and SBI instructions will only operate on the specified bit, and can therefore be used on registers containing such Status Flags. The CBI and SBI instructions work with registers 0x00 to 0x1F only.
4. When using the I/O specific commands IN and OUT, the I/O addresses 0x00 - 0x3F must be used. When addressing I/O Registers as data space using LD and ST instructions, 0x20 must be added to these addresses. The ATmega169PA is a complex microcontroller with more peripheral units than can be supported within the 64 location reserved in Opcode for the IN and OUT instructions. For the Extended I/O space from 0x60 - 0xFF in SRAM, only the ST/STS/STD and LD/LDS/LDD instructions can be used.

6. 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
JMP	k	Direct Jump	PC ← k	None	3
RCALL	k	Relative Subroutine Call	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	3
ICALL		Indirect Call to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	3
CALL	k	Direct Subroutine Call	PC ← k	None	4
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

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	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
DATA TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS					
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

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
PUSH	Rr	Push Register on Stack	STACK ← Rr	None	2
POP	Rd	Pop Register from Stack	Rd ← 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

7. Ordering Information

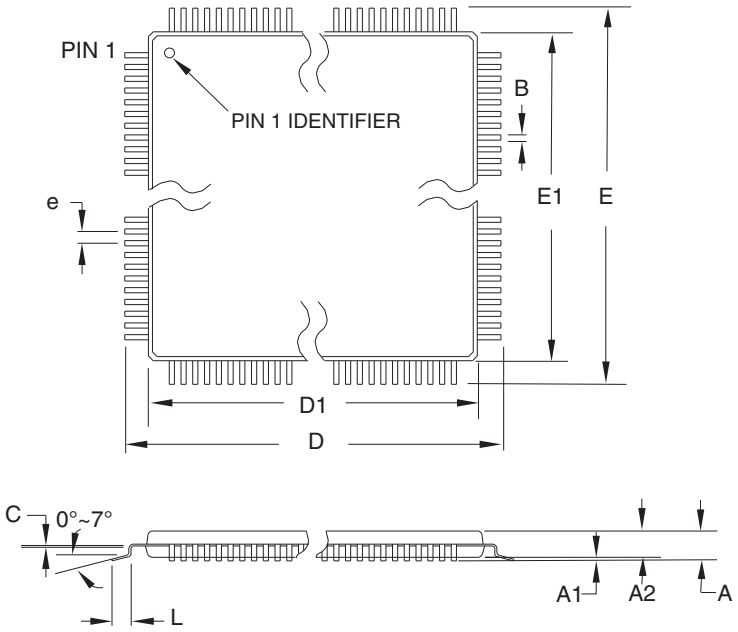
Speed (MHz)[3]	Power Supply	Ordering Code	Package[1][2]	Operation Range
16	1.8 - 5.5V	ATmega169PA-AU ATmega169PA-AUR[4] ATmega169PA-MU ATmega169PA-MUR[4] ATmega169PA-MCU ATmega169PA-MCUR[4]	64A 64A 64M1 64M1 64MC 64MC	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

Notes:
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 Figure 28-1 on page 328.
4. Tape & Reel

Package Type	
64A	64-Lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
64M1	64-pad, 9 x 9 x 1.0 mm body, lead pitch 0.50 mm, Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
64MC	64-lead (2-row Staggered), 7 x 7 x 1.0 mm body, 4.0 x 4.0 mm Exposed Pad, Quad Flat No-Lead Package (QFN)

8. Packaging Information

8.1 64A



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

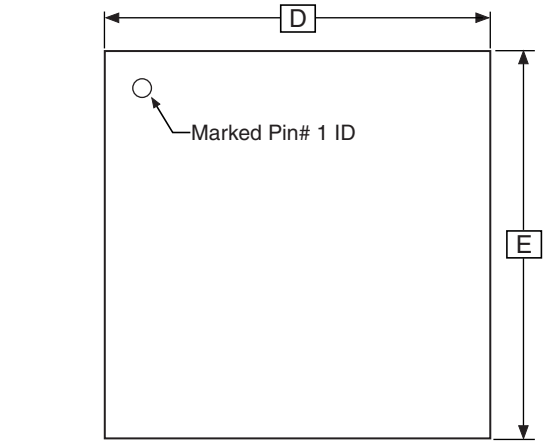
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	1.20	
A1	0.05	–	0.15	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
D	15.75	16.00	16.25	
D1	13.90	14.00	14.10	Note 2
E	15.75	16.00	16.25	
E1	13.90	14.00	14.10	Note 2
B	0.30	–	0.45	
C	0.09	–	0.20	
L	0.45	–	0.75	
e	0.80 TYP			

Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-026, Variation AEB.
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.

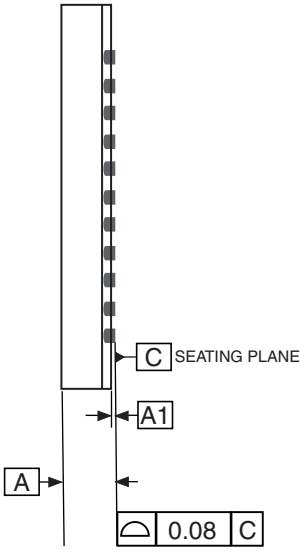
10/5/2001

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**64A,** 64-lead, 14 x 14 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness, 0.8 mm Lead Pitch, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)	64A	B

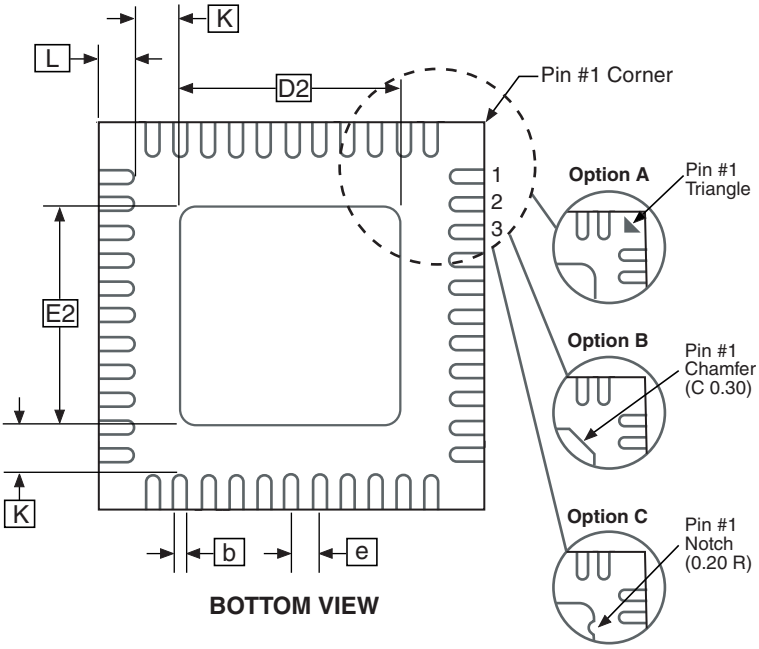
8.2 64M1



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

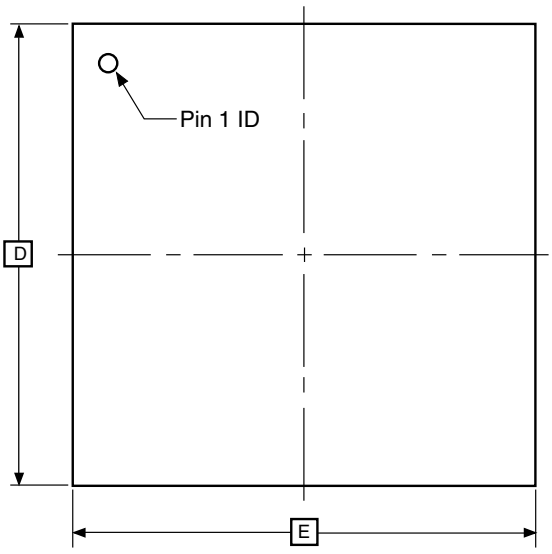
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	
A1	–	0.02	0.05	
b	0.18	0.25	0.30	
D	8.90	9.00	9.10	
D2	5.20	5.40	5.60	
E	8.90	9.00	9.10	
E2	5.20	5.40	5.60	
e	0.50 BSC			
L	0.35	0.40	0.45	
K	1.25	1.40	1.55	

Note: 1. JEDEC Standard MO-220, (SAW Singulation) Fig. 1, VMMD.
2. Dimension and tolerance conform to ASMEY14.5M-1994.

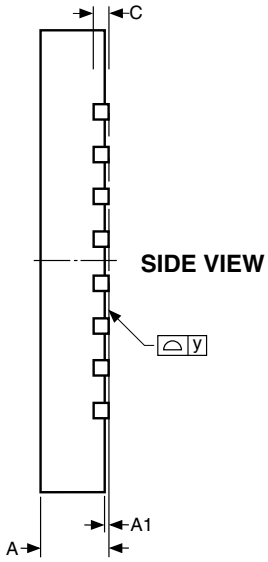
5/25/06

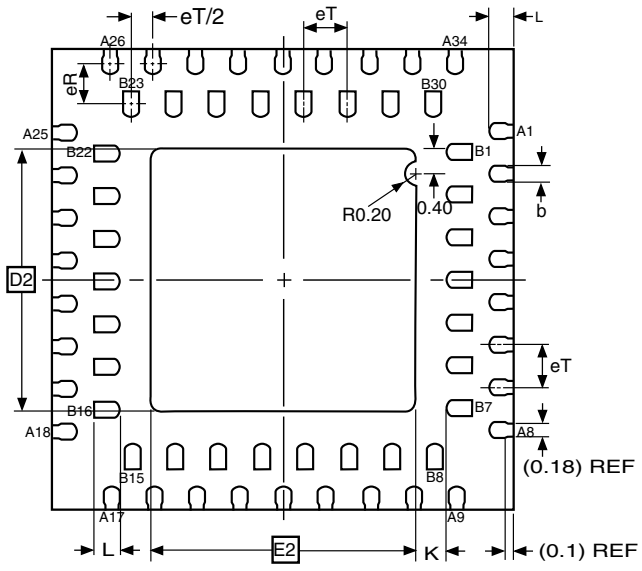
	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**64M1**, 64-pad, 9 x 9 x 1.0 mm Body, Lead Pitch 0.50 mm, 5.40 mm Exposed Pad, Micro Lead Frame Package (MLF)	64M1	G

8.3 64MC



TOP VIEW





BOTTOM VIEW

Note: 1. The terminal #1 ID is a Laser-marked Feature.

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	
b	0.18	0.23	0.28	
C		0.20 REF		
D	6.90	7.00	7.10	
D2	3.95	4.00	4.05	
E	6.90	7.00	7.10	
E2	3.95	4.00	4.05	
eT	–	0.65	–	
eR	–	0.65	–	
K	0.20	–	–	(REF)
L	0.35	0.40	0.45	
y	0.00	–	0.075	

10/3/07

	TITLE	GPC	DRAWING NO.	REV.
Package Drawing Contact: packagedrawings@atmel.com	**64MC,** 64QFN (2-Row Staggered), 7 x 7 x 1.00 mm Body, 4.0 x 4.0 mm Exposed Pad, Quad Flat No Lead Package	ZXC	64MC	A

9. Errata

9.1 ATmega169PA Rev. G

No known errata.

9.2 ATmega169PA Rev. A to F

Not sampled.

10. Datasheet Revision History

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

10.1 88171B – 03/10

1. Added ”Typical Characteristics” on page 334.
2. Updated ”Ordering Information” on page 374.

10.2 8171A – 07/08

1. Initial revision (Based on the ATmega169P/V datasheet 8018K-AVR-06/08).
2. Changes done compared to ATmega169P/V datasheet 8018K-AVR-06/08:
   - –All Electrical Characteristics are moved to ”Electrical Characteristics” on page 326.
   - –Register descriptions are moved to sub section at the end of each chapter.
   - –New graphics in “Typical Characteristics ” on page 343.
   - –New “Ordering Information” on page 379.

Headquarters

Atmel Corporation
2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131
USA
Tel: 1(408) 441-0311
Fax: 1(408) 487-2600

International

Atmel Asia
Unit 1-5 & 16, 19/F
BEA Tower, Millennium City 5
418 Kwun Tong Road
Kwun Tong, Kowloon
Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2245-6100
Fax: (852) 2722-1369

Atmel Europe
Le Krebs
8, Rue Jean-Pierre Timbaud
BP 309
78054 Saint-Quentin-en-
Yvelines Cedex
France
Tel: (33) 1-30-60-70-00
Fax: (33) 1-30-60-71-11

Atmel Japan
9F, Tonetsu Shinkawa Bldg.
1-24-8 Shinkawa
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033
Japan
Tel: (81) 3-3523-3551
Fax: (81) 3-3523-7581

Product Contact

Web Site
www.atmel.com

Technical Support
avr@atmel.com

Sales Contact
www.atmel.com/contacts

Literature Requests
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8171BS–AVR–03/10