# ATmega48P/88P/168P/328P

of a lost bus arbitration, no data is lost in the transition from Master to Slave. Handling of the ACK bit is controlled automatically by the TWI logic, the CPU cannot access the ACK bit directly.

#### Bits 7..0 – TWD: TWI Data Register

These eight bits constitute the next data byte to be transmitted, or the latest data byte received on the 2-wire Serial Bus.

### 19.9.5 TWAR - TWI (Slave) Address Register

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	_
(0xBA)	TWA6	TWA5	TWA4	TWA3	TWA2	TWA1	TWA0	TWGCE	TWAR
Read/Write	R/W								
Initial Value	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	

The TWAR should be loaded with the 7-bit Slave address (in the seven most significant bits of TWAR) to which the TWI will respond when programmed as a Slave Transmitter or Receiver, and not needed in the Master modes. In multi master systems, TWAR must be set in masters which can be addressed as Slaves by other Masters.

The LSB of TWAR is used to enable recognition of the general call address (0x00). There is an associated address comparator that looks for the slave address (or general call address if enabled) in the received serial address. If a match is found, an interrupt request is generated.

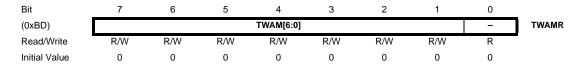
#### • Bits 7..1 - TWA: TWI (Slave) Address Register

These seven bits constitute the slave address of the TWI unit.

#### Bit 0 – TWGCE: TWI General Call Recognition Enable Bit

If set, this bit enables the recognition of a General Call given over the 2-wire Serial Bus.

## 19.9.6 TWAMR - TWI (Slave) Address Mask Register



#### • Bits 7..1 - TWAM: TWI Address Mask

The TWAMR can be loaded with a 7-bit Salve Address mask. Each of the bits in TWAMR can mask (disable) the corresponding address bits in the TWI Address Register (TWAR). If the mask bit is set to one then the address match logic ignores the compare between the incoming address bit and the corresponding bit in TWAR. Figure 19-22 shown the address match logic in detail.

