5.6 Register Description

5.6.1 EEARH and EEARL – The EEPROM Address Register

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
0x22 (0x42)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EEAR8	EEARH
0x21 (0x41)	EEAR7	EEAR6	EEAR5	EEAR4	EEAR3	EEAR2	EEAR1	EEAR0	EEARL
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	ı
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	
	R/W								
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Χ	
	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	X	X	

Bits 15..9 – Res: Reserved Bits

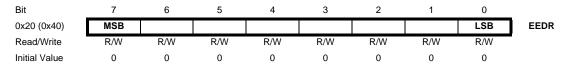
These bits are reserved bits in the ATmega48P/88P/168P/328P and will always read as zero.

Bits 8..0 – EEAR8..0: EEPROM Address

The EEPROM Address Registers – EEARH and EEARL specify the EEPROM address in the 256/512/512/1K bytes EEPROM space. The EEPROM data bytes are addressed linearly between 0 and 255/511/511/1023. The initial value of EEAR is undefined. A proper value must be written before the EEPROM may be accessed.

EEAR8 is an unused bit in ATmega48P and must always be written to zero.

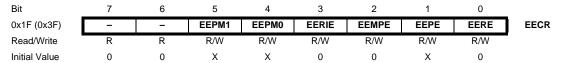
5.6.2 EEDR – The EEPROM Data Register



• Bits 7..0 - EEDR7.0: EEPROM Data

For the EEPROM write operation, the EEDR Register contains the data to be written to the EEPROM in the address given by the EEAR Register. For the EEPROM read operation, the EEDR contains the data read out from the EEPROM at the address given by EEAR.

5.6.3 EECR – The EEPROM Control Register



• Bits 7..6 - Res: Reserved Bits

These bits are reserved bits in the ATmega48P/88P/168P/328P and will always read as zero.

• Bits 5, 4 – EEPM1 and EEPM0: EEPROM Programming Mode Bits

The EEPROM Programming mode bit setting defines which programming action that will be triggered when writing EEPE. It is possible to program data in one atomic operation (erase the old value and program the new value) or to split the Erase and Write operations in two different operations. The Programming times for the different modes are shown in Table 5-1. While EEPE

