

Watchdog Timer with internal Oscillator, and five software selectable power saving modes. The Idle mode stops the CPU while allowing the SRAM, Timer/Counters, USART, 2-wire Serial Interface, 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.

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 ATmega48P/88P/168P/328P is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega48P/88P/168P/328P 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 Comparison Between ATmega48P, ATmega88P, ATmega168P, and ATmega328P

The ATmega48P, ATmega88P, ATmega168P, and ATmega328P differ only in memory sizes, boot loader support, and interrupt vector sizes. [Table 2-1](#) summarizes the different memory and interrupt vector sizes for the three devices.

Table 2-1. Memory Size Summary

Device	Flash	EEPROM	RAM	Interrupt Vector Size
ATmega48P	4K Bytes	256 Bytes	512 Bytes	1 instruction word/vector
ATmega88P	8K Bytes	512 Bytes	1K Bytes	1 instruction word/vector
ATmega168P	16K Bytes	512 Bytes	1K Bytes	2 instruction words/vector
ATmega328P	32K Bytes	1K Bytes	2K Bytes	2 instructions words/vector

ATmega88P, ATmega168P, and ATmega328P support a real Read-While-Write Self-Programming mechanism. There is a separate Boot Loader Section, and the SPM instruction can only execute from there. In ATmega48P, there is no Read-While-Write support and no separate Boot Loader Section. The SPM instruction can execute from the entire Flash.