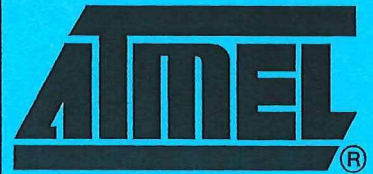


Features

- 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
- Nonvolatile Program and Data Memories
 - 8K 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
 - 512 Bytes EEPROM
 - Endurance: 100,000 Write/Erase Cycles
 - 512 Bytes Internal SRAM
 - Programming Lock for Software Security
- 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
 - Four PWM Channels
 - 8-channel, 10-bit ADC
 - 8 Single-ended Channels
 - 7 Differential Channels for TQFP Package Only
 - 2 Differential Channels with Programmable Gain at 1x, 10x, or 200x for TQFP Package Only
 - Byte-oriented Two-wire Serial Interface
 - Programmable Serial USART
 - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
 - Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
 - On-chip Analog Comparator
- 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, 44-lead PLCC, and 44-pad QFN/MLF
- Operating Voltages
 - 2.7 - 5.5V for ATmega8535L
 - 4.5 - 5.5V for ATmega8535
- Speed Grades
 - 0 - 8 MHz for ATmega8535L
 - 0 - 16 MHz for ATmega8535



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

**ATmega8535
ATmega8535L**

**Preliminary
Summary**

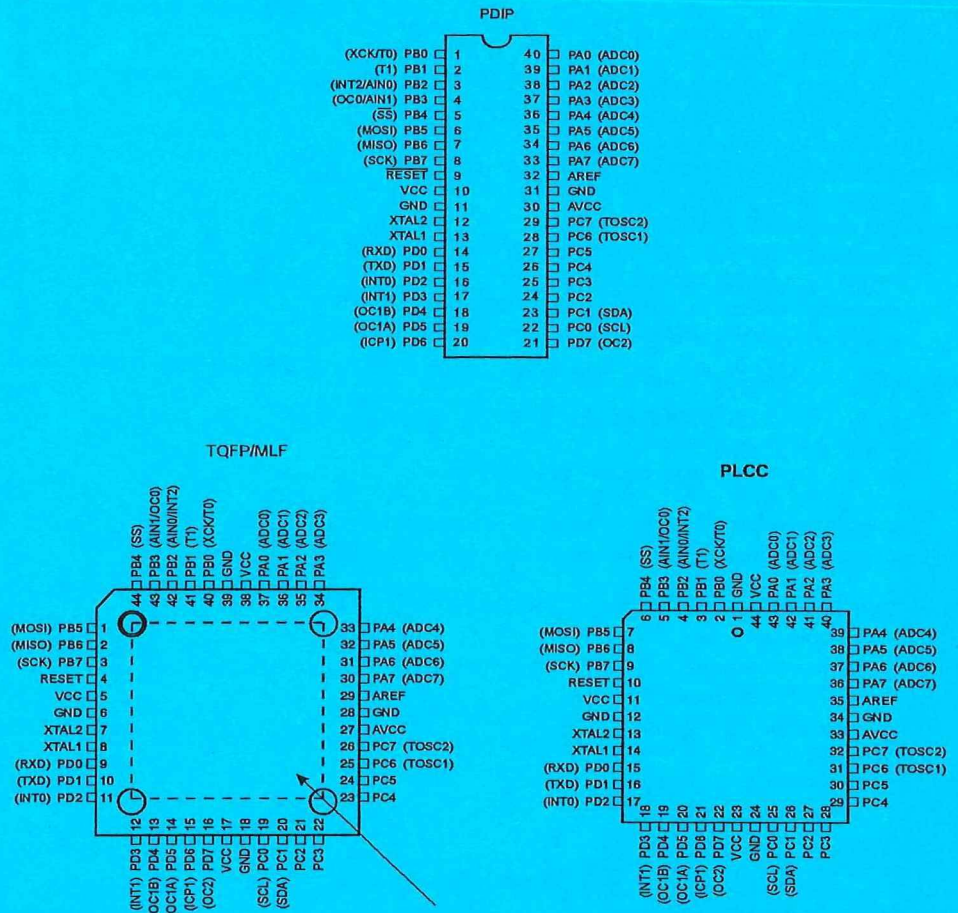
Rev. 2502IS-AVR-06/06





Pin Configurations

Figure 1. Pinout ATmega8535



Disclaimer

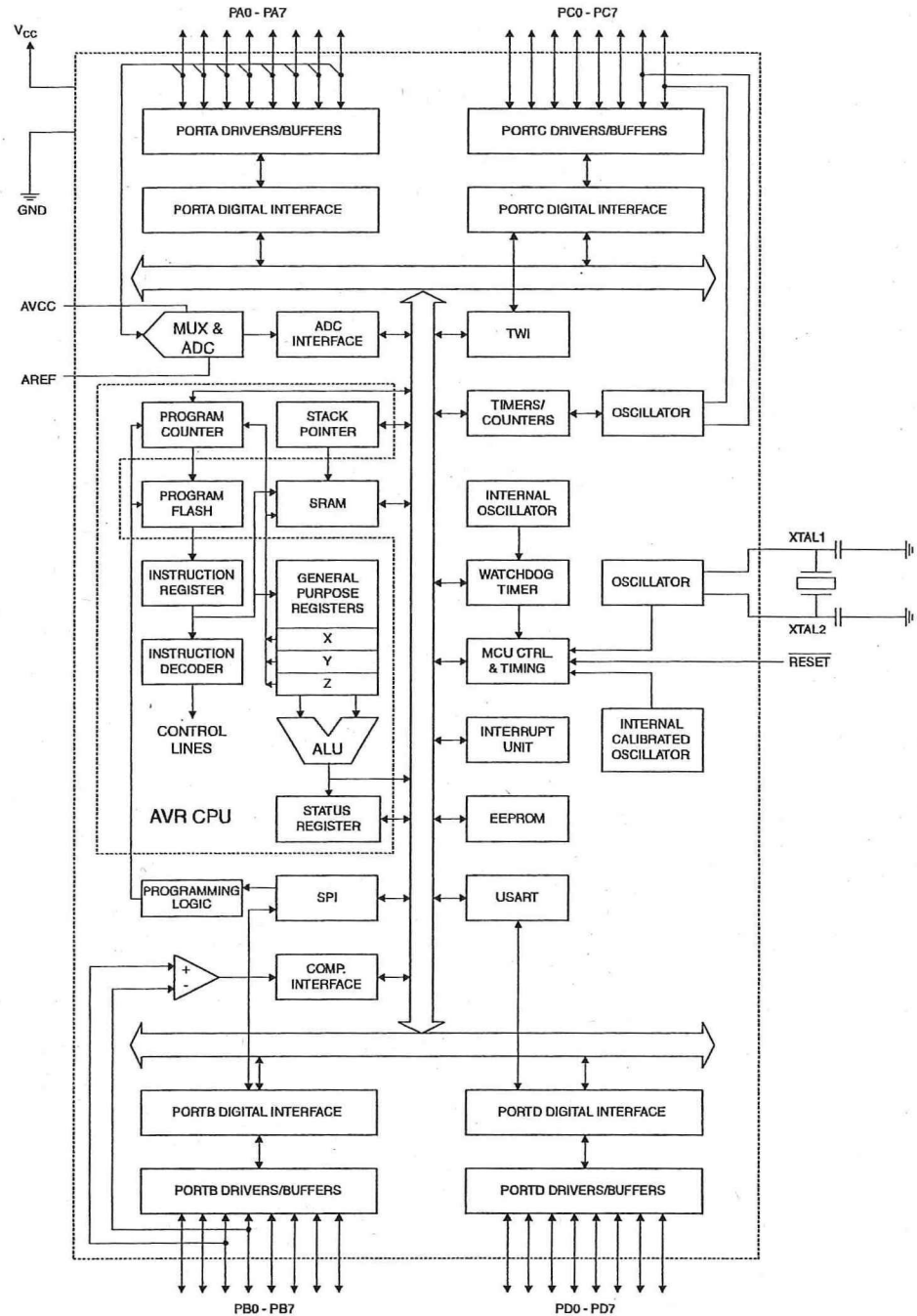
Typical values contained in this data sheet are based on simulations and characterization of other AVR microcontrollers manufactured on the same process technology. Min and Max values will be available after the device is characterized.

Overview

The ATmega8535 is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the AVR enhanced RISC architecture. By executing instructions in a single clock cycle, the ATmega8535 achieves throughputs approaching 1 MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

Block Diagram

Figure 2. Block Diagram





The AVR core combines a rich instruction set with 32 general purpose working registers. All 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 ATmega8535 provides the following features: 8K bytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 512 bytes EEPROM, 512 bytes SRAM, 32 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, three flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes, internal and external interrupts, a serial programmable USART, a byte oriented Two-wire Serial Interface, an 8-channel, 10-bit ADC with optional differential input stage with programmable gain in TQFP package, a programmable Watchdog Timer with Internal Oscillator, an SPI serial port, 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 ATmega8535 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega8535 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.

AT90S8535 Compatibility

The ATmega8535 provides all the features of the AT90S8535. In addition, several new features are added. The ATmega8535 is backward compatible with AT90S8535 in most cases. However, some incompatibilities between the two microcontrollers exist. To solve this problem, an AT90S8535 compatibility mode can be selected by programming the S8535C fuse. ATmega8535 is pin compatible with AT90S8535, and can replace the AT90S8535 on current Printed Circuit Boards. However, the location of fuse bits and the electrical characteristics differs between the two devices.

AT90S8535 Compatibility Mode

Programming the S8535C fuse will change the following functionality:

- The timed sequence for changing the Watchdog Time-out period is disabled. See "Timed Sequences for Changing the Configuration of the Watchdog Timer" on page 45 for details.
- The double buffering of the USART Receive Register is disabled. See "AVR USART vs. AVR UART – Compatibility" on page 146 for details.

Pin Descriptions

V_{CC}	Digital supply voltage.
GND	Ground.
Port A (PA7..PA0)	<p>Port A serves as the analog inputs to the A/D Converter.</p> <p>Port A 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 A output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. When pins PA0 to PA7 are used as inputs and are externally pulled low, they will source current if the internal 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.</p>
Port B (PB7..PB0)	<p>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.</p> <p>Port B also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega8535 as listed on page 60.</p>
Port C (PC7..PC0)	<p>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.</p>
Port D (PD7..PD0)	<p>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.</p> <p>Port D also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega8535 as listed on page 64.</p>
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	<p>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 15 on page 37. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.</p>
XTAL1	Input to the inverting Oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.
XTAL2	Output from the inverting Oscillator amplifier.
AVCC	<p>AVCC is the supply voltage pin for Port A 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.</p>
AREF	AREF is the analog reference pin for the A/D Converter.



Resources

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

Register Summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
0x3F (0x5F)	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	10
0x3E (0x5E)	SPH	—	—	—	—	—	—	SP9	SP8	12
0x3D (0x5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	12
0x3C (0x5C)	OCR0	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register								85
0x3B (0x5B)	GICR	INT1	INT0	INT2	—	—	—	IVSEL	IVCE	49, 69
0x3A (0x5A)	GIFR	INTF1	INTF0	INTF2	—	—	—	—	—	70
0x39 (0x59)	TIMSK	OCIE2	TOIE2	TICIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	TOIE1	OCIE0	TOIE0	85, 115, 133
0x38 (0x58)	TIFR	OCF2	TOV2	ICF1	OCF1A	OCF1B	TOV1	OCF0	TOV0	86, 116, 134
0x37 (0x57)	SPMCR	SPMIE	RWWSB	—	RWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	228
0x36 (0x56)	TWCR	TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	—	TWIE	181
0x35 (0x55)	MCUCR	SM2	SE	SM1	SM0	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	32, 68
0x34 (0x54)	MCUCSR	—	ISC2	—	—	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	40, 69
0x33 (0x53)	TCCR0	FOC0	WGM00	COM01	COM00	WGM01	CS02	CS01	CS00	83
0x32 (0x52)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8 Bits)								85
0x31 (0x51)	OSCCAL	Oscillator Calibration Register								30
0x30 (0x50)	SF0R	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	—	ACME	PUD	PSR2	PSR10	59,88,135,203,223
0x2F (0x4F)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	FOC1A	FOC1B	WGM11	WGM10	110
0x2E (0x4E)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	—	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	113
0x2D (0x4D)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register High Byte								114
0x2C (0x4C)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register Low Byte								114
0x2B (0x4B)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A High Byte								114
0x2A (0x4A)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A Low Byte								114
0x29 (0x49)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B High Byte								114
0x28 (0x48)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B Low Byte								114
0x27 (0x47)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register High Byte								114
0x26 (0x46)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register Low Byte								114
0x25 (0x45)	TCCR2	FOC2	WGM20	COM21	COM20	WGM21	CS22	CS21	CS20	128
0x24 (0x44)	TCNT2	Timer/Counter2 (8 Bits)								130
0x23 (0x43)	OCR2	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register								131
0x22 (0x42)	ASSR	—	—	—	—	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2UB	TCR2UB	131
0x21 (0x41)	WDTCR	—	—	—	WDCE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	42
0x20 ⁽¹⁾ (0x40) ⁽¹⁾	UBRRH	URSEL	—	—	—	UBRR[11:8]				169
	UCSRC	URSEL	UMSEL	UPM1	UPM0	USBS	UCSZ1	UCSZ0	UCPOL	167
0x1F (0x3F)	EEARH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EEAR8	19
0x1E (0x3E)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								19
0x1D (0x3D)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								19
0x1C (0x3C)	EEDR	—	—	—	—	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	19
0x1B (0x3B)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	66
0x1A (0x3A)	DDRA	DDA7	DDA6	DDA5	DDA4	DDA3	DDA2	DDA1	DDA0	66
0x19 (0x39)	PINA	PINA7	PINA6	PINA5	PINA4	PINA3	PINA2	PINA1	PINA0	66
0x18 (0x38)	PORTB	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	66
0x17 (0x37)	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	66
0x16 (0x36)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	67
0x15 (0x35)	PORTC	PORTC7	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	67
0x14 (0x34)	DDRC	DDC7	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	67
0x13 (0x33)	PINC	PINC7	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	67
0x12 (0x32)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	67
0x11 (0x31)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	67
0x10 (0x30)	PIND	PIND7	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	67
0x0F (0x2F)	SPDR	SPI Data Register								143
0x0E (0x2E)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	—	—	—	—	—	SPI2X	143
0x0D (0x2D)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	141
0x0C (0x2C)	UDR	USART I/O Data Register								164
0x0B (0x2B)	UCSRA	RXC	TXC	UDRE	FE	DOR	PE	U2X	MPCM	165
0x0A (0x2A)	UCSRB	RXCIE	TXCIE	UDRIE	RXEN	TXEN	UCSZ2	RXB8	TXB8	166
0x09 (0x29)	UBRRH	USART Baud Rate Register Low Byte								169
0x08 (0x28)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	203
0x07 (0x27)	ADMUX	REFS1	REFS0	ADLAR	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	219
0x06 (0x26)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	221
0x05 (0x25)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High Byte								222
0x04 (0x24)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low Byte								222
0x03 (0x23)	TWDR	Two-wire Serial Interface Data Register								183
0x02 (0x22)	TWAR	TWA6	TWA5	TWA4	TWA3	TWA2	TWA1	TWA0	TWGCE	183
0x01 (0x21)	TWSR	TWS7	TWS6	TWS5	TWS4	TWS3	—	TWSP1	TWSP0	183





Register Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
0x00 (0x20)	TWBR	Two-wire Serial Interface Bit Rate Register								181

- Notes:
1. Refer to the USART description for details on how to access UBRRH and UCSRC.
 2. For compatibility with future devices, reserved bits should be written to zero if accessed. Reserved I/O memory addresses should never be written.
 3. Some of the status flags are cleared by writing a logical one to them. Note that the CBI and SBI instructions will operate on all bits in the I/O Register, writing a one back into any flag read as set, thus clearing the flag. The CBI and SBI instructions work with registers 0x00 to 0x1F only.