PCB 111000: EEPROM allocations

Atmega 328: the first 0x200 bytes. These are reserved for user data

Bytes 0-1	First address available for numeric data
Byte 2	Number of bytes used for numeric data
Bytes 3-4	First address reserved for the application
Bytes 5-0x1FF	Available for strings and numeric data

As supplied on the project pcb, bytes 5 to 0x1FB are occupied by strings.
No space is reserved for use by the mini-OS and no numeric data is stored.
Locations 0x01FC, D, E and F are unused.

Atmega 328: The second 0x200 bytes These are reserved for use by the mini-OS

Bytes 0x200 – 0x3F6 contain a copy of the strings required to use the Atmega 168 as a programmer.
0x3F7 to 0x3FA: These 4 bytes are not used.
0x3FB controls display intensity
0x3FC contains 1 for diagnostic mode (user pressed 'x' at the “p/r...” prompt) otherwise contains 0.
0x3FD contains the default value of OSCCAL (supplied by Atmel)
0x3FE and 0x3FF contain the user calibration values of OSCCAL.

Atmega 168 bytes 0-0x1FF

Bytes 0 – 0x1F6 : These contain strings used when the Atmega 168 is programmed with “6_ATMEGA_Programmer_V2.29A” for updating the mini-OS or programming the Atmega 328 EEPROM.
Note: this space can be overwritten by project SW and the strings restored when needed.

0x1F7 and 0x1F8	User cal byte
0x1F9	Default calibration byte
0x1FA – 0x1FD	4 unused bytes
0x1FE and 0x1FF	Seed for 16 bit PRN generator

The Atmega 168 EEPROM can be restored if necessary using
“Proj_9D_restore_on_chip_EEPROM”