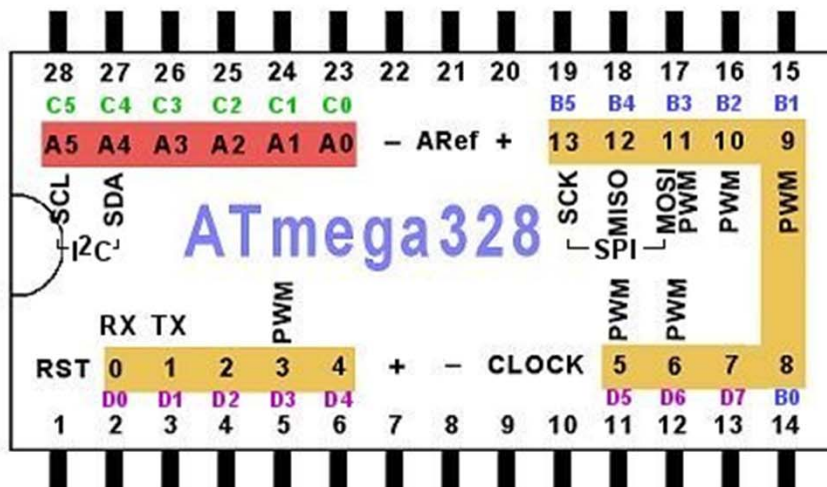
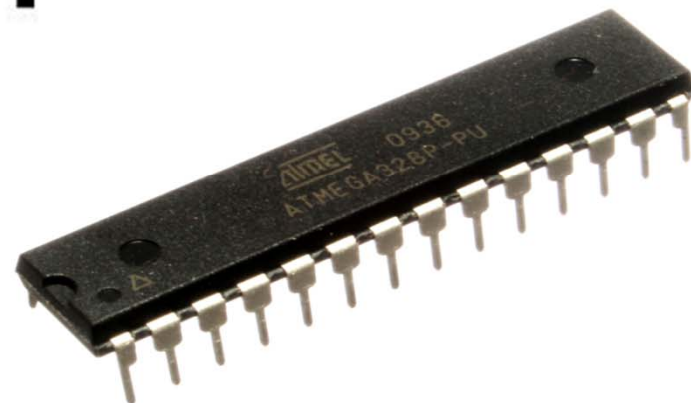


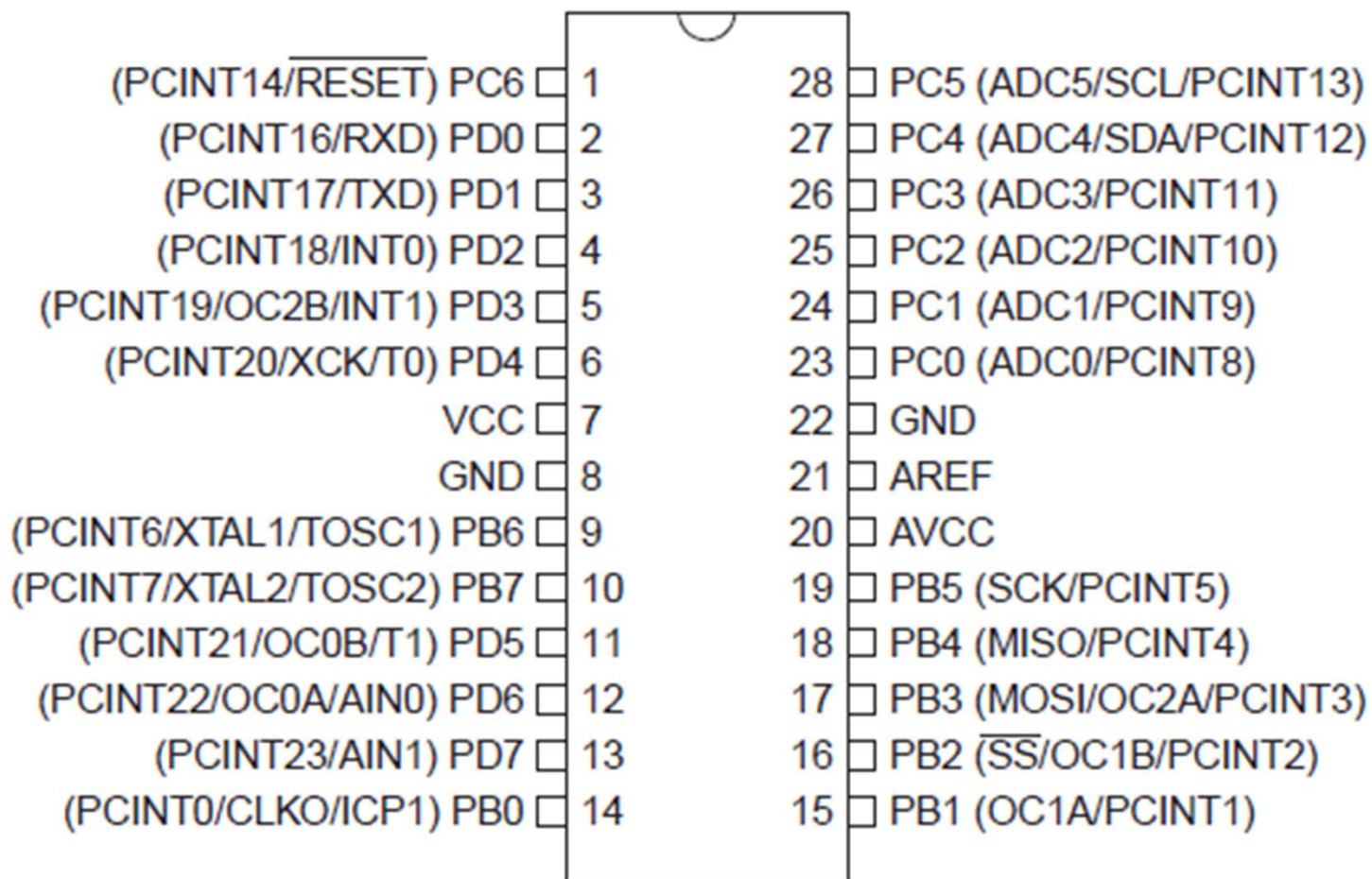
# Knowing ATmega328



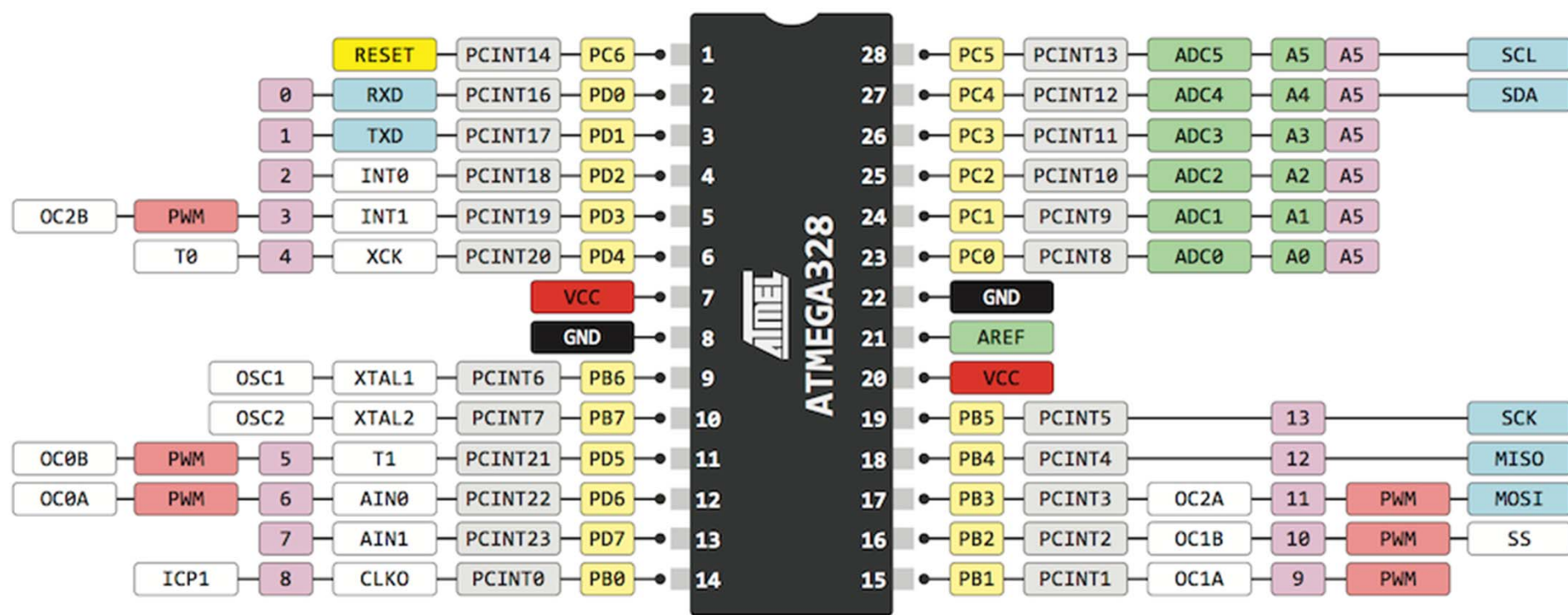
Digital Input/Output

Analog / Digital





THE  
DEFINITIVE  
**ATMEGA328**  
&Arduino  
PINOUT DIAGRAM

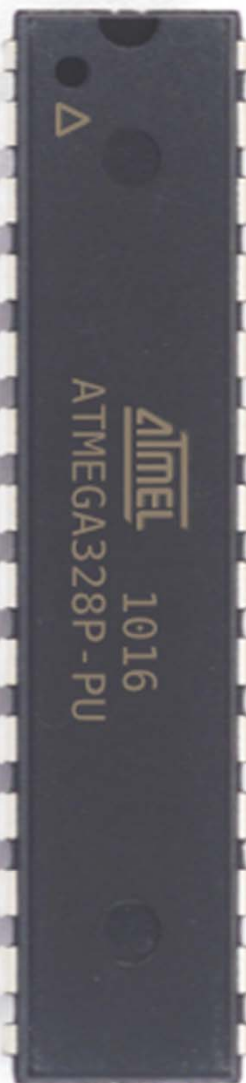


## ATmega328P pin mapping

### ⊕ Arduino function

reset  
 digital pin 0 **RX**  
 digital pin 1 **TX**  
 digital pin 2  
 digital pin 3 **PWM**  
 digital pin 4  
 VCC  
 GND  
 crystal  
 crystal  
 digital pin 5 **PWM**  
 digital pin 6 **PWM**  
 digital pin 7  
 digital pin 8

PC6 1  
 PD0 2  
 PD1 3  
 PD2 4  
 PD3 5  
 PD4 6  
 VCC 7  
 GND 8  
 PB6 9  
 PB7 10  
 PD5 11  
 PD6 12  
 PD7 13  
 PB0 14



28 PC5  
 27 PC4  
 26 PC3  
 25 PC2  
 24 PC1  
 23 PC0  
 22 GND  
 21 AREF  
 20 AVCC  
 19 PB5  
 18 PB4  
 17 PB3  
 16 PB2  
 15 PB1

### Arduino function ⊕

analog input 5  
 analog input 4  
 analog input 3  
 analog input 2  
 analog input 1  
 analog input 0  
 GND  
 analog reference  
 AVCC  
 digital pin 13  
 digital pin 12  
**PWM** digital pin 11  
**PWM** digital pin 10  
**PWM** digital pin 9

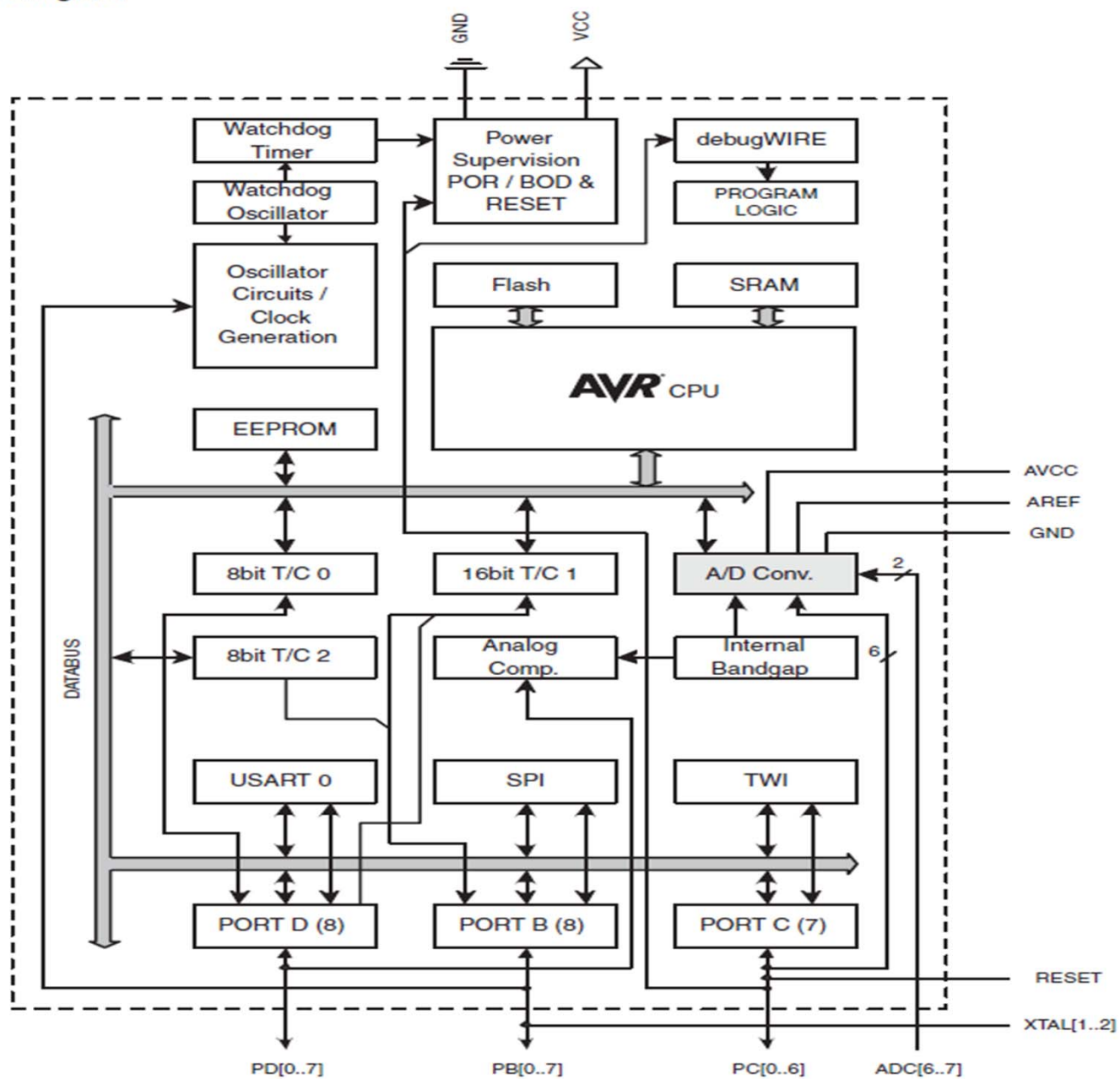
When using  
 ISP to program  
 the chip

**SCK**  
**MISO**  
**MOSI**



## Block Diagram

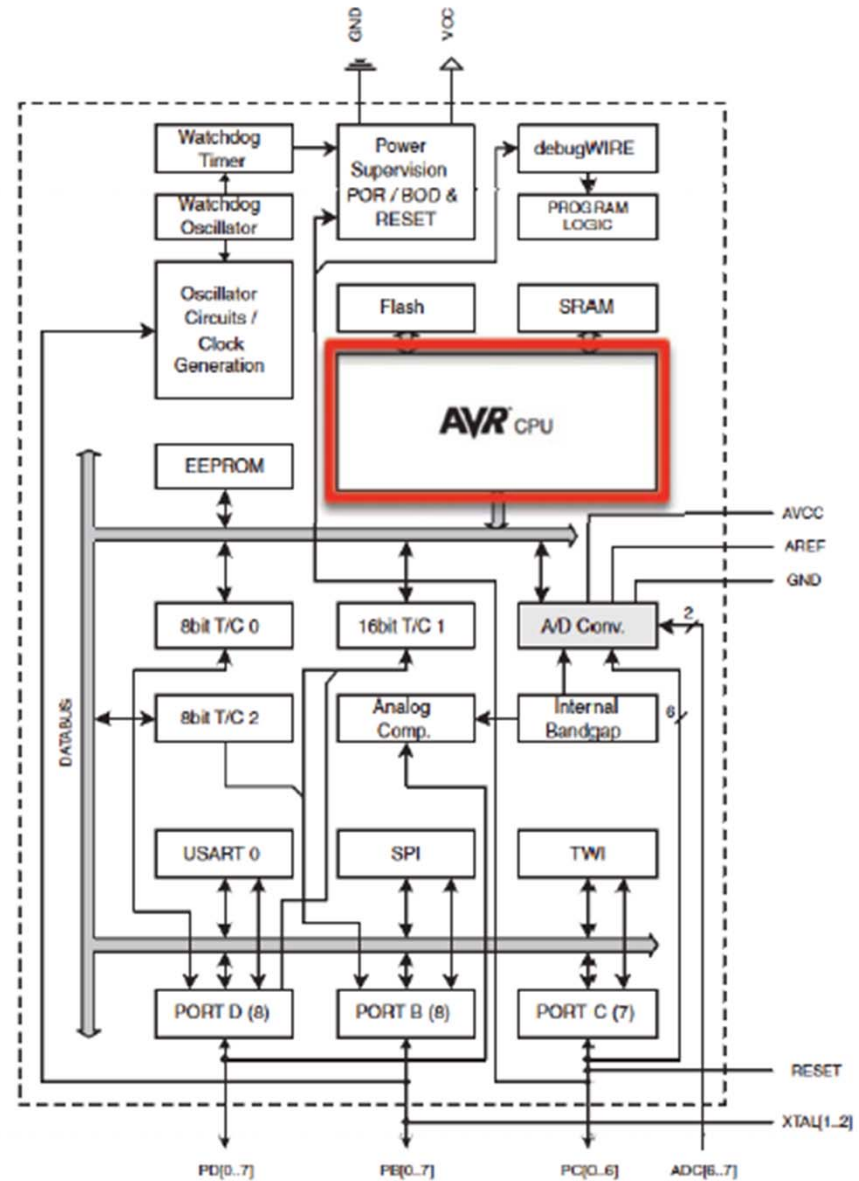
Figure 2-1. Block Diagram



# AVR Architecture

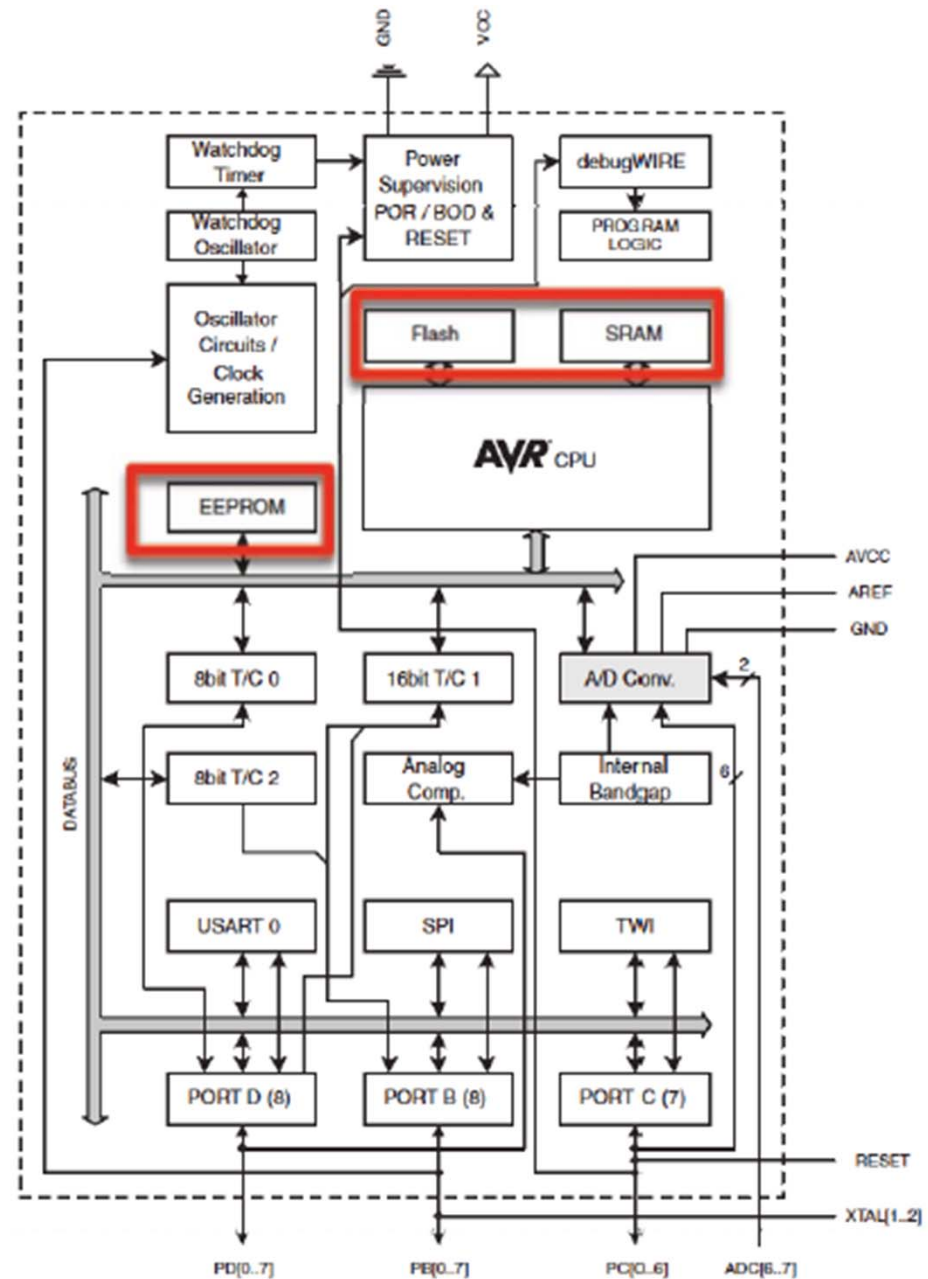
- ▶ CPU

- ▶ Details coming



# AVR Architecture

- ▶ Harvard architecture
- ▶ Flash – program memory
  - ▶ 32K
- ▶ SRAM – data memory
  - ▶ 2K
- ▶ EEPROM
  - ▶ For long-term data
  - ▶ On I/O data bus



# Memory

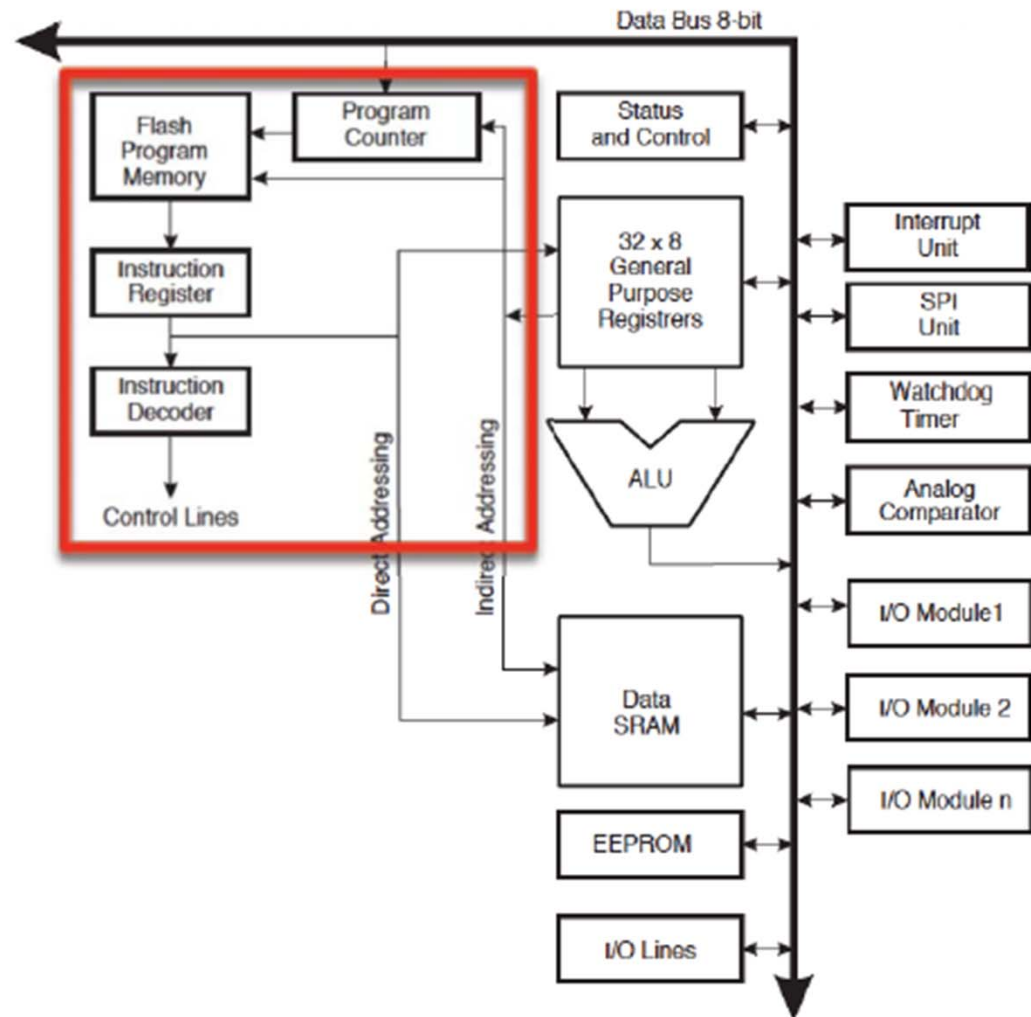
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- ▶ **Flash (32K) (15-bit addresses)**
  - ▶ Program memory – read only
  - ▶ Non-volatile
  - ▶ Allocate data to Flash using PROGMEM keyword
    - ▶ see documentation
- ▶ **SRAM (2K)**
  - ▶ Temporary values, stack, etc.
  - ▶ Volatile
  - ▶ Limited space!
- ▶ **EEPROM (1K)**
  - ▶ Long-term data
  - ▶ see documentation on EEPROM library



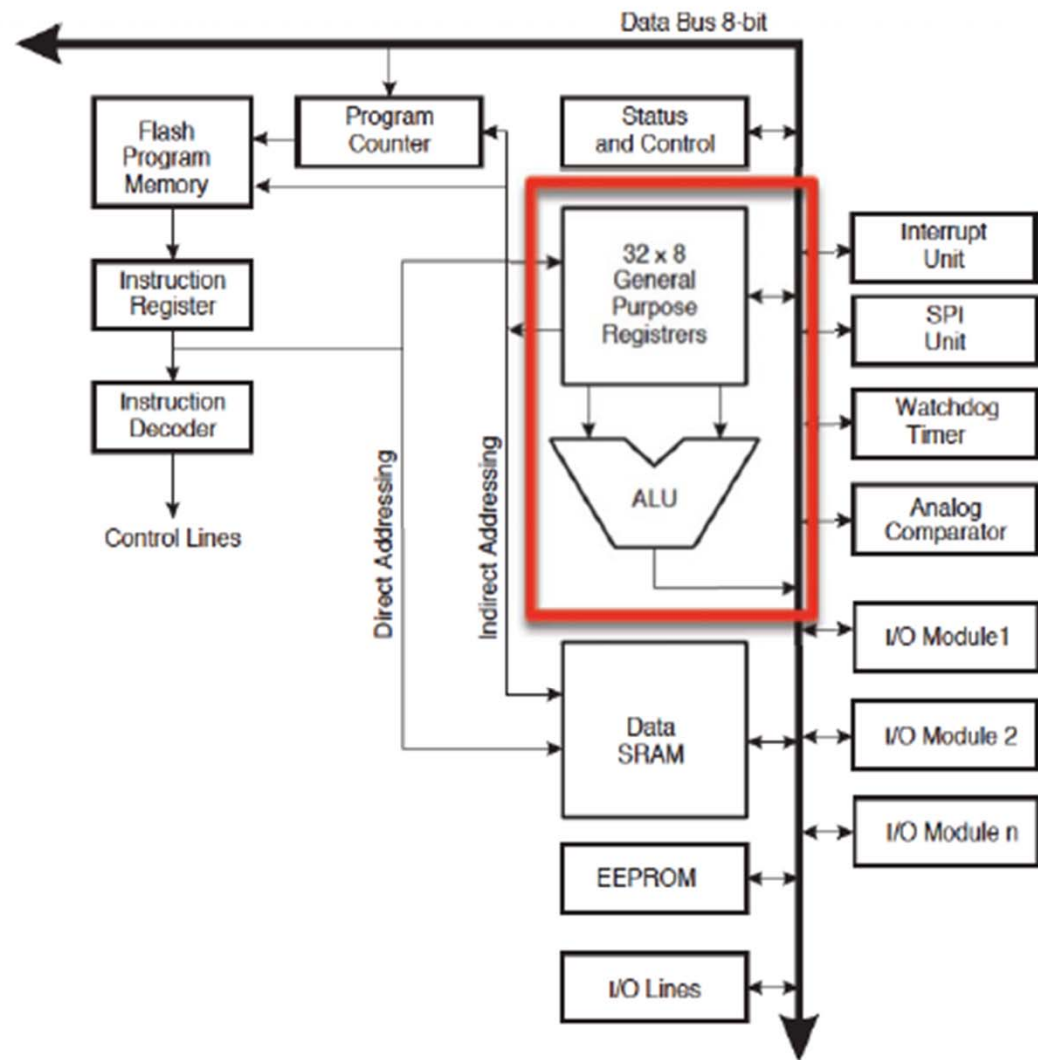
# AVR CPU

## ► Instruction Fetch and Decode



# AVR CPU

## ► ALU Instructions



# AVR CPU

- I/O and special functions

