
8-bit Microcontroller with 16K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash

DATASHEET SUMMARY**Features**

- High-performance, Low-power Atmel AVR 8-bit Microcontroller
- Advanced RISC Architecture
 - 131 Powerful Instructions – Most Single-clock Cycle Execution
 - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
 - Fully Static Operation
 - Up to 16MIPS Throughput at 16MHz
 - On-chip 2-cycle Multiplier
- High Endurance Non-volatile Memory segments
 - 16KBytes of In-System Self-programmable Flash program memory
 - 512Bytes EEPROM
 - 1KByte Internal SRAM
 - Write/Erase Cycles: 10,000 Flash/100,000 EEPROM
 - Data retention: 20 years at 85°C/100 years at 25°C⁽¹⁾
 - Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits
 - In-System Programming by On-chip Boot Program
 - True Read-While-Write Operation
 - Programming Lock for Software Security
- JTAG (IEEE std. 1149.1 Compliant) Interface
 - Boundary-scan Capabilities According to the JTAG Standard
 - Extensive On-chip Debug Support
 - Programming of Flash, EEPROM, Fuses, and Lock Bits through the JTAG Interface
- 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 in TQFP Package Only
 - 2 Differential Channels with Programmable Gain at 1x, 10x, or 200x
 - 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, and 44-pad QFN/MLF
- Operating Voltages
 - 2.7 - 5.5V
- Speed Grades
 - 0 - 16MHz
- Power Consumption @ 1MHz, 3V, and 25°C
 - Active: 0.6mA
 - Idle Mode: 0.2mA
 - Power-down Mode: < 1µA

1. Pin Configurations

Figure 1-1. Pinout ATmega16A

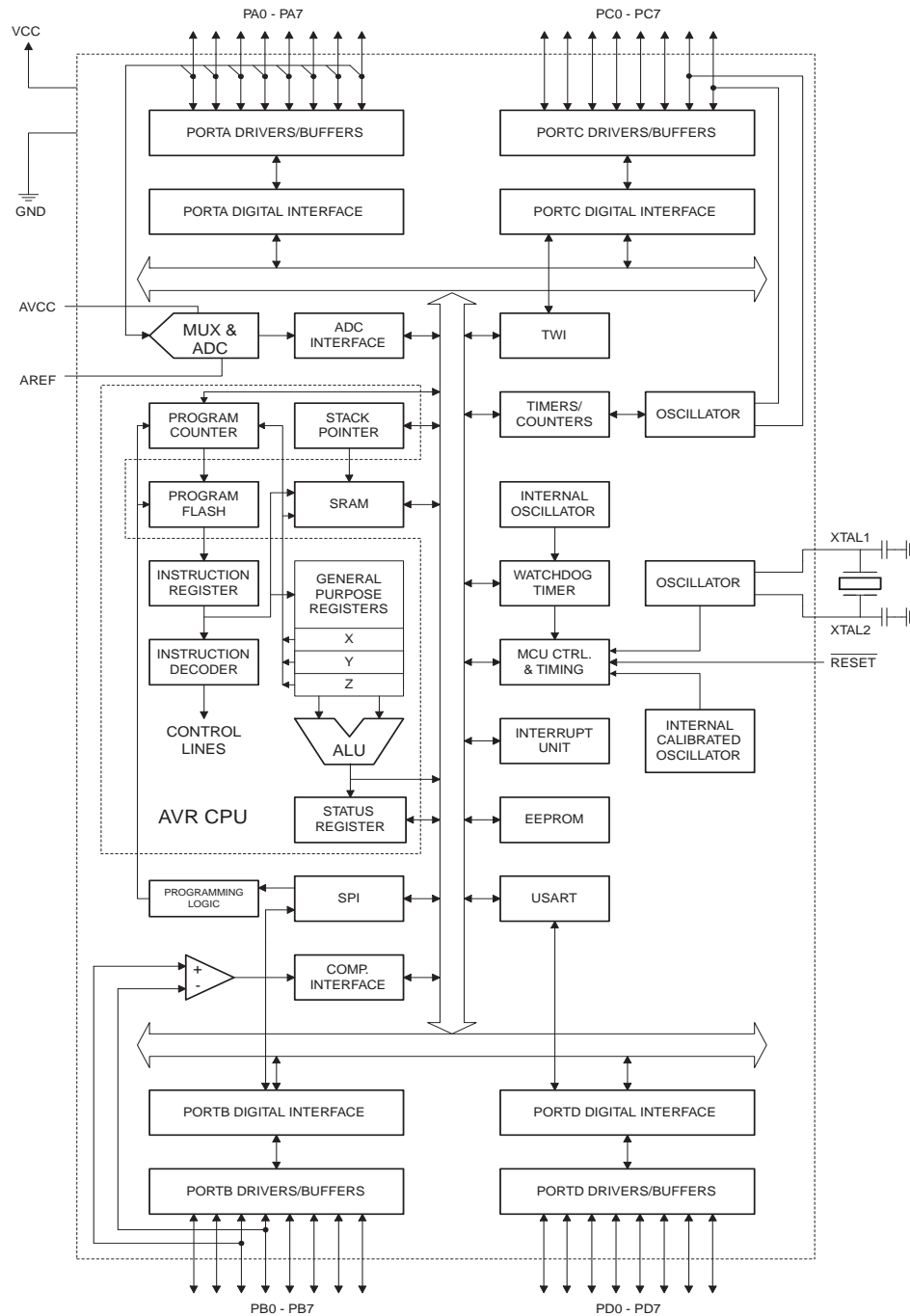


2. Overview

The ATmega16A is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the Atmel AVR enhanced RISC architecture. By executing powerful instructions in a single clock cycle, the ATmega16A achieves throughputs approaching 1MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

2.1 Block Diagram

Figure 2-1. Block Diagram



The Atmel AVR core combines a rich instruction set with 32 general purpose working registers. All the 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 ATmega16A provides the following features: 16Kbytes of In-System Programmable Flash Program memory with Read-While-Write capabilities; 512bytes EEPROM; 1Kbyte SRAM; 32 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers; a JTAG interface for Boundary-scan; On-chip Debugging support and programming; 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 (TQFP package only); 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 USART; Two-wire interface; A/D Converter; 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 External 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 Atmels 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 ATmega16A is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly-flexible and cost-effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega16A 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 Pin Descriptions

2.2.1 VCC

Digital supply voltage.

2.2.2 GND

Ground.

2.2.3 Port A (PA7:PA0)

Port A serves as the analog inputs to the A/D Converter.

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.

2.2.4 Port B (PB7:PB0)

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.

Port B also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega16A as listed on [page 57](#).

2.2.5 Port C (PC7:PC0)

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. If the JTAG interface is enabled, the pull-up resistors on pins PC5(TDI), PC3(TMS) and PC2(TCK) will be activated even if a reset occurs.

Port C also serves the functions of the JTAG interface and other special features of the ATmega16A as listed on [page 59](#).

2.2.6 Port D (PD7:PD0)

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.

Port D also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega16A as listed on [page 62](#).

2.2.7 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

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 27-2 on page 281](#). Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.

2.2.8 XTAL1

Input to the inverting Oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.

2.2.9 XTAL2

Output from the inverting Oscillator amplifier.

2.2.10 AVCC

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.

2.2.11 AREF

AREF is the analog reference pin for the A/D Converter.

3. Resources

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

4. Data Retention

Reliability Qualification results show that the projected data retention failure rate is much less than 1 PPM over 20 years at 85°C or 100 years at 25°C.

5. About Code Examples

This documentation contains simple code examples that briefly show how to use various parts of the device. These code examples assume that the part specific header file is included before compilation. Be aware that not all C Compiler vendors include bit definitions in the header files and interrupt handling in C is compiler dependent. Please confirm with the C Compiler documentation for more details.

6. Register Summary

| Address | Name | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 | Page |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| \$3F (\$5F) | SREG | I | T | H | S | V | N | Z | C | 9 |
| \$3E (\$5E) | SPH | – | – | – | – | – | SP10 | SP9 | SP8 | 11 |
| \$3D (\$5D) | SPL | SP7 | SP6 | SP5 | SP4 | SP3 | SP2 | SP1 | SP0 | 11 |
| \$3C (\$5C) | OCR0 | Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register | | | | | | | | 81 |
| \$3B (\$5B) | GICR | INT1 | INT0 | INT2 | – | – | – | IVSEL | IVCE | 47, 67 |
| \$3A (\$5A) | GIFR | INTF1 | INTF0 | INTF2 | – | – | – | – | – | 68 |
| \$39 (\$59) | TIMSK | OCIE2 | TOIE2 | TICIE1 | OCIE1A | OCIE1B | TOIE1 | OCIE0 | TOIE0 | 82, 109, 128 |
| \$38 (\$58) | TIFR | OCF2 | TOV2 | ICF1 | OCF1A | OCF1B | TOV1 | OCF0 | TOV0 | 82, 110, 128 |
| \$37 (\$57) | SPMCR | SPMIE | RWWSB | – | RWWSRE | BLBSET | PGWRT | PGERS | SPMEN | 242 |
| \$36 (\$56) | TWCR | TWINT | TWEA | TWSTA | TWSTO | TWWC | TWEN | – | TWIE | 189 |
| \$35 (\$55) | MCUCR | SM2 | SE | SM1 | SM0 | ISC11 | ISC10 | ISC01 | ISC00 | 35, 66 |
| \$34 (\$54) | MCUCSR | JTD | ISC2 | – | JTRF | WDRF | BORF | EXTRF | PORF | 41, 67, 236 |
| \$33 (\$53) | TCCR0 | FOC0 | WGM00 | COM01 | COM00 | WGM01 | CS02 | CS01 | CS00 | 79 |
| \$32 (\$52) | TCNT0 | Timer/Counter0 (8 Bits) | | | | | | | | 81 |
| \$31 ⁽¹⁾ (\$51) ⁽¹⁾ | OSCCAL | Oscillator Calibration Register | | | | | | | | 30 |
| | OCDR | On-Chip Debug Register | | | | | | | | 218 |
| \$30 (\$50) | SFIOR | ADTS2 | ADTS1 | ADTS0 | – | ACME | PUD | PSR2 | PSR10 | 64, 84, 129, 194, 212 |
| \$2F (\$4F) | TCCR1A | COM1A1 | COM1A0 | COM1B1 | COM1B0 | FOC1A | FOC1B | WGM11 | WGM10 | 105 |
| \$2E (\$4E) | TCCR1B | ICNC1 | ICES1 | – | WGM13 | WGM12 | CS12 | CS11 | CS10 | 107 |
| \$2D (\$4D) | TCNT1H | Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register High Byte | | | | | | | | 108 |
| \$2C (\$4C) | TCNT1L | Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register Low Byte | | | | | | | | 108 |
| \$2B (\$4B) | OCR1AH | Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A High Byte | | | | | | | | 109 |
| \$2A (\$4A) | OCR1AL | Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A Low Byte | | | | | | | | 109 |
| \$29 (\$49) | OCR1BH | Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B High Byte | | | | | | | | 109 |
| \$28 (\$48) | OCR1BL | Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B Low Byte | | | | | | | | 109 |
| \$27 (\$47) | ICR1H | Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register High Byte | | | | | | | | 109 |
| \$26 (\$46) | ICR1L | Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register Low Byte | | | | | | | | 109 |
| \$25 (\$45) | TCCR2 | FOC2 | WGM20 | COM21 | COM20 | WGM21 | CS22 | CS21 | CS20 | 125 |
| \$24 (\$44) | TCNT2 | Timer/Counter2 (8 Bits) | | | | | | | | 127 |
| \$23 (\$43) | OCR2 | Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register | | | | | | | | 127 |
| \$22 (\$42) | ASSR | – | – | – | – | AS2 | TCN2UB | OCR2UB | TCR2UB | 127 |
| \$21 (\$41) | WDTCR | – | – | – | WDTOE | WDE | WDP2 | WDP1 | WDP0 | 41 |
| \$20 ⁽²⁾ (\$40) ⁽²⁾ | UBRRH | URSEL | – | – | – | UBRR[11:8] | | | | 162 |
| | UCSRC | URSEL | UMSEL | UPM1 | UPM0 | USBS | UCSZ1 | UCSZ0 | UCPOL | 161 |
| \$1F (\$3F) | EEARH | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | EEAR8 | 20 |
| \$1E (\$3E) | EEARL | EEPROM Address Register Low Byte | | | | | | | | 20 |
| \$1D (\$3D) | EEDR | EEPROM Data Register | | | | | | | | 20 |
| \$1C (\$3C) | EEDR | – | – | – | – | EERIE | EEMWE | EWE | EERE | 20 |
| \$1B (\$3B) | PORTA | PORTA7 | PORTA6 | PORTA5 | PORTA4 | PORTA3 | PORTA2 | PORTA1 | PORTA0 | 64 |
| \$1A (\$3A) | DDRA | DDA7 | DDA6 | DDA5 | DDA4 | DDA3 | DDA2 | DDA1 | DDA0 | 64 |
| \$19 (\$39) | PINA | PINA7 | PINA6 | PINA5 | PINA4 | PINA3 | PINA2 | PINA1 | PINA0 | 64 |
| \$18 (\$38) | PORTB | PORTB7 | PORTB6 | PORTB5 | PORTB4 | PORTB3 | PORTB2 | PORTB1 | PORTB0 | 64 |
| \$17 (\$37) | DDRB | ddb7 | ddb6 | ddb5 | ddb4 | ddb3 | ddb2 | ddb1 | ddb0 | 64 |
| \$16 (\$36) | PINB | PINB7 | PINB6 | PINB5 | PINB4 | PINB3 | PINB2 | PINB1 | PINB0 | 65 |
| \$15 (\$35) | PORTC | PORTC7 | PORTC6 | PORTC5 | PORTC4 | PORTC3 | PORTC2 | PORTC1 | PORTC0 | 65 |
| \$14 (\$34) | DDRC | DDC7 | DDC6 | DDC5 | DDC4 | DDC3 | DDC2 | DDC1 | DDC0 | 65 |
| \$13 (\$33) | PINC | PINC7 | PINC6 | PINC5 | PINC4 | PINC3 | PINC2 | PINC1 | PINC0 | 65 |
| \$12 (\$32) | PORTD | PORTD7 | PORTD6 | PORTD5 | PORTD4 | PORTD3 | PORTD2 | PORTD1 | PORTD0 | 65 |
| \$11 (\$31) | DDRD | DDD7 | DDD6 | DDD5 | DDD4 | DDD3 | DDD2 | DDD1 | DDD0 | 65 |
| \$10 (\$30) | PIND | PIND7 | PIND6 | PIND5 | PIND4 | PIND3 | PIND2 | PIND1 | PIND0 | 65 |
| \$0F (\$2F) | SPDR | SPI Data Register | | | | | | | | 138 |
| \$0E (\$2E) | SPSR | SPIF | WCOL | – | – | – | – | – | SPI2X | 138 |
| \$0D (\$2D) | SPCR | SPIE | SPE | DORD | MSTR | CPOL | CPHA | SPR1 | SPR0 | 137 |
| \$0C (\$2C) | UDR | USART I/O Data Register | | | | | | | | 158 |
| \$0B (\$2B) | UCSRA | RXC | TXC | UDRE | FE | DOR | PE | U2X | MPCM | 159 |
| \$0A (\$2A) | UCSRB | RXCIE | TXCIE | UDRIE | RXEN | TXEN | UCSZ2 | RXB8 | TXB8 | 160 |
| \$09 (\$29) | UBRRL | USART Baud Rate Register Low Byte | | | | | | | | 162 |
| \$08 (\$28) | ACSR | ACD | ACBG | ACO | ACI | ACIE | ACIC | ACIS1 | ACIS0 | 194 |
| \$07 (\$27) | ADMUX | REFS1 | REFS0 | ADLAR | MUX4 | MUX3 | MUX2 | MUX1 | MUX0 | 208 |
| \$06 (\$26) | ADCSRA | ADEN | ADSC | ADATE | ADIF | ADIE | ADPS2 | ADPS1 | ADPS0 | 210 |
| \$05 (\$25) | ADCH | ADC Data Register High Byte | | | | | | | | 211 |
| \$04 (\$24) | ADCL | ADC Data Register Low Byte | | | | | | | | 211 |
| \$03 (\$23) | TWDR | Two-wire Serial Interface Data Register | | | | | | | | 191 |
| \$02 (\$22) | TWAR | TWA6 | TWA5 | TWA4 | TWA3 | TWA2 | TWA1 | TWA0 | TWGCE | 192 |
| \$01 (\$21) | TWSR | TWS7 | TWS6 | TWS5 | TWS4 | TWS3 | – | TWPS1 | TWPS0 | 191 |
| \$00 (\$20) | TWBR | Two-wire Serial Interface Bit Rate Register | | | | | | | | 189 |

- Notes:
1. When the OCDEN Fuse is unprogrammed, the OSCCAL Register is always accessed on this address. Refer to the debugger specific documentation for details on how to use the OCSR Register.
 2. Refer to the USART description for details on how to access UBRRH and UCSRC.
 3. For compatibility with future devices, reserved bits should be written to zero if accessed. Reserved I/O memory addresses should never be written.
 4. 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 \$00 to \$1F only.

7. Instruction Set Summary

| Mnemonics | Operands | Description | Operation | Flags | #Clocks |
|------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| ARITHMETIC AND LOGIC INSTRUCTIONS | | | | | |
| ADD | Rd, Rr | Add two Registers | $Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr$ | Z,C,N,V,H | 1 |
| ADC | Rd, Rr | Add with Carry two Registers | $Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr + C$ | Z,C,N,V,H | 1 |
| ADIW | RdI, K | Add Immediate to Word | $RdH:RdL \leftarrow RdH:RdL + K$ | Z,C,N,V,S | 2 |
| SUB | Rd, Rr | Subtract two Registers | $Rd \leftarrow Rd - Rr$ | Z,C,N,V,H | 1 |
| SUBI | Rd, K | Subtract Constant from Register | $Rd \leftarrow Rd - K$ | Z,C,N,V,H | 1 |
| SBC | Rd, Rr | Subtract with Carry two Registers | $Rd \leftarrow Rd - Rr - C$ | Z,C,N,V,H | 1 |
| SBCI | Rd, K | Subtract with Carry Constant from Reg. | $Rd \leftarrow Rd - K - C$ | Z,C,N,V,H | 1 |
| SBIW | RdI, K | Subtract Immediate from Word | $RdH:RdL \leftarrow RdH:RdL - K$ | Z,C,N,V,S | 2 |
| AND | Rd, Rr | Logical AND Registers | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \bullet Rr$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| ANDI | Rd, K | Logical AND Register and Constant | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \bullet K$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| OR | Rd, Rr | Logical OR Registers | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee Rr$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| ORI | Rd, K | Logical OR Register and Constant | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee K$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| EOR | Rd, Rr | Exclusive OR Registers | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \oplus Rr$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| COM | Rd | One's Complement | $Rd \leftarrow \$FF - Rd$ | Z,C,N,V | 1 |
| NEG | Rd | Two's Complement | $Rd \leftarrow \$00 - Rd$ | Z,C,N,V,H | 1 |
| SBR | Rd, K | Set Bit(s) in Register | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee K$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| CBR | Rd, K | Clear Bit(s) in Register | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \bullet (\$FF - K)$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| INC | Rd | Increment | $Rd \leftarrow Rd + 1$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| DEC | Rd | Decrement | $Rd \leftarrow Rd - 1$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| TST | Rd | Test for Zero or Minus | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \bullet Rd$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| CLR | Rd | Clear Register | $Rd \leftarrow Rd \oplus Rd$ | Z,N,V | 1 |
| SER | Rd | Set Register | $Rd \leftarrow \$FF$ | None | 1 |
| MUL | Rd, Rr | Multiply Unsigned | $R1:R0 \leftarrow Rd \times Rr$ | Z,C | 2 |
| MULS | Rd, Rr | Multiply Signed | $R1:R0 \leftarrow Rd \times Rr$ | Z,C | 2 |
| MULSU | Rd, Rr | Multiply Signed with Unsigned | $R1:R0 \leftarrow Rd \times Rr$ | Z,C | 2 |
| FMUL | Rd, Rr | Fractional Multiply Unsigned | $R1:R0 \leftarrow (Rd \times Rr) \lll 1$ | Z,C | 2 |
| FMULS | Rd, Rr | Fractional Multiply Signed | $R1:R0 \leftarrow (Rd \times Rr) \lll 1$ | Z,C | 2 |
| FMULSU | Rd, Rr | Fractional Multiply Signed with Unsigned | $R1:R0 \leftarrow (Rd \times Rr) \lll 1$ | Z,C | 2 |
| BRANCH INSTRUCTIONS | | | | | |
| RJMP | k | Relative Jump | $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 2 |
| IJMP | | Indirect Jump to (Z) | $PC \leftarrow Z$ | None | 2 |
| JMP | k | Direct Jump | $PC \leftarrow k$ | None | 3 |
| RCALL | k | Relative Subroutine Call | $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 3 |
| ICALL | | Indirect Call to (Z) | $PC \leftarrow Z$ | None | 3 |
| CALL | k | Direct Subroutine Call | $PC \leftarrow k$ | None | 4 |
| RET | | Subroutine Return | $PC \leftarrow STACK$ | None | 4 |
| RETI | | Interrupt Return | $PC \leftarrow STACK$ | I | 4 |
| CPSE | Rd, Rr | Compare, Skip if Equal | if $(Rd = Rr) PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3 | None | 1 / 2 / 3 |
| CP | Rd, Rr | Compare | $Rd - Rr$ | Z, N, V, C, H | 1 |
| CPC | Rd, Rr | Compare with Carry | $Rd - Rr - C$ | Z, N, V, C, H | 1 |
| CPI | Rd, K | Compare Register with Immediate | $Rd - K$ | Z, N, V, C, H | 1 |
| SBRC | Rr, b | Skip if Bit in Register Cleared | if $(Rr(b)=0) PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3 | None | 1 / 2 / 3 |
| SBRS | Rr, b | Skip if Bit in Register is Set | if $(Rr(b)=1) PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3 | None | 1 / 2 / 3 |
| SBIC | P, b | Skip if Bit in I/O Register Cleared | if $(P(b)=0) PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3 | None | 1 / 2 / 3 |
| SBIS | P, b | Skip if Bit in I/O Register is Set | if $(P(b)=1) PC \leftarrow PC + 2$ or 3 | None | 1 / 2 / 3 |
| BRBS | s, k | Branch if Status Flag Set | if $(SREG(s) = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRBC | s, k | Branch if Status Flag Cleared | if $(SREG(s) = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BREQ | k | Branch if Equal | if $(Z = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRNE | k | Branch if Not Equal | if $(Z = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRCS | k | Branch if Carry Set | if $(C = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRCC | k | Branch if Carry Cleared | if $(C = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRSH | k | Branch if Same or Higher | if $(C = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRLO | k | Branch if Lower | if $(C = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRMI | k | Branch if Minus | if $(N = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRPL | k | Branch if Plus | if $(N = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRGE | k | Branch if Greater or Equal, Signed | if $(N \oplus V = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRLT | k | Branch if Less Than Zero, Signed | if $(N \oplus V = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRHS | k | Branch if Half Carry Flag Set | if $(H = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRHC | k | Branch if Half Carry Flag Cleared | if $(H = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRTS | k | Branch if T Flag Set | if $(T = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRTC | k | Branch if T Flag Cleared | if $(T = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ | None | 1 / 2 |

| Mnemonics | Operands | Description | Operation | Flags | #Clocks |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| BRVS | k | Branch if Overflow Flag is Set | if (V = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1 | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRVC | k | Branch if Overflow Flag is Cleared | if (V = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1 | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRIE | k | Branch if Interrupt Enabled | if (I = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1 | None | 1 / 2 |
| BRID | k | Branch if Interrupt Disabled | if (I = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1 | None | 1 / 2 |
| DATA TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS | | | | | |
| MOV | Rd, Rr | Move Between Registers | Rd ← Rr | None | 1 |
| MOVW | Rd, Rr | Copy Register Word | Rd+1:Rd ← Rr+1:Rr | None | 1 |
| LDI | Rd, K | Load Immediate | Rd ← K | None | 1 |
| LD | Rd, X | Load Indirect | Rd ← (X) | None | 2 |
| LD | Rd, X+ | Load Indirect and Post-Inc. | Rd ← (X), X ← X + 1 | None | 2 |
| LD | Rd, -X | Load Indirect and Pre-Dec. | X ← X - 1, Rd ← (X) | None | 2 |
| LD | Rd, Y | Load Indirect | Rd ← (Y) | None | 2 |
| LD | Rd, Y+ | Load Indirect and Post-Inc. | Rd ← (Y), Y ← Y + 1 | None | 2 |
| LD | Rd, -Y | Load Indirect and Pre-Dec. | Y ← Y - 1, Rd ← (Y) | None | 2 |
| LDD | Rd, Y+q | Load Indirect with Displacement | Rd ← (Y + q) | None | 2 |
| LD | Rd, Z | Load Indirect | Rd ← (Z) | None | 2 |
| LD | Rd, Z+ | Load Indirect and Post-Inc. | Rd ← (Z), Z ← Z + 1 | None | 2 |
| LD | Rd, -Z | Load Indirect and Pre-Dec. | Z ← Z - 1, Rd ← (Z) | None | 2 |
| LDD | Rd, Z+q | Load Indirect with Displacement | Rd ← (Z + q) | None | 2 |
| LDS | Rd, k | Load Direct from SRAM | Rd ← (k) | None | 2 |
| ST | X, Rr | Store Indirect | (X) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| ST | X+, Rr | Store Indirect and Post-Inc. | (X) ← Rr, X ← X + 1 | None | 2 |
| ST | -X, Rr | Store Indirect and Pre-Dec. | X ← X - 1, (X) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| ST | Y, Rr | Store Indirect | (Y) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| ST | Y+, Rr | Store Indirect and Post-Inc. | (Y) ← Rr, Y ← Y + 1 | None | 2 |
| ST | -Y, Rr | Store Indirect and Pre-Dec. | Y ← Y - 1, (Y) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| STD | Y+q, Rr | Store Indirect with Displacement | (Y + q) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| ST | Z, Rr | Store Indirect | (Z) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| ST | Z+, Rr | Store Indirect and Post-Inc. | (Z) ← Rr, Z ← Z + 1 | None | 2 |
| ST | -Z, Rr | Store Indirect and Pre-Dec. | Z ← Z - 1, (Z) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| STD | Z+q, Rr | Store Indirect with Displacement | (Z + q) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| STS | k, Rr | Store Direct to SRAM | (k) ← Rr | None | 2 |
| LPM | | Load Program Memory | R0 ← (Z) | None | 3 |
| LPM | Rd, Z | Load Program Memory | Rd ← (Z) | None | 3 |
| LPM | Rd, Z+ | Load Program Memory and Post-Inc | Rd ← (Z), Z ← Z + 1 | None | 3 |
| SPM | | Store Program Memory | (Z) ← R1:R0 | None | - |
| IN | Rd, P | In Port | Rd ← P | None | 1 |
| OUT | P, Rr | Out Port | P ← Rr | None | 1 |
| PUSH | Rr | Push Register on Stack | STACK ← Rr | None | 2 |
| POP | Rd | Pop Register from Stack | Rd ← STACK | None | 2 |
| BIT AND BIT-TEST INSTRUCTIONS | | | | | |
| SBI | P, b | Set Bit in I/O Register | I/O(P, b) ← 1 | None | 2 |
| CBI | P, b | Clear Bit in I/O Register | I/O(P, b) ← 0 | None | 2 |
| LSL | Rd | Logical Shift Left | Rd(n+1) ← Rd(n), Rd(0) ← 0 | Z, C, N, V | 1 |
| LSR | Rd | Logical Shift Right | Rd(n) ← Rd(n+1), Rd(7) ← 0 | Z, C, N, V | 1 |
| ROL | Rd | Rotate Left Through Carry | Rd(0) ← C, Rd(n+1) ← Rd(n), C ← Rd(7) | Z, C, N, V | 1 |
| ROR | Rd | Rotate Right Through Carry | Rd(7) ← C, Rd(n) ← Rd(n+1), C ← Rd(0) | Z, C, N, V | 1 |
| ASR | Rd | Arithmetic Shift Right | Rd(n) ← Rd(n+1), n=0:6 | Z, C, N, V | 1 |
| SWAP | Rd | Swap Nibbles | Rd(3:0) ← Rd(7:4), Rd(7:4) ← Rd(3:0) | None | 1 |
| BSET | s | Flag Set | SREG(s) ← 1 | SREG(s) | 1 |
| BCLR | s | Flag Clear | SREG(s) ← 0 | SREG(s) | 1 |
| BST | Rr, b | Bit Store from Register to T | T ← Rr(b) | T | 1 |
| BLD | Rd, b | Bit load from T to Register | Rd(b) ← T | None | 1 |
| SEC | | Set Carry | C ← 1 | C | 1 |
| CLC | | Clear Carry | C ← 0 | C | 1 |
| SEN | | Set Negative Flag | N ← 1 | N | 1 |
| CLN | | Clear Negative Flag | N ← 0 | N | 1 |
| SEZ | | Set Zero Flag | Z ← 1 | Z | 1 |
| CLZ | | Clear Zero Flag | Z ← 0 | Z | 1 |
| SEI | | Global Interrupt Enable | I ← 1 | I | 1 |
| CLI | | Global Interrupt Disable | I ← 0 | I | 1 |
| SES | | Set Signed Test Flag | S ← 1 | S | 1 |
| CLS | | Clear Signed Test Flag | S ← 0 | S | 1 |
| SEV | | Set Twos Complement Overflow. | V ← 1 | V | 1 |
| CLV | | Clear Twos Complement Overflow | V ← 0 | V | 1 |
| SET | | Set T in SREG | T ← 1 | T | 1 |

| Mnemon-ics | Operands | Description | Operation | Flags | #Clocks |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| CLT | | Clear T in SREG | T ← 0 | T | 1 |
| SEH | | Set Half Carry Flag in SREG | H ← 1 | H | 1 |
| CLH | | Clear Half Carry Flag in SREG | H ← 0 | H | 1 |
| MCU CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS | | | | | |
| NOP | | No Operation | | None | 1 |
| SLEEP | | Sleep | (see specific descr. for Sleep function) | None | 1 |
| WDR | | Watchdog Reset | (see specific descr. for WDR/timer) | None | 1 |
| BREAK | | Break | For On-Chip Debug Only | None | N/A |

8. Ordering Information

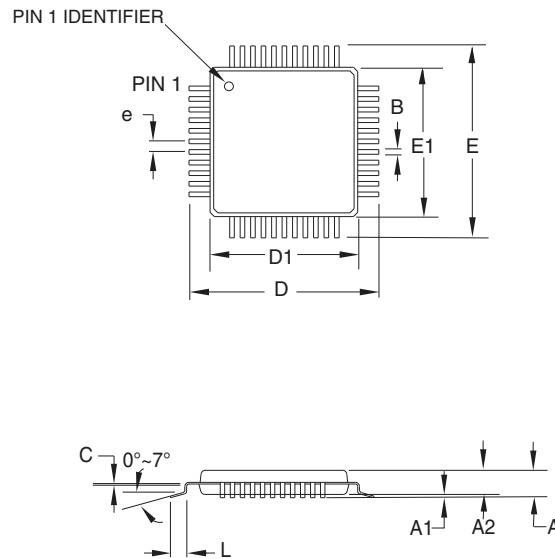
| Speed (MHz) | Power Supply | Ordering Code ⁽¹⁾ | Package | Operation Range |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 16 | 2.7 - 5.5V | ATmega16A-AU | 44A | Industrial (-40°C to 85°C) |
| | | ATmega16A-AUR ⁽²⁾ | 44A | |
| | | ATmega16A-PU | 40P6 | |
| | | ATmega16A-MU | 44M1 | |
| | | ATmega16A-MUR ⁽²⁾ | 44M1 | |

- Notes: 1. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.
2. Tape & Reel.

| Package Type | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 44A | 44-lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP) |
| 40P6 | 40-pin, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP) |
| 44M1 | 44-pad, 7 x 7 x 1.0mm body, lead pitch 0.50mm, Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF) |

9. Packaging Information

9.1 44A




COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

| SYMBOL | MIN | NOM | MAX | NOTE |
|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| A | - | - | 1.20 | |
| A1 | 0.05 | - | 0.15 | |
| A2 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.05 | |
| D | 11.75 | 12.00 | 12.25 | |
| D1 | 9.90 | 10.00 | 10.10 | Note 2 |
| E | 11.75 | 12.00 | 12.25 | |
| E1 | 9.90 | 10.00 | 10.10 | Note 2 |
| B | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.45 | |
| C | 0.09 | (0.17) | 0.20 | |
| L | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.75 | |
| e | 0.80 TYP | | | |

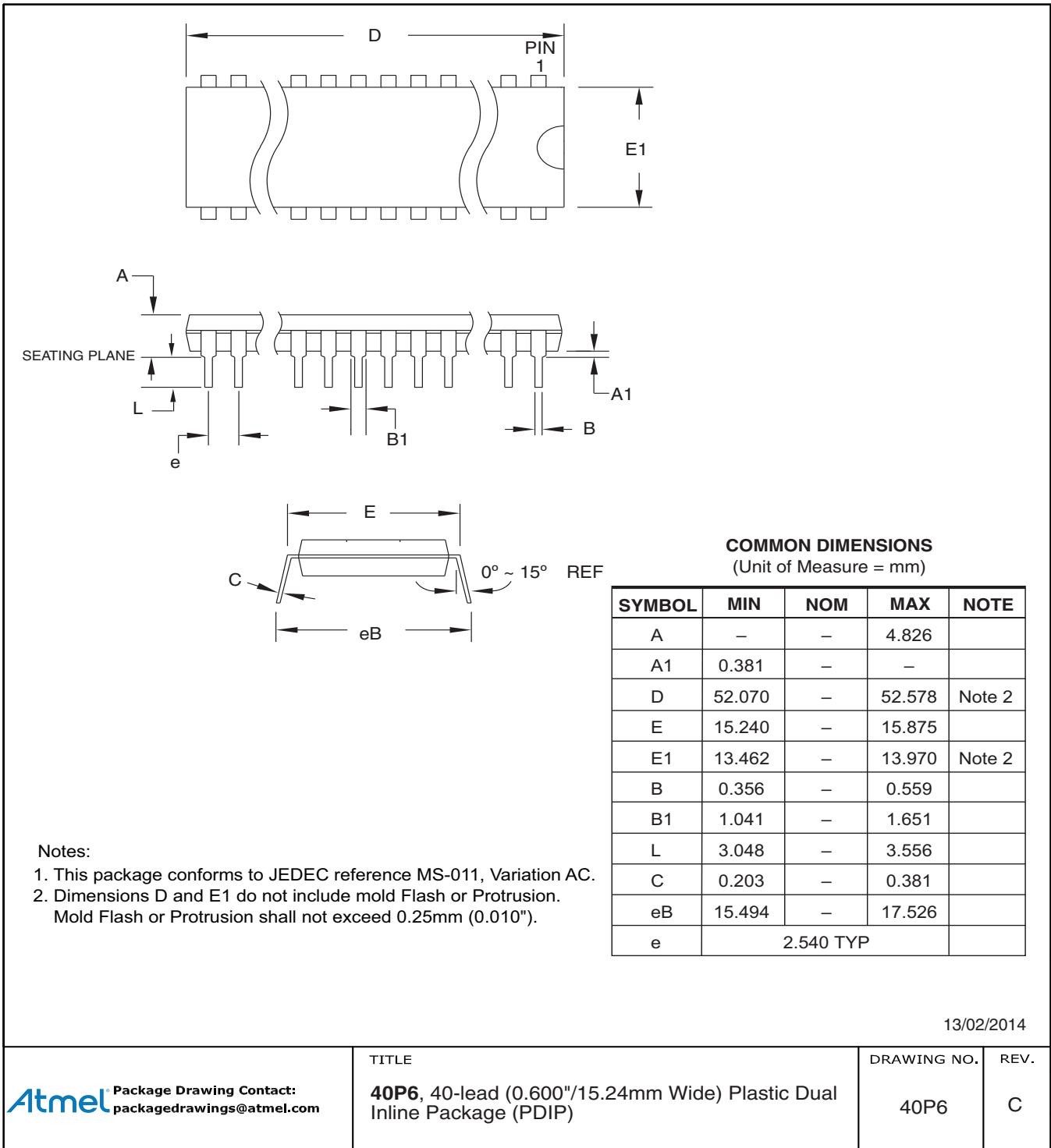
Notes:

1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-026, Variation ACB.
2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is 0.25mm per side. Dimensions D1 and E1 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10mm maximum.

06/02/2014

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|
|  Package Drawing Contact: packagedrawings@atmel.com | TITLE | DRAWING NO. | REV. |
| | 44A , 44-lead, 10 x 10mm body size, 1.0mm body thickness, 0.8 mm lead pitch, thin profile plastic quad flat package (TQFP) | 44A | C |

9.2 40P6



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

| SYMBOL | MIN | NOM | MAX | NOTE |
|--------|-----------|-----|--------|--------|
| A | – | – | 4.826 | |
| A1 | 0.381 | – | – | |
| D | 52.070 | – | 52.578 | Note 2 |
| E | 15.240 | – | 15.875 | |
| E1 | 13.462 | – | 13.970 | Note 2 |
| B | 0.356 | – | 0.559 | |
| B1 | 1.041 | – | 1.651 | |
| L | 3.048 | – | 3.556 | |
| C | 0.203 | – | 0.381 | |
| eB | 15.494 | – | 17.526 | |
| e | 2.540 TYP | | | |

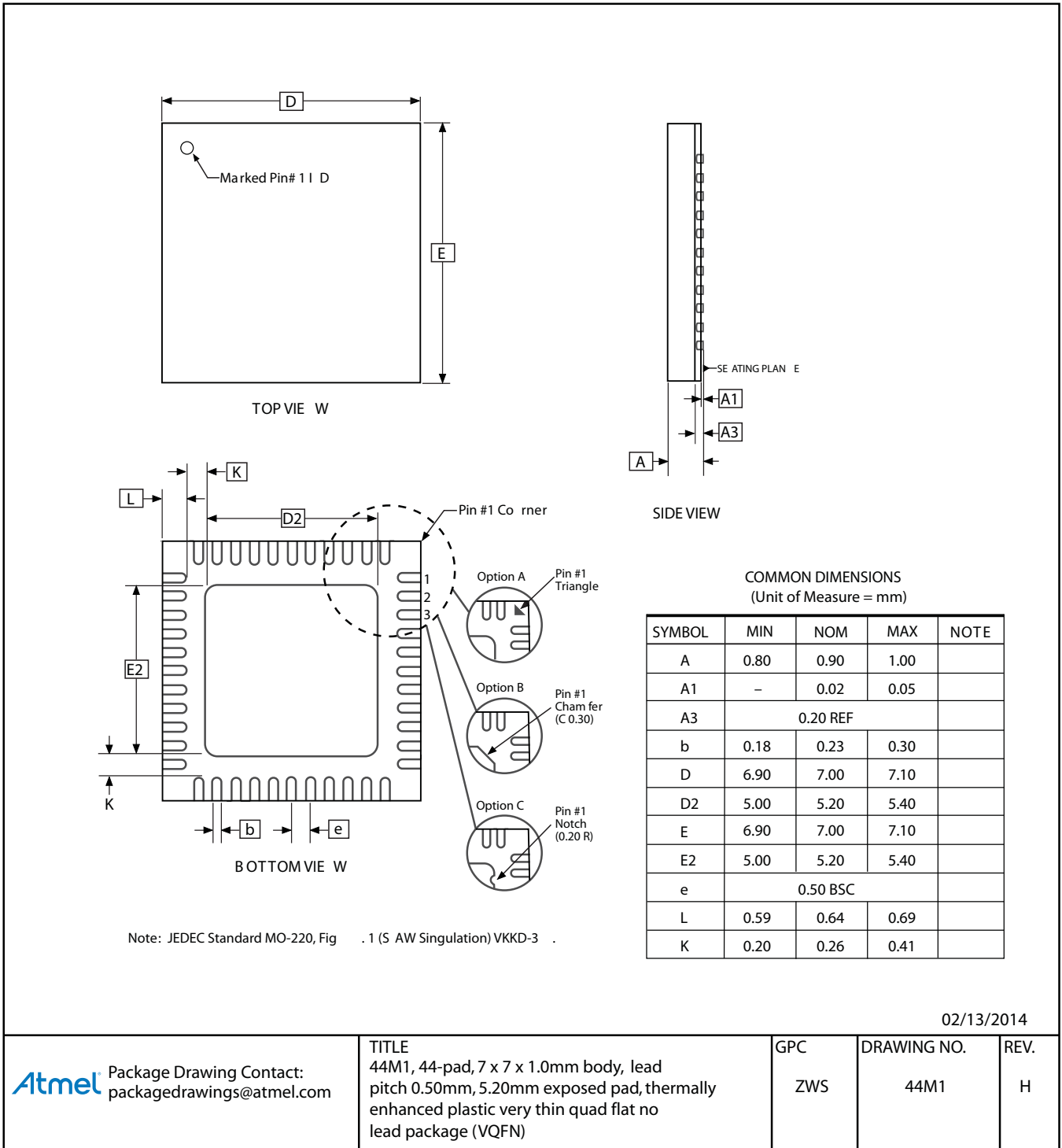
Notes:

1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-011, Variation AC.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold Flash or Protrusion.
Mold Flash or Protrusion shall not exceed 0.25mm (0.010").

13/02/2014

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Package Drawing Contact: packagedrawings@atmel.com | TITLE | DRAWING NO. | REV. |
| | 40P6 , 40-lead (0.600"/15.24mm Wide) Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP) | 40P6 | C |

9.3 44M1



02/13/2014

Atmel Package Drawing Contact:
packagedrawings@atmel.com

TITLE
44M1, 44-pad, 7 x 7 x 1.0mm body, lead pitch 0.50mm, 5.20mm exposed pad, thermally enhanced plastic very thin quad flat no lead package (VQFN)

GPC

DRAWING NO.

REV.

ZWS

44M1

H

10. Errata

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega16A device.

10.1 ATmega16A rev. N to rev. Q

- **First Analog Comparator conversion may be delayed**
- **Interrupts may be lost when writing the timer registers in the asynchronous timer**
- **IDCODE masks data from TDI input**
- **Reading EEPROM by using ST or STS to set EERE bit triggers unexpected interrupt request**

1. First Analog Comparator conversion may be delayed

If the device is powered by a slow rising V_{CC} , the first Analog Comparator conversion will take longer than expected on some devices.

Problem Fix/Workaround

When the device has been powered or reset, disable then enable the Analog Comparator before the first conversion.

2. Interrupts may be lost when writing the timer registers in the asynchronous timer

The interrupt will be lost if a timer register that is synchronous timer clock is written when the asynchronous Timer/Counter register (TCNTx) is 0x00.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Always check that the asynchronous Timer/Counter register neither have the value 0xFF nor 0x00 before writing to the asynchronous Timer Control Register (TCCRx), asynchronous Timer Counter Register (TCNTx), or asynchronous Output Compare Register (OCRx).

3. IDCODE masks data from TDI input

The JTAG instruction IDCODE is not working correctly. Data to succeeding devices are replaced by all-ones during Update-DR.

Problem Fix / Workaround

- If ATmega16A is the only device in the scan chain, the problem is not visible.
- Select the Device ID Register of the ATmega16A by issuing the IDCODE instruction or by entering the Test-Logic-Reset state of the TAP controller to read out the contents of its Device ID Register and possibly data from succeeding devices of the scan chain. Issue the BYPASS instruction to the ATmega16A while reading the Device ID Registers of preceding devices of the boundary scan chain.
- If the Device IDs of all devices in the boundary scan chain must be captured simultaneously, the ATmega16A must be the first device in the chain.

4. Reading EEPROM by using ST or STS to set EERE bit triggers unexpected interrupt request.

Reading EEPROM by using the ST or STS command to set the EERE bit in the EECR register triggers an unexpected EEPROM interrupt request.

Problem Fix / Workaround

Always use OUT or SBI to set EERE in EECR.

11. Datasheet Revision History

Please note that the referring page numbers in this section are referred to this document. The referring revision in this section are referring to the document revision.

Rev. 8154C –07/2014

1. Atmel brand style guide and datasheet template of 2014-0502 updated in datasheet including the last page.
2. Updated the Ordering Code to include Tape & Reel part numbers.
3. Removed notes 6 and 7 concerning actual low period in [Table 27-4 on page 282](#).
4. Changed notes 3, 4 and 5, removed note 6 concerning TQFP/MLF packages in [Section 27.2 “DC Characteristics” on page 278](#)

Rev. 8154B – 07/09

1. Updated [“Errata” on page 17](#).
2. Updated the last page with Atmel's new addresses.

Rev. 8154A – 06/08

1. Initial revision (Based on the ATmega16/L datasheet revision 2466R-AVR-05/08)
Changes done compared ATmega16/L datasheet revision 2466R-AVR-05/08:
 - Updated description in [“Stack Pointer” on page 11](#).
 - All Electrical characteristics is moved to [“Electrical Characteristics” on page 278](#).
 - Register descriptions are moved to sub sections at the end of each chapter.
 - Added [“Speed Grades” on page 280](#).
 - New graphs in [“Typical Characteristics” on page 289](#).
 - New [“Ordering Information” on page 13](#).



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