APPENDICES

APPENDICES A

Microcontroller

Microcontrollers come in many varieties. Depending on the power and features that are needed, one might choose a 4 bit, 8 bit, 16 bit, or 32 bit microcontroller. In addition, some specialized versions are available which include features specific for communications keyboard handling, signal processing, video processing, and other tasks. The examples of different types of commercial microcontroller devices are given in the following tables.

Table 1.1 *4 Bit Microcontrollers*

Model (Manufacturer)	I/O	Pins	RAM (bytes)	ROM (bytes)	Counters	Extra Features
COP400 Family (National)	23	28	64	1K	1	Serial bit I/O
HMCS40 (Hitachi)	10	28	32	512	-	10-bit ROM
TMS 1000 (Texas Instruments)	23	28	64	1K	-	LED display

Table 1.2 *8 Bit Microcontrollers*

Model (Manufacturer)	I/O	Pins	RAM (bytes)	ROM (bytes)	Counters	Extra Features
8048 (Intel)	27	40	64	1K	1	8k External memory
8051 (Intel)	32	40	128	4K	2	128k External memory, Boolean processing, serial port
COP800 Family (National)	24	28	64	1K	1	Serial bit I/O, 8-channel A/D converter
6805 (Motorola)	20	28	64	1K	1	PLL frequency synthe-sizer,
68hc11(Motorola)	40	52	256	8K	2	A/D, PWM generator, pulse accumulator
TMS370 (Texas)	55	68	256	4K	2	watchdog timer, Instru-ments) Serial ports, A/D (8 bit, 8 channel)
PIC (Micro Chip)	12	18	25	1K	0	small pin count, very low power consumption

Table 1.3. *16 Bit Microcontrollers*

Model (Manufacturer)	I/O	Pins	RAM (bytes)	ROM (bytes)	Counters	Extra Features
80c196 (Intel)	40	68	232 8K	2		PWM generator, watchdog timer
HPC Family (National)	52	68	512 16K	4		PWM generator, watchdog timer, 8-channel A/D, serial port

AT mega 16 Feature:

1-High-performance, Low-power AVR® 8-bit Microcontroller.

2-Advanced RISC Architecture.

- 131 Powerful Instructions.
- Most Single Most Single.
- clock Cycle Execution.
- 32x 8 General Purpose Working Registers.
- Fully Static Operation.
- Up to 16 MIPS Throughput at 16 MHz.
- On-chip 2-cycle Multiplier.

3-High Endurance Non-volatile Memory segments:

- 16K Bytes of In-System Self-programmable Flash program memory.
- 512 Bytes EEPROM.
- 1K Byte Internal SRAM.
- Write/Erase Cycles: 10,000 Flash/100,000 EEPROM.
- Data retention: 20 years at 85°C/100years at 25°C.
- Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits.

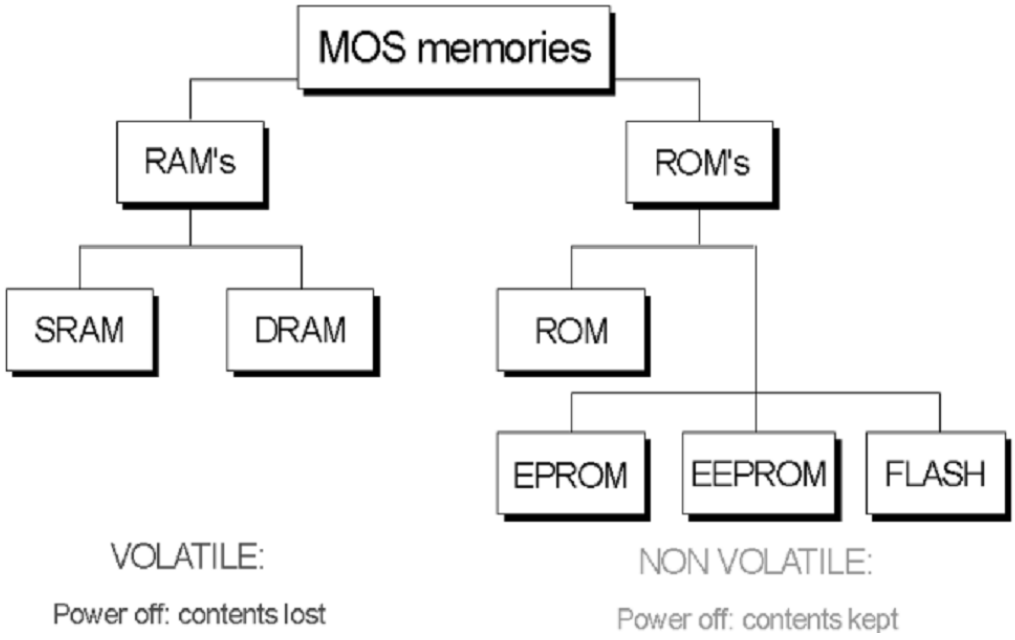


Figure :complemtary metal-oxide-simeconductor(CMOS).

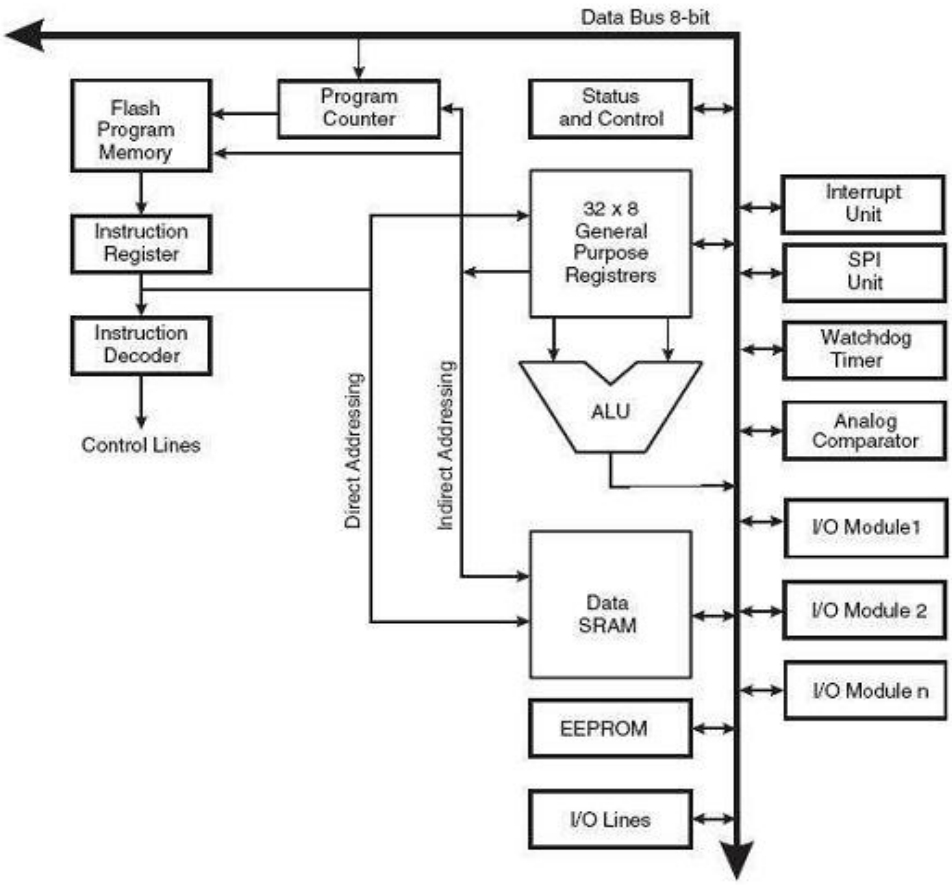


Figure: ATmega16 Architecture.

AVR Microcontroller

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	7
$3E ($5E)	SPH	–	–	–	–	–	SP10	SP9	SP8	10
$3D ($5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	10
$3C ($5C)	OCR0	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register								83
$3B ($5B)	GICR	INT1	INT0	INT2	–	–	–	IVSEL	IVCE	46, 67
$3A ($5A)	GIFR	INTF1	INTF0	INTF2	–	–	–	–	–	68
$39 ($59)	TIMSK	OCIE2	TOIE2	TICIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	TOIE1	OCIE0	TOIE0	83, 114, 132
$38 ($58)	TIFR	OCF2	TOV2	ICF1	OCF1A	OCF1B	TOV1	OCF0	TOV0	84, 115, 132
$37 ($57)	SPMCR	SPMIE	RWWSB	–	RWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERB	SPMEN	249
$36 ($56)	TWCR	TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	–	TWIE	178
$35 ($55)	MCUCR	SM2	SE	SM1	SM0	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	30, 66
$34 ($54)	MCUCSR	JTD	ISC2	–	JTRF	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	32, 67, 229
$33 ($53)	TCCR0	FOC0	WGM00	COM01	COM00	WGM01	CS02	CS01	CS00	81
$32 ($52)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8 Bits)								83
$31[1] ($51)[1]	OSCCAL	Oscillator Calibration Register								28
	OCDR	On-Chip Debug Register								225
$30 ($50)	SFIOR	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	–	ACME	PUD	PSR2	PSR10	55, 66, 133, 199, 219
$2F ($4F)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	FOC1A	FOC1B	WGM11	WGM10	109
$2E ($4E)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	–	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	112
$2D ($4D)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register High Byte								113
$2C ($4C)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register Low Byte								113
$2B ($4B)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A High Byte								113
$2A ($4A)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A Low Byte								113
$29 ($49)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B High Byte								113
$28 ($48)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B Low Byte								113
$27 ($47)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register High Byte								114
$26 ($46)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register Low Byte								114
$25 ($45)	TCCR2	FOC2	WGM20	COM21	COM20	WGM21	CS22	CS21	CS20	127
$24 ($44)	TCNT2	Timer/Counter2 (8 Bits)								129
$23 ($43)	OCR2	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register								129
$22 ($42)	ASSR	–	–	–	–	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2UB	TCR2UB	130
$21 ($41)	WDTCR	–	–	–	WDTOE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	41
$20[2] ($40)[2]	UBRRH	URSEL	–	–	–	UBRR[11:8]				165
	UCSRC	URSEL	UMSEL	UPM1	UPM0	USBS	UCSZ1	UCSZ0	UCPOL	164
$1F ($3F)	EEARH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EEAR8	17
$1E ($3E)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								17
$1D ($3D)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								17
$1C ($3C)	EECR	–	–	–	–	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	17
$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	64
$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								140
$0E ($2E)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	–	–	–	–	–	SPI2X	140
$0D ($2D)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	138
$0C ($2C)	UDR	USART I/O Data Register								161
$0B ($2B)	UCSRA	RXC	TXC	UDRE	FE	DOR	PE	U2X	MPCM	162
$0A ($2A)	UCSRB	RXCIE	TXCIE	UDRIE	RXEN	TXEN	UCSZ2	RXB8	TXB8	163
$09 ($29)	UBRRL	USART Baud Rate Register Low Byte								165
$08 ($28)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	200
$07 ($27)	ADMUX	REFS1	REFS0	ADLAR	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	215
$06 ($26)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	217
$05 ($25)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High Byte								218
$04 ($24)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low Byte								218
$03 ($23)	TWDR	Two-wire Serial Interface Data Register								180

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
$01 ($21)	TWSR	TWS7	TWS6	TWS5	TWS4	TWS3	–	TWPS1	TWPS0	179
$00 ($20)	TWBR	Two-wire Serial Interface Bit Rate Register								178

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 OCDR 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.

Instruction Set Summary

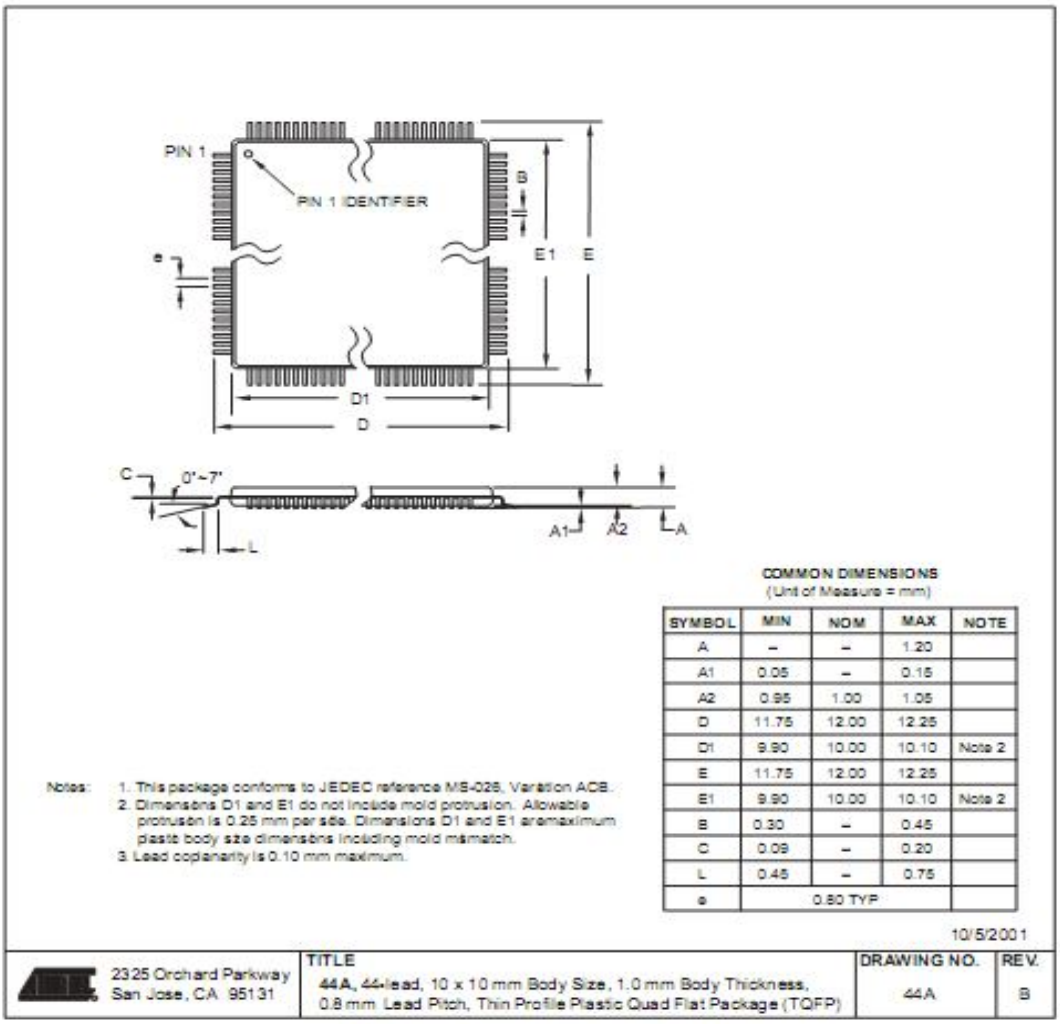
Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
ARITHMETIC AND LOGIC INSTRUCTIONS					
ADD	Rd, Rr	Add two Registers	Rd ← Rd + Rr	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADC	Rd, Rr	Add with Carry two Registers	Rd ← Rd + Rr + C	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADIW	Rd,K	Add Immediate to Word	Rdh:Rdl ← Rdh:Rdl+ K	Z,C,N,V,S	2
SUB	Rd, Rr	Subtract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

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
BRE	k	Branch if Interrupt Enabled	if(I = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1 / 2
BRD	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	IO(P,b) ← 1	None	2
CBI	P,b	Clear Bit in IO Register	IO(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
CLT		Clear T in SREG	T ← 0	T	1
SEH		Set Half Carry Flag in SREG	H ← 1	H	1

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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

Packaging Information

44A



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

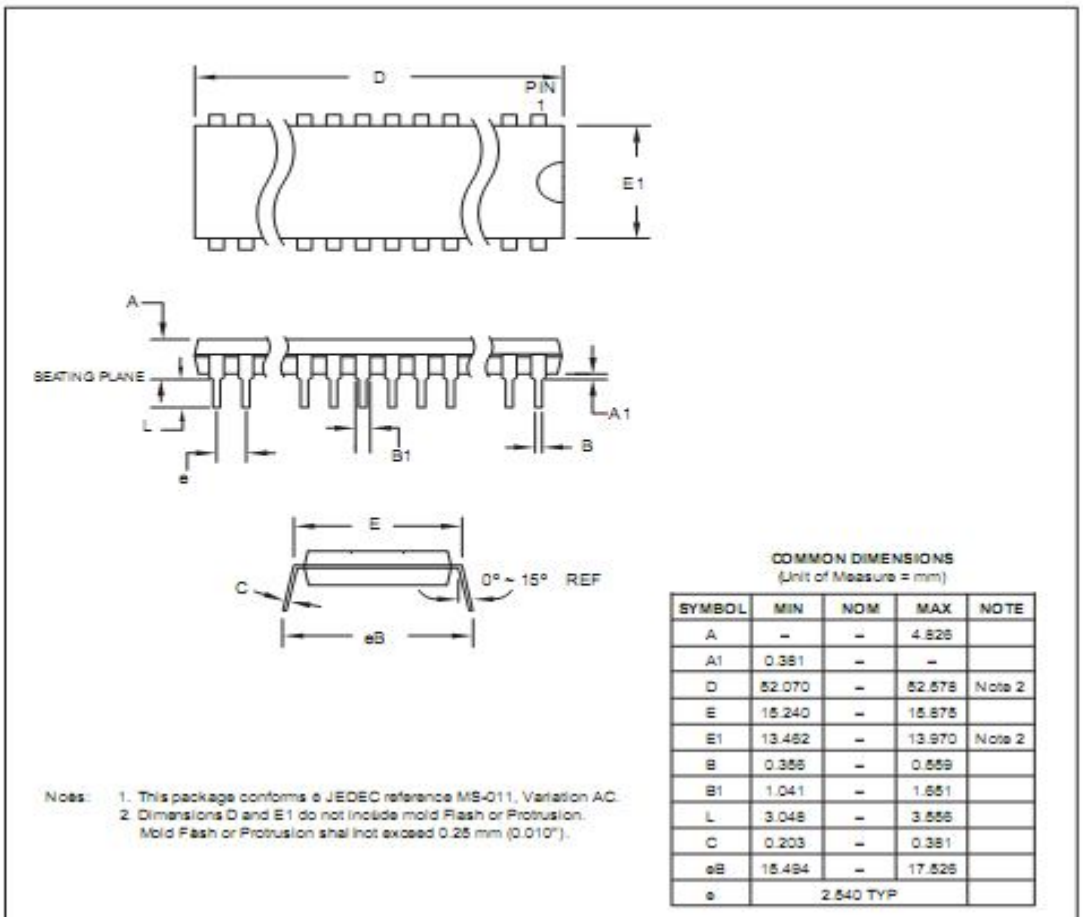
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	1.20	
A1	0.05	–	0.15	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
D	11.75	12.00	12.25	
D1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
E	11.75	12.00	12.25	
E1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
B	0.30	–	0.45	
C	0.09	–	0.20	
L	0.45	–	0.75	
e	0.80 TYP			

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 0.25 mm per side. Dimensions D1 and E1 aremaximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10 mm maximum.

10/5/2001

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	44A, 44-lead, 10 x 10 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness, 0.8 mm Lead Pitch, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)	44A	B

40P6



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

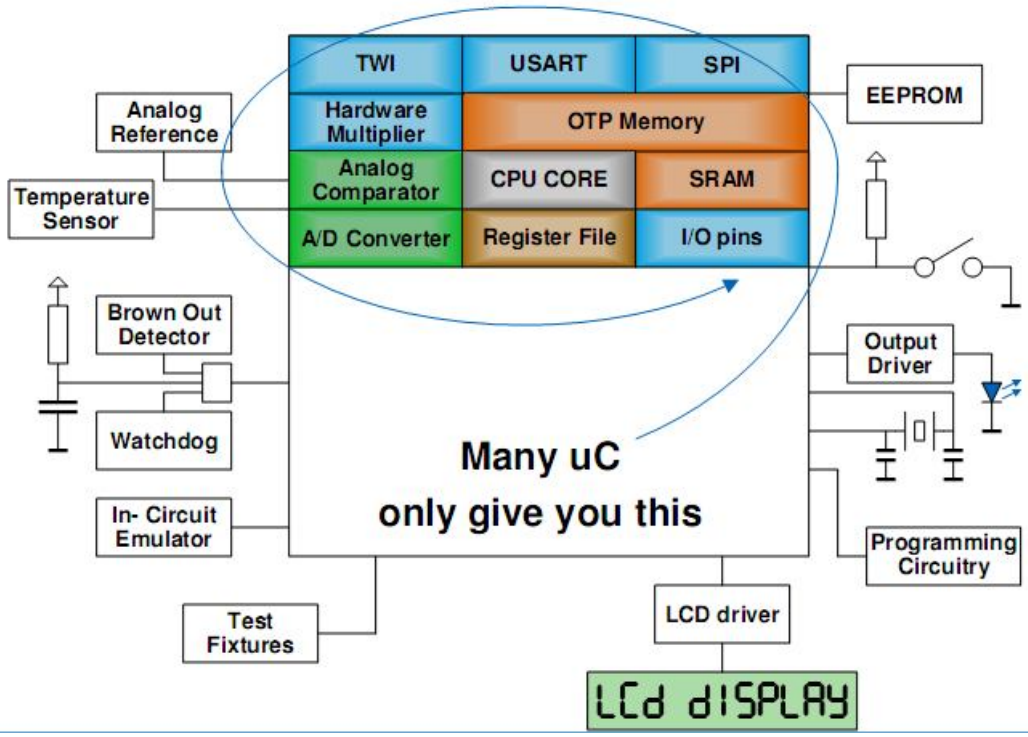
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	4.826	
A1	0.381	–	–	
D	52.070	–	52.578	Note 2
E	15.240	–	15.875	
E1	13.462	–	13.970	Note 2
B	0.356	–	0.559	
B1	1.041	–	1.651	
L	3.048	–	3.556	
C	0.203	–	0.381	
eB	15.494	–	17.526	
e	2.540 TYP			

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 0.25 mm (0.010").

Ordering Information

Speed (MHz)	Power Supply	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
8	2.7 - 5.5V	ATmega16L-8AC ATmega16L-8PC ATmega16L-8MC	44A 40P6 44M1	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		ATmega16L-8AI ATmega16L-8PI ATmega16L-8MI	44A 40P6 44M1	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
16	4.5 - 5.5V	ATmega16-16AC ATmega16-16PC ATmega16-16MC	44A 40P6 44M1	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		ATmega16-16AI ATmega16-16PI ATmega16-16MI	44A 40P6 44M1	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

AVR – Single-Chip Solution



Code Size and Execution Time

Device	Max Speed [MHz]	Code Size [Bytes]	Cycles	Execution Time [uS]
ATmega16	16	32	227	14.2
MSP430	8	34	246	30.8
T89C51RD2	20	57	4200	210.0
PIC18F452	40	92	716	17.9
PIC16C74	20	87	2492	124.6
68HC11	12	59	1238	103.2

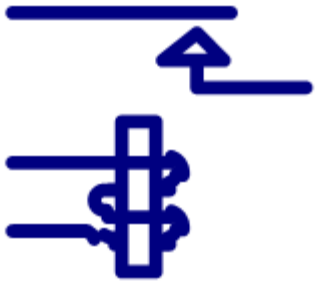
APPENDICES B

Relays

A relay is an electrical switch that uses an electromagnet to move the switch from the off to one position instead of a person moving the switch. It takes a relatively small amount of power to turn on a relay but the relay can control something that draws much more power. Ex: A relay is used to control the air conditioner in your home. The AC unit probably runs off of 220VAC at around 30A. That's 6600 Watts! The coil that controls the relay may only need a few watts to pull the contacts together.

Figure: relay

This is the schematic representation of a relay. The contacts at the top are normally open (i.e. not connected). When current is passed through the coil it creates a magnetic field that pulls the switch closed (i.e. connects the top contacts). Usually a spring will pull the switch open again once the power is removed from the coil.



OPERATING PRINCIPLES

There are really only two fundamentally different operating principles:

(1) electro-magnetic attraction:

Operate by virtue of a plunger being drawn into a solenoid, or an armature being attracted to the poles of an electromagnet. Such relays may be actuated by d-c or by a-c quantities.

(2) Electromagnetic-induction relays:

Use the principle of the induction motor whereby torque

is developed by induction in a rotor; this operating principle applies only to relays actuated by alternating current, and in dealing with those relays we shall call them simply "induction-type" relays.

Relay Selection

Relays (and switches) come in different configurations. The most common are shown in figure .Single Pole Single Throw (SPST) is the simplest with only two contacts. Single Pole Double Throw (SPDT) has three contacts. The contacts are usually labeled Common (COM), Normally Open (NO), and Normally Closed (NC).

The Normally Closed contact will be connected to the Common

Contact when no power is applied to the coil. The Normally Open contact will be open (i.e. not connected) when no power is applied to the coil. When the coil is energized the Common is connected to the Normally Open contact and the Normally Closed contact is left floating. The Double Pole versions are the same as the Single Pole version except there are two switches that open and close together.[16]

Select a relay with contacts that can handle the voltage and current requirements of the load. Keep in mind that some loads (such as motors) draw much more current when first turned on than they do at

Steady state. Select a relay with a coil voltage and current that you can control easily. Ex: If you want to turn on the AC unit with a 12VDC power supply get a 12VDC coil. Note: Coils will be rated for either AC or DC operation.

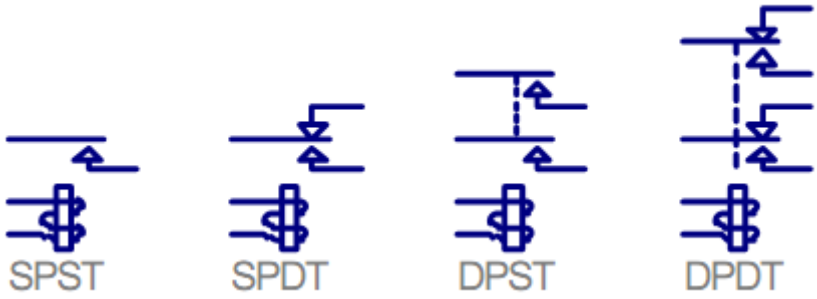


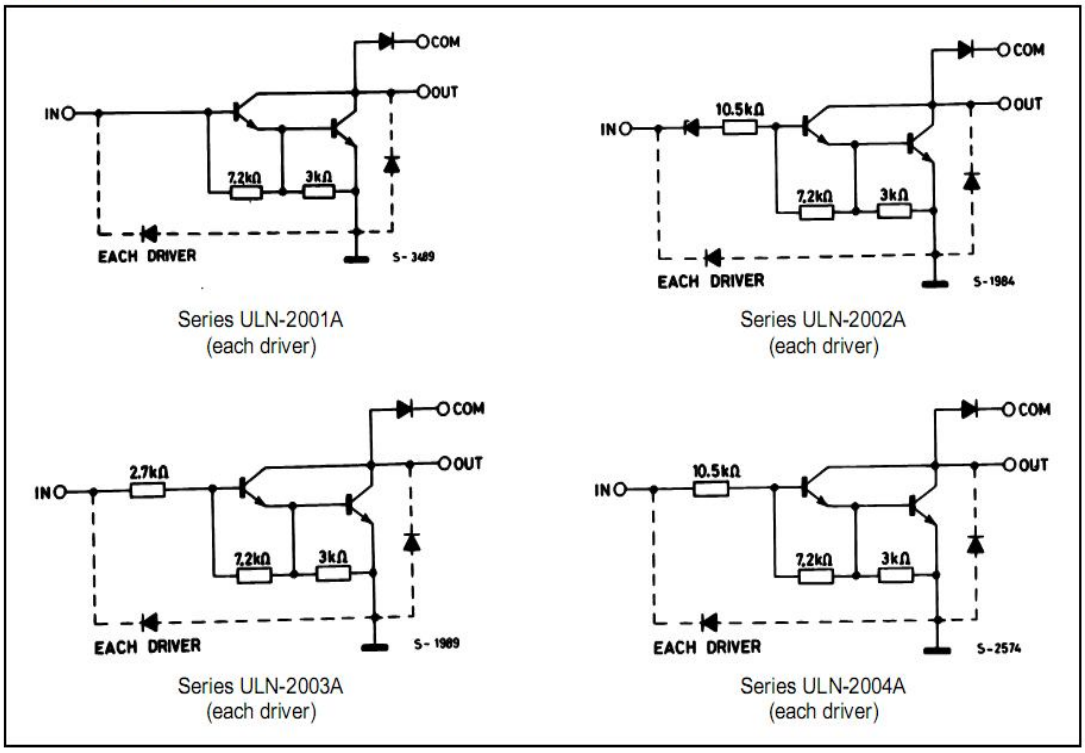
Figure: relays type.

Figure: relays parts.

APPINDICES C

ULN2003 A

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_o	Output Voltage	50	V
V_{in}	Input Voltage (for ULN2002A/D - 2003A/D - 2004A/D)	30	V
I_c	Continuous Collector Current	500	mA
I_b	Continuous Base Current	25	mA
T_{amb}	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	– 20 to 85	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	– 55 to 150	°C
T_j	Junction Temperature	150	°C

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter		DIP16	SO16	Unit
$R_{th\ j\text{-}amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max.	70	120	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_{amb} = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Fig.
I_{CEX}	Output Leakage Current	V_{CE} = 50V T_{amb} = 70°C, V_{CE} = 50V T_{amb} = 70°C for ULN2002A V_{CE} = 50V, V_i = 6V for ULN2004A V_{CE} = 50V, V_i = 1V			50 100 500 500	µA µA µA µA	1a 1a 1b 1b
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage	I_C = 100mA, I_B = 250µA I_C = 200 mA, I_B = 350µA I_C = 350mA, I_B = 500µA		0.9 1.1 1.3	1.1 1.3 1.6	V V V	2 2 2
$I_{i(on)}$	Input Current	for ULN2002A, V_i = 17V for ULN2003A, V_i = 3.85V for ULN2004A, V_i = 5V V_i = 12V		0.82 0.93 0.35 1	1.25 1.35 0.5 1.45	mA mA mA mA	3 3 3 3
$I_{i(off)}$	Input Current	T_{amb} = 70°C, I_C = 500µA	50	65		µA	4
$V_{i(on)}$	Input Voltage	V_{CE} = 2V for ULN2002A I_C = 300mA for ULN2003A I_C = 200mA I_C = 250mA I_C = 300mA for ULN2004A I_C = 125mA I_C = 200mA I_C = 275mA I_C = 350mA			 13 2.4 2.7 3 5 6 7 8	V	5
h_{FE}	DC Forward Current Gain	for ULN2001A V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 350mA	1000				2
C_i	Input Capacitance			15	25	pF	
t_{PLH}	Turn-on Delay Time	0.5 V_i to 0.5 V_o		0.25	1	µs	
t_{PHL}	Turn-off Delay Time	0.5 V_i to 0.5 V_o		0.25	1	µs	
I_R	Clamp Diode Leakage Current	V_R = 50V T_{amb} = 70°C, V_R = 50V			50 100	µA µA	6 6
V_F	Clamp Diode Forward Voltage	I_F = 350mA		1.7	2	V	7

TEST CIRCUITS

Figure 1a.

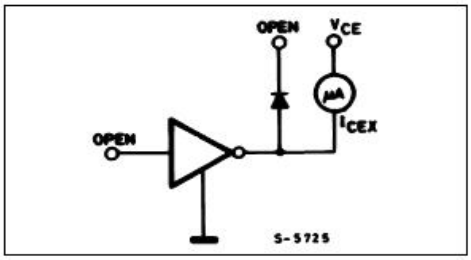


Figure 1b.

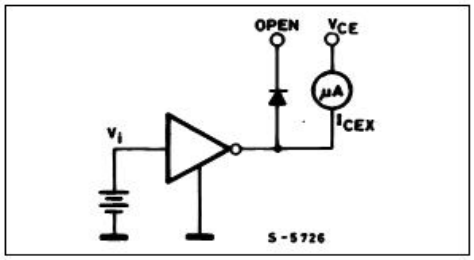


Figure 2.

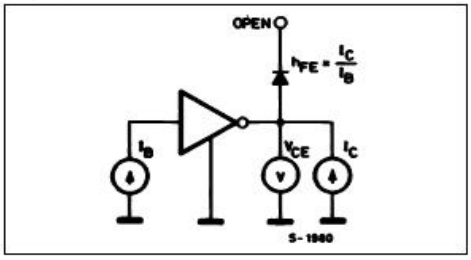


Figure 3.

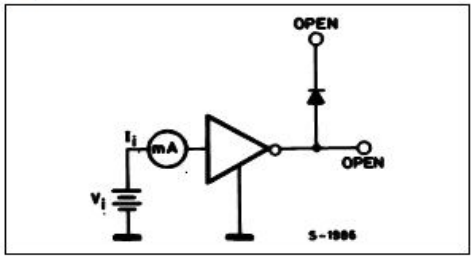


Figure 4.

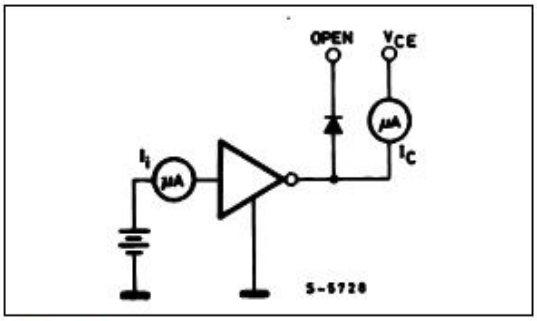


Figure 5.

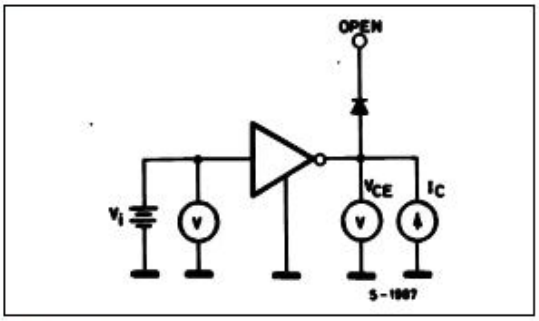


Figure 6.

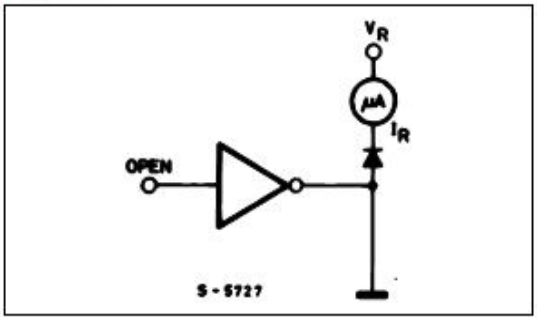


Figure 7.

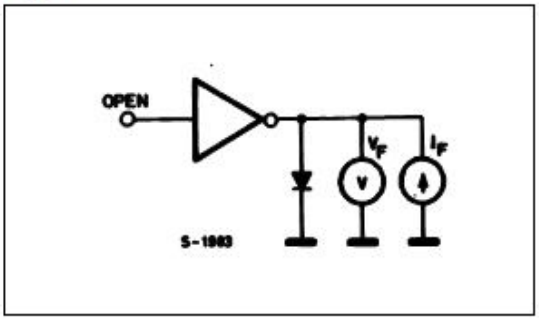


Figure 10: Peak Collector Current versus Duty Cycle

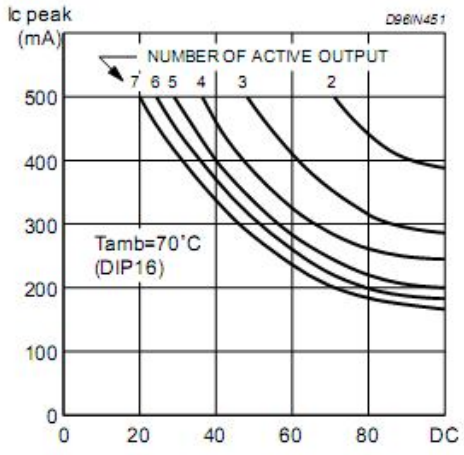


Figure 11: Peak Collector Current versus Duty Cycle

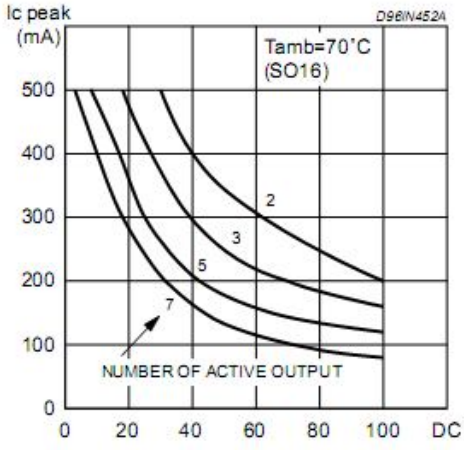


Figure 8: Collector Current versus Input Current

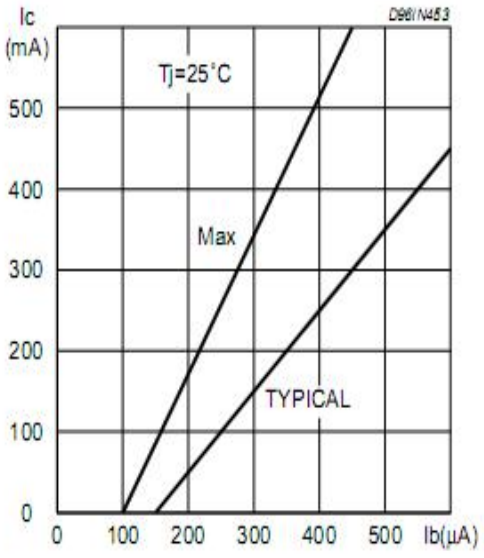
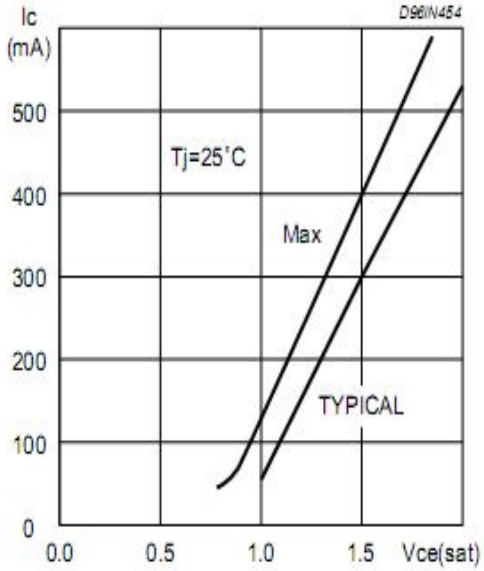
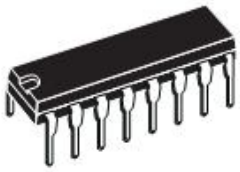


Figure 9: Collector Current versus Saturation Voltage

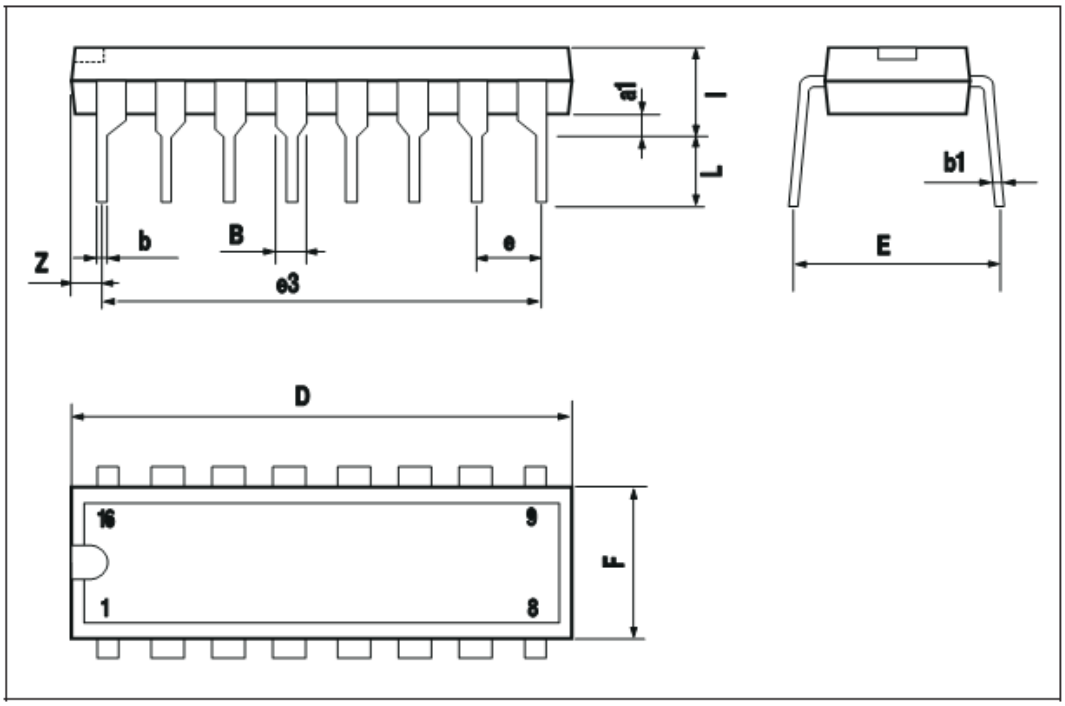


DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	0.77		1.65	0.030		0.065
b		0.5			0.020	
b1		0.25			0.010	
D			20			0.787
E		8.5			0.335	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		17.78			0.700	
F			7.1			0.280
I			5.1			0.201
L		3.3			0.130	
Z			1.27			0.050

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



DIP16



DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			1.75			0.069
a1	0.1		0.25	0.004		0.009
a2			1.6			0.063
b	0.35		0.46	0.014		0.018
b1	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
C		0.5			0.020	
c1	45° (typ.)					
D (1)	9.8		10	0.386		0.394
E	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		8.89			0.350	
F (1)	3.8		4	0.150		0.157
G	4.6		5.3	0.181		0.209
L	0.4		1.27	0.016		0.050
M			0.62			0.024
S	8°(max.)					

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA

SO16 Narrow

(1) D and F do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or potrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm (.006inch).