Features

- High-performance, Low-power AVR® 8-bit Microcontroller
- 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
- Up to 64K Bytes Optional External Memory Space
- Programming Lock for Software Security
- Peripheral Features
 - One 8-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler and Compare Mode
 - One 16-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler, Compare Mode, and Capture Mode
 - Three PWM Channels
 - 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
 - Three Sleep Modes: Idle, Power-down and Standby
- I/O and Packages
 - 35 Programmable I/O Lines
 - 40-pin PDIP, 44-lead TQFP, 44-lead PLCC, and 44-pad MLF
- Operating Voltages
 - 2.7 5.5V for ATmega8515L
 - 4.5 5.5V for ATmega8515
- Speed Grades
 - 0 8 MHz for ATmega8515L
 - 0 16 MHz for ATmega8515



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

ATmega8515 ATmega8515L

Summary

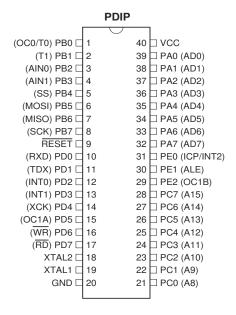


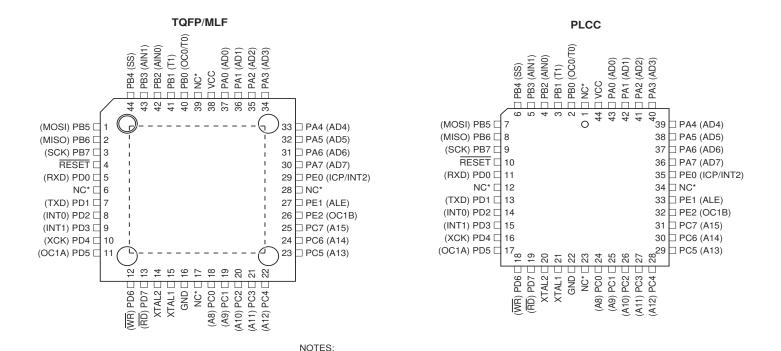
Rev. 2512FS-AVR-12/03



Pin Configurations

Figure 1. Pinout ATmega8515





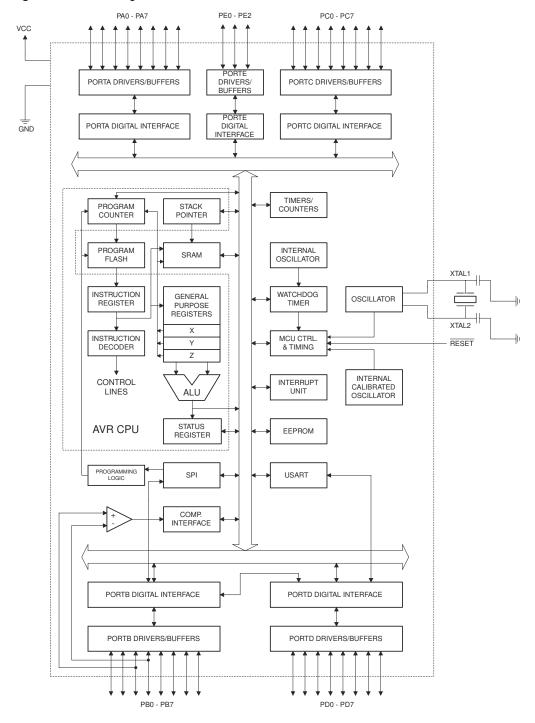
MLF bottom pad should be soldered to ground.
 * NC = Do not connect (May be used in future devices)

Overview

The ATmega8515 is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the AVR enhanced RISC architecture. By executing powerful instructions in a single clock cycle, the ATmega8515 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 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 ATmega8515 provides the following features: 8K bytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 512 bytes EEPROM, 512 bytes SRAM, an External memory interface, 35 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, two flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes, Internal and External interrupts, a Serial Programmable USART, a programmable Watchdog Timer with internal Oscillator, a SPI serial port, and three 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 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.

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 ATmega8515 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega8515 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.

Disclaimer

Typical values contained in this datasheet 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.

AT90S4414/8515 and ATmega8515 Compatibility

The ATmega8515 provides all the features of the AT90S4414/8515. In addition, several new features are added. The ATmega8515 is backward compatible with AT90S4414/8515 in most cases. However, some incompatibilities between the two microcontrollers exist. To solve this problem, an AT90S4414/8515 compatibility mode can be selected by programming the S8515C Fuse. ATmega8515 is 100% pin compatible with AT90S4414/8515, and can replace the AT90S4414/8515 on current printed circuit boards. However, the location of Fuse bits and the electrical characteristics differs between the two devices.

AT90S4414/8515 Compatibility Mode

Programming the S8515C 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 52 for details.
- The double buffering of the USART Receive Registers is disabled. See "AVR USART vs. AVR UART Compatibility" on page 135 for details.
- PORTE(2:1) will be set as output, and PORTE0 will be set as input.

Pin Descriptions

VCC Digital supply voltage.

GND Ground.

Port A (PA7..PA0)

Port A is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port with 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.

Port A also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega8515 as listed

on page 66.

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

condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

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

Port B also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega8515 as listed

on page 66.

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.

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 ATmega8515 as listed

on page 71.

Port E(PE2..PE0) Port E is an 3-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each

bit). The Port E output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port E pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port E pins are tri-stated when a reset

condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Port E also serves the functions of various special features of the ATmega8515 as listed

on page 73.

RESET Reset input. A low level on this pin for longer than the minimum pulse length will gener-

ate a reset, even if the clock is not running. The minimum pulse length is given in Table

18 on page 45. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.

XTAL1 Input to the inverting Oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.

XTAL2 Output from the inverting Oscillator amplifier.





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	Н	S	V	N	Z	С	9
\$3E (\$5E)	SPH	SP15	SP14	SP13	SP12	SP11	SP10	SP9	SP8	11
\$3D (\$5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	11
\$3C (\$5C)	Reserved					-			•	
\$3B (\$5B)	GICR	INT1	INT0	INT2	-	-	-	IVSEL	IVCE	56, 77
\$3A (\$5A)	GIFR	INTF1	INTF0	INTF2	-	-	-	-	-	78
\$39 (\$59)	TIMSK	TOIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	-	TICIE1	-	TOIE0	OCIE0	92, 123
\$38 (\$58)	TIFR	TOV1	OCF1A	OCF1B	-	ICF1	-	TOV0	OCF0	92, 124
\$37 (\$57)	SPMCR	SPMIE	RWWSB	-	RWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	168
\$36 (\$56)	EMCUCR	SM0	SRL2	SRL1	SRL0	SRW01	SRW00	SRW11	ISC2	28,41,77
\$35 (\$55)	MCUCR	SRE	SRW10	SE	SM1	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	28,40,76
\$34 (\$54)	MCUCSR	-	-	SM2	-	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	40,48
\$33 (\$53)	TCCR0	FOC0	WGM00	COM01	COM00	WGM01	CS02	CS01	CS00	90
\$32 (\$52)	TCNT0					nter0 (8 Bits)				92
\$31 (\$51)	OCR0		1		mer/Counter0 Out		1			92
\$30 (\$50)	SFIOR	-	XMBK	XMM2	XMM1	XMM0	PUD	-	PSR10	30,65,95
\$2F (\$4F)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	FOC1A	FOC1B	WGM11	WGM10	118
\$2E (\$4E)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	-	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	121
\$2D (\$4D)	TCNT1H				er/Counter1 - Cou		•			122
\$2C (\$4C)	TCNT1L	ļ			er/Counter1 - Cou					122
\$2B (\$4B)	OCR1AH				unter1 - Output C		<u> </u>			122
\$2A (\$4A)	OCR1AL				ounter1 - Output C					122
\$29 (\$49)	OCR1BH				unter1 - Output C		<u> </u>			122
\$28 (\$48)	OCR1BL			Timer/Co	ounter1 - Output C	ompare Register	B Low Byte			122
\$27 (\$47)	Reserved					-				-
\$26 (\$46)	Reserved					-				-
\$25 (\$45)	ICR1H				Counter1 - Input (123
\$24 (\$44)	ICR1L			Timer/	Counter1 - Input	Capture Register	Low Byte			123
\$23 (\$43)	Reserved					-				-
\$22 (\$42)	Reserved		1	I	WDOE	- WDE	WDDO	WDD4	WDDa	-
\$21 (\$41)	WDTCR	- LIDOEI	-	-	WDCE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	50
\$20(1) (\$40)(1)	UBRRH	URSEL URSEL	UMSEL	UPM1	UPM0	LICEC		R[11:8] UCSZ0	UCPOL	157 155
\$1F (\$3F)	EEARH	URSEL -	- UMISEL	- UPIVII	OPINIO -	USBS	UCSZ1	-	EEAR8	18
\$1F (\$3F) \$1E (\$3E)	EEARL	-	-		EEPROM Addres	- Pagistar Law B		-	EEANO	18
\$1D (\$3D)	EEDR					s negister Low в Data Register	yte			19
\$1C (\$3C)	EECR	-	_	_	- LEFTIONI	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	19
\$1B (\$3B)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	74
\$1A (\$3A)	DDRA	DDA7	DDA6	DDA5	DDA4	DDA3	DDA2	DDA1	DDA0	74
\$19 (\$39)	PINA	PINA7	PINA6	PINA5	PINA4	PINA3	PINA2	PINA1	PINA0	74
\$18 (\$38)	PORTB	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	74
\$17 (\$37)	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	74
\$16 (\$36)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	74
\$15 (\$35)	PORTC	PORTC7	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	74
\$14 (\$34)	DDRC	DDC7	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	74
\$13 (\$33)	PINC	PINC7	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	75
\$12 (\$32)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	75
\$11 (\$31)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	75
\$10 (\$30)	PIND	PIND7	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	75
\$0F (\$2F)	SPDR		•	-	SPI Dat	a Register	-	•	•	131
\$0E (\$2E)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	-	-	-	-	-	SPI2X	131
\$0D (\$2D)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	СРНА	SPR1	SPR0	129
\$0C (\$2C)	UDR				USART I/O	Data Register				153
\$0B (\$2B)	UCSRA	RXC	TXC	UDRE	FE	DOR	PE	U2X	MPCM	153
\$0A (\$2A)	UCSRB	RXCIE	TXCIE	UDRIE	RXEN	TXEN	UCSZ2	RXB8	TXB8	154
\$09 (\$29)	UBRRL				USART Baud Rai		Byte			157
\$08 (\$28)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	162
\$07 (\$27)	PORTE	-	-	-	-	-	PORTE2	PORTE1	PORTE0	75
\$06 (\$26)	DDRE	-	-	-	-	-	DDE2	DDE1	DDE0	75
\$05 (\$25)	PINE	-	-	-	-	-	PINE2	PINE1	PINE0	75
\$04 (\$24)	OSCCAL		•		Oscillator Cal	bration Register	-	•	•	38
			corintian for							

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 \$00 to \$1F only.





Instruction Set Summary

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
ARITHMETIC AND	LOGIC INSTRUCTION	s	<u> </u>	•	-1
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	Rdl,K	Add Immediate to Word	$Rdh : Rdl \leftarrow Rdh : Rdl + K$	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	Rdl,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 OR	Rd, K Rd, Rr	Logical AND Register and Constant	Rd ← Rd • K	Z,N,V	1 1
ORI	Rd, Kr	Logical OR Registers Logical OR Register and Constant	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee Rr$ $Rd \leftarrow Rd \vee K$	Z,N,V 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	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \bullet (\$FF - K)$	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	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \oplus Rd$	Z,N,V	1
SER	Rd	Set Register	Rd ← \$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 ← Rd x Rr	Z,C	2
FMUL	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Unsigned	$R1:R0 \leftarrow (Rd \times Rr) << 1$	Z,C	2
FMULS	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Signed	$R1:R0 \leftarrow (Rd \times Rr) << 1$	Z,C	2
FMULSU	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Signed with Unsigned	$R1:R0 \leftarrow (Rd \times Rr) << 1$	Z,C	2
BRANCH INSTRUC	TIONS				
RJMP	k	Relative Jump	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	2
IJMP		Indirect Jump to (Z)	$PC \leftarrow Z$	None	2
RCALL	k	Relative Subroutine Call	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	3
ICALL		Indirect Call to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	3
RET		Subroutine Return	PC ← STACK	None	4
RETI		Interrupt Return	PC ← STACK	1	4
CPSE	Rd,Rr	Compare, Skip if Equal	if $(Rd = Rr) PC \leftarrow PC + 2 \text{ or } 3$	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 ← 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 BRBS	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register is Set	if (P(b)=1) PC ← PC + 2 or 3 if (SREG(s) = 1) then PC←PC+k + 1	None	1/2/3
BRBC	s, k	Branch if Status Flag Set Branch if Status Flag Cleared	if (SREG(s) = 1) then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None 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 $(Z = 1)$ 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
BRVS	k	Branch if Overflow Flag is Set	if $(V = 1)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
BRVC	k	Branch if Overflow Flag is Cleared	if $(V = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
	ŀ	Draugh if Interwent Fughland	if (I = 1) then PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1	Nema	1/2
BRIE	k	Branch if Interrupt Enabled	II (1 = 1) tileli FG ← FG + K + 1	None	1/2

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
DATA TRANSFER I	NSTRUCTIONS	•	•	1	
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	$Rd \leftarrow (X)$	None	2
LD	Rd, X+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	$Rd \leftarrow (X), X \leftarrow X + 1$	None	2
LD	Rd, - X	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	$X \leftarrow X - 1$, $Rd \leftarrow (X)$	None	2
LD	Rd, Y	Load Indirect	$Rd \leftarrow (Y)$	None	2
LD	Rd, Y+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	$Rd \leftarrow (Y), Y \leftarrow Y + 1$	None	2
LD	Rd, - Y	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	$Y \leftarrow Y - 1$, $Rd \leftarrow (Y)$	None	2
LDD	Rd,Y+q	Load Indirect with Displacement	$Rd \leftarrow (Y + q)$	None	2
LD	Rd, Z	Load Indirect	$Rd \leftarrow (Z)$	None	2
LD	Rd, Z+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	$Rd \leftarrow (Z), Z \leftarrow Z+1$	None	2
LD	Rd, -Z	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	$Z \leftarrow Z - 1$, $Rd \leftarrow (Z)$	None	2
LDD	Rd, Z+q	Load Indirect with Displacement	$Rd \leftarrow (Z + q)$	None	2
LDS	Rd, k	Load Direct from SRAM	$Rd \leftarrow (k)$	None	2
ST	X, Rr	Store Indirect	$(X) \leftarrow Rr$	None	2
ST	X+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	$(X) \leftarrow Rr, X \leftarrow X + 1$	None	2
ST	- X, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	$X \leftarrow X - 1, (X) \leftarrow Rr$	None	2
ST	Y, Rr	Store Indirect	(Y) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Y+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	$(Y) \leftarrow Rr, Y \leftarrow Y + 1$	None	2
ST	- Y, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	$Y \leftarrow Y - 1, (Y) \leftarrow Rr$	None	2
STD	Y+q,Rr	Store Indirect with Displacement	$(Y + q) \leftarrow Rr$	None	2
ST	Z, Rr	Store Indirect	$(Z) \leftarrow Rr$	None	2
ST	Z+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	$(Z) \leftarrow Rr, Z \leftarrow Z + 1$	None	2
ST	-Z, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	$Z \leftarrow Z - 1$, $(Z) \leftarrow Rr$	None	2
STD	Z+q,Rr	Store Indirect with Displacement	$(Z + q) \leftarrow Rr$	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	$Rd \leftarrow (Z)$	None	3
LPM	Rd, Z+	Load Program memory and Post-Inc	$Rd \leftarrow (Z), Z \leftarrow Z+1$	None	3
SPM	5.1.5	Store Program memory	(Z) ← R1:R0	None	-
IN	Rd, P	In Port	Rd ← P	None	1 1
OUT	P, Rr Rr	Out Port	P ← Rr	None	1 2
	Rd	Push Register on Stack	STACK ← Rr	None	2
POP BIT AND BIT-TEST		Pop Register from Stack	Rd ← STACK	None	
		Cat Bit in I/O Bagistar	1/O/P b) 4 1	None	1 2
CBI	P,b P,b	Set Bit in I/O Register	$I/O(P,b) \leftarrow 1$ $I/O(P,b) \leftarrow 0$	None None	2
LSL	Rd	Clear Bit in I/O Register Logical Shift Left	$Rd(n+1) \leftarrow Rd(n), Rd(0) \leftarrow 0$	Z,C,N,V	1
LSR	Rd	Logical Shift Eelt Logical Shift Right	$Rd(n) \leftarrow Rd(n+1), Rd(7) \leftarrow 0$	Z,C,N,V	1
ROL	Rd	Rotate Left Through Carry	$Rd(0) \leftarrow C, Rd(n+1) \leftarrow Rd(n), C \leftarrow Rd(7)$	Z,C,N,V	1
ROR	Rd	Rotate Right Through Carry	$Rd(7)\leftarrow C, Rd(n)\leftarrow Rd(n+1), C\leftarrow Rd(0)$	Z,C,N,V	1
ASR	Rd	Arithmetic Shift Right	$Rd(n) \leftarrow Rd(n+1), n=06$	Z,C,N,V	1
SWAP	Rd	Swap Nibbles	$Rd(30) \leftarrow Rd(74), Rd(74) \leftarrow Rd(30)$	None	1
BSET	s	Flag Set	SREG(s) ← 1	SREG(s)	1 1
BCLR	s	Flag Clear	$SREG(s) \leftarrow 0$	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	С	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	1←1	1	1
CLI		Global Interrupt Disable	1←0	1	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	Т	1
CLT		Clear T in SREG	T ← 0	T	1
SEH		Set Half Carry Flag in SREG	H ← 1	Н	1
CLH		Clear Half Carry Flag in SREG	H ← 0	Н	1
	STRUCTIONS	• •		•	





Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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

Ordering Information

Speed (MHz)	Power Supply	Ordering Code	Package ⁽¹⁾	Operation Range
		ATmega8515L-8AC	44A	
		ATmega8515L-8PC	40P6	Commercial
		ATmega8515L-8JC	44J	(0°C to 70°C)
8	0.7 5.51/	ATmega8515L-8MC	44M1	
0	2.7 - 5.5V	ATmega8515L-8AI	44A	
		ATmega8515L-8PI	40P6	Industrial
		ATmega8515L-8JI	44J	(-40°C to 85°C)
		ATmega8515L-8MI	44M1	
		ATmega8515-16AC	44A	
		ATmega8515-16PC	40P6	Commercial
		ATmega8515-16JC	44J	(0°C to 70°C)
16	4 E E E V	ATmega8515-16MC	44M1	
	4.5 - 5.5 V	4.5 - 5.5V ATmega8515-16AI	44A	
		ATmega8515-16PI	40P6	Industrial
		ATmega8515-16JI	44J	(-40°C to 85°C)
		ATmega8515-16MI	44M1	

Note: 1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.

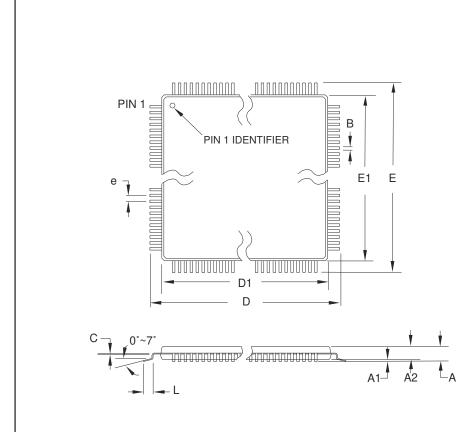
	Package Type					
44 A	44-lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)					
40P6	40-lead, 0.600" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)					
44J	44-lead, Plastic J-Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)					
44M1	44-pad, 7 x 7 x 1.0 mm body, lead pitch 0.50 mm, Micro Lead Frame Package (MLF)					





Packaging Information

44A



COMMON DIMENSIONS

(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
Α	_	_	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
Е	11.75	12.00	12.25	
E1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
В	0.30	_	0.45	
С	0.09	_	0.20	
L	0.45	_	0.75	
е		0.80 TYP		

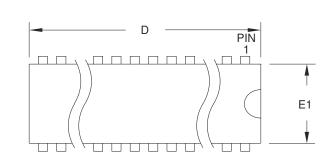
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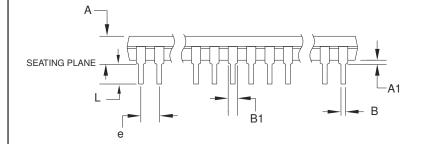
Notes:

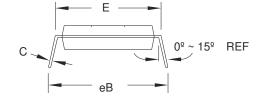
- 1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-026, Variation ACB.
- Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is 0.25 mm per side. Dimensions D1 and E1 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
- 3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10 mm maximum.

		TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
<u>AIMEL</u>	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	В

40P6







Notes:

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

COMMON DIMENSIONS

(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
А	_	_	4.826	
A1	0.381	_	_	
D	52.070	_	52.578	Note 2
E	15.240	_	15.875	
E1	13.462	_	13.970	Note 2
В	0.356	_	0.559	
B1	1.041	_	1.651	
L	3.048	_	3.556	
С	0.203	_	0.381	
eB	15.494	_	17.526	
е		2.540 TYP		

09/28/01

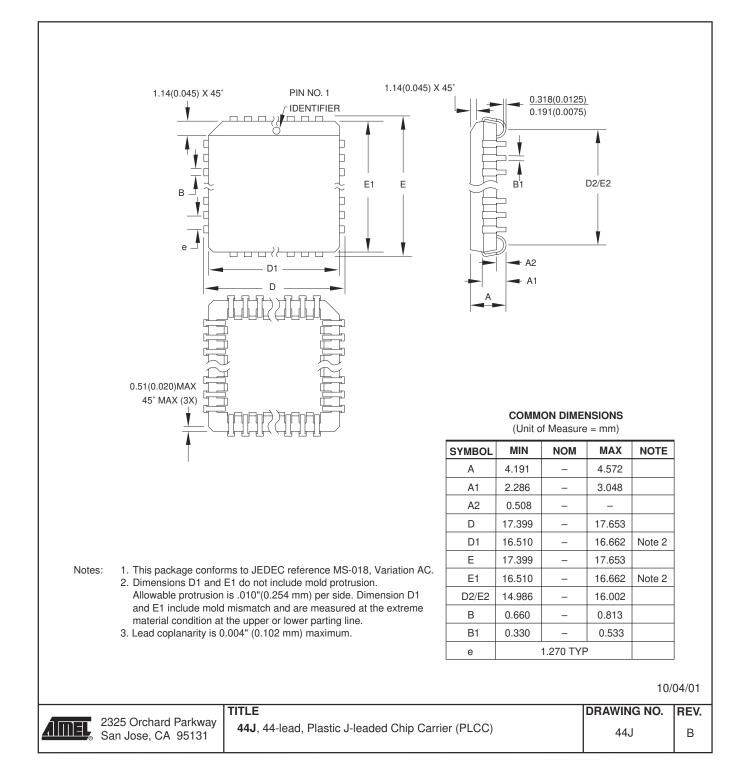


2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131 TITLE
40P6, 40-lead (0.600"/15.24 mm Wide) Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)

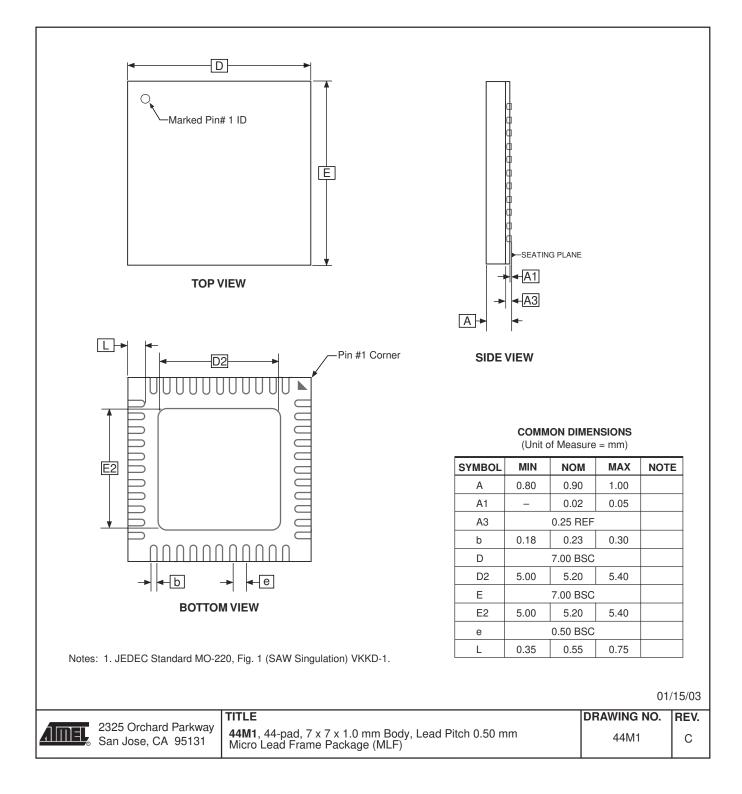
DRAWING NO. REV.







44M1







Errata

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega8515 device.

ATmega8515(L) Rev. B

There are no errata for this revision of ATmega8515.

Datasheet Change Log for ATmega8515

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

Changes from Rev. 2512F-12/03 to Rev. 2512E-09/03

1. Updated "Calibrated Internal RC Oscillator" on page 38.

Changes from Rev. 2512D-02/03 to Rev. 2512E-09/03

- 1. Removed "Preliminary" from the datasheet.
- 2. Updated Table 18 on page 45 and "Absolute Maximum Ratings" and "DC Characteristics" in "Electrical Characteristics" on page 195.
- 3. Updated chapter "ATmega8515 Typical Characteristics" on page 205.

Changes from Rev. 2512C-10/02 to Rev. 2512D-02/03

- 1. Added "EEPROM Write During Power-down Sleep Mode" on page 22.
- 2. Improved the description in "Phase Correct PWM Mode" on page 87.
- 3. Corrected OCn waveforms in Figure 53 on page 110.
- 4. Added note under "Filling the Temporary Buffer (page loading)" on page 171 about writing to the EEPROM during an SPM page load.
- 5. Updated Table 93 on page 193.
- 6. Updated "Packaging Information" on page 12.

Changes from Rev. 2512B-09/02 to Rev. 2512C-10/02

- 1. Added "Using all Locations of External Memory Smaller than 64 KB" on page 30.
- 2. Removed all TBD.
- 3. Added description about calibration values for 2, 4, and 8 MHz.
- 4. Added variation in frequency of "External Clock" on page 39.
- 5. Added note about V_{BOT}, Table 18 on page 45.
- 6. Updated about "Unconnected pins" on page 63.
- 7. Updated "16-bit Timer/Counter1" on page 96, Table 51 on page 118 and Table 52 on page 119.
- 8. Updated "Enter Programming Mode" on page 182, "Chip Erase" on page 182, Figure 77 on page 185, and Figure 78 on page 186.
- 9. Updated "Electrical Characteristics" on page 195, "External Clock Drive" on page 197, Table 96 on page 197 and Table 97 on page 198, "SPI Timing Characteristics" on page 198 and Table 98 on page 200.
- 10. Added "Errata" on page 16.





Changes from Rev. 2512A-04/02 to Rev. 2512B-09/02

1. Changed the Endurance on the Flash to 10,000 Write/Erase Cycles.



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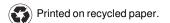
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