



megaAVR  
Linecard & compatibility

**AVR**<sup>®</sup>

**ATMEL**<sup>®</sup>

## #1 in Performance, Power, Cost Trade-off

- Key differentiators:
  - Code density
  - Ease of Use
  - Read While Write Flash
  - JTAG
  - Safety Functions

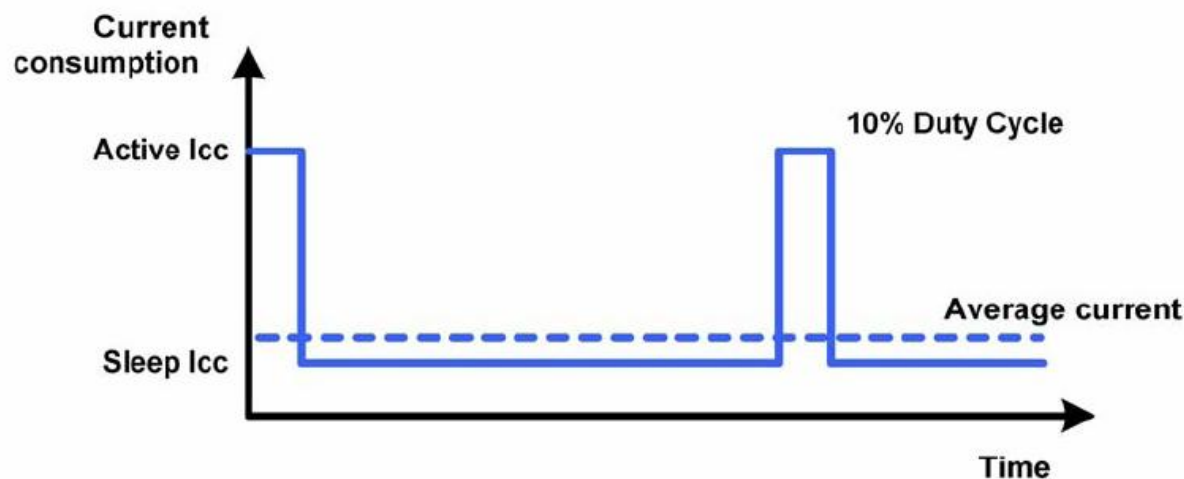


picoPower is #1 for high performance, low power applications

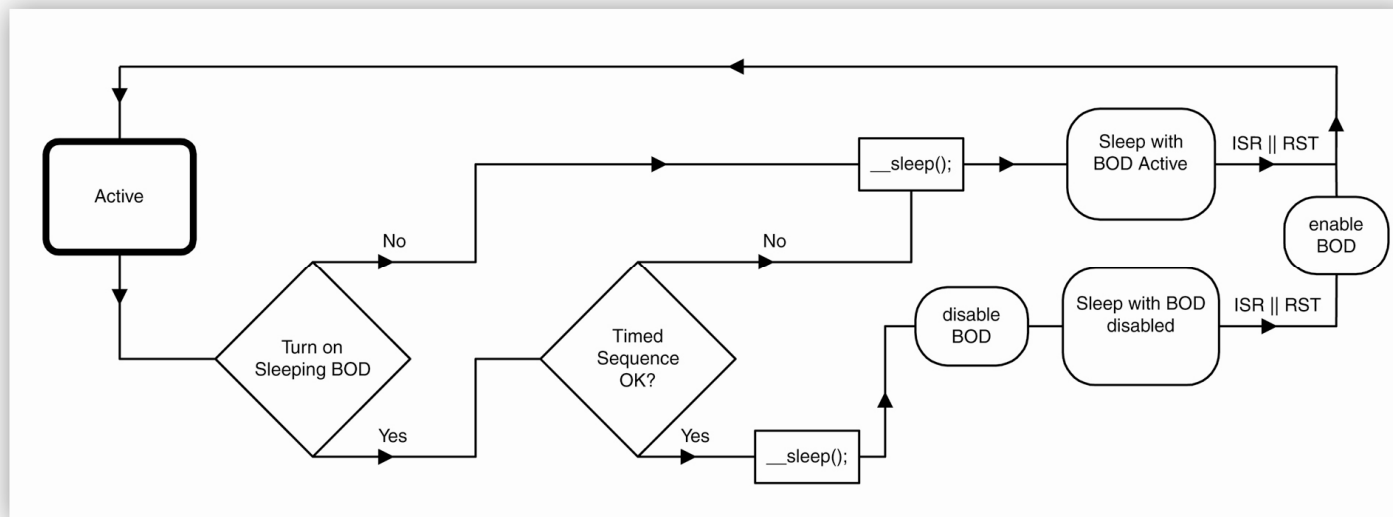
- Key elements:
  - Zero power 32kHz oscillator
  - Sleeping BOD
  - 1.8V operation
  - Power Reduction Register
  - Digital Input Disable Register
  - Low leakage process
  - Flash sampling



- Brings Power-save current down to Power-down levels
  - 0.6uA Power Save mode @ 2.2V
- Most common wake up for low power applications is RTC
  - AVR picoPower 32 kHz oscillator uses ~300 nA
  - Wake up from sleep is either performed on reset or interrupts
  - Wakeup from sleep in 6 cycles
- Time in active is insignificant compared to time in Power-save



- BOD power consumption in sleep reduced to 0 nA
- Full BOD protection while in active mode
- No need for BOD in sleep
- BOD enters sleep right after the CPU and peripherals
- Automatically started upon wake-up
  - BOD starts first, then the rest of the AVR

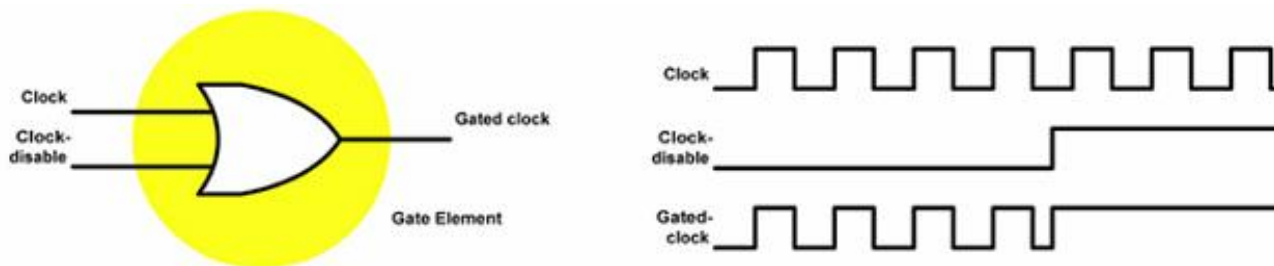


- True 1.8V operation ensures longer battery life time
  - Deeper discharge of batteries
  - Lower current consumption
- Power Consumption of a switching CMOS gate

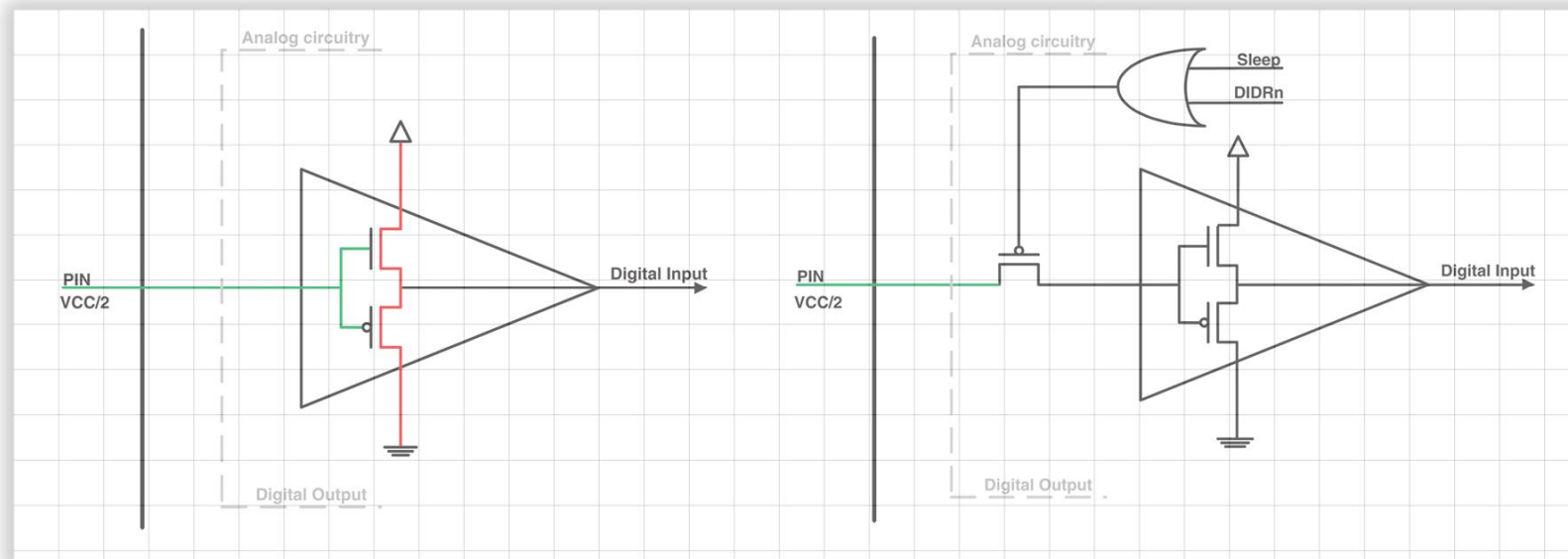
$$P_{\text{dyn}} = K \cdot V_{\text{CC}}^2 \cdot f$$

- Low voltage operation challenges
  - Programming, reading, and retention of Flash and EEPROM
  - Reliable POR and BOD
- All challenges overcome
  - picoPower AVR fully operational from 1.8V

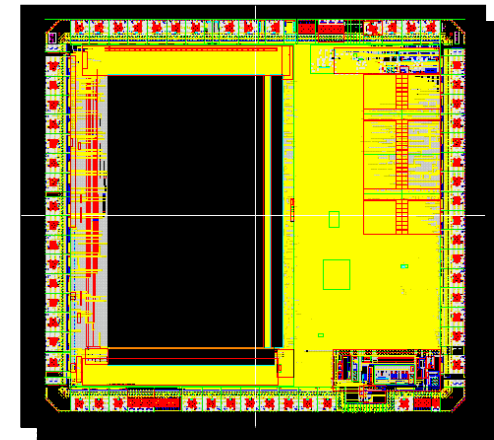
- No switching gates = no power consumption
  - PRR is the ultimate way to disable a module for any MCU
  - Normal disabling leaves the clock tree to the peripheral running
- Stops clock to individual peripherals
  - Peripheral is in PWD sleep while the rest of the device is running
- PRR accessible by application code



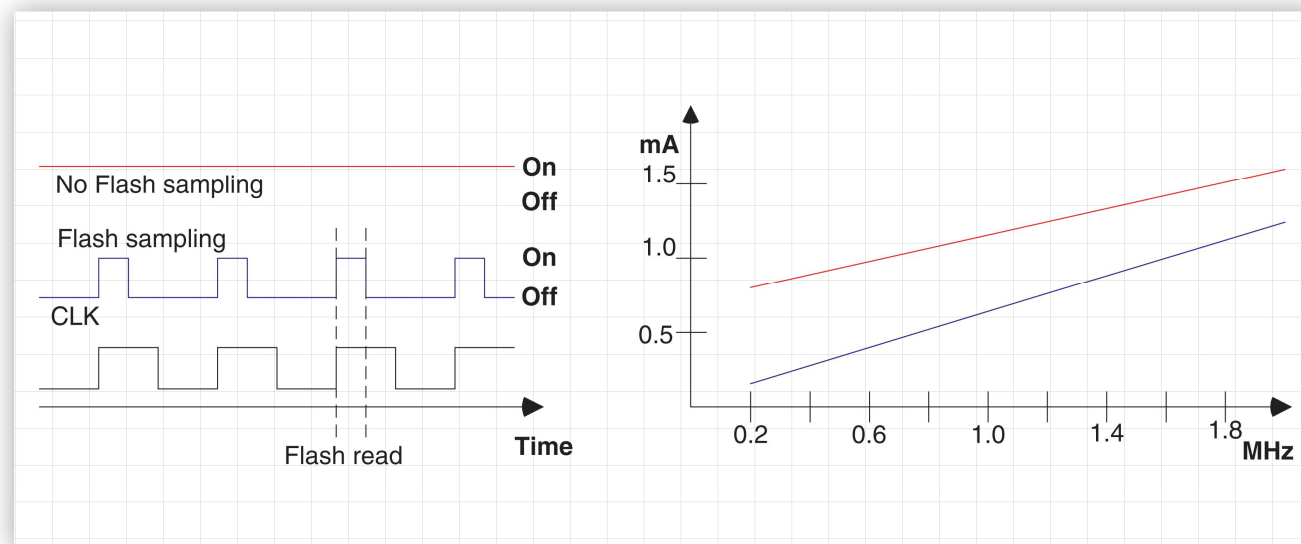
- Decreases power consumption
- Shuts off digital input buffers
- No power leakage
- Individual enable bit on all ADC pins
- Automatically enabled in sleep

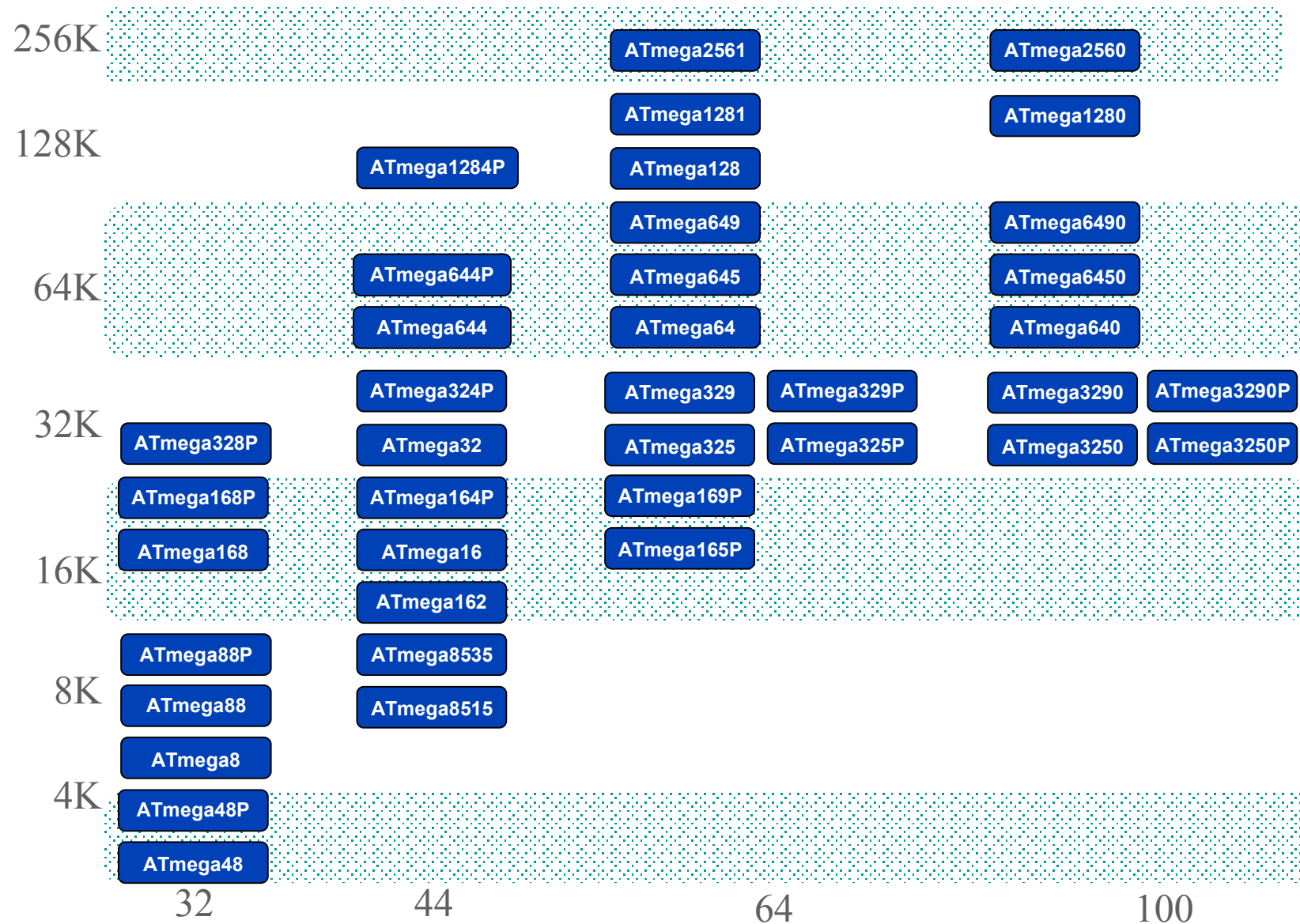


- Atmel has proprietary processes for low power operation
  - Enables down to 100nA current consumption in sleep
- Leakage is affected by:
  - Temperature
  - Supply voltage
  - Process
- Process is the only controllable factor
  - Rule of thumb; Smaller process gives higher leakage
  - Below 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  low leakage is very expensive
    - Process benefits are reduced



- Gives the most robust, and lowest power Flash
- Reading enables the Flash only a few nanoseconds
  - Independent of CPU frequency
- At low frequencies the read time is shorter than the clock cycle
- Flash arrays have static power consumption
  - Traditional Flash arrays are always powered



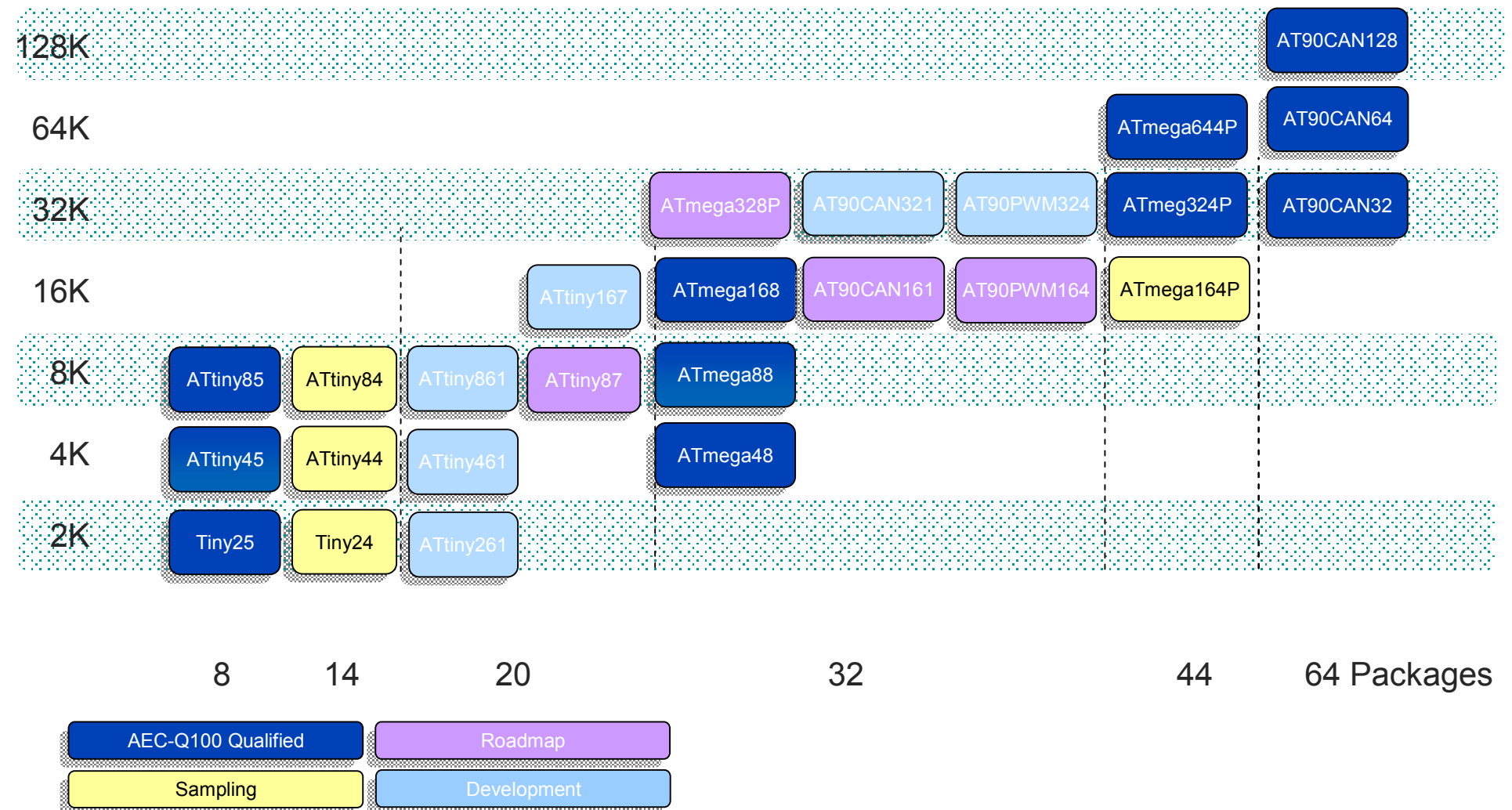


Automotive AVR

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## Flash



AEC-Q100 grade 0 devices : ATtiny45, ATmega88

## • Common features

- HW LIN/UART with clock adjust
- CAN with 6 Message Objects
- SPI Master/Slave
- 100µA current source for hardware LIN address using single resistor
- One 8 bits General purpose Timer/Counter
- One 16 bits General purpose Timer/Counter
- 10 bits ADC 120ksps
  - 11chan. single ended 3 chan. Diff.
- 10 bits DAC
- 4 Analog Comparators
- On-chip Temperature sensor

Device	Flash	RAM	E <sup>2</sup>	Pins
PWM324/CAN321	32K	2K	1K	32

## PWM324 specific features

- 12-Bits Power Stage Controller
  - 6 complementary PWM outputs
  - Frequency up to 64MHz
  - Non-overlap protection
  - ADC synchronization
  - Fast Emergency stop
- PLL clock multiplier (up to 64MHz)

- **Features**

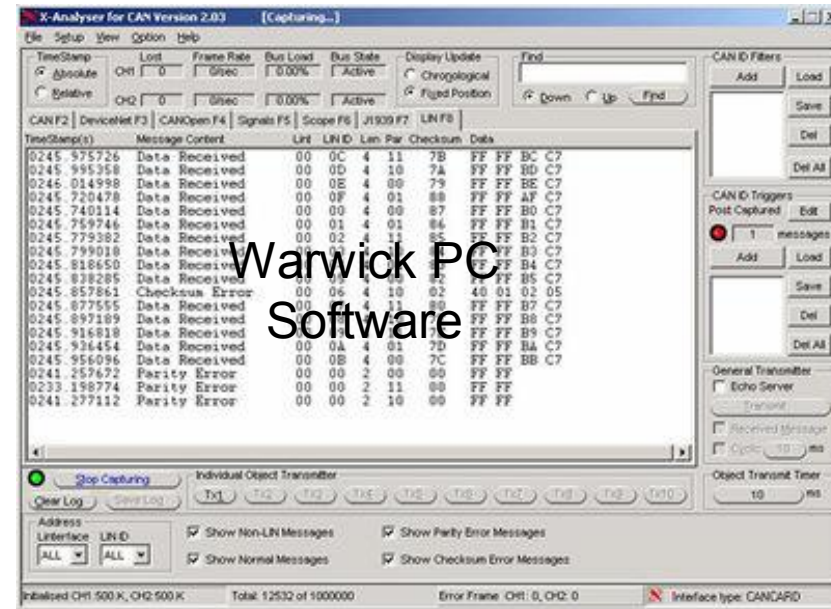
- HW LIN/UART with clock adjust
- 100µA current source for hardware LIN address using single resistor
- USI Universal Serial Interface
- SPI (Master and Slave)
- Dynamic Clock switching
- 10-Bits ADC 15ksps
  - 11 single ended channels
  - 8 diff. Channels with 1,8,20 gain
- Analog Comparator
- Programmable Voltage Reference

Device	Flash	RAM	E <sup>2</sup>	Pins
ATtiny167	16K	512	512	20
ATtiny87	8K	256	512	20

- 1X 8-Bits Timer
- 1X 16-Bit Timer
  - 2-channels PWM
- Pin-Change interrupts
- Watchdog
- Low power modes

## ATAVRAUTO102 debugger kit

- Ø Debugging Tool
- Ø USB connection to PC
- Ø CAN Network monitoring
- Ø CAN Network transmit
- Ø 2 LIN Network Monitoring
- Ø LIN 1 in Slave Only
- Ø LIN 2 in Master / Slave

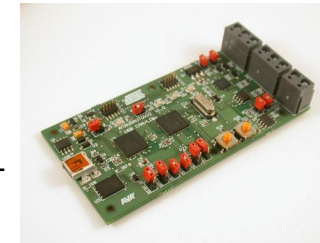


Complete ready to use  
CAN/LIN network

### Kit Content

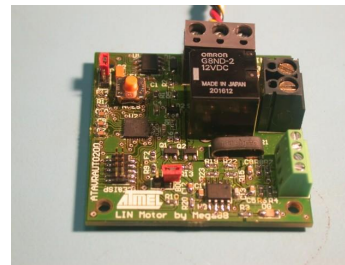
- Ø ATAVRAUTO102 (debugger tool)
- Ø ATAVRAUTO100 (Gateway CAN/LIN)
- Ø ATAVRAUTO200 (Motor Control)
- Ø ATAVRAUTO300 (Joystick control)  
(DC Motor Included)

DC Motor control demo  
using joystick with  
Atmel LIN 1.3 Libraries



LIN 1 LIN 2

CAN/LIN Gateway  
implemented on  
ATAVRAUTO100



CAN

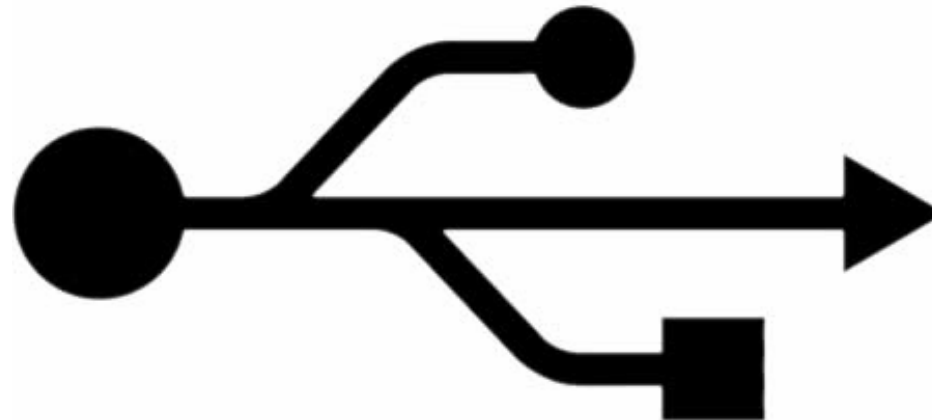


ASSP AVR

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Device	Flash	RAM	EE	USB	VCC
AT90USB326	32K	2K	1K	USB	2.7-5.5V
AT90USB324	32K	2.5K	1K	USB	2.7-5.5V
AT90USB164	16K	1K	512	USB	2.7-5.5V
AT90USB82	8K	512	512	USB/PS2	2.7-5.5V
AT90USB162	16K	512	512	USB/PS2	2.7-5.5V



Device	Flash	RAM	EE	PWM	I/O
AT90PWM1	8K	512	512	7	19
AT90PWM216	16K	1K	512	7	19
AT90PWM316	16K	1K	512	10	27

- AT90PWM1
  - No DALI
- AT90PWM216/316
  - Identical to AT90PWM2/3, but
  - Double Flash and RAM