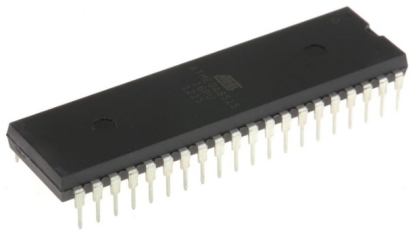

ATMEL ATmega8515 8-bit Microcontroller with 8K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash User Guide

Contents

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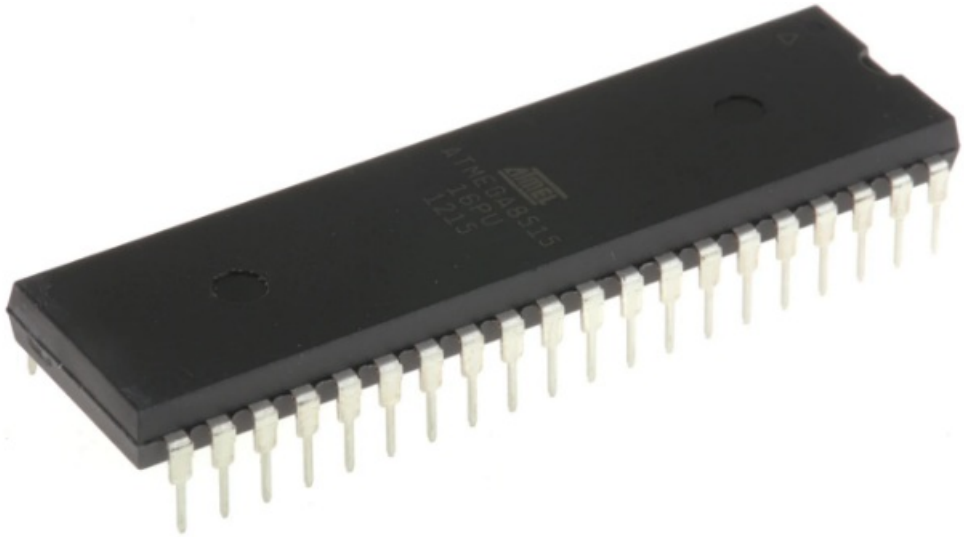


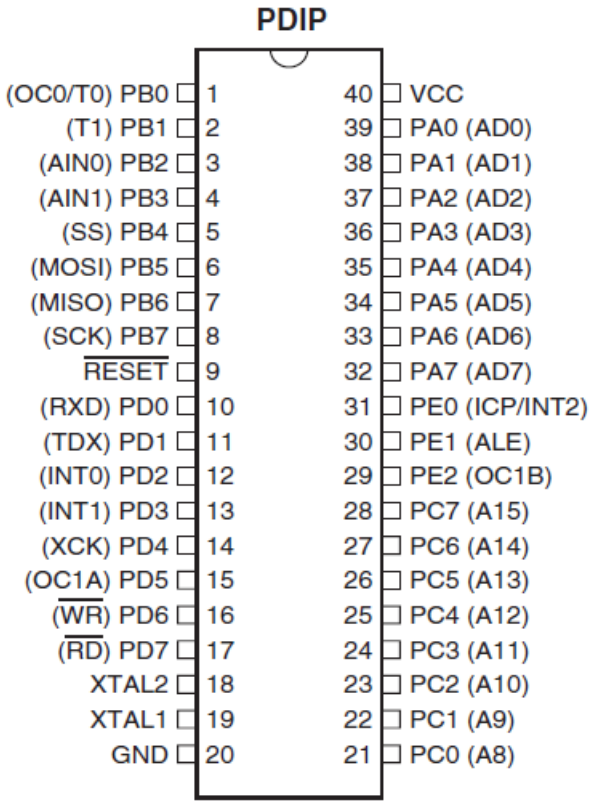
Features

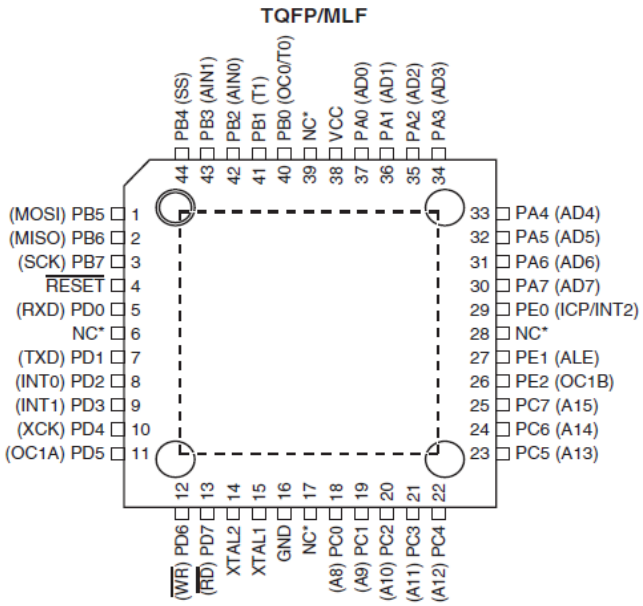
- High-performance, Low-power AVR® 8-bit Microcontroller
- RISC Architecture
- 130 Powerful Instructions – Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
- 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
- Fully Static Operation
- Up to 16 MIPS Throughput at 16 MHz
- On-chip 2-cycle Multiplier
- Nonvolatile Program and 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

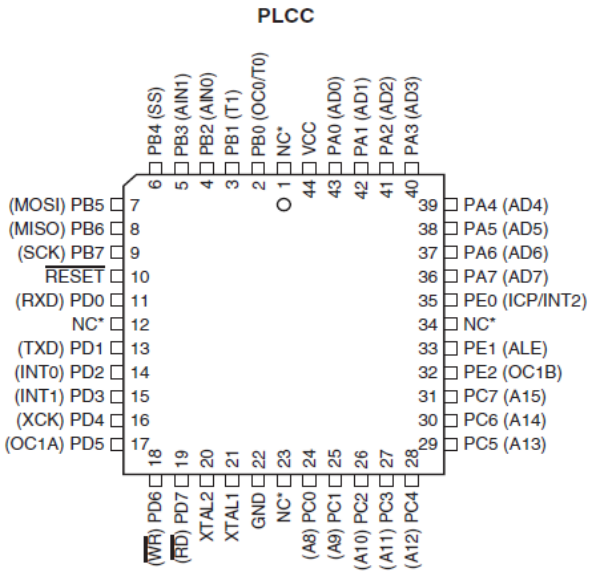
- External and Internal Interrupt Sources
- Three Sleep Modes: Idle, Power-down and Standby
- I/O and Packages
- 35 Programmable I/O Lines
- 40-pin PDIP, 44-lead TQFP, 44-lead PLCC, and 44-pad QFN/MLF
- Operating Voltages
- 2.7 – 5.5V for ATmega8515L
- 4.5 – 5.5V for ATmega8515
- Speed Grades
- 0 – 8 MHz for ATmega8515L
- 0 – 16 MHz for ATmega8515

Pin Configurations

Figure 1. Pinout ATmega8515





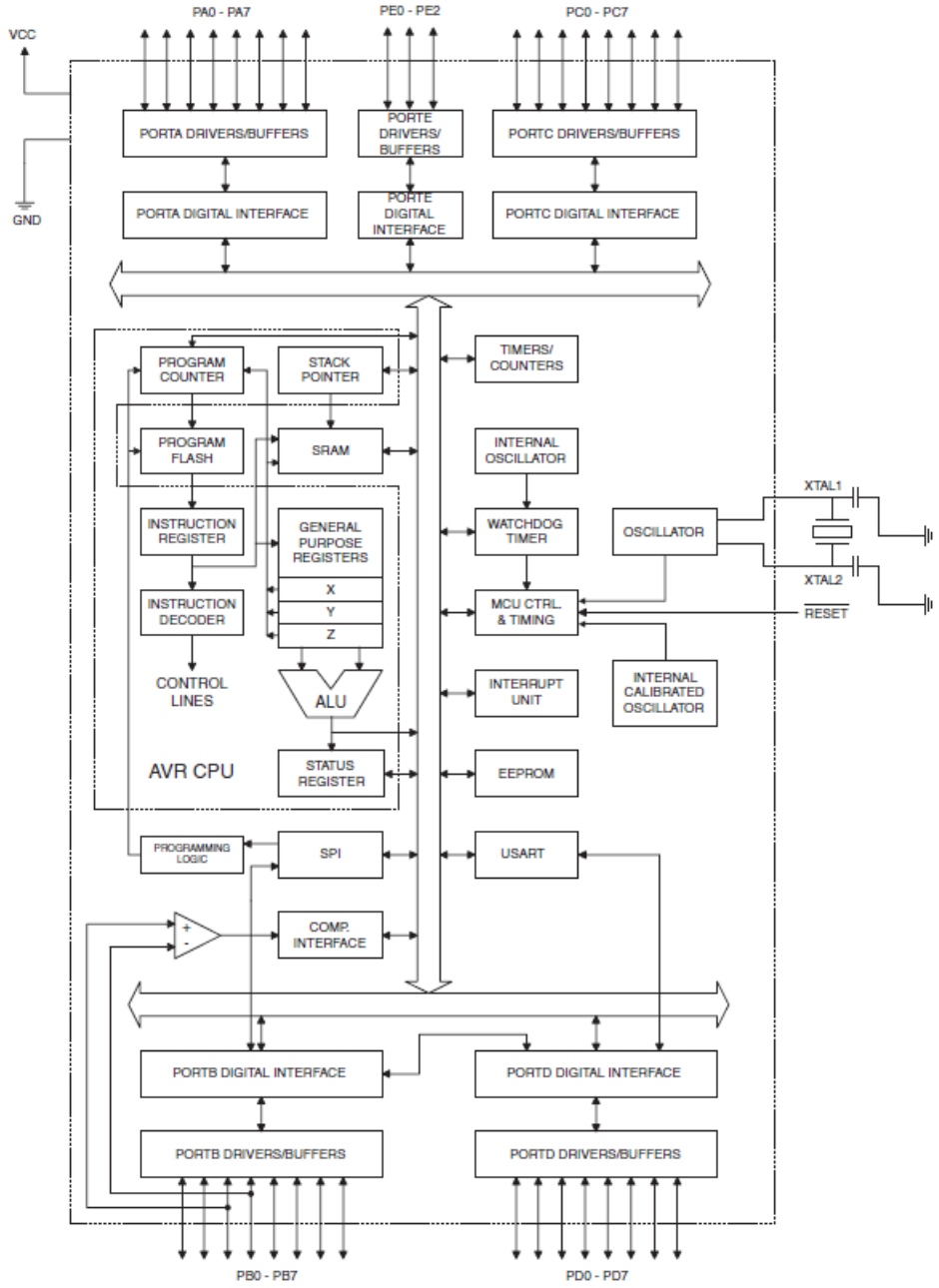


Overview

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 53 for details.
- The double buffering of the USART Receive Registers is disabled. See “AVR USART vs. AVR UART – Compatibility” on page 137 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

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 ATmega8515 as listed on

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

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

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 18 on page 46. 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.

Resources

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

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.

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	10
$3E ($5E)	SPH	SP15	SP14	SP13	SP12	SP11	SP10	SP9	SP8	12
$3D ($5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	12
$3C ($5C)	Reserved	-								
$3B ($5B)	GICR	INT1	INT0	INT2	-	-	-	IVSEL	IVCE	57, 78
$3A ($5A)	GIFR	INTF1	INTF0	INTF2	-	-	-	-	-	79
$39 ($59)	TIMSK	TOIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	-	TICIE1	-	TOIE0	OCIE0	93, 124
$38 ($58)	TIFR	TOV1	OCF1A	OCF1B	-	ICF1	-	TOV0	OCF0	93, 125
$37 ($57)	SPMCR	SPMIE	RWWSB	-	RWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	170
$36 ($56)	EMCUCR	SM0	SRL2	SRL1	SRL0	SRW01	SRW00	SRW11	ISC2	29,42,78
$35 ($55)	MCUCR	SRE	SRW10	SE	SM1	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	29,41,77
$34 ($54)	MCUCSR	-	-	SM2	-	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	41,49
$33 ($53)	TCCR0	FOC0	WGM00	COM01	COM00	WGM01	CS02	CS01	CS00	91
$32 ($52)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8 Bits)								93
$31 ($51)	OCR0	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register								93
$30 ($50)	SFIOR	-	XMBK	XMM2	XMM1	XMM0	PUD	-	PSR10	31,66,96
$2F ($4F)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	FOC1A	FOC1B	WGM11	WGM10	119
$2E ($4E)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	-	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	122
$2D ($4D)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 - Counter Register High Byte								123
$2C ($4C)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 - Counter Register Low Byte								123
$2B ($4B)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register A High Byte								123
$2A ($4A)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register A Low Byte								123
$29 ($49)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register B High Byte								123
$28 ($48)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register B Low Byte								123
$27 ($47)	Reserved	-								-
$26 ($46)	Reserved	-								-
$25 ($45)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 - Input Capture Register High Byte								124
$24 ($44)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 - Input Capture Register Low Byte								124
$23 ($43)	Reserved	-								-
$22 ($42)	Reserved	-								-
$21 ($41)	WDTCR	-	-	-	WDCE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	51
$20[1] ($40)[1]	UBRRH	URSEL	-	-	-	UBRR[11:8]				159
	UCSRC	URSEL	UMSEL	UPM1	UPM0	USBS	UCSZ1	UCSZ0	UCPOL	157
$1F ($3F)	EEARH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EEAR8	19
$1E ($3E)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								19
$1D ($3D)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								20
$1C ($3C)	EECR	-	-	-	-	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	20
$1B ($3B)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	75
$1A ($3A)	DDRA	DDA7	DDA6	DDA5	DDA4	DDA3	DDA2	DDA1	DDA0	75
$19 ($39)	PINA	PINA7	PINA6	PINA5	PINA4	PINA3	PINA2	PINA1	PINA0	75
$18 ($38)	PORTB	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	75
$17 ($37)	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	75
$16 ($36)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	75
$15 ($35)	PORTC	PORTC7	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	75
$14 ($34)	DDRC	DDC7	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	75
$13 ($33)	PINC	PINC7	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	76
$12 ($32)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	76
$11 ($31)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	76
$10 ($30)	PIND	PIND7	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	76
$0F ($2F)	SPDR	SPI Data Register								133
$0E ($2E)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	-	-	-	-	-	SPI2X	133
$0D ($2D)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	131
$0C ($2C)	UDR	USART I/O Data Register								155
$0B ($2B)	UCSRA	RXC	TXC	UDRE	FE	DOR	PE	U2X	MPCM	155
$0A ($2A)	UCSRB	RXCIE	TXCIE	UDRIE	RXEN	TXEN	UCSZ2	RXB8	TXB8	156
$09 ($29)	UBRRL	USART Baud Rate Register Low Byte								159
$08 ($28)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	164
$07 ($27)	PORTE	-	-	-	-	-	PORTE2	PORTE1	PORTE0	76
$06 ($26)	DDRE	-	-	-	-	-	DDE2	DDE1	DDE0	76
$05 ($25)	PINE	-	-	-	-	-	PINE2	PINE1	PINE0	76
$04 ($24)	OSCCAL	Oscillator Calibration Register								39

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 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	Rdl,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	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	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
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	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
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

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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
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

Ordering Information

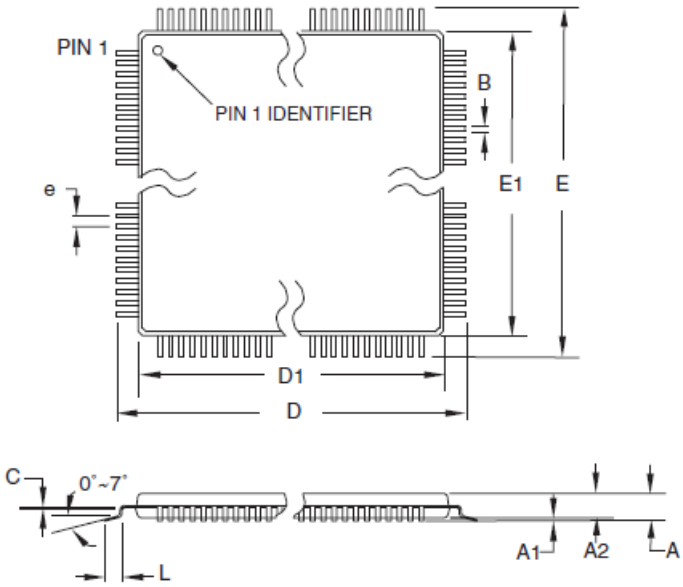
Speed (MHz)	Power Supply	Ordering Code	Package[1]	Operation Range
8	2.7 - 5.5V	ATmega8515L-8AC ATmega8515L-8PC ATmega8515L-8JC ATmega8515L-8MC[2]	44A 40P6 44J 44M1	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		ATmega8515L-8AI ATmega8515L-8PI ATmega8515L-8JI ATmega8515L-8MI ATmega8515L-8AU[2] ATmega8515L-8PU[2] ATmega8515L-8JU[2] ATmega8515L-8MU[2]	44A 40P6 44J 44M1 44A 40P6 44J 44M1	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
16	4.5 - 5.5V	ATmega8515-16AC ATmega8515-16PC ATmega8515-16JC ATmega8515-16MC	44A 40P6 44J 44M1	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		ATmega8515-16AI ATmega8515-16PI ATmega8515-16JI ATmega8515-16MI ATmega8515-16AU[2] ATmega8515-16PU[2] ATmega8515-16JU[2] ATmega8515-16MU[2]	44A 40P6 44J 44M1 44A 40P6 44J 44MI	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

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..
2. Pb-free packaging alternative, complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.

Package Type	
44A	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, Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)

Packaging Information

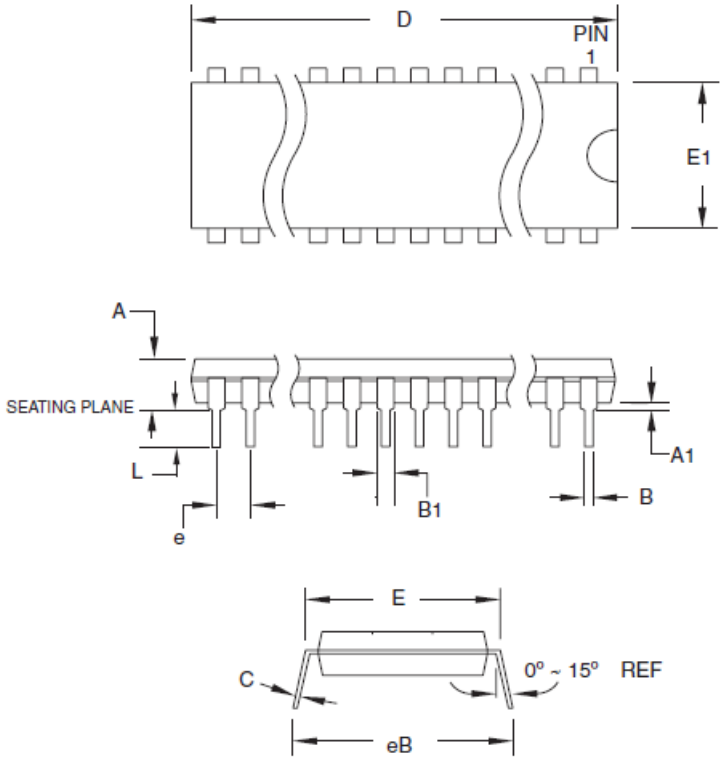


COMMON DIMENSIONS (Unit of Measure = mm)

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 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10 mm maximum.

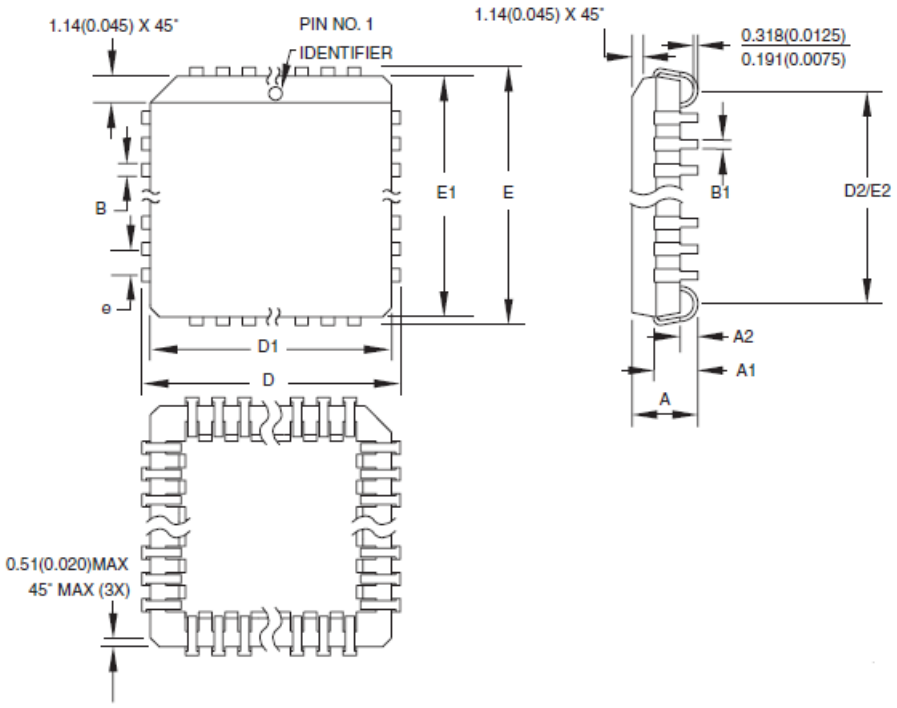


COMMON DIMENSIONS (Unit of Measure = mm)

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″).

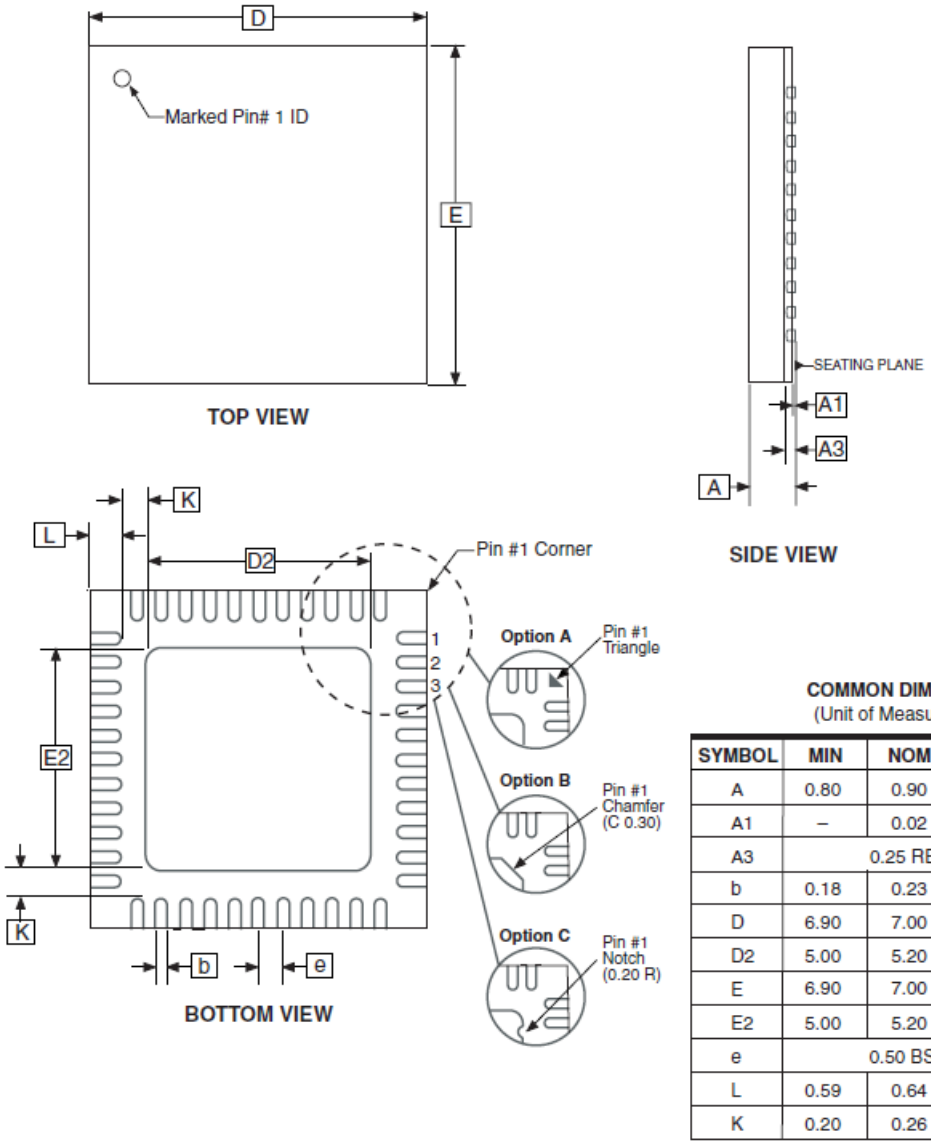


COMMON DIMENSIONS (Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	4.191	–	4.572	
A1	2.286	–	3.048	
A2	0.508	–	–	
D	17.399	–	17.653	
D1	16.510	–	16.662	Note 2
E	17.399	–	17.653	
E1	16.510	–	16.662	Note 2
D2/E2	14.986	–	16.002	
B	0.660	–	0.813	
B1	0.330	–	0.533	
e	1.270 TYP			

Notes

1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-018, Variation AC.
2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is .010″(0.254 mm) per side. Dimension D1 and E1 include mold mismatch and are measured at the extreme material condition at the upper or lower parting line.
3. Lead coplanarity is 0.004″ (0.102 mm) maximum.



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	
A1	–	0.02	0.05	
A3		0.25 REF		
b	0.18	0.23	0.30	
D	6.90	7.00	7.10	
D2	5.00	5.20	5.40	
E	6.90	7.00	7.10	
E2	5.00	5.20	5.40	
e		0.50 BSC		
L	0.59	0.64	0.69	
K	0.20	0.26	0.41	

Errata

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

ATmega8515(L) Rev. C and D

1. First Analog Comparator conversion may be delayed If the device is powered by a slow rising VCC, 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.

Datasheet Revision History

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.

Rev. 2512J-10/06

1. Updated TOP/BOTTOM description for all Timer/Counters Fast PWM mode.

2. Updated “Errata”

Rev. 2512I-08/06

1. Updated “Ordering Information”

Rev. 2512H-04/06

1. Added “Resources”
2. Updated cross reference in “Phase Correct PWM Mode”
3. Updated “Timer/Counter Interrupt Mask Register – TIMSK(1)”
4. Updated “Serial Peripheral Interface – SPI”
5. Removed obsolete section of “Calibration Byte”
6. Updated Table 10 on page 38, Table 52 on page 120, Table 94 on page 196 and Table 96

Rev. 2512G-03/05

1. MLF-package alternative changed to “Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package QFN/MLF”.
2. Updated “Electrical Characteristics”
3. Updated “Ordering Information”

Rev. 2512E-09/03

1. Updated “Calibrated Internal RC Oscillator”

Rev. 2512E-09/03

1. Removed “Preliminary” from the datasheet.
2. Updated Table 18 on page 46 and “Absolute Maximum Ratings” and “DC Characteristics” in “Electrical Characteristics”
3. Updated chapter “ATmega8515 Typical Characteristics”

Rev. 2512D-02/03

1. Added “EEPROM Write During Power-down Sleep Mode”
2. Improved the description in “Phase Correct PWM Mode”
3. Corrected OCn waveforms in Figure 53
4. Added note under “Filling the Temporary Buffer (page loading)” on page 173 about writing to the EEPROM during an SPM page load.
5. Updated Table 93
6. Updated “Packaging Information”

Rev. 2512C-10/02

1. Added “Using all Locations of External Memory Smaller than 64 KB”
2. Removed all TBD.
3. Added description about calibration values for 2, 4, and 8 MHz.
4. Added variation in frequency of “External Clock”
5. Added note about VBOT, Table 18
6. Updated about “Unconnected pins”
7. Updated “16-bit Timer/Counter1” on page 97, Table 51 on page 119 and Table 52
8. Updated “Enter Programming Mode” on page 184, “Chip Erase” on page 184, Figure 77 on page 187, and Figure 78 on
9. Updated “Electrical Characteristics” on page 197, “External Clock Drive” on page 199, Table 96 on page 199 and Table 97 on page 200, “SPI Timing Characteristics” on page 200 and Table 98
10. Added “Errata”

Rev. 2512B-09/02

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

Rev. 2512A-04/02

1. Initial.

Atmel Corporation

- 2325 Orchard Parkway
- San Jose, CA 95131, USA
- **Tel:** 1(408) 441-0311
- **Fax:** 1(408) 487-2600

Regional Headquarters

Europe

- Atmel Sarl
- Route des Arsenaux 41
- Case Postale 80
- CH-1705 Fribourg Switzerland
- **Tel:** (41) 26-426-5555
- **Fax:** (41) 26-426-5500

Asia

- Room 1219
- Chinachem Golden Plaza
- 77 Mody Road Tsimshatsui

- East Kowloon
- Hong Kong
- **Tel:** (852) 2721-9778
- **Fax:** (852) 2722-1369

Japan

- 9F, Tonetsu Shinkawa Bldg. 1-24-8 Shinkawa
- Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033 Japan
- Tel: (81) 3-3523-3551
- Fax: (81) 3-3523-7581

Atmel Operations

Memory

- 2325 Orchard Parkway
- San Jose, CA 95131, USA
- Tel: 1(408) 441-0311
- Fax: 1(408) 436-4314

Microcontrollers

- 2325 Orchard Parkway
- San Jose, CA 95131, USA
- Tel: 1(408) 441-0311
- Fax: 1(408) 436-4314

Literature Requests
www.atmel.com/literature

notintended, authorized, or warranted for use as components in applications intended to support or sustain life.

Documents / Resources

	**ATMEL ATmega8515 8-bit Microcontroller with 8K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash** [pdf] User Guide ATmega8515 8-bit Microcontroller with 8K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash, ATmega8515, 8-bit Microcontroller with 8K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash, 8K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash, Programmable Flash

References

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