

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
School of Engineering
MAIN EXAMINATIONS: JUNE 2026
SUBJECT COURSE and CODE: **Digital Systems: ENEL3DSH1**

PAPER: 1

DURATION: Three hours

TOTAL MARKS: 100

Internal Examiners: Mr R. Khuboni; Prof T. Walingo
External Examiner: Prof P. Kumar

Instructions:

Answer in ink, diagrams may be drawn in pencil. This question paper contains a total of 17 pages.

There are three sections:

Section A (20%)	Answer on MCQ sheet in pencil – Indicate student number and seat number
Section B (40%)	Answer <i>in a separate book (Book 1)</i> that is clearly marked “ Section B ” on the cover
Section C (40%)	Answer <i>in a separate book (Book 2)</i> that is clearly marked “ Section C ” on the cover

Please provide clear and **concise** answers.

The correct and effective use of comments is encouraged.

Please plan your solution and write legibly. **A neat answer indicates clear thinking.**

Note: ATmega32 datasheet excerpt appended to this paper.

SECTION A – GENERAL MULTIPLE CHOICE

There are 20 MCQ questions based on the AVR family of microcontrollers. Please answer all these questions. Each question is worth 1 mark and there is no negative marking. Please follow the instructions on the MCQ answer sheet.

1. In AVR architecture, why does the LPM instruction use byte addresses instead of word addresses?
 - a) SRAM is byte-addressable
 - b) EEPROM uses bytes only
 - c) General-purpose registers are 8-bit
 - d) Program memory is 16-bit wide, but LPM reads only one byte
 - e) The stack stores bytes only
2. Consider the AVR instruction ADD R18, R19 where R18 = 0x8F and R19 = 0x91. Which Status Register (SREG) flag will definitely be set after execution?
 - a) Z
 - b) C
 - c) H
 - d) T
 - e) I
3. The AVR instruction RJMP LOOP is assembled at address 0x0120, while label LOOP is located at address 0x0115. What is the relative offset k used by the instruction?
 - a) -0x0A
 - b) -0x0B

- c) -0x0C
 - d) +0x0B
 - e) +0x0A
4. Which instruction sequence correctly configures the lower nibble of Port C as outputs and the upper nibble as inputs?
- a) LDI R16,0xF0 → OUT DDRC,R16
 - b) LDI R16,0x0F → OUT DDRC,R16
 - c) LDI R16,0xFF → OUT PORTC,R16
 - d) LDI R16,0xF0 → OUT PORTC,R16
 - e) LDI R16,0x00 → OUT DDRC,R16
5. The AVR stack pointer initially contains 0x08FF. After executing two PUSH instructions, what is the new Stack Pointer value?
- a) 0x0901
 - b) 0x0900
 - c) 0x08FD
 - d) 0x08FE
 - e) 0x08FC
6. The AVR uses a 2-stage pipeline (Fetch/Execute). If the CPU is executing a SUB instruction while simultaneously fetching a BREQ instruction, and the SUB instruction results in a Zero flag (Z), how many total clock cycles will it take to complete the BREQ instruction execution from the moment it was fetched?
- a) 1 cycle
 - b) 2 cycles
 - c) 3 cycles
 - d) 4 cycles
 - e) None of these
7. The AVR microcontroller executes an RCALL subroutine instruction while the Program Counter (PC) is at address 0x0200 and the Stack Pointer (SP) is at 0x08FF. The subroutine is located at address 0x0250. What will be the new values of the PC and SP after the RCALL instruction executes?
- a) PC = 0x0250, SP = 0x08FD
 - b) PC = 0x0251, SP = 0x08FE
 - c) PC = 0x0250, SP = 0x0901
 - d) PC = 0x0201, SP = 0x08FD
 - e) PC = 0x0251, SP = 0x08FD
8. Assume a CSEG table is defined at program memory location 0x0040, and the table contains the following sequence of bytes (values: .db 0x10, 0x20, 0x30, 0x40, 0x50). To load the value 0x40 into register R17 using the LPM instruction, what must be the value of the Z-pointer (ZH:ZL) before the instruction executes?
- a) 0x0040
 - b) 0x0080
 - c) 0x0082
 - d) 0x0083
 - e) 0x0084
9. The AVR Watchdog Timer resets the processor when:
- a) Timer1 overflows
 - b) The WDE bit is cleared
 - c) WDR executes repeatedly
 - d) The watchdog timeout expires without a WDR instruction
 - e) OCR1A matches TCNT1

10. A programmer executes the following AVR assembly sequence on an ATmega32 device where the initial Stack Pointer points to valid SRAM: `ldi r16,0x55 → push r16 → pop r17 → clr r17 → lds r18,0x085E`. Assume address 0x085E corresponds to the previous stack location used during the PUSH instruction and no other stack operations occurred. What will be the final value loaded into R18?
- 0x00
 - 0xFF
 - 0x55
 - 0xAA
 - Undefined because POP clears SRAM
11. Which of the following is not true for a pull up resistor?
- Removes the full output drive on the output pin.
 - Gives only a feeble current through the pull-up to resistor.
 - Sets a microcontroller pin to a logic low.
 - Can be internal or external to the microcontroller.
12. Which of the following is true about switch debouncing?
- Switch debouncing can be done by hardware.
 - Switch debouncing can be done by software.
 - Switch debouncing can be polling or delay based.
 - All of the above.
13. Which logic are the DDRx registers of all ports on microcontroller reset?
- 0
 - 1
 - None of the mentioned
 - 0 & 1
14. Which one of the following is not true about LCD programming in AVR?
- LCD can operate in 8 bit
 - LCD' can operate in 4 bit data.
 - LCD's can operate in 16 bit mode.
 - All of the above.
15. Which out of the following is the main function of a Watchdog timer?
- control the compare mode.
 - control the capture mode.
 - protection from failures to the system.
 - all of the mentioned.
16. Which of the following parameters should the transmitter and the receiver agree upon before starting a serial transmission?
- baud rate.
 - frame size.
 - stop bit.
 - all of the mentioned.
17. Which of the following will generate the maximum time delay?
- $f/32$.
 - $f/16$.
 - $f/4$.
 - $f/2$.
18. Which is not true about RETI?
- Enables other interrupts to occur.
 - set the global interrupt enable bit in SREG.
 - pop the return address from the stack.
 - Returns the values of the status register.

19. What is the default trigger of INT0-INT2 in AVR microcontrollers?
- a) level triggered
 - b) edge triggered
 - c) all of the mentioned
 - d) none of the mentioned
20. Which one of the following is not true for two interrupts in the AVR?
- a) If simultaneous the higher priority interrupt will be executed first.
 - b) If one is being execute by default it will complete first.
 - c) Two interrupts can be executed simultaneously.
 - d) The GIE can be reset for nested interrupts.

SECTION B – AVR CORE AND ASSEMBLY

Please answer this section in a separate book that is titled “**Section B**” on the front cover. All questions in this section are compulsory. This section is worth 40 marks.

QUESTION B1

[20]

B1.1) Given the following assembly code, complete the missing instructions within the code from question 1(a) to 1(e). Assume that push button SW0 is connected to PIND.0 as an active-low input and LEDs are connected to PORTC. Each time the push button is pressed, the next value stored in the CSEG table must be read and displayed on PORTC.

```
.cseg
.org 0x0000
reset: rjmp start
.org 0x0060
;CSEG table values = 0x44, 0x69, 0x67, 0x69, 0x74, 0x61, 0x6C, and 0x20
ctable: *** question 1(a) - missing instruction/s ***
endctable:
.org 0x0080
start:
    ;configure PORTC as output
    ldi r16, 0xFF
    out DDRC, r16
    ;configure PD0 as input
    *** question 1(b) - missing instruction/s ***
    ;setup Z-pointer for ctable
    *** question 1(c) - missing instruction/s ***
    ;counter variable
    clr r17
    ldi r18, 8
main:
    ;check if push button is pressed
    *** question 1(d) - missing instruction/s ***
    ;read value from CSEG and display on PORTC
    *** question 1(e) - missing instruction/s ***
    inc r17
    cpse r17, r18
    rjmp main
    rjmp start
```

[5]

B1.2) Assume that we have defined a CSEG table with eight values, input switches in PORTC, and both Z-pointer and PORTC are initialized already. Write a macro called SUBIO that reads the first value from an input port and the second value from the CSEG table and subtract the two values before storing it in DSEG location 0x01BA. Usage example: **SUBIO 0x01BA, PIND, Z+**

[7]

B1.3) Consider the AVR assembly code below. Determine the opcode for the final **rjmp start** instruction. Clearly describe how **k** is determined. Show all reasoning. Show all working.

```
.include "m32def.inc"
.cseg
.org 0x0000
rvec: rjmp start
.org 0x0028
start: ldi r16, 0x0A
      out DDRC, r16
      clr r17
loop:  inc r17
      out PORTC, r17
      dec r16
      brne loop
      rjmp start
```

Operation:
(i) $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$
Syntax: Operands: Program Counter: Stack:
(i) R JMP $k - 2K \leq k < 2K$ $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$ Unchanged

16-bit Opcode:

1100	kkkk	kkkk	kkkk
------	------	------	------

[8]

QUESTION B2

[20]

Write an AVR assembly language program for the ATmega32 microcontroller that reads seven-segment decoder values from a table stored in CSEG and displays them on a seven-segment display connected to PORTB. Create a CSEG lookup table containing the seven-segment decoder values required to display the decimal digits 0 to 9 (i.e., 0x3F, 0x06, 0x5B, 0x4F, 0x66, 0x6D, 0x7D, 0x07, 0x7F, 0x6F). Use any of the compare instruction to implement a check condition for the end of the sequence and branch accordingly.

The program must:

- Display the values from 0 to 9 in the forward direction every second,
- then display the values from 9 back to 0 in the reverse direction,
- and repeat this sequence continuously forever.

The following additional requirements apply:

1. Use Timer1 in Normal Mode to generate an approximate 1 second delay between each displayed value.
2. Configure Timer1 using:
 - a. Normal Mode
 - b. Prescaled system clock with a prescaler value of 64
 - c. Polling of the Timer1 Overflow Flag (TOV1)
 - d. A callable delay subprogram
3. Assume the system clock frequency is 1 MHz.
4. Explicitly configure all required I/O registers and timer control registers. Assume all bit values are initially incorrect.
5. Structure the program clearly into logical code blocks and comment each block appropriately.
6. Comment every code block – indicating the purpose of the code.

```
.include "m32def.inc"
.cseg
.org 0x0000
      rjmp setup
.org 0x0010
table:
      ; seven-segment decoder values for digits 0 to 9
.org 0x0050
setup:
```

SECTION C – AVR PERIPHERAL SYSTEMS

Please answer this section in a separate book that is titled “**Section C**” on the front cover. This section is worth 40 marks. If a value for a particular parameter, e.g. prescaler, is not given, choose yours and indicate it. In all cases show your working.

QUESTION C1

[20]

- a) Assume you have a temporary register “**Temp1**” and “**Temp2**” already defined in the header file. Write instructions for the ATmega 32 to do the following: **[10]**
- i) Clear TOV1 flag. **[2]**
 - ii) Make INT0 falling edge triggered. **[2]**
 - iii) Sets TCNT1 CTC with a 1024 prescaler. **[3]**
 - iv) Enable the microcontroller to record the value of TCNT1 in normal mode at the rising edge of a signal on ICP1 without a prescaler. **[3]**
- b) Assuming a XTAL = 8MHz, write a piece of code to enable and configure the AVR USART for asynchronous operating mode, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit and baud rate of 1200bps. **[10]**

QUESTION C2**[20]**

It is intended to design a traffic light system for eThekweni municipality to cycle through different states on a pedestrian crossing. You are equipped with the following:

- A 4 MHz clocked AVR ATmega32, prescaler setting 1024. Note, datasheet excerpt appended to this paper.
- Common cathode LED's L0 to L7 Connected to PORTB.0 to PORTB.7 of the ATMEGA 32 as shown in the table below with additional LED's for error diagnostics.

PEDESTRIAN			CARS			ERROR	
Red	Orange	Green	Red	Orange	Green	Red	Red
L7	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	L0
PORTB.7	PORTB.6	PORTB.5	PORTB.4	PORTB.3	PORTB.2	PORTB.1	PORTB.0

The system should work according to the sequence dependent on the state as in the table below

STATE	PEDESTRIAN	CARS	ERROR
0	Green	Red	Off
1	Green	Orange	Off
2	Red	Green	Off
3	Orange	Orange	Off
4	Off	Off	On

There should be a delay of **ten seconds** between state transitions.

Answer the following questions:

- Determine the correct combination, in hexadecimal, to send to PORTB for each state. [3]
- Write a ten seconds delay subroutine based on TCNT1 in the normal mode. Explain the errors in your delays. [6]
- Write a program that checks the state and lights the LED's appropriately. [8]
- Describe how you would increase the brightness of the LEDs. [3]

Instruction Set Summary

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

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

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	–	–	–	–	SP11	SP10	SP9	SP8	12
\$3D (\$5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	12
\$3C (\$5C)	OCR0	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register								82
\$3B (\$5B)	GICR	INT1	INT0	INT2	–	–	–	IVSEL	IVCE	47, 67
\$3A (\$5A)	GIFR	INTF1	INTF0	INTF2	–	–	–	–	–	68
\$39 (\$59)	TIMSK	OCIE2	TOIE2	TICIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	TOIE1	OCIE0	TOIE0	82, 112, 130
\$38 (\$58)	TIFR	OCF2	TOV2	ICF1	OCF1A	OCF1B	TOV1	OCF0	TOV0	83, 112, 130
\$37 (\$57)	SPMCR	SPMIE	RWWSB	–	RWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	248
\$36 (\$56)	TWCR	TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	–	TWIE	177
\$35 (\$55)	MCUCR	SE	SM2	SM1	SM0	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	32, 66
\$34 (\$54)	MCUCSR	JTD	ISC2	–	JTRF	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	40, 67, 228
\$33 (\$53)	TCCR0	FOC0	WGM0	COM01	COM00	WGM01	CS02	CS01	CS00	80
\$32 (\$52)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8 Bits)								82
\$31 ⁽¹⁾ (\$51 ⁽¹⁾)	OSCCAL	Oscillator Calibration Register								30
	OCDR	On-Chip Debug Register								224
\$30 (\$50)	SFIOR	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	–	ACME	PUD	PSR2	PSR10	56, 85, 131, 198, 218
\$2F (\$4F)	TCCR1A	COM1A0	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	FOC1A	FOC1B	WGM11	WGM10	107
\$2E (\$4E)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	–	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	110
\$2D (\$4D)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register High Byte								111
\$2C (\$4C)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register Low Byte								111
\$2B (\$4B)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A High Byte								111
\$2A (\$4A)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A Low Byte								111
\$29 (\$49)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B High Byte								111
\$28 (\$48)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B Low Byte								111
\$27 (\$47)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register High Byte								111
\$26 (\$46)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register Low Byte								111
\$25 (\$45)	TCCR2	FOC2	WGM20	COM21	COM20	WGM21	CS22	CS21	CS20	125
\$24 (\$44)	TCNT2	Timer/Counter2 (8 Bits)								127
\$23 (\$43)	OCR2	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register								127
\$22 (\$42)	ASSR	–	–	–	–	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2UB	TCR2UB	128
\$21 (\$41)	WDTCSR	–	–	–	–	WDTOE	WDE	WDP2	WDP0	42
\$20 ⁽²⁾ (\$40 ⁽²⁾)	UBRRH	URSEL	–	–	–	UBRR[11:8]				164
	UCSRH	URSEL	UMSEL	UPM1	UPM0	USBS	UCSZ1	UCSZ0	UCPOL	162
\$1F (\$3F)	EEARH	–	–	–	–	–	–	EEAR9	EEAR8	19
\$1E (\$3E)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								19
\$1D (\$3D)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								19
\$1C (\$3C)	EEDR	–	–	–	–	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	19
\$1B (\$3B)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	64
\$1A (\$3A)	DDA	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	DDRB7	DDRB6	DDRB5	DDRB4	DDRB3	DDRB2	DDRB1	DDRB0	64
\$16 (\$36)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	65
\$15 (\$35)	PORTC	PORTC7	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	65
\$14 (\$34)	DDRC	DDC7	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	65
\$13 (\$33)	PINC	PINC7	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	65
\$12 (\$32)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	65
\$11 (\$31)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	65
\$10 (\$30)	PIND	PIND7	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	65
\$0F (\$2F)	SPDR	SPI Data Register								138
\$0E (\$2E)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	–	–	–	–	–	SPI2X	138
\$0D (\$2D)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	136
\$0C (\$2C)	UDR	USART I/O Data Register								159
\$0B (\$2B)	UCSRA	RXC	TXC	UDRE	FE	DOR	PE	U2X	MPCM	160
\$0A (\$2A)	UCSRB	RXCIE	TXCIE	UDRIE	RXEN	TXEN	UCSZ2	RXB8	TXB8	161
\$09 (\$29)	UBRRL	USART Baud Rate Register Low Byte								164
\$08 (\$28)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	199
\$07 (\$27)	ADMUX	REFS1	REFS0	ADLAR	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	214
\$06 (\$26)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	216
\$05 (\$25)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High Byte								217
\$04 (\$24)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low Byte								217
\$03 (\$23)	TWDR	Two-wire Serial Interface Data Register								179
\$02 (\$22)	TWAR	TWA6	TWA5	TWA4	TWA3	TWA2	TWA1	TWA0	TWGCE	179

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	178
\$00 (\$20)	TWBR	Two-wire Serial Interface Bit Rate Register								177

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	SREG
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	INT1	INT0	INT2	–	–	–	IVSEL	IVCE	GICR
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	SE	SM2	SM1	SM0	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	MCUCR
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	INTF1	INTF0	INTF2	–	–	–	–	–	GIFR
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R	R	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 18. Reset and Interrupt Vectors

Vector No.	Program Address ⁽²⁾	Source	Interrupt Definition
1	\$000 ⁽¹⁾	RESET	External Pin, Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset, Watchdog Reset, and JTAG AVR Reset
2	\$002	INT0	External Interrupt Request 0
3	\$004	INT1	External Interrupt Request 1
4	\$006	INT2	External Interrupt Request 2
5	\$008	TIMER2 COMP	Timer/Counter2 Compare Match
6	\$00A	TIMER2 OVF	Timer/Counter2 Overflow
7	\$00C	TIMER1 CAPT	Timer/Counter1 Capture Event
8	\$00E	TIMER1 COMPA	Timer/Counter1 Compare Match A
9	\$010	TIMER1 COMPB	Timer/Counter1 Compare Match B
10	\$012	TIMER1 OVF	Timer/Counter1 Overflow
11	\$014	TIMER0 COMP	Timer/Counter0 Compare Match
12	\$016	TIMER0 OVF	Timer/Counter0 Overflow
13	\$018	SPI, STC	Serial Transfer Complete
14	\$01A	USART, RXC	USART, Rx Complete
15	\$01C	USART, UDRE	USART Data Register Empty
16	\$01E	USART, TXC	USART, Tx Complete
17	\$020	ADC	ADC Conversion Complete
18	\$022	EE_RDY	EEPROM Ready
19	\$024	ANA_COMP	Analog Comparator
20	\$026	TWI	Two-wire Serial Interface
21	\$028	SPM_RDY	Store Program Memory Ready

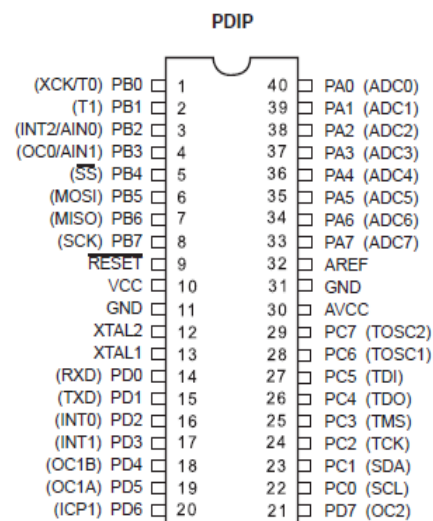


Table 35. Interrupt 0 Sense Control

ISC01	ISC00	Description
0	0	The low level of INT0 generates an interrupt request.
0	1	Any logical change on INT0 generates an interrupt request.
1	0	The falling edge of INT0 generates an interrupt request.
1	1	The rising edge of INT0 generates an interrupt request.

*Interrupt Sense control for INT 1 is same as the table above except, ISC01→ISC11, ISC00→ISC10

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	TCNT0[7:0]								TCNT0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	FOC0	WGM00	COM01	COM00	WGM01	CS02	CS01	CS00	TCCR0
Read/Write	W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	OCIE2	TOIE2	TICIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	TOIE1	OCIE0	TOIE0	TIMSK
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	OCF2	TOV2	ICF1	OCF1A	OCF1B	TOV1	OCF0	TOV0	TIFR
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	TCNT1[15:8]								TCNT1H
	TCNT1[7:0]								TCNT1L
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	FOC1A	FOC1B	WGM11	WGM10	TCCR1A
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	W	W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	ICNC1	ICES1	—	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	TCCR1B
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 38. Waveform Generation Mode Bit Description⁽¹⁾

Mode	WGM01 (CTC0)	WGM00 (PWM0)	Timer/Counter Mode of Operation	TOP	Update of OCR0	TOV0 Flag Set-on
0	0	0	Normal	0xFF	Immediate	MAX
1	0	1	PWM, Phase Correct	0xFF	TOP	BOTTOM
2	1	0	CTC	OCR0	Immediate	MAX
3	1	1	Fast PWM	0xFF	BOTTOM	MAX

Table 39. Compare Output Mode, non-PWM Mode

COM01	COM00	Description
0	0	Normal port operation, OC0 disconnected.
0	1	Toggle OC0 on compare match
1	0	Clear OC0 on compare match
1	1	Set OC0 on compare match

Table 40. Compare Output Mode, Fast PWM Mode⁽¹⁾

COM01	COM00	Description
0	0	Normal port operation, OC0 disconnected.
0	1	Reserved
1	0	Clear OC0 on compare match, set OC0 at BOTTOM, (non-inverting mode)
1	1	Set OC0 on compare match, clear OC0 at BOTTOM, (inverting mode)

Table 41. Compare Output Mode, Phase Correct PWM Mode⁽¹⁾

COM01	COM00	Description
0	0	Normal port operation, OC0 disconnected.
0	1	Reserved
1	0	Clear OC0 on compare match when up-counting. Set OC0 on compare match when downcounting.
1	1	Set OC0 on compare match when up-counting. Clear OC0 on compare match when downcounting.

Table 42. Clock Select Bit Description

CS02	CS01	CS00	Description
0	0	0	No clock source (Timer/Counter stopped).
0	0	1	clk _{I/O} /(No prescaling)
0	1	0	clk _{I/O} /8 (From prescaler)
0	1	1	clk _{I/O} /64 (From prescaler)
1	0	0	clk _{I/O} /256 (From prescaler)
1	0	1	clk _{I/O} /1024 (From prescaler)
1	1	0	External clock source on T0 pin. Clock on falling edge.
1	1	1	External clock source on T0 pin. Clock on rising edge.

Table 44. Compare Output Mode, non-PWM

COM1A1/COM1B1	COM1A0/COM1B0	Description
0	0	Normal port operation, OC1A/OC1B disconnected.
0	1	Toggle OC1A/OC1B on compare match
1	0	Clear OC1A/OC1B on compare match (Set output to low level)
1	1	Set OC1A/OC1B on compare match (Set output to high level)

Table 45. Compare Output Mode, Fast PWM⁽¹⁾

COM1A1/COM1B1	COM1A0/COM1B0	Description
0	0	Normal port operation, OC1A/OC1B disconnected.
0	1	WGM13:0 = 15: Toggle OC1A on Compare Match, OC1B disconnected (normal port operation). For all other WGM13:0 settings, normal port operation, OC1A/OC1B disconnected.
1	0	Clear OC1A/OC1B on compare match, set OC1A/OC1B at BOTTOM, (non-inverting mode)
1	1	Set OC1A/OC1B on compare match, clear OC1A/OC1B at BOTTOM, (inverting mode)

Table 46. Compare Output Mode, Phase Correct and Phase and Frequency Correct PWM

COM1A1/COM1B1	COM1A0/COM1B0	Description
0	0	Normal port operation, OC1A/OC1B disconnected.
0	1	WGM13:0 = 9 or 14: Toggle OC1A on Compare Match, OC1B disconnected (normal port operation). For all other WGM13:0 settings, normal port operation, OC1A/OC1B disconnected.
1	0	Clear OC1A/OC1B on compare match when up-counting. Set OC1A/OC1B on compare match when downcounting.
1	1	Set OC1A/OC1B on compare match when up-counting. Clear OC1A/OC1B on compare match when downcounting.

Table 47. Waveform Generation Mode Bit Description⁽¹⁾

Mode	WGM13	WGM12 (CTC1)	WGM11 (PWM11)	WGM10 (PWM10)	Timer/Counter Mode of Operation	TOP	Update of OCR1x	TOV1 Flag Set on
0	0	0	0	0	Normal	0xFFFF	Immediate	MAX
1	0	0	0	1	PWM, Phase Correct, 8-bit	0x00FF	TOP	BOTTOM
2	0	0	1	0	PWM, Phase Correct, 9-bit	0x01FF	TOP	BOTTOM
3	0	0	1	1	PWM, Phase Correct, 10-bit	0x03FF	TOP	BOTTOM
4	0	1	0	0	CTC	OCR1A	Immediate	MAX
5	0	1	0	1	Fast PWM, 8-bit	0x00FF	BOTTOM	TOP
6	0	1	1	0	Fast PWM, 9-bit	0x01FF	BOTTOM	TOP
7	0	1	1	1	Fast PWM, 10-bit	0x03FF	BOTTOM	TOP
8	1	0	0	0	PWM, Phase and Frequency Correct	ICR1	BOTTOM	BOTTOM
9	1	0	0	1	PWM, Phase and Frequency Correct	OCR1A	BOTTOM	BOTTOM
10	1	0	1	0	PWM, Phase Correct	ICR1	TOP	BOTTOM
11	1	0	1	1	PWM, Phase Correct	OCR1A	TOP	BOTTOM
12	1	1	0	0	CTC	ICR1	Immediate	MAX
13	1	1	0	1	Reserved	–	–	–
14	1	1	1	0	Fast PWM	ICR1	BOTTOM	TOP
15	1	1	1	1	Fast PWM	OCR1A	BOTTOM	TOP

Table 48. Clock Select Bit Description

CS12	CS11	CS10	Description
0	0	0	No clock source (Timer/Counter stopped).
0	0	1	$\text{clk}_{\text{IO}}/1$ (No prescaling)
0	1	0	$\text{clk}_{\text{IO}}/8$ (From prescaler)
0	1	1	$\text{clk}_{\text{IO}}/64$ (From prescaler)
1	0	0	$\text{clk}_{\text{IO}}/256$ (From prescaler)
1	0	1	$\text{clk}_{\text{IO}}/1024$ (From prescaler)
1	1	0	External clock source on T1 pin. Clock on falling edge.
1	1	1	External clock source on T1 pin. Clock on rising edge.

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	ACSR
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	SPCR
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	SPIF	WCOL	–	–	–	–	–	SPI2X	SPSR
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 56. CPOL Functionality

CPOL	Leading Edge	Trailing Edge
0	Rising	Falling
1	Falling	Rising

Table 57. CPHA Functionality

CPHA	Leading Edge	Trailing Edge
0	Sample	Setup
1	Setup	Sample

Table 58. Relationship Between SCK and the Oscillator Frequency

SPI2X	SPR1	SPR0	SCK Frequency
0	0	0	$f_{\text{osc}}/4$
0	0	1	$f_{\text{osc}}/16$
0	1	0	$f_{\text{osc}}/64$
0	1	1	$f_{\text{osc}}/128$
1	0	0	$f_{\text{osc}}/2$
1	0	1	$f_{\text{osc}}/8$
1	1	0	$f_{\text{osc}}/32$
1	1	1	$f_{\text{osc}}/64$

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	RXC	TXC	UDRE	FE	DOR	PE	U2X	MPCM	UCSRA
Read/Write	R	R/W	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	RXCIE	TXCIE	UDRIE	RXEN	TXEN	UCSZ2	RXB8	TXB8	UCSRB
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	URSEL	UMSEL	UPM1	UPM0	USBS	UCSZ1	UCSZ0	UCPOL	UCSRC
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
	URSEL	—	—	—	UBRR[11:8]				UBRRH
	UBRR[7:0]								UBRRL
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Read/Write	R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 63. UMSEL Bit Settings

UMSEL	Mode
0	Asynchronous Operation
1	Synchronous Operation

Table 65. USBS Bit Settings

USBS	Stop Bit(s)
0	1-bit
1	2-bit

Table 64. UPM Bits Settings

UPM1	UPM0	Parity Mode
0	0	Disabled
0	1	Reserved
1	0	Enabled, Even Parity
1	1	Enabled, Odd Parity

Table 67. UCPOL Bit Settings

UCPOL	Transmitted Data Changed (Output of TxD Pin)	Received Data Sampled (Input on RxD Pin)
0	Rising XCK Edge	Falling XCK Edge
1	Falling XCK Edge	Rising XCK Edge

Table 66. UCSZ Bits Settings

UCSZ2	UCSZ1	UCSZ0	Character Size
0	0	0	5-bit
0	0	1	6-bit
0	1	0	7-bit
0	1	1	8-bit
1	0	0	Reserved
1	0	1	Reserved
1	1	0	Reserved
1	1	1	9-bit

Table 60. Equations for Calculating Baud Rate Register Setting

Operating Mode	Equation for Calculating Baud Rate ⁽¹⁾	Equation for Calculating UBRR Value
Asynchronous Normal Mode (U2X = 0)	$BAUD = \frac{f_{osc}}{16(UBRR + 1)}$	$UBRR = \frac{f_{osc}}{16BAUD} - 1$
Asynchronous Double Speed Mode (U2X = 1)	$BAUD = \frac{f_{osc}}{8(UBRR + 1)}$	$UBRR = \frac{f_{osc}}{8BAUD} - 1$
Synchronous Master Mode	$BAUD = \frac{f_{osc}}{2(UBRR + 1)}$	$UBRR = \frac{f_{osc}}{2BAUD} - 1$