Features

- High Performance, Low Power AVR® 8-bit Microcontroller
- Advanced RISC Architecture
  - 125 Powerful Instructions – Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
  - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
  - Fully Static Operation
- High Endurance, Non-volatile Memory Segments
  - 16K Bytes of In-System, Self-Programmable Flash Program Memory
    - Endurance: 10,000 Write/Erase Cycles
  - 256 Bytes of In-System Programmable EEPROM
    - Endurance: 100,000 Write/Erase Cycles
  - 1K Byte of Internal SRAM
  - Data retention: 20 years at 85°C / 100 years at 25°C
  - Programming Lock for Self-Programming Flash & EEPROM Data Security
- Peripheral Features
  - Dedicated Hardware and QTouch® Library Support for Capacitive Touch Sensing
  - One 8-bit and One 16-bit Timer/Counter with Two PWM Channels, Each
  - 12-channel, 10-bit ADC
  - Programmable Ultra Low Power Watchdog Timer
  - On-chip Analog Comparator
  - Two Full Duplex USARTs with Start Frame Detection
  - Universal Serial Interface
  - Slave I^2C Serial Interface
- Special Microcontroller Features
  - debugWIRE On-chip Debug System
  - In-System Programmable via SPI Port
  - Internal and External Interrupt Sources
    - Pin Change Interrupt on 18 Pins
  - Low Power Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, Standby and Power-down Modes
  - Enhanced Power-on Reset Circuit
  - Programmable Brown-out Detection Circuit with Supply Voltage Sampling
  - Calibrated 8MHz Oscillator with Temperature Calibration Option
  - Calibrated 32kHz Ultra Low Power Oscillator
  - On-chip Temperature Sensor
- I/O and Packages
  - 18 Programmable I/O Lines
  - 20-pad QFN/MLF, and 20-pin SOIC
- Operating Voltage:
  - 1.8 – 5.5V
- Speed Grade:
  - 0 – 2MHz @ 1.8 – 5.5V
  - 0 – 8MHz @ 2.7 – 5.5V
  - 0 – 12MHz @ 4.5 – 5.5V
- Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C
- Low Power Consumption
  - Active Mode: 0.2 mA at 1.8V and 1MHz
  - Idle Mode: 30 µA at 1.8V and 1MHz
  - Power-Down Mode (WDT Enabled): 1 µA at 1.8V
  - Power-Down Mode (WDT Disabled): 100 nA at 1.8V

8-bit AVR® Microcontroller with 16K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash

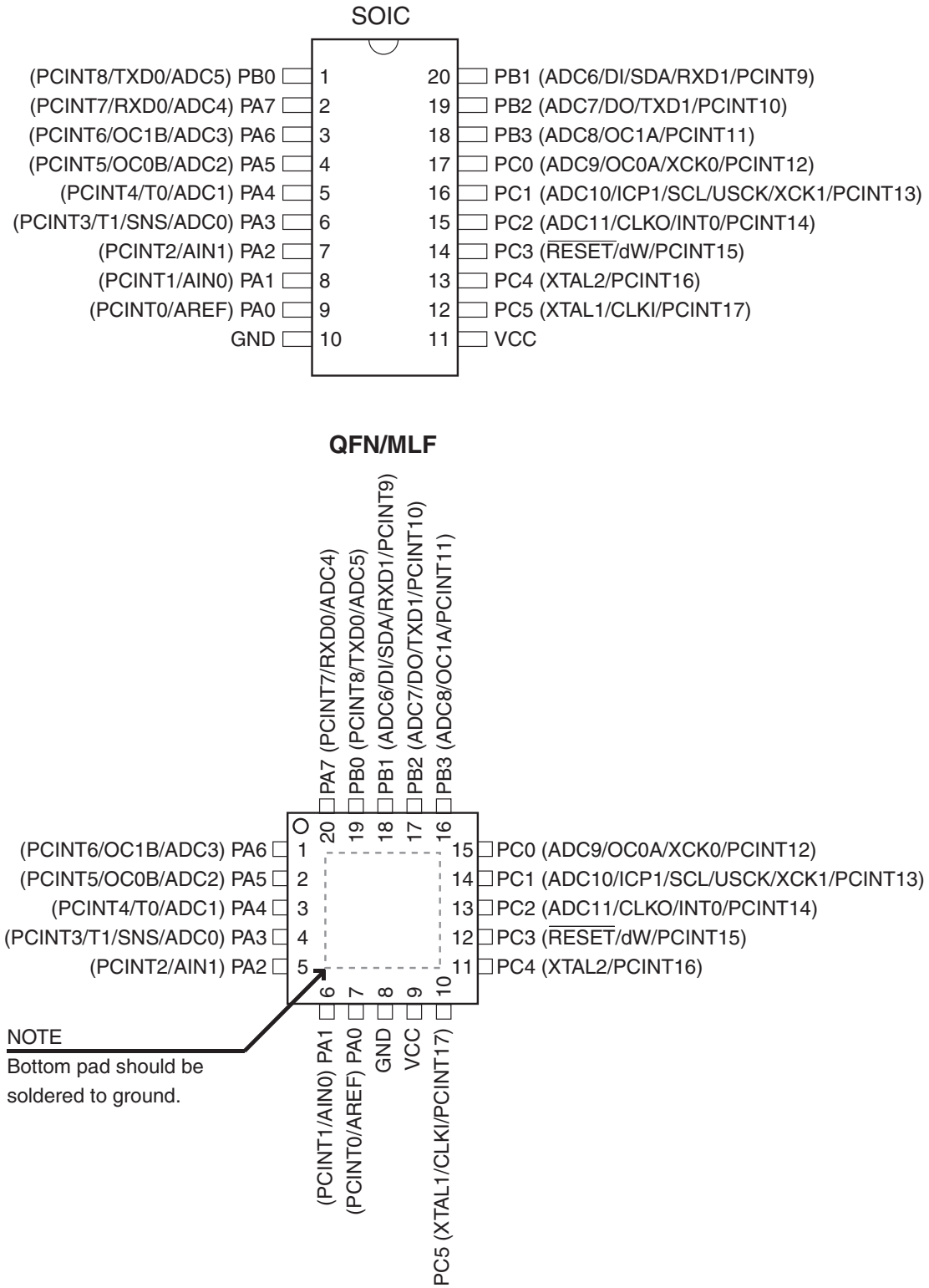
ATtiny1634

Summary

Rev. 8303BS–AVR–03/12

1. Pin Configurations

Figure 1-1. Pinout of ATtiny1634



1.1 Pin Descriptions

1.1.1 VCC

Supply voltage.

1.1.2 GND

Ground.

1.1.3 XTAL1

Input to the inverting amplifier of the oscillator and the internal clock circuit. This is an alternative pin configuration of PC5.

1.1.4 XTAL2

Output from the inverting amplifier of the oscillator. Alternative pin configuration of PC4.

1.1.5 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

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 and provided the reset pin has not been disabled. The minimum pulse length is given in Table 24-5 on page 246. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.

The reset pin can also be used as a (weak) I/O pin.

1.1.6 Port A (PA7:PA0)

This is an 8-bit, bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). Output buffers have the following drive characteristics:

- PA7, PA4:PA0: Symmetrical, with standard sink and source capability
- PA6, PA5: Asymmetrical, with high sink and standard source capability

As inputs, port pins that are externally pulled low will source current provided that pull-up resistors are activated. Port pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

This port has alternate pin functions to serve special features of the device. See “Alternate Functions of Port A” on page 67.

1.1.7 Port B (PB3:PB0)

This is a 4-bit, bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit).Output buffers have the following drive characteristics:

- PB3: Asymmetrical, with high sink and standard source capability
- PB2:PB0: Symmetrical, with standard sink and source capability

As inputs, port pins that are externally pulled low will source current provided that pull-up resistors are activated. Port pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

This port has alternate pin functions to serve special features of the device. See “Alternate Functions of Port B” on page 70.

1.1.8 Port C (PC5:PC0)

This is a 6-bit, bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). Output buffers have the following drive characteristics:

- PC5:PC1: Symmetrical, with standard sink and source capability
- PC0: Asymmetrical, with high sink and standard source capability

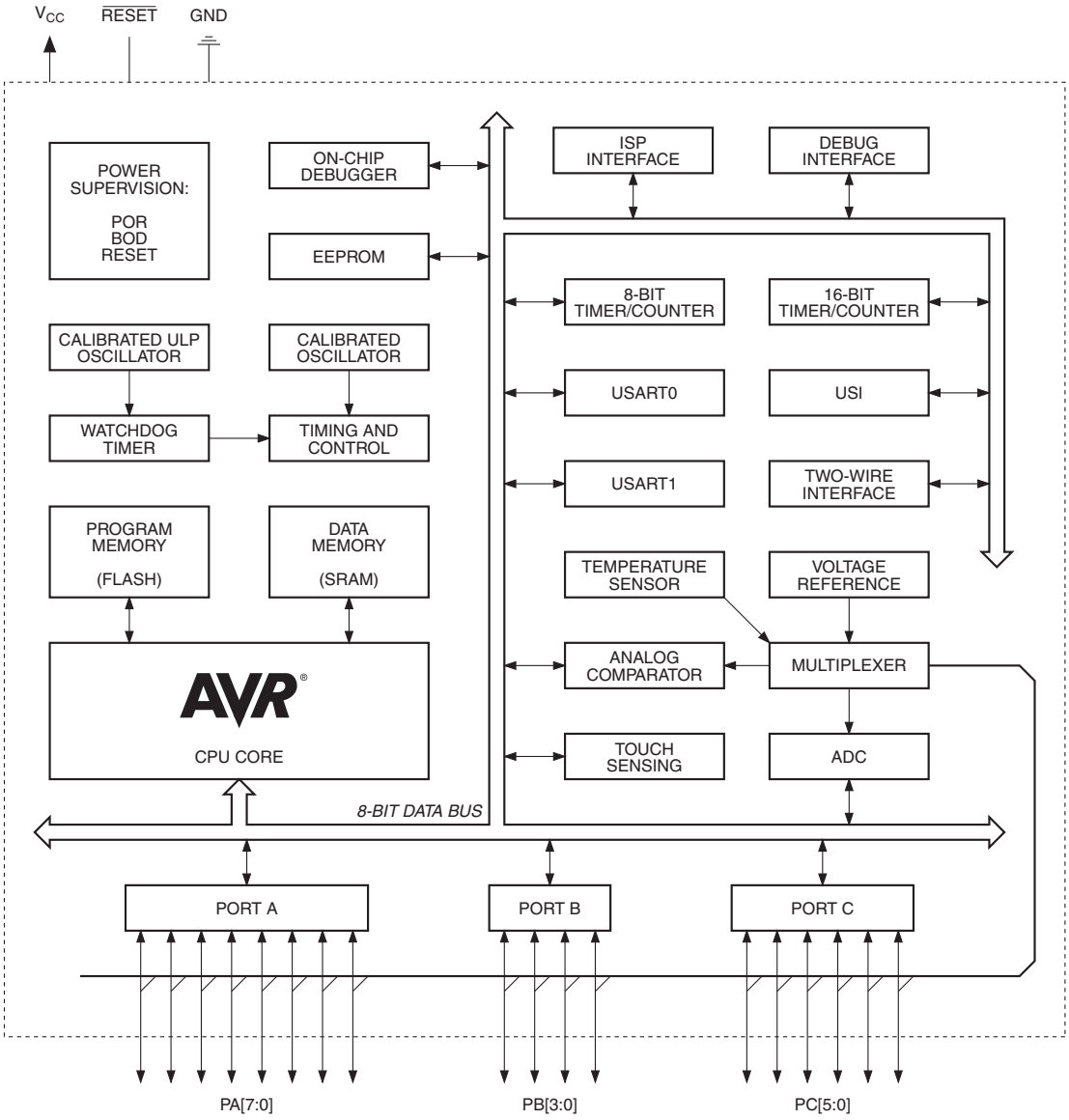
As inputs, port pins that are externally pulled low will source current provided that pull-up resistors are activated. Port pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

This port has alternate pin functions to serve special features of the device. See “Alternate Functions of Port C” on page 72.

2. Overview

ATtiny1634 is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontrollers based on the AVR enhanced RISC architecture. By executing powerful instructions in a single clock cycle, the ATtiny1634 achieves throughputs approaching 1 MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

Figure 2-1. Block Diagram



The AVR core combines a rich instruction set with 32 general purpose working registers. All 32 registers are directly connected to the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), allowing two independent registers to be accessed in a single instruction, executed in one clock cycle. The resulting architecture is compact and code efficient while achieving throughputs up to ten times faster than conventional CISC microcontrollers.

ATtiny1634 provides the following features:

- 16K bytes of in-system programmable Flash
- 1K bytes of SRAM data memory
- 256 bytes of EEPROM data memory
- 18 general purpose I/O lines
- 32 general purpose working registers
- An 8-bit timer/counter with two PWM channels
- A16-bit timer/counter with two PWM channels
- Internal and external interrupts
- A 10-bit ADC with 5 internal and 12 external chanels
- An ultra-low power, programmable watchdog timer with internal oscillator
- Two programmable USART’s with start frame detection
- A slave Two-Wire Interface (TWI)
- A Universal Serial Interface (USI) with start condition detector
- A calibrated 8MHz oscillator
- A calibrated 32kHz, ultra low power oscillator
- Four software selectable power saving modes.

The device includes the following modes for saving power:

- Idle mode: stops the CPU while allowing the timer/counter, ADC, analog comparator, SPI, TWI, and interrupt system to continue functioning
- ADC Noise Reduction mode: minimizes switching noise during ADC conversions by stopping the CPU and all I/O modules except the ADC
- Power-down mode: registers keep their contents and all chip functions are disabled until the next interrupt or hardware reset
- Standby mode: the oscillator is running while the rest of the device is sleeping, allowing very fast start-up combined with low power consumption.

The device is manufactured using Atmel’s high density non-volatile memory technology. The Flash program memory can be re-programmed in-system through a serial interface, by a conventional non-volatile memory programmer or by an on-chip boot code, running on the AVR core.

The ATtiny1634 AVR is supported by a full suite of program and system development tools including: C compilers, macro assemblers, program debugger/simulators and evaluation kits.

3. General Information

3.1 Resources

A comprehensive set of drivers, application notes, data sheets and descriptions on development tools are available for download at http://www.atmel.com/avr.

3.2 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.

For I/O Registers located in the extended I/O map, “IN”, “OUT”, “SBIS”, “SBIC”, “CBI”, and “SBI” instructions must be replaced with instructions that allow access to extended I/O. Typically, this means “LDS” and “STS” combined with “SBRS”, “SBRC”, “SBR”, and “CBR”. Note that not all AVR devices include an extended I/O map.

3.3 Capacitive Touch Sensing

Atmel QTouch Library provides a simple to use solution for touch sensitive interfaces on Atmel AVR microcontrollers. The QTouch Library includes support for QTouch® and QMatrix® acquisition methods.

Touch sensing is easily added to any application by linking the QTouch Library and using the Application Programming Interface (API) of the library to define the touch channels and sensors. The application then calls the API to retrieve channel information and determine the state of the touch sensor.

The QTouch Library is free and can be downloaded from the Atmel website. For more information and details of implementation, refer to the QTouch Library User Guide – also available from the Atmel website.

3.4 Data Retention

Reliability Qualification results show that the projected data retention failure rate is much less than 1 PPM over 20 years at 85°C or 100 years at 25°C.

4. Register Summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page(s)
(0xFF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(0x85)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x84)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x83)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x82)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x81)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x80)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x7F)	TWSCRA	TWSHE	–	TWDIE	TWASIE	TWEN	TWSIE	TWPME	TWSME	135
(0x7E)	TWSCRB						TWAA	TWCMD[1:0]		136
(0x7D)	TWSSRA	TWDIF	TWASIF	TWCH	TWRA	TWC	TWBE	TWDIR	TWAS	137
(0x7C)	TWSA	TWI Slave Address Register								138
(0x7B)	TWSAM	TWI Slave Address Mask Register								139
(0x7A)	TWSD	TWI Slave Data Register								139
(0x79)	UCSR1A	RXC1	TXC1	UDRE1	FE1	DOR1	UPE1	U2X1	MPCM1	178
(0x78)	UCSR1B	RXCIE1	TXCIE1	UDRIE1	RXEN1	TXEN1	UCSZ12	RXB81	TXB81	179
(0x77)	UCSR1C	UMSEL11	UMSEL10	UPM11	UPM01	USBS1	USBSZ11	UCSZ10	UCPOL1	180
(0x76)	UCSR1D	RXSIE1	RXS1	SFDE1						182
(0x75)	UBRR1H	USART1 Baud Rate Register High Byte								183
(0x74)	UBRR1L	USART1 Baud Rate Register Low Byte								183
(0x73)	UDR1	USART1 I/O Data Register								177
(0x72)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	–	–	WGM11	WGM10	117
(0x71)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	–	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	119
(0x70)	TCCR1C	FOC1A	FOC1B	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
(0x6F)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register High Byte								121
(0x6E)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register Low Byte								121
(0x6D)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 – Compare Register A High Byte								121
(0x6C)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 – Compare Register A Low Byte								121
(0x6B)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 – Compare Register B High Byte								121
(0x6A)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 – Compare Register B Low Byte								121
(0x69)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register High Byte								122
(0x68)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register Low Byte								122
(0x67)	GTCCR	TSM	–	–	–	–	–	–	PSR10	126
(0x66)	OSCCAL1	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAL11	CAL10	36
(0x65)	OSCTCAL0B	Oscillator Temperature Compensation Register B								36
(0x64)	OSCTCAL0A	Oscillator Temperature Compensation Register A								35
(0x63)	OSCCAL0	CAL07	CAL06	CAL05	CAL04	CAL03	CAL02	CAL01	CAL00	35
(0x62)	DIDR2	–	–	–	–	–	ADC11D	ADC10D	ADC9D	213
(0x61)	DIDR1	–	–	–	–	ADC8D	ADC7D	ADC6D	ADC5D	213
(0x60)	DIDR0	ADC4D	ADC3D	ADC2D	ADC1D	ADC0D	AIN1D	AIN0D	AREFD	196, 213
0x3F (0x5F)	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	15
0x3E (0x5E)	SPH	–	–	–	–	–	SP10	SP9	SP8	15
0x3D (0x5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	15
0x3C (0x5C)	GIMSK	–	INT0	PCIE2	PCIE1	PCIE0	–	–	–	56
0x3B (0x5B)	GIFR	–	INTF0	PCIF2	PCIF1	PCIF0	–	–	–	57
0x3A (0x5A)	TIMSK	TOIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	–	ICIE1	OCIE0B	TOIE0	OCIE0A	94, 122
0x39 (0x59)	TIFR	TOV1	OCF1A	OCF1B	–	ICF1	OCF0B	TOV0	OCF0A	95, 123
0x38 (0x58)	QTCSR	QTouch Control and Status Register								7
0x37 (0x57)	SPMCSR	–	–	RSIG	CTPB	RFLB	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	219
0x36 (0x56)	MCUCR	–	SM1	SM0	SE	–	–	ISC01	ISC00	40, 56
0x35 (0x55)	MCUSR	–	–	–	–	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	49
0x34 (0x54)	PRR	–	PRTWI	PRTIM0	PRTIM0	PRUSI	PRUSART1	PRUSART0	PRADC	41
0x33 (0x53)	CLKPR	–	–	–	–	CLKPS3	CLKPS2	CLKPS1	CLKPS0	33
0x32 (0x52)	CLKSR	OSCRDY	CSTR	CKOUT_IO	SUT	CKSEL3	CKSEL2	CKSEL1	CKSEL0	32
0x31 (0x51)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x30 (0x50)	WDTCSR	WDIF	WDIE	WDP3	–	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	50
0x2F (0x4F)	CCP	CPU Change Protection Register								14
0x2E (0x4E)	DWDR	DWDR[7:0]								215

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page(s)
0x2D (0x4D)	USIBR	USI Buffer Register								153
0x2C (0x4C)	USIDR	USI Data Register								153
0x2B (0x4B)	USISR	USISIF	USIOIF	USIPF	USIDC	USICNT3	USICNT2	USICNT1	USICNT0	152
0x2A (0x4A)	USICR	USISIE	USIOIE	USIWM1	USIWM0	USICS1	USICS0	USICLK	USITC	149
0x29 (0x49)	PCMSK2	–	–	PCINT17	PCINT16	PCINT15	PCINT14	PCINT13	PCINT12	58
0x28 (0x48)	PCMSK1	–	–	–	–	PCINT11	PCINT10	PCINT9	PCINT8	58
0x27 (0x47)	PCMSK0	PCINT7	PCINT6	PCINT5	PCINT4	PCINT3	PCINT2	PCINT1	PCINT0	58
0x26 (0x46)	UCSR0A	RXC0	TXC0	UDRE0	FE0	DOR0	UPE0	U2X0	MPCM	178
0x25 (0x45)	UCSR0B	RXCIE0	TXCIE0	UDRIE0	RXEN0	TXEN0	UCSZ02	RXB80	TXB80	179
0x24 (0x44)	UCSR0C	UMSEL01	UMSEL00	UPM01	UPM00	USBS0	UCSZ01	UCSZ00	UCPOL0	180
0x23 (0x43)	UCSR0D	RXCIE0	RXS0	SFDE0	–	–	–	–	–	182
0x22 (0x42)	UBRR0H	–	–	–	–	USART0 Baud Rate Register High Byte				183
0x21 (0x41)	UBRR0L	USART0 Baud Rate Register Low Byte								183
0x20 (0x40)	UDR0	USART0 I/O Data Register								177
0x1F (0x3F)	EEARH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x1E (0x3E)	EEARL	EEAR[7:0]								24
0x1D (0x3D)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								24
0x1C (0x3C)	EECR	–	–	EEPM1	EEPM0	EERIE	EEMPE	EEPE	EERE	25
0x1B (0x3B)	TCCR0A	COM0A1	COM0A0	COM0B1	COM0B0	–	–	WGM01	WGM00	89
0x1A (0x3A)	TCCR0B	FOC0A	FOC0B	–	–	WGM02	CS02	CS01	CS00	92
0x19 (0x39)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0								93
0x18 (0x38)	OCR0A	Timer/Counter0 – Compare Register A								94
0x17 (0x37)	OCR0B	Timer/Counter0 – Compare Register B								94
0x16 (0x36)	GPIOR2	General Purpose Register 2								26
0x15 (0x35)	GPIOR1	General Purpose Register 1								26
0x14 (0x34)	GPIOR0	General Purpose Register 0								26
0x13 (0x33)	PORTCR	–	–	–	–	–	BBMC	BBMB	BBMA	75
0x12 (0x32)	PUEA	PUEA7	PUEA6	PUEA5	PUEA4	PUEA3	PUEA2	PUEA1	PUEA0	76
0x11 (0x31)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	76
0x10 (0x30)	DDRA	DDA7	DDA6	DDA5	DDA4	DDA3	DDA2	DDA1	DDA0	76
0x0F (0x2F)	PINA	PINA7	PINA6	PINA5	PINA4	PINA3	PINA2	PINA1	PINA0	76
0x0E (0x2E)	PUEB	–	–	–	–	PUEB3	PUEB2	PUEB1	PUEB0	76
0x0D (0x2D)	PORTB	–	–	–	–	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	76
0x0C (0x2C)	DDRB	–	–	–	–	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	76
0x0B (0x2B)	PINB	–	–	–	–	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	77
0x0A (0x2A)	PUEC	–	–	PUEC5	PUEC4	PUEC3	PUEC2	PUEC1	PUEC0	77
0x09 (0x29)	PORTC	–	–	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	77
0x08 (0x28)	DDRC	–	–	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	77
0x07 (0x27)	PINC	–	–	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	77
0x06 (0x26)	ACSRA	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	194
0x05 (0x25)	ACSRB	HSEL	HLEV	ACLP	–	ACCE	ACME	ACIRS1	ACIRS0	195
0x04 (0x24)	ADMUX	REFS1	REFS0	REFEN	ADC0EN	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	208
0x03 (0x23)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	210
0x02 (0x22)	ADCSRB	VDEN	VDPD	–	–	ADLAR	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	212
0x01 (0x21)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High Byte								211
0x00 (0x20)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low Byte								211

Note:
1. For compatibility with future devices, reserved bits should be written to zero if accessed. Reserved I/O memory addresses should never be written.
2. I/O Registers within the address range 0x00 - 0x1F are directly bit-accessible using the SBI and CBI instructions. In these registers, the value of single bits can be checked by using the SBIS and SBIC instructions.
3. Some of the Status Flags are cleared by writing a logical one to them. Note that, unlike most other AVRs, the CBI and SBI instructions will only operation the specified bit, and can therefore be used on registers containing such Status Flags. The CBI and SBI instructions work with registers 0x00 to 0x1F only.

5. 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 ← 0xFF – Rd	Z,C,N,V	1
NEG	Rd	Two's Complement	Rd ← 0x00 – 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 • (0xFF - 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 ← 0xFF	None	1
BRANCH INSTRUCTIONS					
JMP	k	Direct Jump	PC ← k	None	3
RJMP	k	Relative Jump	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	2
IJMP		Indirect Jump to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	2
CALL	k	Direct Subroutine	PC ← k	None	4
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
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

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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
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
MCU CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS					
NOP		No Operation		None	1
SLEEP		Sleep	(see specific descr. for Sleep function)	None	1
WDR		Watchdog Reset	(see specific descr. for WDR/Timer)	None	1
BREAK		Break	For On-chip Debug Only	None	N/A

6. Ordering Information

6.1 ATtiny1634

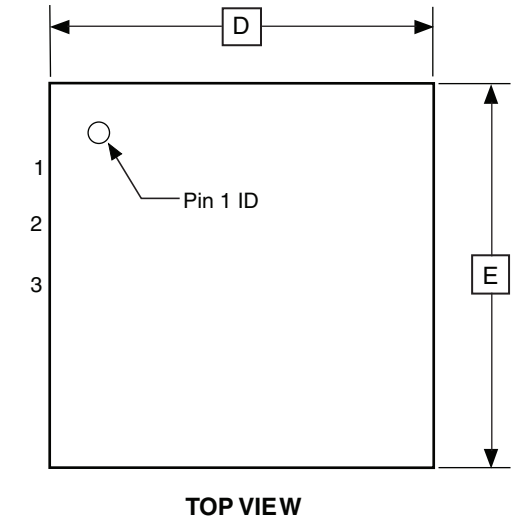
Speed (MHz) [1]	Supply Voltage (V)	Temperature Range	Package [2]	Accuracy [3]	Ordering Code [4]
12	1.8 – 5.5	Industrial (-40°C to +85°C) [5]	20M1	±10%	ATtiny1634-MU
				±2%	ATtiny1634R-MU
				±10%	ATtiny1634-MUR
				±2%	ATtiny1634R-MUR
			20S2	±10%	ATtiny1634-SU
				±2%	ATtiny1634R-SU
				±10%	ATtiny1634-SUR
				±2%	ATtiny1634R-SUR

Notes:
1. For speed vs. supply voltage, see section 24.3 “Speed” on page 244.
2. All packages are Pb-free, halide-free and fully green, and they comply with the European directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS).
3. Denotes accuracy of the internal oscillator. See Table 24-2 on page 244.
4. Code indicators:
   - U: matte tin
   - R: tape & reel
5. Can also be supplied in wafer form. Contact your local Atmel sales office for ordering information and minimum quantities.

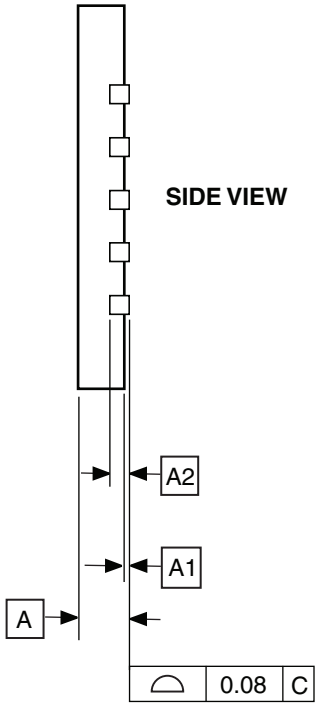
Package Type	
20M1	20-pad, 4 x 4 x 0.8 mm Body, Quad Flat No-Lead / Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
20S2	20-lead, 0.300" Wide Body, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline Package (SOIC)

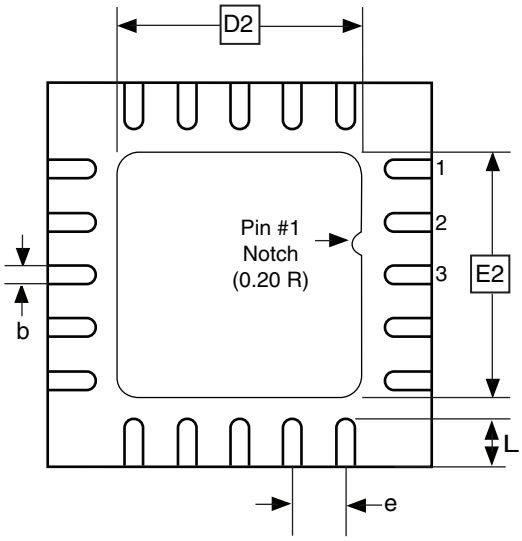
7. Packaging Information

7.1 20M1



TOP VIEW





BOTTOM VIEW

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

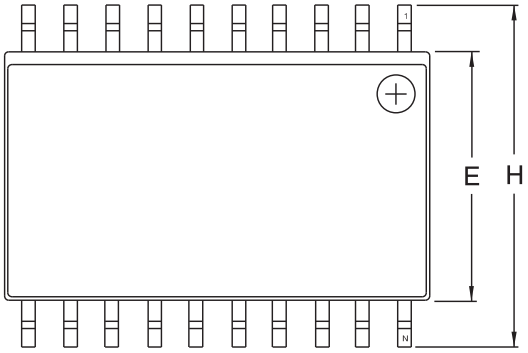
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	0.70	0.75	0.80	
A1	–	0.01	0.05	
A2		0.20 REF		
b	0.18	0.23	0.30	
D		4.00 BSC		
D2	2.45	2.60	2.75	
E		4.00 BSC		
E2	2.45	2.60	2.75	
e		0.50 BSC		
L	0.35	0.40	0.55	

Note: Reference JEDEC Standard MO-220, Fig. 1 (SAW Singulation) WGGD-5.

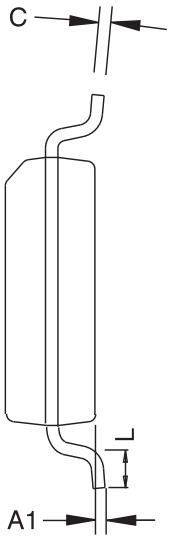
10/27/04

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**20M1**, 20-pad, 4 x 4 x 0.8 mm Body, Lead Pitch 0.50 mm, 2.6 mm Exposed Pad, Micro Lead Frame Package (MLF)	20M1	B

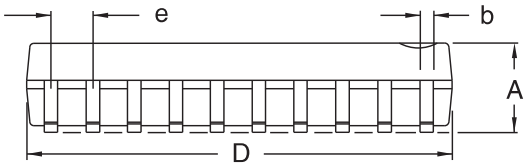
7.2 20S2



Top View



End View



Side View

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure – mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	2.35		2.65	
A1	0.10		0.30	
b	0.33		0.51	4
C	0.23		0.32	
D	12.60		13.00	1
E	7.40		7.60	2
H	10.00		10.65	
L	0.40		1.27	3
e	1.27 BSC			

Notes.
1. This drawing is for general information only; refer to JEDEC Drawing MS-013, Variation AC for additional information.
2. Dimension 'D' does not include mold Flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold Flash, protrusions and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm (0.006') per side.
3. Dimension 'E' does not include inter-lead Flash or protrusion. Inter-lead Flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm (0.010') per side.
4. 'L' is the length of the terminal for soldering to a substrate.
5. The lead width 'b', as measured 0.36 mm (0.014') or greater above the seating plane, shall not exceed a maximum value of 0.61 mm (0.024') per side.

11/6/06

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**20S2**, 20-lead, 0.300' Wide Body, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline Package (SOIC)	20S2	B

8. Errata

The revision letters in this section refer to the revision of the corresponding ATtiny1634 device.

8.1 ATtiny1634

8.1.1 Rev. B

- **Port Pin Should Not Be Used As Input When ULP Oscillator Is Disabled**

1. **Port Pin Should Not Be Used As Input When ULP Oscillator Is Disabled**
   Port pin PB3 is not guaranteed to perform as a reliable input when the Ultra Low Power (ULP) oscillator is not running. In addition, the pin is pulled down internally when ULP oscillator is disabled.

   Problem Fix / Workaround
   The ULP oscillator is automatically activated when required. To use PB3 as an input, activate the watchdog timer. The watchdog timer automatically enables the ULP oscillator.

8.1.2 Rev. A

- **Flash / EEPROM Can Not Be Written When Supply Voltage Is Below 2.4V**
- **Port Pin Should Not Be Used As Input When ULP Oscillator Is Disabled**

1. **Flash / EEPROM Can Not Be Written When Supply Voltage Is Below 2.4V**
   When supply voltage is below 2.4V write operations to Flash and EEPROM may fail.

   Problem Fix / Workaround
   Do not write to Flash or EEPROM when supply voltage is below 2.4V.

2. **Port Pin Should Not Be Used As Input When ULP Oscillator Is Disabled**
   Port pin PB3 is not guaranteed to perform as a reliable input when the Ultra Low Power (ULP) oscillator is not running. In addition, the pin is pulled down internally when ULP oscillator is disabled.

   Problem Fix / Workaround
   The ULP oscillator is automatically activated when required. To use PB3 as an input, activate the watchdog timer. The watchdog timer automatically enables the ULP oscillator.

9. Datasheet Revision History

9.1 Rev. 8303B – 03/12

1. Removed Preliminary status.
2. Added:
   - “Typical Characteristics” on page 253
   - “Temperature Sensor” on page 249
   - “Rev. B” on page 294
3. Updated:
   - “Pin Descriptions” on page 3
   - “Calibrated Internal 8MHz Oscillator” on page 29
   - “OSCTCAL0A – Oscillator Temperature Calibration Register A” on page 35
   - “OSCTCAL0B – Oscillator Temperature Calibration Register B” on page 36
   - “TWSCRA – TWI Slave Control Register A” on page 135
   - “USART (USART0 & USART1)” on page 154
   - “Temperature vs. Sensor Output Voltage (Typical)” on page 208
   - “DC Characteristics” on page 242
   - “Calibration Accuracy of Internal 32kHz Oscillator” on page 245
   - “External Clock Drive Characteristics” on page 245
   - “Reset, Brown-out, and Internal Voltage Characteristics” on page 246
   - “Analog Comparator Characteristics, TA = -40°C to +85°C” on page 249
   - “Parallel Programming Characteristics, TA = 25°C, VCC = 5V” on page 250
   - “Serial Programming Characteristics, TA = -40°C to +85°C” on page 252
   - “Ordering Information” on page 291

9.2 Rev. 8303A – 11/11

Initial revision.

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