AVR096: Migrating from ATmega128 to AT90CAN128

This application note is a guide to help current ATmega128 users convert existing designs to AT90CAN128. The information given will also help users migrating from any ATmega microcontroller to AT90CAN128. Additionally, the electrical characteristics of the AT90CAN128 are different than those of ATmega128. Check the datasheets of both of these products for detailed information.

Features

The main features of the ATmega128 have been carried over to the AT90CAN128.

- **Advance RISC Architecture**
- **128 KB Flash & 4 KB E^{2}PROM with Software Security**
- **4 KB internal RAM & 64 KB external RAM**
- **Watchdog Timer, 8-bit Timer & 8-bit Real Time Timer & Two 16-bit Timers**
- **8-channel 10-bit SAR ADC & Analog Comparator**
- **Dual USART, SPI & TWI**
- **8 External Interrupts**
- **POR/PFD & Sleep Modes**
- **Operating Voltage from 2.7V up to 5.5V**
- **16 MHz Maximum Frequency (5V range)**

The more important evolution is the full-CAN (Controller Area Network) peripheral implementation in the AT90CAN128.

Other features have been added such as three General Purpose Registers (one of them is bit-accessible) and two Digital Input Disable Registers for analog I/Os.

To be compatible with the new generation of 8-bit AVR microcontrollers (i.e. ATmega169), the register mapping had been re-modelled. This new distribution re-structures the addressing to improve its coherence and thus to privilege readability.

The AT90CAN128 also has some improvements on Timers, Analog to Digital Converter and Clocks.

Pin Configuration

The AT90CAN128 is functionally pin compatible with ATmega128. Certain pins have been upgraded with regard to their associated alternate functions, the change of the timers/counters index and the voluntary removal ATmega103 compatibility.
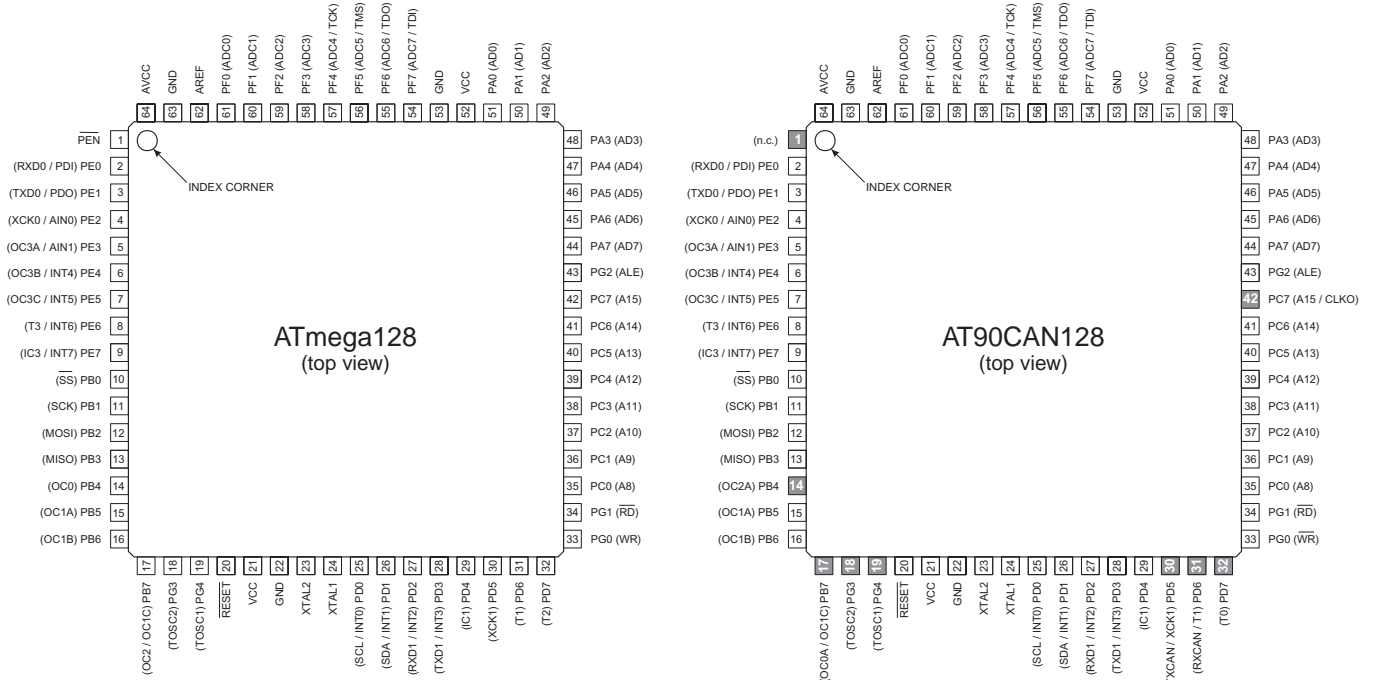
Figure 1. Pin Configuration

Table 1. Changed Pins

Pin	ATmega128	AT90CAN128	Comments for AT90CAN128
1	$\overline{PEN}$	(n.c.) Not connected	Removal ATmega103 compatibility mode.
14	PB4 (OC0)	PB4 (OC2A)	The asynchronous-Real Time Timer/Counter index becomes 2 instead of 0.
17	PB7 (OC2/OC1C)	PB7 (OC0A/OC1C)	The synchronous 8-bit Timer/Counter index becomes 0 instead of 2.
18	PG3 (TOSC2)	PG3 (TOSC2)	No pin name changes, the TOSC crystal is always connected to the Asynchronous-Real Time Timer/Counter but the index of this timer/counter becomes 2 instead of 0.
19	PG4 (TOSC1)	PG4 (TOSC1)	
30	PD5 (XCK1)	PD5 (XCK1/TXCAN)	Addition of CAN I/O's as alternate functions. These alternate functions are enabled once the CAN peripheral is switched "ON".
31	PD6 (T1)	PD6 (T1/RXCAN)	
32	PD7 (T2)	PD7 (T0)	The synchronous 8-bit Timer index becomes 0 instead of 2.
42	PC7 (A15)	PC7 (A15/CLKO)	Addition of Clock output (CLKO) as alternate function. This alternate function is enabled/disabled by CKOUT fuse of the Fuse Low Byte.

AVR CORE

System Clock

Sources

Four sources for system clock are available in AT90CAN128:
- On-chip oscillator for external crystal or ceramic resonator
- On-chip oscillator for external low-frequency crystal
- Calibrated internal RC oscillator
- External clock

Unlike ATmega128, no external RC network can be connected to XTAL1 pin.

Amplifier Mode

XTAL1 and XTAL2 are input and output, respectively, from an inverting amplifier of the on-chip oscillators.

On ATmega128, the CKOPT fuse selects between two oscillator amplifier modes. If CKOPT is programmed, the oscillator output oscillates with a full rail-to-rail swing on the output. If CKOPT is unprogrammed, the oscillator has a smaller output swing.

This mode is not present on ATmega128CAN11.

Prescaler

The Clock Prescaler Register - CLKPR of ATmega128CAN11, replaces the XTAL Divide Control Register - XDIV. The clock division factor (CLKPS[3..0] field of CLKPR) is now a 2^n number from 1 up to 256.

Table 1. Clock Prescaler Select

ATmega128		AT90CAN128	
XDIV[6..0]	Frequency	CLKPS[3..0]	Frequency
d	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / (129-d)$	0x0	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock}$
		0x1	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 2$
		0x2	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 4$
		0x3	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 8$
		0x4	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 16$
		0x5	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 32$
		0x6	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 64$
		0x7	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 128$
		0x8	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 256$
		0x9 to 0xF	Reserved

CLKDIV8 Fuse

A new fuse (CKDIV8 - bit 7 of Fuse Low Byte) determines the initial value of the clock prescaler in AT90CAN128. If CKDIV8 is unprogrammed, the prescaler is initialized with "0x0". Programmed, the prescaler is initialized with "0x3", giving a division factor of "8" at start-up.

Table 2. Clock Prescaler Initialization

ATmega128		AT90CAN128		
XDIV[6..0]	**Frequency**	**CKDIV8**	**CLKPS[3..0]**	**Frequency**
0x00	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 129$	1	0x0	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock}$
		0	0x3	$f_{CLK} = f_{Source\ Clock} / 8$

Oscillator Calibration

During reset, hardware loads the calibration byte into the OSCCAL Register and thereby automatically calibrates the internal RC Oscillator. OSCCAL Register is accessible by software. In ATmega128, 8 bits of OSCCAL Register are used, in AT90CAN128, only the 7 low significant bits are used.

Sleep Modes

The Extended Standby sleep mode of ATmega128 disappears in the sleep mode list of AT90CAN128.

The active clock domains and wake-up sources in the different sleep modes does not change.

Table 3. Sleep Modes

Sleep Mode Select SM[2..0]	**ATmega128**	**AT90CAN128**
0	Idle	*Idem*
1	ADC Noise Reduction	*Idem*
2	Power-down	*Idem*
3	Power-save	*Idem*
4	*"reserved"*	*Idem*
5	*"reserved"*	*Idem*
6	Standby	*Idem*
7	Extended Standby	*"reserved"*

Reset Logic

The AT90CAN128 reset logic differs from the ATmega128 one by the Brown-Out Detection (BOD). This is due to a new set of fuse bits (See "Fuse Bits" on page 7.).

Table 4. Brown-Out Detection

ATmega128		AT90CAN128	
Detected level Typ. V_{BOT}	Setting	Detected level Typ. V_{BOT}	Setting
Disable	BODEN[1]="1"	Disable	BODLEVEL[2..0][3]="111"
4.0 V	BODEN[1]="0" BODLEVEL[2]="0"	4.1 V [4]	BODLEVEL[2..0][3]="110"
		4.0 V [4]	BODLEVEL[2..0][3]="101"
		3.9 V [4]	BODLEVEL[2..0][3]="100"
		3.8 V [4]	BODLEVEL[2..0][3]="011"
2.7 V	BODEN[1]="0" BODLEVEL[2]="1"	2.7 V [4]	BODLEVEL[2..0][3]="010"
		2.6 V [4]	BODLEVEL[2..0][3]="001"
		2.5 V [4]	BODLEVEL[2..0][3]="000"

Notes: 1. BODEN: Fuse Bit 6 - Fuse Low Byte of ATmega128.
2. BODLEVEL: Fuse Bit 7 - Fuse Low Byte of ATmega128.
3. BODLEVEL[2..0]: Fuse Bits 3, 2 & 1 - Extended Fuse Byte of AT90CAN128.
4. Theorical values, refer to AT90CAN128 data sheet.

Interrupt Table

There are two additional interrupts in AT90CAN128, the CAN interrupts. All the Timer/Counter1 interrupts have been clustered (c.f. TIMER1 COMPC interrupt). The interrupts are compatible up to the 14th vector.

Table 5. Interrupt Table

Vector No.	Program Address[2]	ATmega128 Interrupt Source	AT90CAN128 Interrupt Source
1	0x0000[1]	External Reset pin, POR, BOR, WD Reset & JTAG AVR Reset	*Idem*
2	0x0002	External Interrupt Request 0	*Idem*
3	0x0004	External Interrupt Request 1	*Idem*
4	0x0006	External Interrupt Request 2	*Idem*
5	0x0008	External Interrupt Request 3	*Idem*
6	0x000A	External Interrupt Request 4	*Idem*
7	0x000C	External Interrupt Request 5	*Idem*
8	0x000E	External Interrupt Request 6	*Idem*
9	0x0010	External Interrupt Request 7	*Idem*
10	0x0012	T/C2 Compare Match	*Idem*
11	0x0014	T/C2 Timer Overflow	*Idem*
12	0x0016	T/C1 Capture Event	*Idem*
13	0x0018	T/C1 Compare Match A	*Idem*

Table 5. Interrupt Table (Continued)

Vector No.	Program Address[2]	ATmega128 Interrupt Source	AT90CAN128 Interrupt Source
14	0x001A	T/C1 Compare Match B	*Idem*
15	0x001C	T/C1 Timer Overflow	T/C1 Compare Match C
16	0x001E	T/C0 Compare Match	T/C1 Timer Overflow
17	0x0020	T/C0 Timer Overflow	T/C0 Compare Match
18	0x0022	SPI Transfer Complete	T/C0 Timer Overflow
19	0x0024	USART0, Rx Complete	CAN Transfer Complete or Error
20	0x0026	USART0 Data Register Empty	CAN Timer Overrun
21	0x0028	USART0, Tx Complete	SPI Transfer Complete
22	0x002A	ADC Conversion Complete	USART0, Rx Complete
23	0x002C	EEPROM Ready	USART0 Data Register Empty
24	0x002E	Analog Comparator	USART0, Tx Complete
25	0x0030	T/C1 Compare Match C	Analog Comparator
26	0x0032	T/C3 Capture Event	ADC Conversion Complete
27	0x0034	T/C3 Compare Match A	EEPROM Ready
28	0x0036	T/C3 Compare Match B	T/C3 Capture Event
29	0x0038	T/C3 Compare Match C	T/C3 Compare Match A
30	0x003A	T/C3 Timer Overflow	T/C3 Compare Match B
31	0x003C	USART1, Rx Complete	T/C3 Compare Match C
32	0x003E	USART1 Data Register Empty	T/C3 Timer Overflow
33	0x0040	USART1, Tx Complete	USART1, Rx Complete
34	0x0042	TWI Interface	USART1 Data Register Empty
35	0x0044	Store Program Memory Ready	USART1, Tx Complete
36	0x0046	/	TWI Interface
37	0x0048	/	Store Program Memory Ready

Notes: 1. When the BOOTRST Fuse is programmed, the device will jump to the Boot Loader address at reset.
2. When the IVSEL bit in MCUCR is set, Interrupt Vectors will be moved to the start of the Boot Flash Section. The address of each Interrupt Vector will then be the address in this table added to the start address of the Boot Flash Section.

ATmega103 Compatibility

The ATmega103 compatibility mode of ATmega128 does not exist in AT90CAN128. For further information, please refer to "ATmega103 and ATmega128 Compatibility" section of ATmega128 datasheet.

Memory

Fuse Bits

Extended Fuse Byte
All the valid bits of Extended Fuse Byte of AT90CAN128 are different from those of ATmega128.

Table 6. Extended Fuse Byte

Bit	ATmega128		AT90CAN128	
	Name	**Description**	**Name**	**Description**
7	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	BODLEVEL2	Brown-out detector trigger level
2	-	-	BODLEVEL1	
1	M103C	ATmega103 compatibility mode	BODLEVEL0	
0	WDTON	Watchdog Timer always "on"	TA0SEL	(Reserved for factory tests)

Fuse High Byte
Only the bit number 4 of Fuse High Byte of AT90CAN128 is different from the one in ATmega128.

Table 7. Fuse High Byte

Bit	ATmega128		AT90CAN128	
	Name	**Description**	**Name**	**Description**
7	OCDEN	Enable OCD	Idem	Idem
6	JTAGEN	Enable JTAG	Idem	Idem
5	SPIEN	Enable serial program and data downloading	Idem	Idem
4	CKOPT	Oscillator option	WDTON	Watchdog Timer always "on"
3	EESAVE	E^{2}PROM is preserved through the chip erase	Idem	Idem
2	BOOTSZ1	Select boot size	Idem	Idem
1	BOOTSZ0		Idem	
0	BOOTRST	Select reset vector	Idem	Idem

Fuse Low Byte

Bits number 7 and 6 of Fuse Low Byte of AT90CAN128 are different from those of ATmega128.

Table 8. Fuse Low Byte

Bit	ATmega128		AT90CAN128	
	Name	**Description**	**Name**	**Description**
7	BODLEVEL	Brown-out detector trigger level	CKDIV8	Divide clock by 8 at start-up
6	BODEN	Brown-out detector enable	CKOUT	Clock output enable
5	SUT1	Select start-up time	*Idem*	*Idem*
4	SUT0		*Idem*	
3	CLKSEL3	Select clock source	*Idem*	*Idem*
2	CLKSEL2		*Idem*	
1	CLKSEL1		*Idem*	
0	CLKSEL0		*Idem*	

Signature Bytes

Because AT90CAN128 and ATmega128 mainly differ by their I/O modules, only the third byte changes.

Table 9. Signature Bytes

Byte	Description	ATmega128	AT90CAN128
		Value	**Value**
0	Manufacturer	0x1E (ATMEL)	*Idem*
1	Flash Memory Size	0x97 (128 KB)	*Idem*
2	Device	0x02	0x81

JTAG Identification Register

For the same reason as signature bytes, only the part number field changes (revision field not included).

Table 10. JTAG Identification Register

Field	ATmega128		AT90CAN128	
	Field Value	**Register Value**	**Field Value**	**Register Value**
Device Revision	0x0[1]	0x0970201F	0x0[1]	0x0978101F
Part Number	0x9702		0x9781	
Manufacturer ID (+ lsb=0)	0x01E		*Idem*	
lsb	0x1		*Idem*	

Notes: 1. Refer to data sheets for the last revision field value.

I/O Modules

External Memory Interface

In AT90CAN128, CLKO (Clock output) has been added as alternate function of PC7 (Port C - Bit 7). Another alternate function of PC7 is A15 (external memory interface address 15). Because CLKO is enabled/disabled by CKOUT fuse, it has priority over any external memory interface setting.

If CLKO is enabled, the minimum setting of XMM field in External Memory Control Register B - XMCRB - must be "001" to be in agreement with the PC7 configuration.

Synchronous 8-bit Timer/Counter

Index/Name

The Timer/Counter2 of ATmega128 becomes Timer/Counter0 in AT90CAN128. The features of the Timer/Counter are maintained. The I/O pin locations remain unchanged (See "Pin Configuration" on page 2).

Asynchronous 8-bit Timer/Counter

Index/Name

The Timer/Counter0 of ATmega128 becomes Timer/Counter2 in AT90CAN128. The features of the Timer/Counter are maintained, especially the asynchronous mode. The I/O pin locations remain unchanged (See "Pin Configuration" on page 2.).

Asynchronous Clock

An external clock source can be applied to PG4 (TOSC1) pin for asynchronous operation on Timer/Counter2 of AT90CAN128. In this configuration, PG3 (TOSC2) is available as standard I/O.

Table 11. Asynchronous Timer Sources

ATmega128		AT90CAN128		
Source	Setting	Source	Setting	
CLK_{IO}	Default at start-up	CLK_{IO}	Default at start-up	
	AS0[1]="0"		AS2[2]="0"	EXCLK[3]="0"
TOSC oscillator for external watch crystal	AS0[1]="1"	TOSC oscillator for ext. watch crystal	AS2[2]="1"	EXCLK[3]="0"
		External clock on TOSC1 pin	AS2[2]="1"	EXCLK[3]="1"

Notes: 1. AS0: Bit 3 - Timer/Counter0 ASSR (ATmega128).
2. AS2: Bit 3 - Timer/Counter2 ASSR (AT90CAN128).
3. EXCLK: Bit 4 - Timer/Counter2 ASSR (AT90CAN128).

Synchronous Timer/Counter Prescaler

The prescaler reset of the synchronous timers/counters of ATmega128 is named PRS321 due to the index of the three timers/counters driven by this prescaler.

On AT90CAN128, automatically its name becomes PRS310.

Asynchronous Timer/Counter Prescaler

The prescaler reset of the asynchronous timers/counter of ATmega128 is named PRS0 due to the index of the timer/counter driven by this prescaler.

On AT90CAN128, automatically its name becomes PRS2.

ADC

A new feature has been added in ADC of AT90CAN128: the auto triggering.

A conversion can be triggered automatically by various sources. Auto Triggering is enabled by setting the ADC Auto Trigger Enable bit, ADATE in ADCSRA. The trigger source is selected by setting the ADC Trigger Select bits, ADTS in ADCSRB. When a positive edge occurs on the selected trigger signal, the ADC prescaler is reset and a conversion is started.

Table 12. ADC Conversions

ATmega128		AT90CAN128	
Mode	**Setting**	**Mode**	**Setting**
Single conversion start	ADCS[1]="1" ADFR[2]="0"	*Single conversion* start	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="0"
Free running mode start	ADCS[1]="1" ADFR[2]="1"	Starting with trigger source: *Free running mode*	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="1" ADST[2..0][4]="000"
-	-	Starting with trigger source: *Analog comparator*	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="1" ADST[2..0][4]="001"
-	-	Starting with trigger source: *Ext. Int. Request 0*	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="1" ADST[2..0][4]="010"
-	-	Starting with trigger source: *T/C0 compare match*	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="1" ADST[2..0][4]="011"
-	-	Starting with trigger source: *T/C0 overflow*	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="1" ADST[2..0][4]="100"
-	-	Starting with trigger source: *T/C1 compare match B*	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="1" ADST[2..0][4]="101"
-	-	Starting with trigger source: *T/C1 overflow*	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="1" ADST[2..0][4]="110"
-	-	Starting with trigger source: *T/C1 capture event*	ADCS[1]="1" ADATE[3]="1" ADST[2..0][4]="111"
Free running mode stop	ADFR[2]="0"	*Free running mode* stop	ADATE[3]="0"

Notes: 1. ADCS: Bit 6 - ADCSRA (ATmega128 & AT90CAN128).
2. ADFR: Bit 5 - ADCSRA (ATmega128).
3. ADATE: Bit 5 - ADCSRA (AT90CAN128).
4. ADST[2..0]: Bits 2..0 - ADCSRB (AT90CAN128).

I/O Registers

The I/O space definition of the ATmega128 and the AT90CAN128 is shown in the "Register Summary" section of the datasheets respectively.

All I/O registers are placed in the I/O space from address 0x20 up to 0xFF. All I/O locations may be accessed by the LD/LDS/LDD and ST/STS/STD instructions.

- The I/O registers from 0x20 up to 0x5F may be also accessed by the specific instructions IN and OUT **but** <u>0x20</u> must be subtracted to these addresses.

- I/O registers within the address range 0x20 - 0x3F also are <u>directly</u> **bit-accessible** using the SBI/CBI/SBIS/SBIC instructions **but** <u>0x20</u> must be subtracted to these addresses.
  Some of the status flags are cleared by writing a logical one. Note that the SBI instructions operates on such status flags in this address range.

- For the Extended I/O space from <u>0x60 - 0xFF</u> in SRAM, **only** the ST and LD instructions can be used.

Note: **Migrating an assembler source code from ATmega128 to AT90CAN128 may force to change the assembler line of an I/O register access**.

Table 13. I/O Registers

ATmega128										AT90CAN128										
		Register Content										**Register Content**								
Add.	**Name**	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	**Add.**	**Name**	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
(0x9D)	UCSR1C	-	UMSEL1	UPM1 [1,0]		USBS1	UCSZ1 [1,0]		UCPOL1	(0xCA)	Idem	Idem								
(0x9C)	UDR1	USART1 I/O Data Register								(0xCE)	Idem	Idem								
(0x9B)	UCSR1A	RXC1	TXC1	UDRE1	FE1	DOR1	UPE1	U2X1	MPCM1	(0xC8)	Idem	Idem								
(0x9A)	UCSR1B	RXCIE1	TXCIE1	UDRIE1	RXEN1	TCEN1	UCSZ12	RXB81	TXB81	(0xC9)	Idem	Idem								
(0x99)	UBRR1L	USART1 Baud Rate Register Low Byte								(0xCC)	Idem	Idem								
(0x98)	UBRR1H	-				USART1 Baud Rate Register High				(0xCD)	Idem	Idem								
(0x95)	UCSR0C	-	UMSEL0	UPM0 [1,0]		USBS0	UCSZ0 [1,0]		UCPOL0	(0xC2)	Idem	Idem								
(0x90)	UBRR0H	-				USART0 Baud Rate Register High				(0xC5)	Idem	Idem								
(0x8C)	TCCR3C	FOC3A	FOC3B	FOC3C	-					(0x92)	Idem	Idem								
(0x8B)	TCCR3A	COM3A [1,0]		COM3B [1,0]		COM3C [1,0]		WGM3 [1,0]		(0x90)	Idem	Idem								
(0x8A)	TCCR3B	ICNC3	ICES3	-	WGM3 [3,2]		CS3[2..0]			(0x91)	Idem	Idem								
(0x89)	TCNT3H	T/C3 Counter Register High Byte								(0x95)	Idem	Idem								
(0x88)	TCNT3L	T/C3 Counter Register Low Byte								(0x94)	Idem	Idem								

Table 13. I/O Registers (Continued)

Add.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Add.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
		ATmega128 Register Content										AT90CAN128 Register Content							
(0x87)	OCR3AH	T/C3 Output Compare A Register High Byte								(0x99)	Idem	Idem							
(0x86)	OCR3AL	T/C3 Output Compare A Register Low Byte								(0x98)	Idem	Idem							
(0x85)	OCR3BH	T/C3 Output Compare B Register High Byte								(0x9B)	Idem	Idem							
(0x84)	OCR3BL	T/C3 Output Compare B Register Low Byte								(0x9A)	Idem	Idem							
(0x83)	OCR3CH	T/C3 Output Compare C Register High Byte								(0x9D)	Idem	Idem							
(0x82)	OCR3CL	T/C3 Output Compare C Register Low Byte								(0x9C)	Idem	Idem							
(0x81)	ICR3H	T/C3 Input Capture Register High Byte								(0x97)	Idem	Idem							
(0x80)	ICR3L	T/C3 Input Capture Register Low Byte								(0x96)	Idem	Idem							
(0x7D)	ETIMSK	-	-	ICIE3	OCIE3A	OCIE3B	TOIE3	OCIE3C	OCIE1C	(0x6F)	TIMSK1	-	-	ICIE1	-	OCIE1C	OCIE1B	OCIE1A	TOIE1
										(0x71)	TIMSK3	-	-	ICIE3	-	OCIE3C	OCIE3B	OCIE3A	TOIE3
(0x7C)	ETIFR	-	-	ICF3	OCF3A	OCF3B	TOV3	OCF3C	OCF1C	0x16-(0x36)	TIFR1	-	-	ICF1	-	OCF1C	OCF1B	OCF1A	TOV1
										0x18-(0x38)	TIFR3	-	-	ICF3	-	OCF3C	OCF3B	OCF3A	TOV3
(0x7A)	TCCR1C	FOC1A	FOC1B	FOC1C	-					(0x82)	Idem	Idem							
(0x79)	OCR1CH	T/C1 Output Compare C Register High Byte								(0x8D)	Idem	Idem							
(0x78)	OCR1CL	T/C1 Output Compare C Register Low Byte								(0x8C)	Idem	Idem							
(0x74)	TWCR	TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	-	TWIE	(0xBC)	Idem	Idem							
(0x73)	TWDR	TWI I/O Data Register								(0xBB)	Idem	Idem							
(0x72)	TWAR	TWA[6..0]							TWGCE	(0xBA)	Idem	Idem							
(0x71)	TWSR	TWS[7..3]					-	TWPS[1,0]		(0xB9)	Idem	Idem							
(0x70)	TWBR	TWI Bit Rate Register								(0xB8)	Idem	Idem							
(0x6F)	OSCCAL	CAL[7..0]								(0x66)	Idem	-	CAL[6..0]						
(0x6D)	XMCRA	-	SRL[2..0]			SRW0[1,0]		SRW11	-	(0x74)	XMCRA	SRE	SRL[2..0]			SRW11	SRW10	SRW0[1,0]	

Table 13. I/O Registers (Continued)

	ATmega128										AT90CAN128								
		Register Content										Register Content							
Add.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Add.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
(0x6C)	XMCRB	XMBK	-	-	-	-	XMM[2..0]			(0x75)	Idem	Idem							
(0x6A)	EICRA	ISC3 [1,0]		ISC2 [1,0]		ISC1 [1,0]		ISC0 [1,0]		(0x69)	Idem	Idem							
(0x68)	SPMCSR	SPMIE	RWWSB	-	SWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEM	0x37-(0x57)	Idem	Idem							
(0x65)	PORTG	-	-	-	PORTG[4..0]					0x14-(0x34)	Idem	Idem							
(0x64)	DDRG	-	-	-	DDG[4..0]					0x13-(0x33)	Idem	Idem							
(0x63)	PING	-	-	-	PING[4..0]					0x12-(0x32)	Idem	Idem							
(0x62)	PORTF	PORTF[7..0]								0x11-(0x31)	Idem	Idem							
(0x61)	DDRF	DDF[7..0]								0x10-(0x30)	Idem	Idem							
0x3F-(0x5F)	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	Idem	Idem	Idem							
0x3E-(0x5E)	SPH	Stack Pointer Register High Byte								Idem	Idem	Idem							
0x3D-(0x5D)	SPL	Stack Pointer Register Low Byte								Idem	Idem	Idem							
0x3C-(0x5C)	XDIV (see page 3)	XDIVEN	XDIV[6..0]							(0x61)	CLKPR	CLKPCE	-	-	-	CLKPS[3..0]			
0x3B-(0x5B)	RAMPZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RAMPZ0	0x3B-(0x5B)	Idem	Idem							
0x3A-(0x5A)	EICRB	ISC7 [1,0]		ISC6 [1,0]		ISC5 [1,0]		ISC4 [1,0]		(0x6A)	Idem	Idem							
0x39-(0x59)	EIMSK	INT[7..0]								0x1D-(0x3D)	Idem	Idem							
0x38-(0x58)	EIFR	INTF[7..0]								0x1C-(0x3C)	Idem	Idem							
0x37-(0x57)	TIMSK (see page 9) (see page 9)	OCIE2	TOIE2	ICIE1	OCIE1A	OCIE1B	TOIE1	OCIE0	TOIE0	(0x6E)	TIMSK0	-	-	-	-	-	-	OCIE0A	TOIE0
										(0x6F)	TIMSK1	-	-	ICIE1	-	OCIE1C	OCIE1B	OCIE1A	TOIE1
										(0x70)	TIMSK2	-	-	-	-	-	-	OCIE2A	TOIE2
0x36-(0x56)	TIFR (see page 9) (see page 9)	OCF2	TOV2	ICF1	OCF1A	OCF1B	TOV1	OCF0	TOV0	0x15-(0x35)	TIFR0	-	-	-	-	-	-	OCF0A	TOV0
										0x16-(0x36)	TIFR1	-	-	ICF1	-	OCF1C	OCF1B	OCF1A	TOV1
										0x17-(0x37)	TIFR2	-	-	-	-	-	-	OCF2A	TOV2

Table 13. I/O Registers (Continued)

ATmega128 Add.	ATmega128 Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	AT90CAN128 Add.	AT90CAN128 Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
										(0x74)	XMCRA	SRE	SRL[2..0]			SRW11	SRW10	SRW0[1,0]	
0x35-(0x55)	MCUCR	SRE	SRW10	SE	SM1	SM0	SM2	IVSEL	IVCE	0x33-(0x53)	SMCR	-	-	-	-	SM[2..0]			SE
										0x35-(0x55)	MCUCR	JTD	-	-	PUD	-	-	IVSEL	iVCE
0x34-(0x54)	MCUCSR	JTD	-	-	JTRF	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	0x35-(0x55)	MCUCR	JTD	-	-	PUD	-	-	IVSEL	iVCE
										0x34-(0x54)	MCUSR	-	-	-	JTRF	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF
0x33-(0x53)	TCCR0 (see page 9)	FOC0	WGM00	COM0[1,0]		WGM01	CS0[2..0]			(0xB0)	TCCR2A	FOC2A	WGM20	COM2A[1,0]		WGM21	CS2[2..0]		
0x32-(0x52)	TCNT0 (see page 9)	T/C0 Counter Register								(0xB2)	TCNT2	T/C2 Counter Register							
0x31-(0x51)	OCR0 (see page 9)	T/C0 Output Compare Register								(0xB3)	OCR2A	T/C2 Output Compare A Register							
0x30-(0x50)	ASSR (see page 9)	-	-	-	-	AS0	TCN0UB	OCR0UB	TCR0UB	(0xB6)	*Idem*	-	-	-	EXCLK	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2UB	TCR2UB
0x2F-(0x4F)	TCCR1A	COM1A [1,0]		COM1B [1,0]		COM1C [1,0]		WGM1 [1,0]		(0x80)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x2E-(0x4E)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	-	WGM1 [3,2]		CS1[2..0]			(0x81)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x2D-(0x4D)	TCNT1H	T/C1 Counter Register High Byte								(0x85)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x2C-(0x4C)	TCNT1L	T/C1 Counter Register Low Byte								(0x84)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x2B-(0x4B)	OCR1AH	T/C1 Output Compare A Register High Byte								(0x89)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x2A-(0x4A)	OCR1AL	T/C1 Output Compare A Register Low Byte								(0x88)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x29-(0x49)	OCR1BH	T/C1 Output Compare B Register High Byte								(0x8B)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x28-(0x48)	OCR1BL	T/C1 Output Compare B Register Low Byte								(0x8A)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x27-(0x47)	ICR1H	T/C1 Input Capture Register High Byte								(0x87)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x26-(0x46)	ICR1L	T/C1 Input Capture Register Low Byte								(0x86)	*Idem*	*Idem*							
0x25-(0x45)	TCCR2 (see page 9)	FOC2	WGM20	COM2 [1,0]		WGM21	CS2[2..0]			0x24-(0x44)	TCCR0A	FOC0A	WGM00	COM0A [1,0]		WGM01	CS0[2..0]		
0x24-(0x44)	TCNT2 (see page 9)	T/C2 Counter Register								0x26-(0x46)	TCNT0	T/C0 Counter Register							
0x23-(0x43)	OCR2 (see page 9)	T/C2 Output Compare Register								0x27-(0x47)	OCR0A	T/C0 Output Compare A Register							

Table 13. I/O Registers (Continued)

ATmega128 Add.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	AT90CAN128 Add.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0x22-(0x42)	OCDR	OCDR[7..0] — IDRD / OCDR[6..0]								0x31-(0x51)	Idem	Idem							
0x21-(0x41)	WDTCR	-	-	-	WDCE	WDE	WDP[2..0]			(0x60)	Idem	Idem							
0x20-(0x40)	SFIOR (see page 9) (see page 10)	TMS	-	-	ADHSM	ACME	PUD	PSR0	PSR321	0x23-(0x43)	GTCCR	TSM	-	-	-	-	-	PSR2	PSR310
										(0x7B)	ADCSRB	ADHSM	ACME	-	-	-	ADTS[2..0]		
										0x35-(0x55)	MCUCR	JTD	-	-	PUD	-	-	IVSEL	iVCE
0x1F-(0x3F)	EEARH	-			EEPROM Address Register High					0x22-(0x42)	Idem	Idem							
0x1E-(0x3E)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								0x21-(0x41)	Idem	Idem							
0x1D-(0x3D)	EEDR	EEPROM I/O Data Register								0x20-(0x40)	Idem	Idem							
0x1C-(0x3C)	EECR	-	-	-	-	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	0x1F-(0x3F)	Idem	Idem							
0x1B-(0x3B)	PORTA	PORTA[7..0]								0x02-(0x22)	Idem	Idem							
0x1A-(0x3A)	DDRA	DDA[7..0]								0x01-(0x21)	Idem	Idem							
0x19-(0x39)	PINA	PINA[7..0]								0x00-(0x20)	Idem	Idem							
0x18-(0x38)	PORTB	PORTB[7..0]								0x05-(0x25)	Idem	Idem							
0x17-(0x37)	DDRB	DDB[7..0]								0x04-(0x24)	Idem	Idem							
0x16-(0x36)	PINB	PINB[7..0]								0x03-(0x23)	Idem	Idem							
0x15-(0x35)	PORTC	PORTC[7..0]								0x08-(0x28)	Idem	Idem							
0x14-(0x34)	DDRC	DDC[7..0]								0x07-(0x27)	Idem	Idem							
0x13-(0x33)	PINC	PINC[7..0]								0x06-(0x26)	Idem	Idem							
0x12-(0x32)	PORTD	PORTD[7..0]								0x0B-(0x2B)	Idem	Idem							
0x11-(0x31)	DDRD	DDD[7..0]								0x0A-(0x2A)	Idem	Idem							
0x10-(0x30)	PIND	PIND[7..0]								0x09-(0x29)	Idem	Idem							
0x0F-(0x2F)	SPDR	SPI I/O Data Register								0x2E-(0x4E)	Idem	Idem							
0x0E-(0x2E)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	-	-	-	-	-	SPI2X	0x2D-(0x4D)	Idem	Idem							
0x0D-(0x2D)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	0x2C-(0x4C)	Idem	Idem							
0x0C-(0x2C)	UDR0	USART0 I/O Data Register								(0xC6)	Idem	Idem							
0x0B-(0x2B)	UCSR0A	RXC0	TXC0	UDRE0	FE0	DOR0	UPE0	U2X0	MPCM0	(0xC0)	Idem	Idem							
0x0A-(0x2A)	UCSR0B	RXCIE0	TXCIE0	UDRIE0	RXEN0	TCEN0	UCSZ02	RXB80	TXB80	(0xC1)	Idem	Idem							

Table 13. I/O Registers (Continued)

ATmega128		Register Content								AT90CAN128		Register Content							
Add.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Add.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0x09-(0x29)	UBRR0L	USART0 Baud Rate Register Low Byte								(0xC4)	Idem	Idem							
0x08-(0x28)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS [1,0]		0x30-(0x50)	Idem	Idem							
0x07-(0x27)	ADMUX	REFS [1,0]		ADLAR	MUX[4..0]					(0x7C)	Idem	Idem							
0x06-(0x26)	ADCSRA (see page 10)	ADEN	ADSC	ADRF	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS[2..0]			(0x7A)	Idem	Idem	Idem	ADATE	Idem	Idem	Idem		
0x05-(0x25)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High Byte								(0x79)	Idem	Idem							
0x04-(0x24)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low Byte								(0x78)	Idem	Idem							
0x03-(0x23)	PORTE	PORTE[7..0]								0x0E-(0x2E)	Idem	Idem							
0x02-(0x22)	DDRE	DDE[7..0]								0x0D-(0x2D)	Idem	Idem							
0x01-(0x21)	PINE	PINE[7..0]								0x0C-(0x2C)	Idem	Idem							
0x00-(0x20)	PINF	PINF[7..0]								0x0F-(0x2F)	Idem	Idem							

Note: Some AT90CAN128 I/O registers are not listed in the hereinabove table because there is no corresponding registers/peripherals in ATmega128 (i.e. CAN registers).

ATMEL®

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

La Chantrerie
BP 70602
44306 Nantes Cedex 3, France
Tel: (33) 2-40-18-18-18
Fax: (33) 2-40-18-19-60

ASIC/ASSP/Smart Cards

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13106 Rousset Cedex, France
Tel: (33) 4-42-53-60-00
Fax: (33) 4-42-53-60-01

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Colorado Springs, CO 80906, USA
Tel: 1(719) 576-3300
Fax: 1(719) 540-1759

Scottish Enterprise Technology Park
Maxwell Building
East Kilbride G75 0QR, Scotland
Tel: (44) 1355-803-000
Fax: (44) 1355-242-743

RF/Automotive

Theresienstrasse 2
Postfach 3535
74025 Heilbronn, Germany
Tel: (49) 71-31-67-0
Fax: (49) 71-31-67-2340

1150 East Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80906, USA
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