



# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

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## 48-pin Data Sheet – megaAVR® 0-series

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### Introduction

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The ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 microcontrollers of the megaAVR® 0-series are using the AVR® processor with hardware multiplier, running at up to 20 MHz, with a wide range of Flash sizes up to 48 KB, up to 6 KB of SRAM, and 256 bytes of EEPROM in 28-, 32-, 40-, or 48-pin package. The series uses the latest technologies from Microchip with a flexible and low-power architecture including Event System and SleepWalking, accurate analog features and advanced peripherals.

The devices described here offer Flash sizes from 8 KB to 48 KB in a 48-pin package.

### Features

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- AVR® CPU
  - Single-cycle I/O access
  - Two-level interrupt controller
  - Two-cycle hardware multiplier
- Memories
  - Up to 48 KB In-system self-programmable Flash memory
  - 256B EEPROM
  - Up to 6 KB SRAM
  - Write/Erase endurance:
    - Flash 10,000 cycles
    - EEPROM 100,000 cycles
  - Data retention: 40 Years at 55°C
- System
  - Power-on Reset (POR) circuit
  - Brown-out Detector (BOD)
  - Clock options:
    - 16/20 MHz low-power internal oscillator
    - 32.768 kHz Ultra Low-Power (ULP) internal oscillator
    - 32.768 kHz external crystal oscillator
    - External clock input
  - Single pin Unified Program Debug Interface (UPDI)
  - Three sleep modes:
    - Idle with all peripherals running for immediate wake-up
    - Standby
      - Configurable operation of selected peripherals

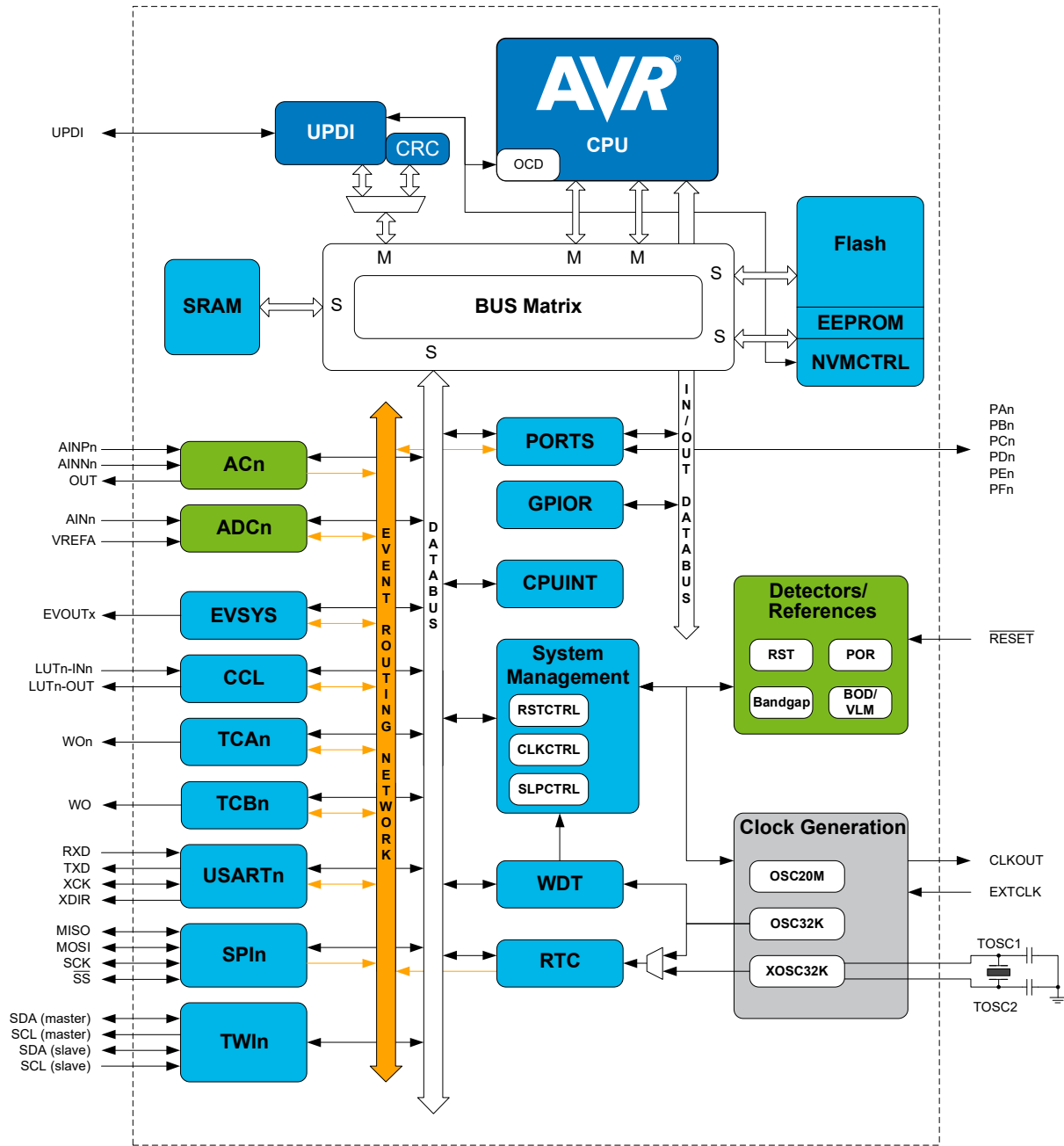
- SleepWalking peripherals
  - Power-Down with limited wake-up functionality
- Peripherals
  - One 16-bit Timer/Counter type A (TCA) with a dedicated period register and three compare channels
  - Four 16-bit Timer/Counter type B with input capture (TCB)
  - One 16-bit Real-Time Counter (RTC) running from an external crystal or an internal RC oscillator
  - Four USART with fractional baud rate generator, auto-baud, and start-of-frame detection
  - Master/slave Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
  - Dual mode Master/Slave TWI with dual address match
    - Standard mode (Sm, 100 kHz)
    - Fast mode (Fm, 400 kHz)
    - Fast mode plus (Fm+, 1 MHz)
  - Event System for CPU independent and predictable inter-peripheral signaling
  - Configurable Custom Logic (CCL) with up to four programmable Look-up Tables (LUT)
  - One Analog Comparator (AC) with a scalable reference input
  - One 10-bit 150 ksps Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)
  - Five selectable internal voltage references: 0.55V, 1.1V, 1.5V, 2.5V, and 4.3V
  - CRC code memory scan hardware
    - Optional automatic scan before code execution is allowed
  - Watchdog Timer (WDT) with Window mode, with separate on-chip oscillator
  - External interrupt on all general purpose pins
- I/O and Packages:
  - 41 programmable I/O lines
  - 48-pin UQFN 6x6 and TQFP 7x7
- Temperature Range: -40°C to 125°C
- Speed Grades -40°C to 105°C:
  - 0-5 MHz @ 1.8V – 5.5V
  - 0-10 MHz @ 2.7V – 5.5V
  - 0-20 MHz @ 4.5V – 5.5V
- Speed Grades -40°C to 125°C:
  - 0-8 MHz @ 2.7V - 5.5V
  - 0-16 MHz @ 4.5V - 5.5V

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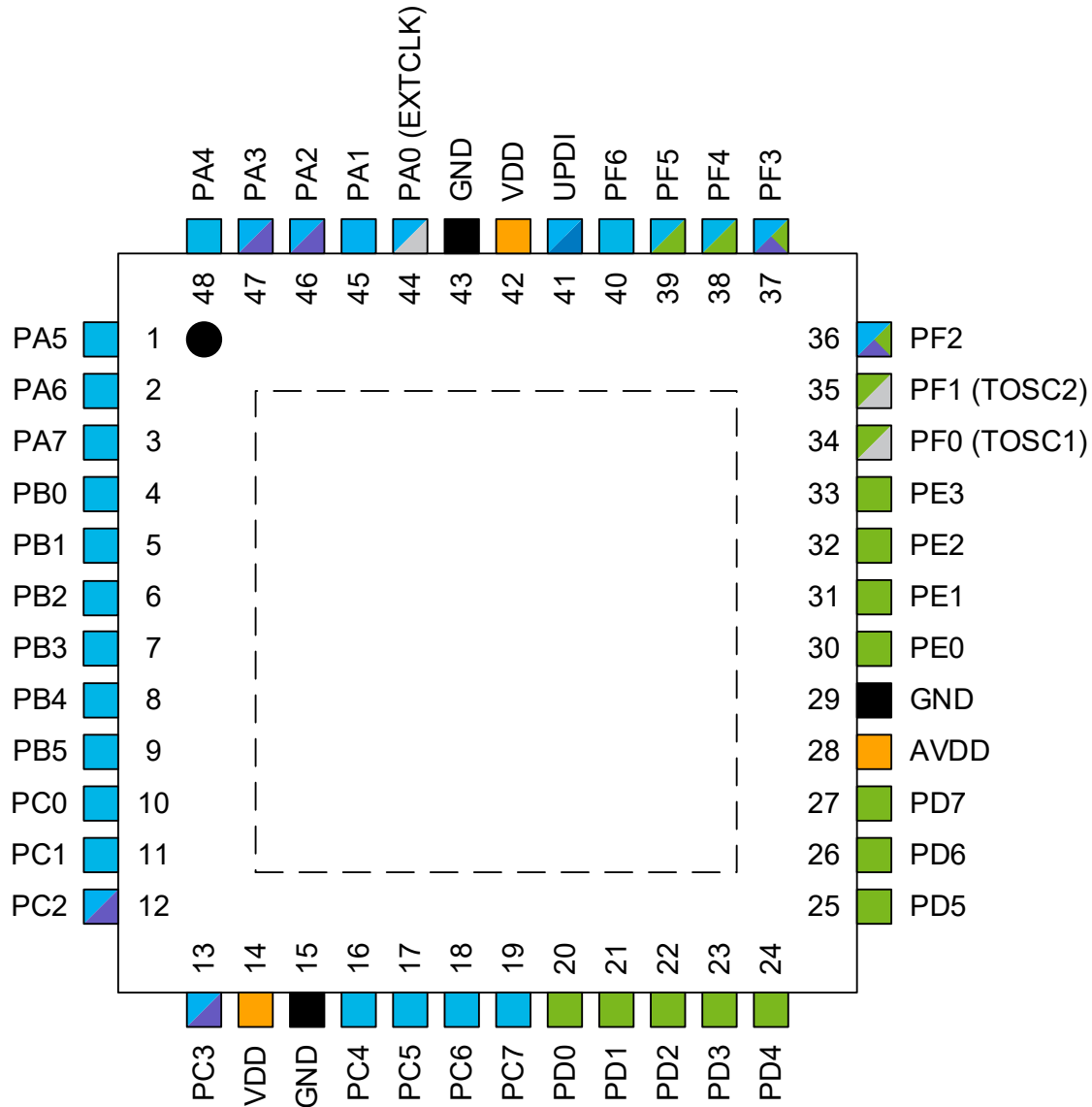
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## 1. Block Diagram



## 2. Pinout

### 2.1 48-pin UQFN/TQFP



#### Power

- Input supply
- Ground
- GPIO on VDD power domain
- GPIO on AVDD power domain

#### Functionality

- Programming, debug
- Clock, crystal
- TWI
- Digital functions only
- Analog functions

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## I/O Multiplexing and Considerations

### 3. I/O Multiplexing and Considerations

#### 3.1 Multiplexed Signals

UQFN48/ TQFP48	Pin name <sup>(1,2)</sup>	Special	ADC0	AC0	USARTn	SPI0	TWI0	TCA0	TCBn	EVSYS	CCL-LUTn
44	PA0	EXTCLK			0,TxD			0-WO0			0-IN0
45	PA1				0,RxD			0-WO1			0-IN1
46	PA2	TWI			0,XCK		SDA(MS)	0-WO2	0-WO	EVOUTA	0-IN2
47	PA3	TWI			0,XDIR		SCL(MS)	0-WO3	1-WO		0-OUT
48	PA4				0,TxD <sup>(3)</sup>	MOSI		0-WO4			
1	PA5				0,RxD <sup>(3)</sup>	MISO		0-WO5			
2	PA6				0,XCK <sup>(3)</sup>	SCK					0-OUT <sup>(3)</sup>
3	PA7	CLKOUT		OUT	0,XDIR <sup>(3)</sup>	SS				EVOUTA <sup>(3)</sup>	
4	PB0				3,TxD			0-WO0 <sup>(3)</sup>			
5	PB1				3,RxD			0-WO1 <sup>(3)</sup>			
6	PB2				3,XCK			0-WO2 <sup>(3)</sup>		EVOUTB	
7	PB3				3,XDIR			0-WO3 <sup>(3)</sup>			
8	PB4				3,TxD <sup>(3)</sup>			0-WO4 <sup>(3)</sup>	2-WO <sup>(3)</sup>		
9	PB5				3,RxD <sup>(3)</sup>			0-WO5 <sup>(3)</sup>	3-WO		
10	PC0				1,TxD	MOSI <sup>(3)</sup>		0-WO0 <sup>(3)</sup>	2-WO		1-IN0
11	PC1				1,RxD	MISO <sup>(3)</sup>		0-WO1 <sup>(3)</sup>	3-WO <sup>(3)</sup>		1-IN1
12	PC2	TWI			1,XCK	SCK <sup>(3)</sup>	SDA(MS) <sup>(3)</sup>	0-WO2 <sup>(3)</sup>		EVOUTC	1-IN2
13	PC3	TWI			1,XDIR	SS <sup>(3)</sup>	SCL(MS) <sup>(3)</sup>	0-WO3 <sup>(3)</sup>			1-OUT
14	VDD										
15	GND										
16	PC4				1,TxD <sup>(3)</sup>			0-WO4 <sup>(3)</sup>			
17	PC5				1,RxD <sup>(3)</sup>			0-WO5 <sup>(3)</sup>			
18	PC6				1,XCK <sup>(3)</sup>						1-OUT <sup>(3)</sup>
19	PC7				1,XDIR <sup>(3)</sup>					EVOUTC <sup>(3)</sup>	
20	PD0		AIN0					0-WO0 <sup>(3)</sup>			2-IN0
21	PD1		AIN1	P3				0-WO1 <sup>(3)</sup>			2-IN1
22	PD2		AIN2	P0				0-WO2 <sup>(3)</sup>		EVOUTD	2-IN2
23	PD3		AIN3	N0				0-WO3 <sup>(3)</sup>			2-OUT
24	PD4		AIN4	P1				0-WO4 <sup>(3)</sup>			
25	PD5		AIN5	N1				0-WO5 <sup>(3)</sup>			
26	PD6		AIN6	P2							2-OUT <sup>(3)</sup>
27	PD7	VREFA	AIN7	N2						EVOUTD <sup>(3)</sup>	
28	AVDD										
29	GND										
30	PE0		AIN8			MOSI <sup>(3)</sup>		0-WO0 <sup>(3)</sup>			
31	PE1		AIN9			MISO <sup>(3)</sup>		0-WO1 <sup>(3)</sup>			
32	PE2		AIN10			SCK <sup>(3)</sup>		0-WO2 <sup>(3)</sup>		EVOUTE	
33	PE3		AIN11			SS <sup>(3)</sup>		0-WO3 <sup>(3)</sup>			
34	PF0	TOSC1			2,TxD			0-WO0 <sup>(3)</sup>			3-IN0
35	PF1	TOSC2			2,RxD			0-WO1 <sup>(3)</sup>			3-IN1
36	PF2	TWI	AIN12		2,XCK		SDA(S) <sup>(3)</sup>	0-WO2 <sup>(3)</sup>		EVOUTF	3-IN2
37	PF3	TWI	AIN13		2,XDIR		SCL(S) <sup>(3)</sup>	0-WO3 <sup>(3)</sup>			3-OUT

# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin I/O Multiplexing and Considerations

.....continued

UQFN48/ TQFP48	Pin name <sup>(1,2)</sup>	Special	ADC0	AC0	USARTn	SPI0	TWI0	TCA0	TCBn	EVSYS	CCL-LUTn
38	PF4		AIN14		2,TxD <sup>(3)</sup>			0-WO4 <sup>(3)</sup>	0-WO <sup>(3)</sup>		
39	PF5		AIN15		2,RxD <sup>(3)</sup>			0-WO5 <sup>(3)</sup>	1-WO <sup>(3)</sup>		
40	PF6	RESET			2,XCK <sup>(3)</sup>						3-OUT <sup>(3)</sup>
41	UPDI										
42	VDD										
43	GND										

**Note:**

1. Pin names are of type Pxn, with x being the PORT instance (A,B,C, ...) and n the pin number. Notation for signals is PORTx\_PINn. All pins can be used as event input.
2. All pins can be used for external interrupt, where pins Px2 and Px6 of each port have full asynchronous detection.
3. Alternate pin positions. For selecting the alternate positions, refer to the PORTMUX documentation.



## 4. Electrical Characteristics

### 4.1 Disclaimer

All typical values are measured at  $T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $V_{\text{DD}} = 3\text{V}$  unless otherwise specified. All minimum and maximum values are valid across operating temperature and voltage unless otherwise specified.

Typical values given should be considered for design guidance only, and actual part variation around these values is expected.

### 4.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed in this section may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Table 4-1. Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
$V_{\text{DD}}$	Power Supply Voltage		-0.5	6	V
$I_{\text{VDD}}$	Current into a $V_{\text{DD}}$ pin	$T_{\text{A}} = [-40, 85]^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	200	mA
		$T_{\text{A}} = [85, 125]^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	100	mA
$I_{\text{GND}}$	Current out of a GND pin	$T_{\text{A}} = [-40, 85]^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	200	mA
		$T_{\text{A}} = [85, 125]^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	100	mA
$V_{\text{PIN}}$	Pin voltage with respect to GND		-0.5	$V_{\text{DD}} + 0.5$	V
$I_{\text{PIN}}$	I/O pin sink/source current		-40	40	mA
$I_{\text{c1}}^{(1)}$	I/O pin injection current except for the RESET pin	$V_{\text{pin}} < \text{GND} - 0.6\text{V}$ or $5.5\text{V} < V_{\text{pin}} \leq 6.1\text{V}$ $4.9\text{V} < V_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5\text{V}$	-1	1	mA
$I_{\text{c2}}^{(1)}$	I/O pin injection current except for the RESET pin	$V_{\text{pin}} < \text{GND} - 0.6\text{V}$ or $V_{\text{pin}} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ $V_{\text{DD}} \leq 4.9\text{V}$	-15	15	mA
$T_{\text{storage}}$	Storage temperature		-65	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Note:**

- If  $V_{\text{PIN}}$  is lower than  $\text{GND} - 0.6\text{V}$ , then a current limiting resistor is required. The negative DC injection current limiting resistor is calculated as  $R = (\text{GND} - 0.6\text{V} - V_{\text{pin}}) / I_{\text{CN}}$ .
  - If  $V_{\text{PIN}}$  is greater than  $V_{\text{DD}} + 0.6\text{V}$ , then a current limiting resistor is required. The positive DC injection current limiting resistor is calculated as  $R = (V_{\text{pin}} - (V_{\text{DD}} + 0.6)) / I_{\text{CN}}$ .

### 4.3 General Operating Ratings

The device must operate within the ratings listed in this section in order for all other electrical characteristics and typical characteristics of the device to be valid.

**Table 4-2. General Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Supply Voltage		1.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	5.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating temperature range		-40	125	°C

**Note:**

1. Operation is guaranteed down to 1.8V or VBOD with BODLEVEL0, whichever is lower.

**Table 4-3. Operating Voltage and Frequency**

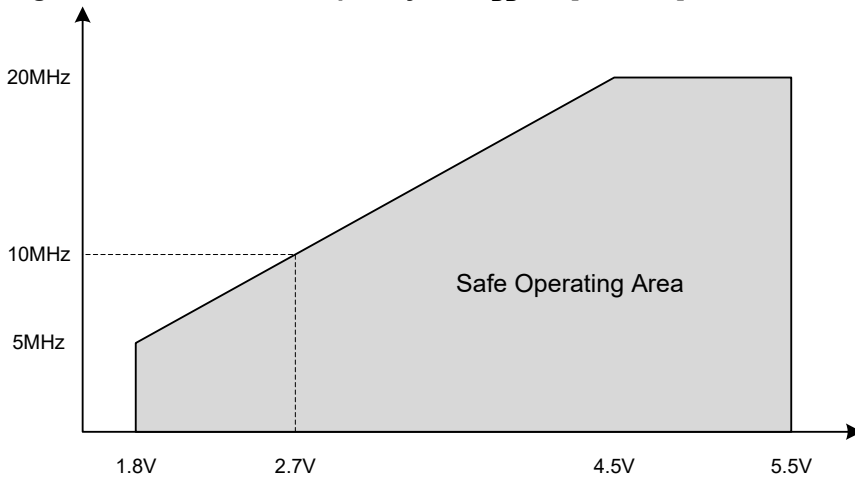
Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub>	Nominal operating system clock frequency	V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8, 5.5]V T <sub>A</sub> =[-40, 105]°C <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	0	5	MHz
		V <sub>DD</sub> =[2.7, 5.5]V T <sub>A</sub> =[-40, 105]°C <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	0	10	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =[4.5, 5.5]V T <sub>A</sub> =[-40, 105]°C <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	0	20	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =[2.7, 5.5]V T <sub>A</sub> =[-40, 125]°C <sup>(2)</sup>	0	8	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =[4.5, 5.5]V T <sub>A</sub> =[-40, 125]°C <sup>(2)</sup>	0	16	

**Note:**

1. Operation is guaranteed down to BOD triggering level, V<sub>BOD</sub> with BODLEVEL0.
2. Operation is guaranteed down to BOD triggering level, V<sub>BOD</sub> with BODLEVEL2.
3. Operation is guaranteed down to BOD triggering level, V<sub>BOD</sub> with BODLEVEL7.
4. These specifications do not apply to automotive range parts (-VAO).

The maximum CPU clock frequency depends on V<sub>DD</sub>. As shown in the figure below, the Maximum Frequency vs. V<sub>DD</sub> is linear between 1.8V < V<sub>DD</sub> < 2.7V and 2.7V < V<sub>DD</sub> < 4.5V.

**Figure 4-1. Maximum Frequency vs.  $V_{DD}$  for  $[-40, 105]^{\circ}\text{C}$**



### 4.4 Power Considerations

The average die junction temperature,  $T_J$  (in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) is given from the formula

$$T_J = T_A + P_D \cdot R_{\theta JA}$$

where  $P_D$  is the total power dissipation.

The total thermal resistance of a package ( $R_{\theta JA}$ ) can be separated into two components,  $R_{\theta JC}$  and  $R_{\theta CA}$ , representing the barrier to heat flow from the semiconductor junction to the package (case) surface ( $R_{\theta JC}$ ) and from the case to the outside ambient air ( $R_{\theta CA}$ ). These terms are related by the equation:

$$R_{\theta JA} = R_{\theta JC} + R_{\theta CA}$$

$R_{\theta JC}$  is device related and cannot be influenced by the user. However,  $R_{\theta CA}$  is user dependent and can be minimized by thermal management techniques such as heat sinks, ambient air cooling, and thermal convection. Thus, good thermal management on the part of the user can significantly reduce  $R_{\theta CA}$  so that  $R_{\theta JA}$  approximately equals  $R_{\theta JC}$ .

The power dissipation curve is negatively sloped as ambient temperature increase. The maximum power dissipation is therefore at minimum ambient temperature while the highest junction temperature occurs at the maximum ambient temperature.

**Table 4-4. Power Dissipation and Junction Temperature vs Temperature**

Package	$T_A$ Range	$R_{\theta JA}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )	$P_D$ (W) Typical	$T_J - T_A$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) Typical
UQFN48	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.0	
TQFP48	$-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $125^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.0	

### 4.5 Power Consumption

The values are measured power consumption under the following conditions, except where noted:

- $V_{DD}=3\text{V}$
- $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$
- OSC20M used as system clock source, except where otherwise specified

- System power consumption measured with peripherals disabled and I/O ports driven low with inputs disabled

**Table 4-5. Power Consumption in Active and Idle Mode**

Mode	Description	Condition	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Active	Active power consumption	f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub> =20 MHz (OSC20M)	V <sub>DD</sub> =5V	8.5	-	mA
		f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub> =10 MHz (OSC20M div2)	V <sub>DD</sub> =5V	4.3	-	mA
			V <sub>DD</sub> =3V	2.3	-	mA
		f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub> =5 MHz (OSC20M div4)	V <sub>DD</sub> =5V	2.2	-	mA
			V <sub>DD</sub> =3V	1.2	-	mA
			V <sub>DD</sub> =2V	0.75	-	mA
		f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub> =32.768 kHz (OSCULP32K)	V <sub>DD</sub> =5V	16.4	-	μA
			V <sub>DD</sub> =3V	9.0	-	μA
			V <sub>DD</sub> =2V	6.0	-	μA
		Idle	Idle power consumption	f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub> =20 MHz (OSC20M)	V <sub>DD</sub> =5V	2.8
f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub> =10 MHz (OSC20M div2)	V <sub>DD</sub> =5V			1.4	-	mA
	V <sub>DD</sub> =3V			0.8	-	mA
f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub> =5 MHz (OSC20M div4)	V <sub>DD</sub> =5V			0.7	-	mA
	V <sub>DD</sub> =3V			0.4	-	mA
	V <sub>DD</sub> =2V			0.25	-	mA
f <sub>CLK_CPU</sub> =32.768 kHz (OSCULP32K)	V <sub>DD</sub> =5V			5.6	-	μA
	V <sub>DD</sub> =3V			2.8	-	μA
	V <sub>DD</sub> =2V			1.8	-	μA

**Table 4-6. Power Consumption in Power-Down, Standby and Reset Mode**

Mode	Description	Condition	Typ. 25°C	Max. 85°C <sup>(1)</sup>	Max. 125°C	Unit	
Standby	Standby power consumption	RTC running at 1.024 kHz from external XOSC32K (CL=7.5 pF)	V <sub>DD</sub> =3V	0.7	-	-	μA
		RTC running at 1.024 kHz from internal OSCULP32K	V <sub>DD</sub> =3V	0.7	6.0	16.0	μA

.....continued

Mode	Description	Condition	Typ. 25°C	Max. 85°C <sup>(1)</sup>	Max. 125°C	Unit
Power Down/ Standby	Power down/ Standby power consumption are the same when all peripherals are stopped	All peripherals stopped	V <sub>DD</sub> =3V 0.1	5.0	15.0	μA
Reset	Reset power consumption	RESET line pulled low	V <sub>DD</sub> =3V 100	-	-	μA

**Note:**

1. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

### 4.6 Peripherals Power Consumption

The table below can be used to calculate the additional current consumption for the different I/O peripherals in the various operating modes.

Some peripherals will request the clock to be enabled when operating in STANDBY. See the peripheral chapter for further information.

Operating conditions:

- V<sub>DD</sub>=3V
- T=25°C
- OSC20M at 1 MHz used as system clock source, except where otherwise specified
- In Idle Sleep mode, except where otherwise specified

**Table 4-7. Peripherals Power Consumption**

Peripheral	Conditions	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
BOD	Continuous	19	μA
	Sampling @ 1 kHz	1.2	
TCA	16-bit count @ 1 MHz	13.0	μA
TCB	16-bit count @ 1 MHz	7.4	μA
RTC	16-bit count @ OSCULP32K	1.2	μA
WDT (including OSCULP32K)		0.7	μA
OSC20M		130	μA
AC	Fast Mode <sup>(2)</sup>	92	μA
	Low-Power Mode <sup>(2)</sup>	45	
ADC <sup>(3)</sup>	50 ksps	330	μA
	100 ksps	340	

.....continued			
Peripheral	Conditions	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
XOSC32K	$C_L=7.5$ pF	0.5	μA
OSCUPLP32K		0.4	μA
USART	Enable @ 9600 Baud	13.0	μA
SPI (Master)	Enable @ 100 kHz	2.1	μA
TWI (Master)	Enable @ 100 kHz	24.0	μA
TWI (Slave)	Enable @ 100 kHz	17.0	μA
Flash programming	Erase Operation	1.5	mA
	Write Operation	3.0	

**Note:**

1. Current consumption of the module only. To calculate the total internal power consumption of the microcontroller, add this value to the base power consumption given in “Power Consumption” section in electrical characteristics.
2. CPU in Standby mode.
3. Average power consumption with ADC active in Free-Running mode.

## 4.7 BOD and POR Characteristics

**Table 4-8. Power Supply Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
SRON <sup>(1)</sup>	Power-on Slope		-	-	100 <sup>(2)</sup>	V/ms

**Note:**

1. For design guidance only and not tested in production.
2. A slope faster than the maximum rating can trigger a reset of the device if changing the voltage level after an initial power-up.

**Table 4-9. Power-on Reset (POR) Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>POR</sub>	POR threshold voltage on V <sub>DD</sub> falling	V <sub>DD</sub> falls/rises at 0.5V/ms or slower	0.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	1.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
	POR threshold voltage on V <sub>DD</sub> rising		1.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	1.8	

**Note:**

1. For design guidance only and not tested in production.

**Table 4-10. Brown-out Detector (BOD) Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>BOD</sub>	BOD detection level (falling/ rising)	BODLEVEL0	1.7	1.8	2.0	V
		BODLEVEL2	2.4	2.6	2.9	
		BODLEVEL7	3.9	4.3	4.5	
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis	BODLEVEL0	-	25	-	mV
		BODLEVEL2	-	40	-	
		BODLEVEL7	-	80	-	
t <sub>BOD</sub>	Detection time	Continuous	-	7	-	μs
		Sampled, 1 kHz	-	1	-	ms
		Sampled, 125 Hz	-	8	-	
t <sub>startup</sub>	Start-up time	Time from enable to ready	-	40	-	μs
V <sub>INT</sub>	Interrupt level 0	Percentage above the selected BOD level	-	4	-	%
	Interrupt level 1		-	13	-	
	Interrupt level 2		-	25	-	

## 4.8 External Reset Characteristics

**Table 4-11. External Reset Characteristics**

Mode	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>VIH_RST</sub>	Input Voltage for $\overline{\text{RESET}}$		0.7×V <sub>DD</sub>	-	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.2	V
V <sub>VIL_RST</sub>	Input Low Voltage for $\overline{\text{RESET}}$		-0.2	-	0.3×V <sub>DD</sub>	
t <sub>MIN_RST</sub>	Minimum pulse width on $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin <sup>(1)</sup>		-	-	2.5	μs
R <sub>p_RST</sub>	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pull-up resistor	V <sub>Reset</sub> =0V	20	35	50	kΩ

**Note:**

- These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

## 4.9 Oscillators and Clocks

Operating conditions:

- V<sub>DD</sub>=3V, except where specified otherwise

**Table 4-12. 20 MHz Internal Oscillator (OSC20M) Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
f <sub>OSC20M</sub>	Factory calibration frequency	FREQSEL=0	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, 3.0V		16	MHz
		FREQSEL=1			20	

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.....continued

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
f <sub>CAL</sub>	Frequency calibration range	OSC16M <sup>(2)</sup>	14.5		17.5	MHz	
		OSC20M <sup>(2)</sup>	18.5		21.5	MHz	
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total error with 16 MHz and 20 MHz frequency selection	From target frequency	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, 3.0V	-1.5		1.5	%
			T <sub>A</sub> =[0, 70]°C, V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8, 3.6]V	-2.0		2.0	%
			Full operation range	-4.0		4.0	
E <sub>DRIFT</sub>	Accuracy with 16 MHz and 20 MHz frequency selection relative to the factory-stored frequency value	Factory calibrated V <sub>DD</sub> =3V <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> =[0, 70]°C, V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8, 5.5]V	-1.8		1.8	%
Δf <sub>OSC20M</sub>	Calibration step size		-	0.75	-	%	
D <sub>OSC20M</sub>	Duty cycle		-	50	-	%	
t <sub>startup</sub>	Start-up time	Within 2% accuracy	-	12	-	μs	

### Note:

1. See also the description of OSC20M on calibration.
2. Oscillator Frequencies above speed specification must be divided so the CPU clock is always within specification.

**Table 4-13. 32.768 kHz Internal Oscillator (OSCULP32K) Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
f <sub>OSCULP32K</sub>	Factory calibration frequency			32.768		kHz
	Factory calibration accuracy	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, 3.0V	-3		3	%
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total error from target frequency	T <sub>A</sub> =[0, 70]°C, V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8, 3.6]V	-10		+10	%
		Full operation range	-20		+20	
D <sub>OSCULP32K</sub>	Duty cycle			50		%
t <sub>startup</sub>	Start-up time		-	250	-	μs

**Table 4-14. 32.768 kHz External Crystal Oscillator (XOSC32K) Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
f <sub>out</sub>	Frequency		-	32.768	-	kHz
t <sub>startup</sub>	Start-up time	C <sub>L</sub> =7.5 pF	-	300	-	ms
C <sub>L</sub>	Crystal load capacitance <sup>(1)</sup>		7.5	-	12.5	pF
C <sub>TOSC1/TOSC2</sub>	Parasitic pin capacitance		-	5.5	-	pF



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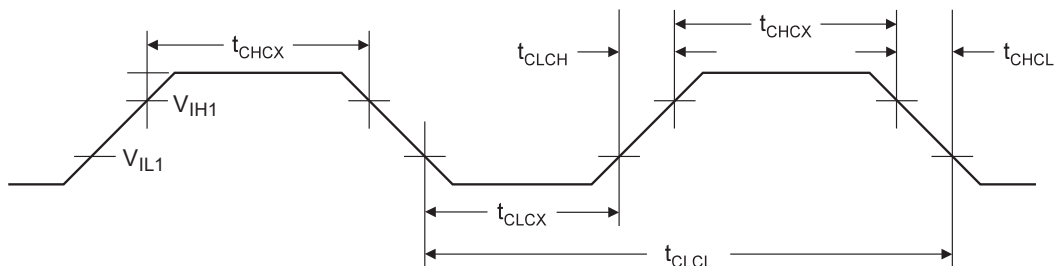
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Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
ESR <sup>(1)</sup>	Equivalent Series Resistance - Safety Factor=3	$C_L=7.5$ pF	-	-	80	k $\Omega$
		$C_L=12.5$ pF	-	-	40	

**Note:**

1. This parameter is for design guidance only and not production tested.

**Figure 4-2. External Clock Waveform Characteristics**



**Table 4-15. External Clock Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Condition	$V_{DD}=[1.8, 5.5]$ V		$V_{DD}=[2.7, 5.5]$ V		$V_{DD}=[4.5, 5.5]$ V		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
$f_{CLCL}$	Frequency		0	5.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	MHz
$t_{CLCL}$	Clock Period		200	-	100	-	50	-	ns
$t_{CHCX}^{(1)}$	High Time		80	-	40	-	20	-	ns
$t_{CLCX}^{(1)}$	Low Time		80	-	40	-	20	-	ns
$t_{CLCH}^{(1)}$	Rise Time (for maximum frequency)		-	40	-	20	-	10	ns
$t_{CHCL}^{(1)}$	Fall Time (for maximum frequency)		-	40	-	20	-	10	ns
$\Delta t_{CLCL}^{(1)}$	Change in period from one clock cycle to the next		-	20	-	20	-	20	%

**Note:**

1. This parameter is for design guidance only and not production tested.

### 4.10 I/O Pin Characteristics

**Table 4-16. I/O Pin Characteristics ( $T_A=[-40, 85]^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=[1.8, 5.5]$ V unless otherwise noted)**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage		-0.2	-	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage		$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	-	$V_{DD} + 0.2\text{V}$	V

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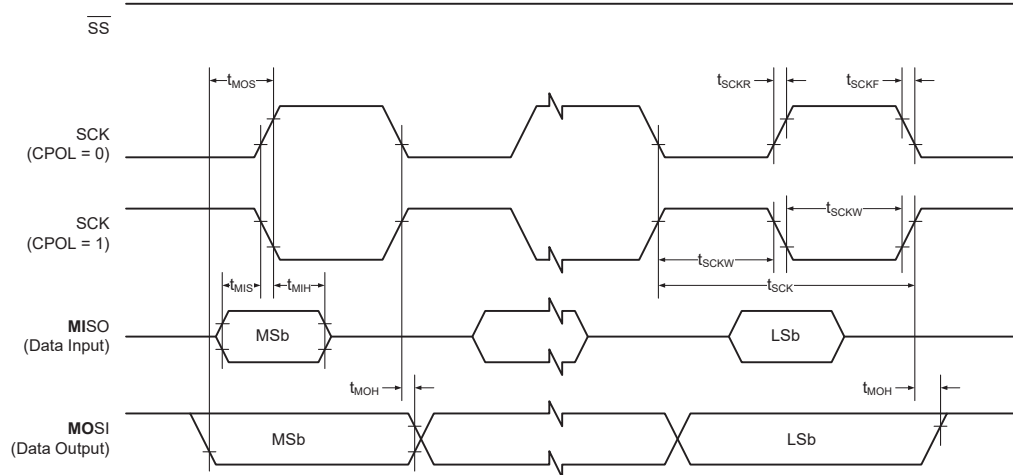
Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I <sub>IH</sub> / I <sub>IL</sub>	I/O pin Input Leakage Current	V <sub>DD</sub> =5.5V, pin high	-	< 0.05	-	μA
		V <sub>DD</sub> =5.5V, pin low	-	< 0.05	-	
V <sub>OL</sub>	I/O pin drive strength	V <sub>DD</sub> =1.8V, I <sub>OL</sub> =1.5 mA	-	-	0.36	V
		V <sub>DD</sub> =3.0V, I <sub>OL</sub> =7.5 mA	-	-	0.6	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =5.0V, I <sub>OL</sub> =15 mA	-	-	1	
V <sub>OH</sub>	I/O pin drive strength	V <sub>DD</sub> =1.8V, I <sub>OH</sub> =1.5 mA	1.44	-	-	V
		V <sub>DD</sub> =3.0V, I <sub>OH</sub> =7.5 mA	2.4	-	-	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =5.0V, I <sub>OH</sub> =15 mA	4	-	-	
I <sub>total</sub>	Maximum combined I/O sink/ source current per pin group <sup>(1,2)</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> =125°C	-	-	100	mA
	Maximum combined I/O sink/ source current per pin group <sup>(1,2)</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C	-	-	200	
t <sub>RISE</sub>	Rise time	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.0V, load=20 pF	-	2.5	-	ns
		V <sub>DD</sub> =5.0V, load=20 pF	-	1.5	-	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =3.0V, load=20 pF, slew rate enabled	-	19	-	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =5.0V, load=20 pF, slew rate enabled	-	9	-	
t <sub>FALL</sub>	Fall time	V <sub>DD</sub> =3.0V, load=20 pF	-	2.0	-	ns
		V <sub>DD</sub> =5.0V, load=20 pF	-	1.3	-	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =3.0V, load=20 pF, slew rate enabled	-	21	-	
		V <sub>DD</sub> =5.0V, load=20 pF, slew rate enabled	-	11	-	
C <sub>pin</sub>	I/O pin capacitance except for TOSC, VREFA, and TWI pins		-	3.5	-	pF
C <sub>pin</sub>	I/O pin capacitance on TOSC pins		-	4	-	pF
C <sub>pin</sub>	I/O pin capacitance on TWI pins		-	10	-	pF
C <sub>pin</sub>	I/O pin capacitance on VREFA pin		-	14	-	pF
R <sub>p</sub>	Pull-up resistor		20	35	50	kΩ

**Note:**

1. Pin group A (PA[7:0]), PF[6:2]), pin group B (PB[7:0], PC[7:0]), pin group C (PD:7:0, PE[3:0], PF[1:0]). For 28-pin and 32-pin devices pin group A and B should be seen as a single group. The combined continuous sink/source current for each individual group should not exceed the limits.
2. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

### 4.11 USART

**Figure 4-3. USART in SPI Mode - Timing Requirements in Master Mode**



**Table 4-17. USART in SPI Master Mode - Timing Characteristics**

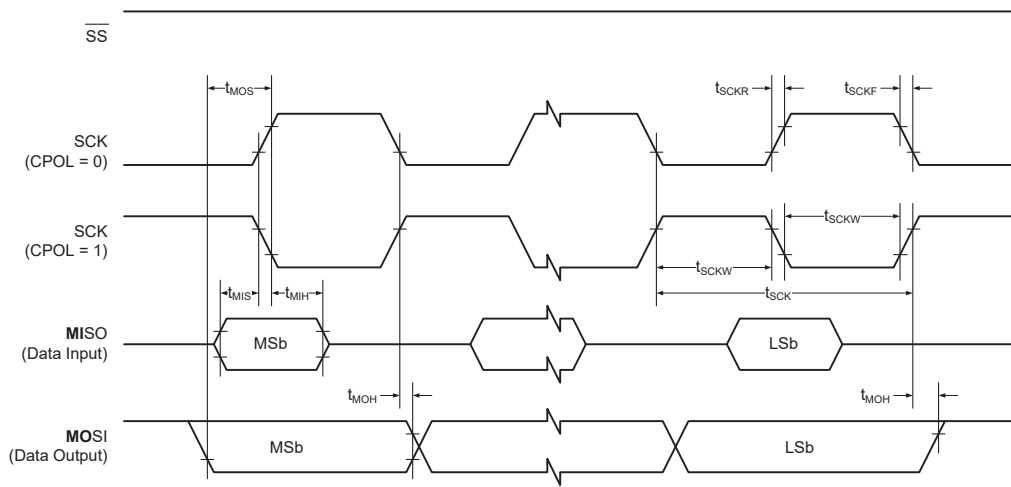
Symbol <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$f_{SCK}$	SCK clock frequency	Master	-	-	10	MHz
$t_{SCK}$	SCK period	Master	100	-	-	ns
$t_{SCKW}$	SCK high/low width	Master	-	$0.5 \times t_{SCK}$	-	ns
$t_{SCKR}$	SCK rise time	Master	-	2.7	-	ns
$t_{SCKF}$	SCK fall time	Master	-	2.7	-	ns
$t_{MIS}$	MISO setup to SCK	Master	-	10	-	ns
$t_{MIH}$	MISO hold after SCK	Master	-	10	-	ns
$t_{MOS}$	MOSI setup to SCK	Master	-	$0.5 \times t_{SCK}$	-	ns
$t_{MOH}$	MOSI hold after SCK	Master	-	1.0	-	ns

**Note:**

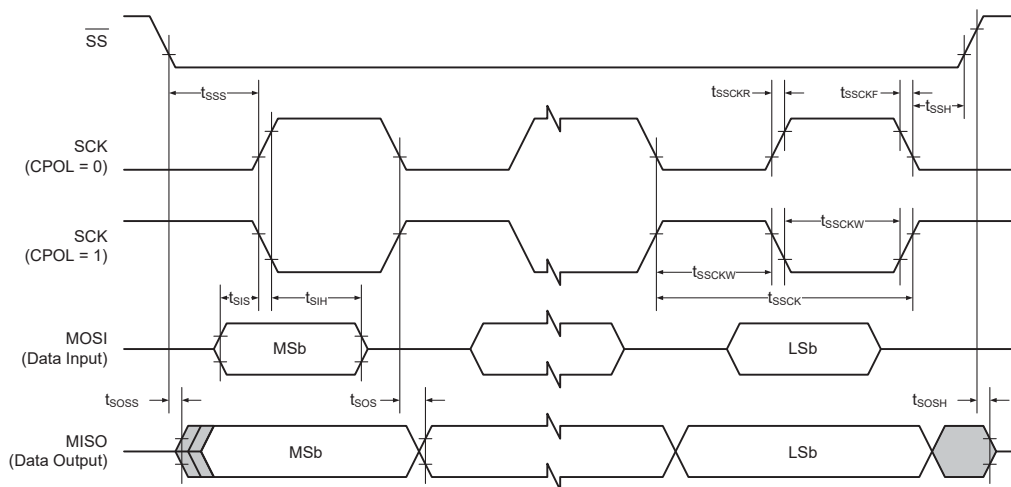
1. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

### 4.12 SPI

**Figure 4-4. SPI - Timing Requirements in Master Mode**



**Figure 4-5. SPI - Timing Requirements in Slave Mode**



**Table 4-18. SPI - Timing Characteristics**

Symbol <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$f_{SCK}$	SCK clock frequency	Master	-	-	10	MHz
$t_{SCK}$	SCK period	Master	100	-	-	ns
$t_{SCKW}$	SCK high/low width	Master	-	$0.5 \cdot SCK$	-	ns
$t_{SCKR}$	SCK rise time	Master	-	2.7	-	ns
$t_{SCKF}$	SCK fall time	Master	-	2.7	-	ns
$t_{MIS}$	MISO setup to SCK	Master	-	10	-	ns
$t_{MIH}$	MISO hold after SCK	Master	-	10	-	ns
$t_{MOS}$	MOSI setup to SCK	Master	-	$0.5 \cdot SCK$	-	ns
$t_{MOH}$	MOSI hold after SCK	Master	-	1.0	-	ns

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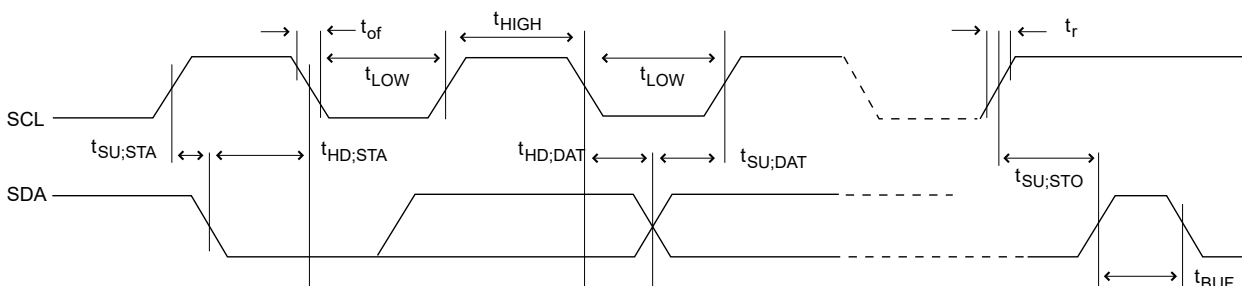
Symbol <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$f_{SSCK}$	Slave SCK clock frequency	Slave	-	-	5	MHz
$t_{SSCK}$	Slave SCK period	Slave	$4 \cdot t_{Clkper}$	-	-	ns
$t_{SSCKW}$	SCK high/low width	Slave	$2 \cdot t_{Clkper}$	-	-	ns
$t_{SSCKR}$	SCK rise time	Slave	-	-	1600	ns
$t_{SSCKF}$	SCK fall time	Slave	-	-	1600	ns
$t_{SIS}$	MOSI setup to SCK	Slave	3.0	-	-	ns
$t_{SIH}$	MOSI hold after SCK	Slave	$t_{Clkper}$	-	-	ns
$t_{SSS}$	SS setup to SCK	Slave	21	-	-	ns
$t_{SSH}$	SS hold after SCK	Slave	20	-	-	ns
$t_{SOS}$	MISO setup to SCK	Slave	-	8.0	-	ns
$t_{SOH}$	MISO hold after SCK	Slave	-	13	-	ns
$t_{SOSS}$	MISO setup after SS low	Slave	-	11	-	ns
$t_{SOSH}$	MISO hold after SS low	Slave	-	8.0	-	ns

**Note:**

1. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

### 4.13 TWI

**Figure 4-6. TWI - Timing Requirements**



**Table 4-19. TWI - Timing Characteristics**

Symbol <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$f_{SCL}$	SCL clock frequency	Max. frequency requires system clock at 10 MHz, which, in turn, requires $V_{DD}=[2.7, 5.5]V$ and $T=[-40, 105]^{\circ}C$	0	-	1000	kHz
$V_{IH}$	Input high voltage		$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	Input low voltage		-	-	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V

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.....continued							
Symbol <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis of Schmitt trigger inputs		0.1×V <sub>DD</sub>		0.4×V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output low voltage	I <sub>load</sub> =20 mA, Fast mode+	-	-	0.2×V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
		I <sub>load</sub> =3 mA, Normal mode, V <sub>DD</sub> >2V	-	-	0.4V		
		I <sub>load</sub> =3 mA, Normal mode, V <sub>DD</sub> ≤2V	-	-	0.2×V <sub>DD</sub>		
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤400 kHz, V <sub>OL</sub> =0.4V	3	-	-	mA	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤1 MHz, V <sub>OL</sub> =0.4V	20	-	-		
C <sub>B</sub>	Capacitive load for each bus line	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤100 kHz	-	-	400	pF	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤400 kHz	-	-	400		
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤1 MHz	-	-	550		
t <sub>R</sub>	Rise time for both SDA and SCL	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤100 kHz	-	-	1000	ns	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤400 kHz	20	-	300		
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤1 MHz	-	-	120		
t <sub>OF</sub>	Output fall time from V <sub>IHmin</sub> to V <sub>ILmax</sub>	10 pF < capacitance of bus line < 400 pF	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤400 kHz	20+0.1×C <sub>B</sub>	-	300	ns
			f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤1 MHz	20+0.1×C <sub>B</sub>	-	120	
t <sub>SP</sub>	Spikes suppressed by the input filter		0	-	50	ns	
I <sub>L</sub>	Input current for each I/O pin	0.1×V <sub>DD</sub> <V <sub>I</sub> <0.9×V <sub>DD</sub>	-	-	1	μA	
C <sub>I</sub>	Capacitance for each I/O pin		-	-	10	pF	
R <sub>P</sub>	Value of pull-up resistor	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤100 kHz	(V <sub>DD</sub> -V <sub>OL(max)</sub> ) / I <sub>OL</sub>	-	1000 ns / (0.8473×C <sub>B</sub> )	Ω	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤400 kHz	-	-	300 ns / (0.8473×C <sub>B</sub> )		
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤1 MHz	-	-	120 ns / (0.8473×C <sub>B</sub> )		
t <sub>HD;STA</sub>	Hold time (repeated) Start condition	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤100 kHz	4.0	-	-	μs	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤400 kHz	0.6	-	-		
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤1 MHz	0.26	-	-		

.....continued						
Symbol <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>LOW</sub>	Low period of SCL Clock	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 100 kHz	4.7	-	-	μs
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 400 kHz	1.3	-	-	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 1 MHz	0.5	-	-	
t <sub>HIGH</sub>	High period of SCL Clock	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 100 kHz	4.0	-	-	μs
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 400 kHz	0.6	-	-	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 1 MHz	0.26	-	-	
t <sub>SU;STA</sub>	Setup time for a repeated Start condition	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 100 kHz	4.7	-	-	μs
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 400 kHz	0.6	-	-	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 1 MHz	0.26	-	-	
t <sub>HD;DAT</sub>	Data hold time	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 100 kHz	0	-	3.45	μs
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 400 kHz	0	-	0.9	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 1 MHz	0	-	0.45	
t <sub>SU;DAT</sub>	Data setup time	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 100 kHz	250	-	-	ns
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 400 kHz	100	-	-	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 1 MHz	50	-	-	
t <sub>SU;STO</sub>	Setup time for Stop condition	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 100 kHz	4	-	-	μs
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 400 kHz	0.6	-	-	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 1 MHz	0.26	-	-	
t <sub>BUF</sub>	Bus free time between a Stop and Start condition	f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 100 kHz	4.7	-	-	μs
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 400 kHz	1.3	-	-	
		f <sub>SCL</sub> ≤ 1 MHz	0.5	-	-	

**Note:**

1. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

#### 4.14 VREF

**Table 4-20. Internal Voltage Reference Characteristics**

Symbol <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>start</sub>	Start-up time	-	25	-	μs

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## Electrical Characteristics

.....continued

Symbol <sup>(1)</sup>	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Power supply voltage range for 0V55	1.8	-	5.5	V
	Power supply voltage range for 1V1	1.8	-	5.5	
	Power supply voltage range for 1V5	1.8	-	5.5	
	Power supply voltage range for 2V5	3.0	-	5.5	
	Power supply voltage range for 4V3	4.8	-	5.5	

**Note:**

1. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

**Table 4-21. ADC Internal Voltage Reference Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol <sup>(2)</sup>	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
1V1	Internal reference voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8V, 5.5V] T=[0 - 105]°C	-2.0		2.0	%
0V55 1V5 2V5 4V3	Internal reference voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8V, 5.5V] T=[0 - 105]°C	-3.0		3.0	
0V55 1V1 1V5 2V5 4V3	Internal reference voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8V, 5.5V] T=[-40 - 125]°C	-5.0		5.0	

**Note:**

1. These values are based on characterization and not covered by production test limits.
2. The symbols xxxx refer to the respective values of the ADC0REFSEL bit field in the VREF.CTRLA register.

**Table 4-22. AC Internal Voltage Reference Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol <sup>(2)</sup>	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
0V55 1V1 1V5 2V5	Internal reference voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8V, 5.5V] T=[0 - 105]°C	-3.0		3.0	%
0V55 1V1 1V5 2V5 4V3	Internal reference voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> =[1.8V, 5.5V] T=[-40 - 125]°C	-5.0		5.0	



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**Note:**

1. These values are based on characterization and not covered by production test limits.
2. The symbols xxxx refer to the respective values of the AC0REFSEL bit field in the VREF.CTRLA register.

### 4.15 ADC

#### 4.15.1 Internal Reference Characteristics

Operating conditions:

- $V_{DD} = 1.8$  to  $5.5V$
- Temperature =  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $125^{\circ}C$
- DUTYCYC = 25%
- $CLK_{ADC} = 13 * f_{ADC}$
- SAMPCAP is 10 pF for 0.55V reference, while it is set to 5 pF for  $V_{REF} \geq 1.1V$
- Applies for all allowed combinations of  $V_{REF}$  selections and Sample Rates unless otherwise noted

**Table 4-23. Power Supply, Reference, and Input Range**

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{DD}$	Supply voltage	$CLK_{ADC} \leq 1.5$ MHz	1.8	-	5.5	V
		$CLK_{ADC} > 1.5$ MHz	2.7	-	5.5	
$V_{REF}$	Reference voltage	REFSEL = Internal reference	0.55	-	$V_{DD}-0.5$	V
		REFSEL = External reference	1.1	-	$V_{DD}$	
		REFSEL = $V_{DD}$	1.8	-	5.5	
$C_{IN}$	Input capacitance	SAMPCAP=5 pF	-	5	-	pF
		SAMPCAP=10 pF	-	10	-	
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range		0	-	$V_{REF}$	V
$I_{BAND}$	Input bandwidth	$1.1V \leq V_{REF}$	-	-	57.5	kHz

**Table 4-24. Clock and Timing Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$f_{ADC}$	Sample rate	$1.1V \leq V_{REF}$	15	-	115	ksps
		$1.1V \leq V_{REF}$ (8-bit resolution)	15	-	150	
		$V_{REF}=0.55V$ (10 bits)	7.5	-	20	
$CLK_{ADC}$	Clock frequency	$V_{REF}=0.55V$ (10 bits)	100	-	260	kHz
		$1.1V \leq V_{REF}$ (10 bits)	200	-	1500	
		$1.1V \leq V_{REF}$ (8-bit resolution)	200	-	2000	
$T_s$	Sampling time		2	2	33	$CLK_{ADC}$ cycles
$T_{CONV}$	Conversion time (latency)	Sampling time = $2 CLK_{ADC}$	8.7	-	50	$\mu s$

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## Electrical Characteristics

.....continued

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T <sub>START</sub>	Start-up time	Internal V <sub>REF</sub>	-	22	-	μs

**Note:**

1. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

**Table 4-25. Accuracy Characteristics Internal Reference<sup>(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Res	Resolution		-	10	-	bit	
INL	Integral Non-linearity	REFSEL = INTERNAL V <sub>REF</sub> =0.55V	f <sub>ADC</sub> =7.7 ksps	-	1.0	-	LSB
		REFSEL = INTERNAL or VDD	f <sub>ADC</sub> =15 ksps	-	1.0	-	
		REFSEL = INTERNAL or VDD 1.1V ≤ V <sub>REF</sub>	f <sub>ADC</sub> =77 ksps	-	1.0	-	
			f <sub>ADC</sub> =115 ksps	-	1.2	-	
DNL <sup>(1)</sup>	Differential Non-linearity	REFSEL = INTERNAL V <sub>REF</sub> = 0.55V	f <sub>ADC</sub> =7.7 ksps	-	0.6	-	LSB
		REFSEL = INTERNAL V <sub>REF</sub> = 1.1V	f <sub>ADC</sub> =15 ksps	-	0.4	-	
		REFSEL = INTERNAL or VDD 1.5V ≤ V <sub>REF</sub>	f <sub>ADC</sub> =15 ksps	-	0.4	-	
		REFSEL = INTERNAL or VDD 1.1V ≤ V <sub>REF</sub>	f <sub>ADC</sub> =77 ksps	-	0.4	-	
		REFSEL = INTERNAL 1.1V ≤ V <sub>REF</sub>	f <sub>ADC</sub> =115 ksps	-	0.5	-	
		REFSEL = VDD 1.8V ≤ V <sub>REF</sub>	f <sub>ADC</sub> =115 ksps	-	0.9	-	

.....continued							
Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
EABS	Absolute accuracy	REFSEL = INTERNAL	T=[0-105]°C	-	<10	-	LSB
			V <sub>DD</sub> = [1.8V-3.6V]				
		V <sub>REF</sub> = 1.1V	V <sub>DD</sub> = [1.8V-3.6V]	-	<15	-	
		REFSEL = V <sub>DD</sub>		-	2.5	-	
	REFSEL = INTERNAL		-	<35	-		
EGAIN	Gain error	REFSEL = INTERNAL	T=[0-105]°C	-	±15	-	LSB
			V <sub>DD</sub> = [1.8V-3.6V]				
		V <sub>REF</sub> = 1.1V	V <sub>DD</sub> = [1.8V-3.6V]	-	±20	-	
		REFSEL = V <sub>DD</sub>		-	2	-	
	REFSEL = INTERNAL		-	±35	-		
EOFF	Offset error	REFSEL = INTERNAL		-	-1	-	LSB
		V <sub>REF</sub> = 0.55V					
		REFSEL = INTERNAL		-	-0.5	-	LSB
		1.1V ≤ V <sub>REF</sub>					

**Note:**

1. A DNL error of less than or equal to 1 LSB ensures a monotonic transfer function with no missing codes.
2. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.
3. Reference setting and f<sub>ADC</sub> must fulfill the specification in “Clock and Timing Characteristics” and “Power supply, Reference, and Input Range” tables.

### 4.15.2 External Reference Characteristics

Operating conditions:

- V<sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 to 5.5V
- Temperature = -40°C to 125°C
- DUTYCYC = 25%
- CLK<sub>ADC</sub> = 13 \* f<sub>ADC</sub>
- SAMPCAP is 5 pF

The accuracy characteristics numbers are based on the characterization of the following input reference levels and V<sub>DD</sub> ranges:

- V<sub>ref</sub> = 1.8V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 to 5.5V
- V<sub>ref</sub> = 2.6V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 to 5.5V
- V<sub>ref</sub> = 4.096V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 to 5.5V

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- $V_{ref} = 4.3V$ ,  $V_{DD} = 4.5$  to  $5.5V$

**Table 4-26. ADC Accuracy Characteristics External Reference<sup>(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Res	Resolution		-	10	-	bit
INL	Integral Non-linearity	$f_{ADC}=15$ ksps	-	0.9	-	LSB
		$f_{ADC}=77$ ksps	-	0.9	-	
		$f_{ADC}=115$ ksps	-	1.2	-	
DNL <sup>(1)</sup>	Differential Non-linearity	$f_{ADC}=15$ ksps	-	0.2	-	LSB
		$f_{ADC}=77$ ksps	-	0.4	-	
		$f_{ADC}=115$ ksps	-	0.8	-	
EABS	Absolute accuracy	$f_{ADC}=15$ ksps	-	2	-	LSB
		$f_{ADC}=77$ ksps	-	2	-	
		$f_{ADC}=115$ ksps	-	2	-	
EGAIN	Gain error	$f_{ADC}=15$ ksps	-	2	-	LSB
		$f_{ADC}=77$ ksps	-	2	-	
		$f_{ADC}=115$ ksps	-	2	-	
E0FF	Offset error		-	-0.5	-	LSB

**Note:**

1. A DNL error of less than or equal to 1 LSB ensures a monotonic transfer function with no missing codes.
2. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

## 4.16 AC

**Table 4-27. Analog Comparator Characteristics, Low-Power Mode Disabled**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage		-0.2	-	$V_{DD}$	V
$C_{IN}$	Input pin capacitance	PD1 to PD6	-	3.5	-	pF
		PD7	-	14	-	
$V_{OFF}$	Input offset voltage	$0.7V < V_{IN} < (V_{DD} - 0.7V)$	-20	$\pm 5$	+20	mV
		$V_{IN} = [-0.2V, V_{DD}]$	-40	$\pm 20$	+40	
$I_L$	Input leakage current		-	5	-	nA
$T_{START}$	Start-up time		-	1.3	-	$\mu s$

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## Electrical Characteristics

.....continued

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis	HYSMODE=0x0	-	0	-	mV
		HYSMODE=0x1	-	10	-	
		HYSMODE=0x2	-	25	-	
		HYSMODE=0x3	-	50	-	
t <sub>PD</sub>	Propagation delay	25 mV Overdrive, V <sub>DD</sub> ≥2.7V	-	50	-	ns

**Table 4-28. Analog Comparator Characteristics, Low-Power Mode Enabled**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage		-0.2	-	V <sub>DD</sub>	V
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input pin capacitance	PD1 to PD6	-	3.5	-	pF
		PD7	-	14	-	
V <sub>OFF</sub>	Input offset voltage	0.7V < V <sub>IN</sub> < (V <sub>DD</sub> -0.7V)	-30	±10	+30	mV
		V <sub>IN</sub> =[0V, V <sub>DD</sub> ]	-50	±30	+50	
I <sub>L</sub>	Input leakage current		-	5	-	nA
T <sub>START</sub>	Start-up time		-	1.3	-	µs
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis	HYSMODE=0x0	-	0	-	mV
		HYSMODE=0x1	-	10	-	
		HYSMODE=0x2	-	25	-	
		HYSMODE=0x3	-	50	-	
t <sub>PD</sub>	Propagation delay	25 mV overdrive, V <sub>DD</sub> ≥2.7V	-	150	-	ns

### 4.17 UPDI Timing

#### UPDI Enable Sequence <sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
T <sub>RES</sub>	Duration of Handshake/Break on RESET	10	200	µs
T <sub>UPDI</sub>	Duration of UPDI.txd=0	10	200	µs
T <sub>Deb0</sub>	Duration of Debugger.txd=0	0.2	1	µs
T <sub>DebZ</sub>	Duration of Debugger.txd=z	200	14000	µs

**Note:**

1. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not production tested.

### 4.18 Programming Time

See the table below for typical programming times for Flash and EEPROM.

**Table 4-29. Programming Times**

Symbol	Typical Programming Time
Page Buffer Clear	7 CLK_CPU cycles
Page Write	2 ms
Page Erase	2 ms
Page Erase-Write	4 ms
Chip Erase	4 ms
EEPROM Erase	4 ms

## 5. Typical Characteristics

### 5.1 Power Consumption

#### 5.1.1 Supply Currents in Active Mode

Figure 5-1. Active Supply Current vs. Frequency (1-20 MHz) at T=25°C

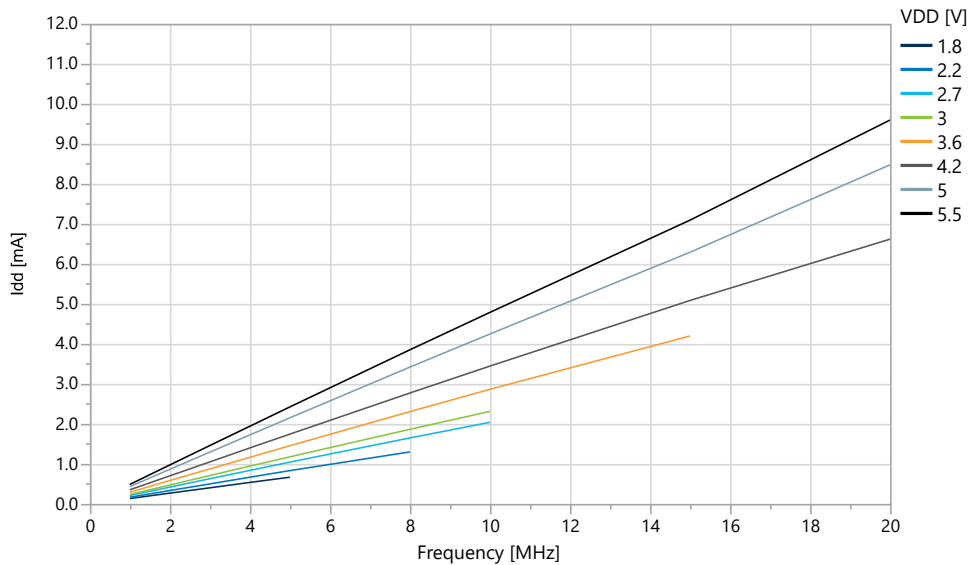
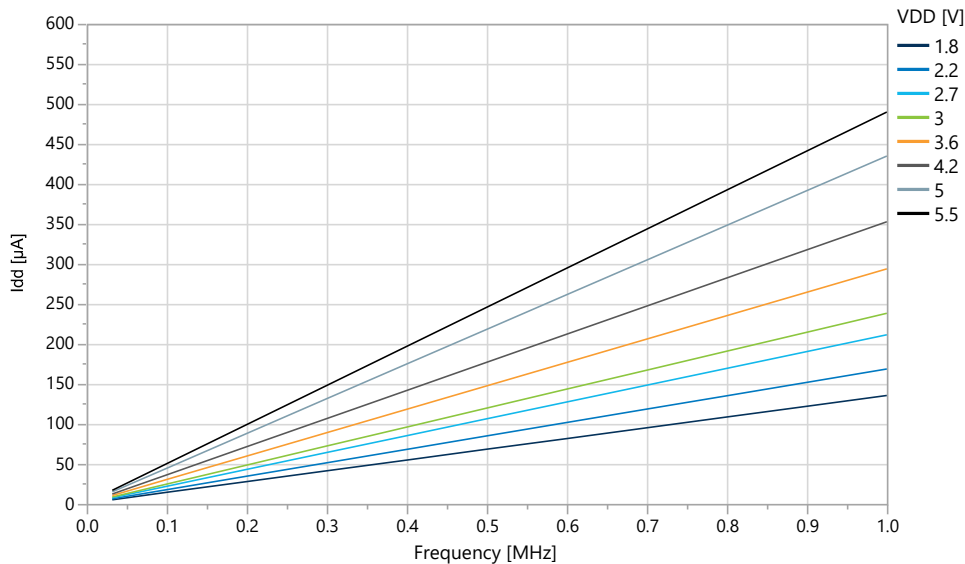


Figure 5-2. Active Supply Current vs. Frequency [0.1, 1.0] MHz at T=25°C



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## Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-3. Active Supply Current vs. Temperature (f=20 MHz OSC20M)

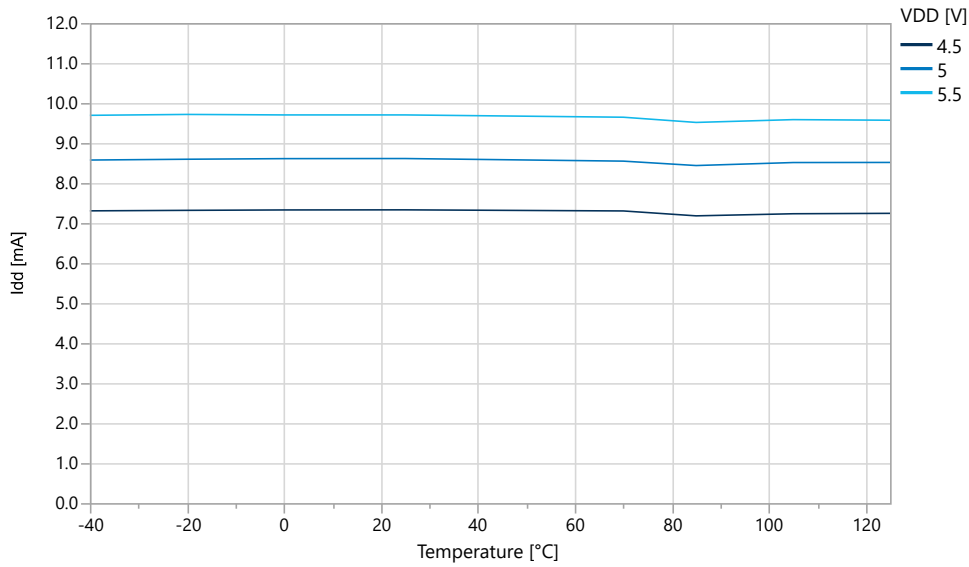
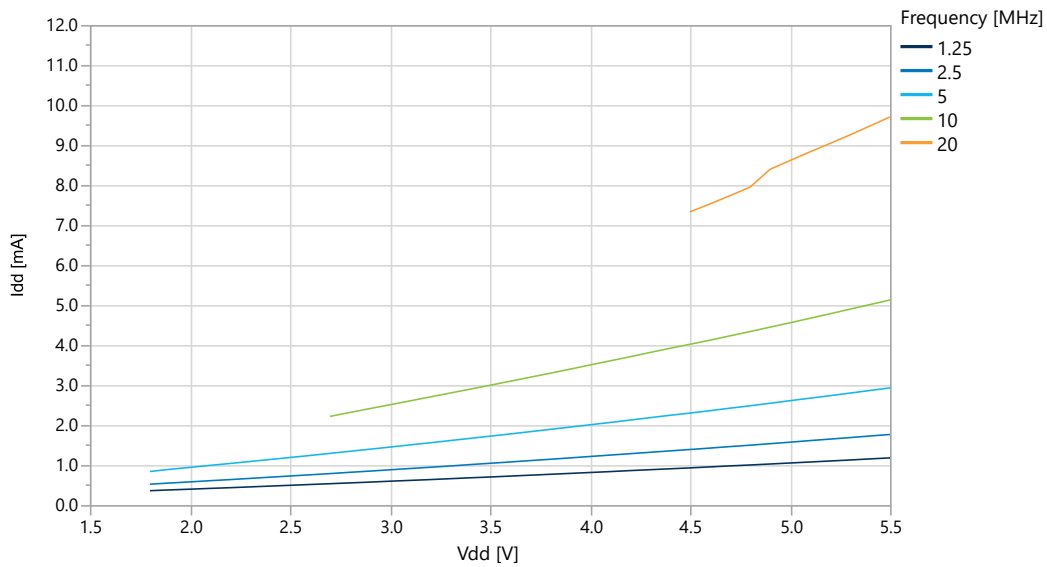
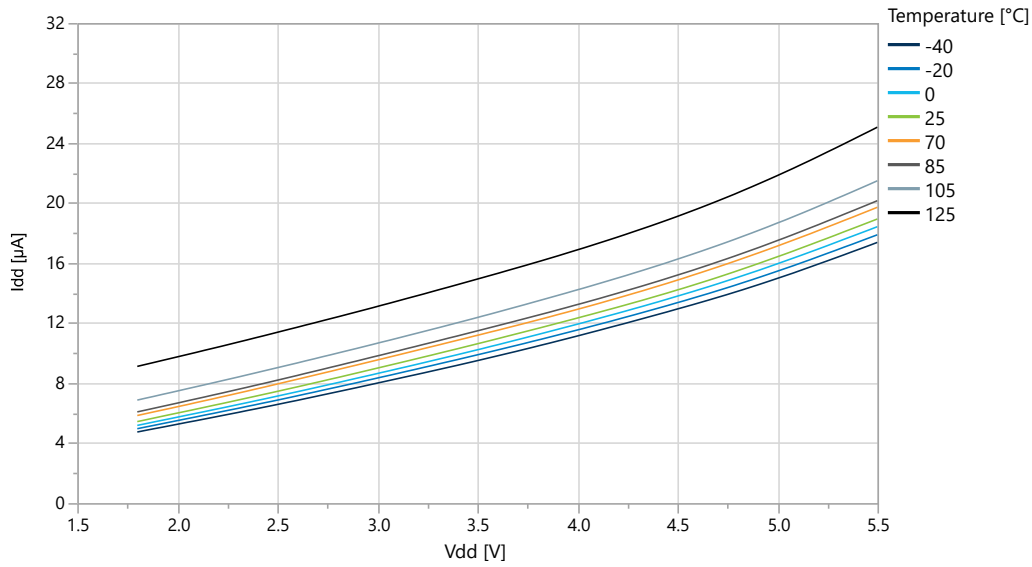


Figure 5-4. Active Supply Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (f=[1.25, 20] MHz OSC20M) at T=25°C



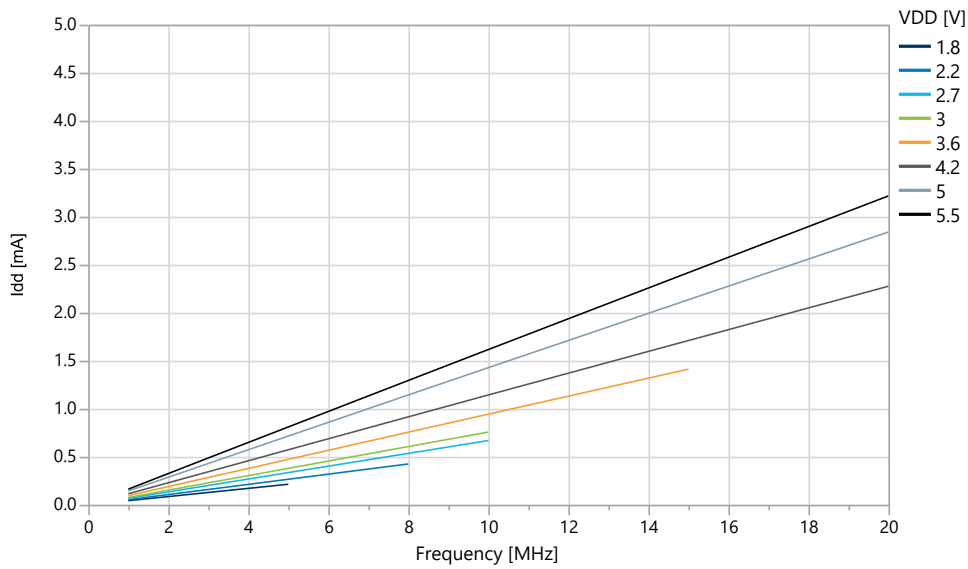


**Figure 5-5. Active Supply Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f=32.768$  kHz OSCULP32K)**



### 5.1.2 Supply Currents in Idle Mode

**Figure 5-6. Idle Supply Current vs. Frequency (1-20 MHz) at  $T=25^{\circ}C$**



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## Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-7. Idle Supply Current vs. Low Frequency (0.1-1.0 MHz) at T=25°C

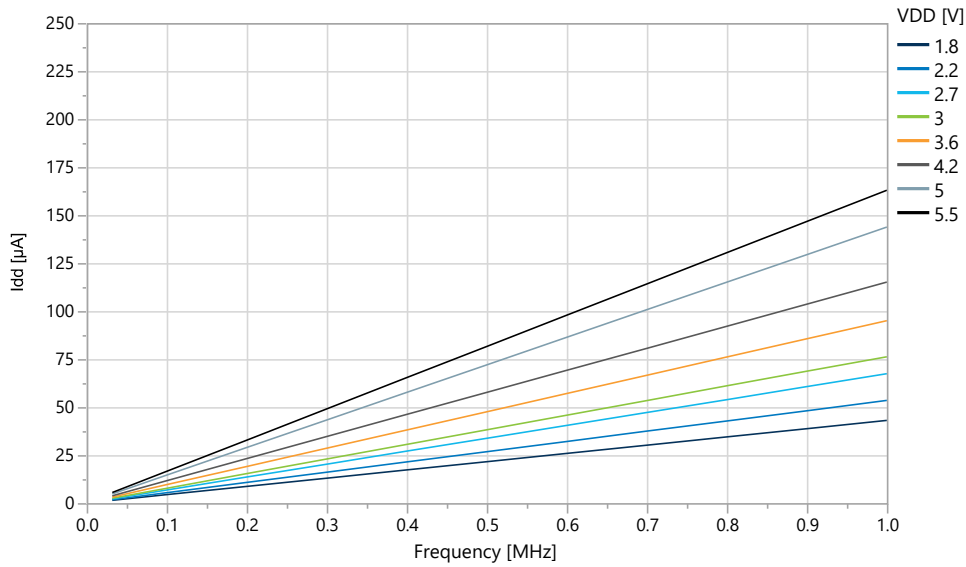
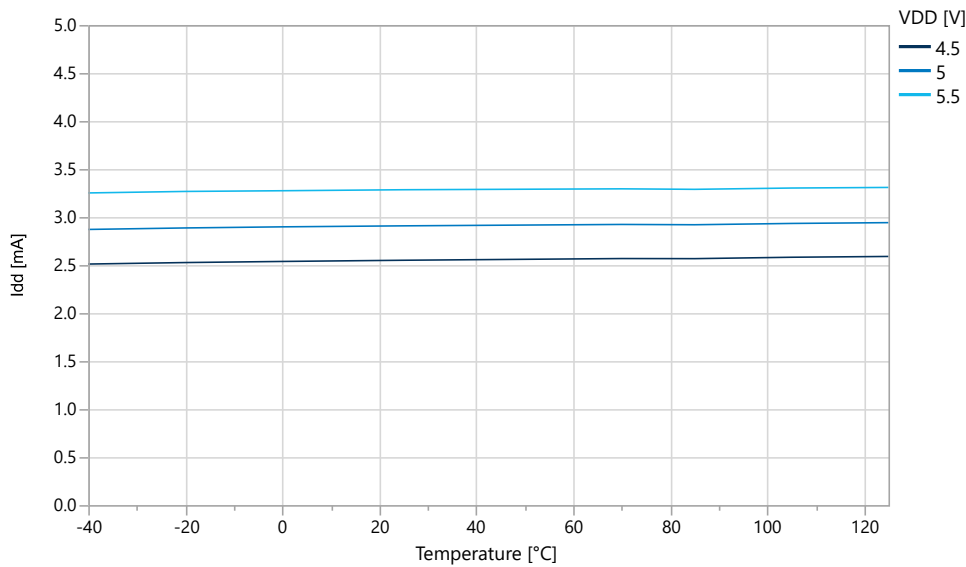
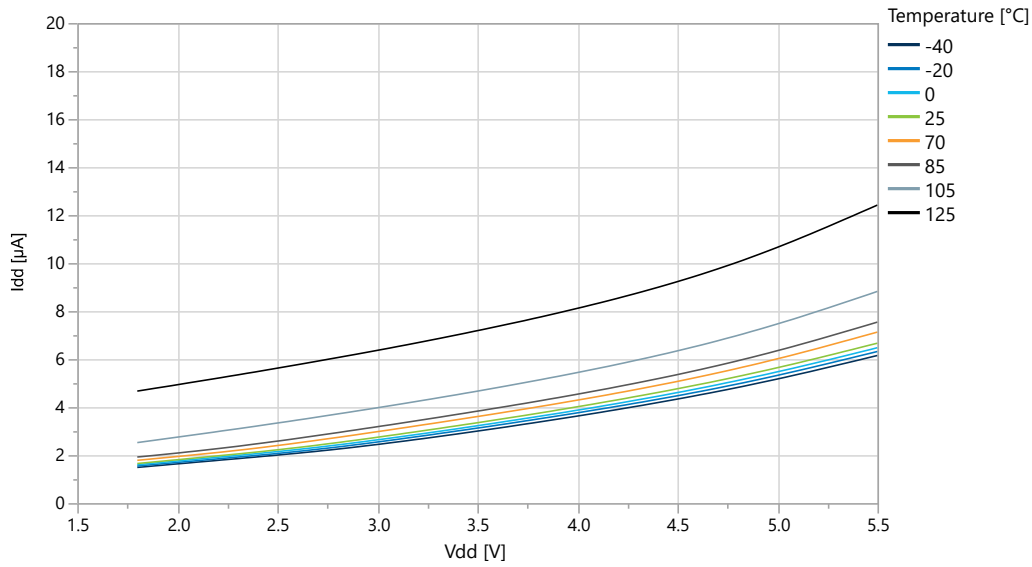


Figure 5-8. Idle Supply Current vs. Temperature (f=20 MHz OSC20M)

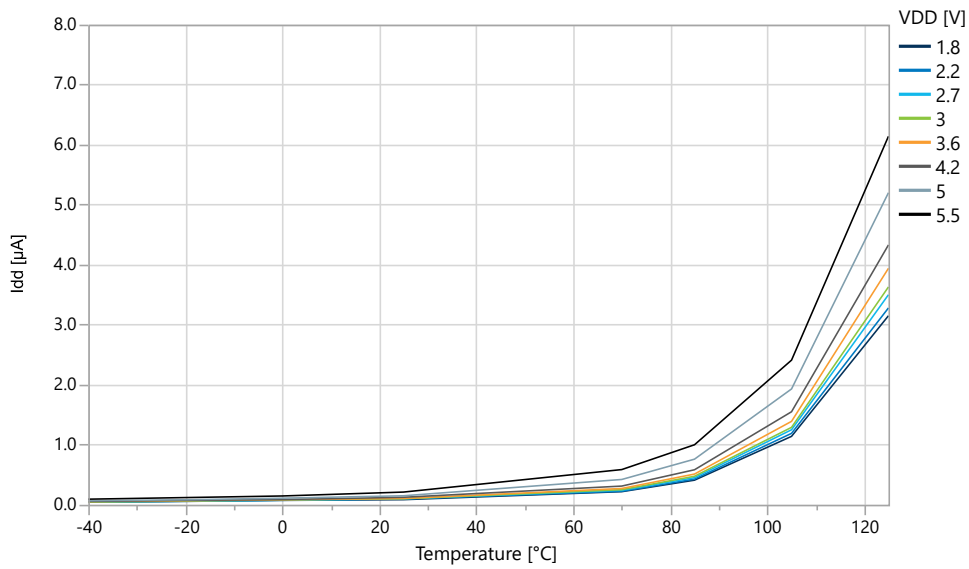


**Figure 5-9. Idle Supply Current vs. V<sub>DD</sub> (f=32.768 kHz OSCULP32K)**



### 5.1.3 Supply Currents in Power-Down Mode

**Figure 5-10. Power-Down Mode Supply Current vs. Temperature (all functions disabled)**



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## Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-11. Power-Down Mode Supply Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (all functions disabled)

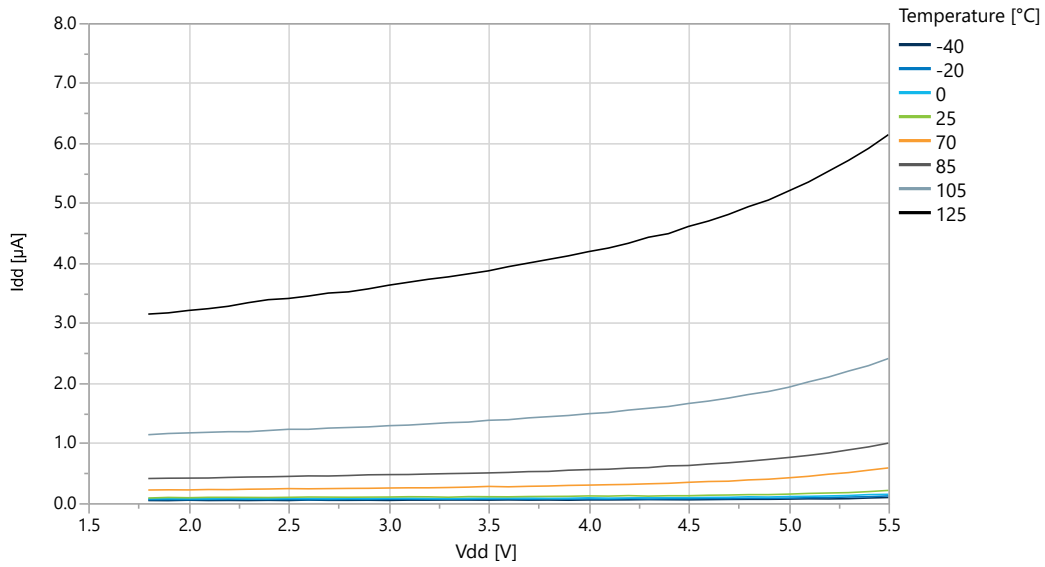
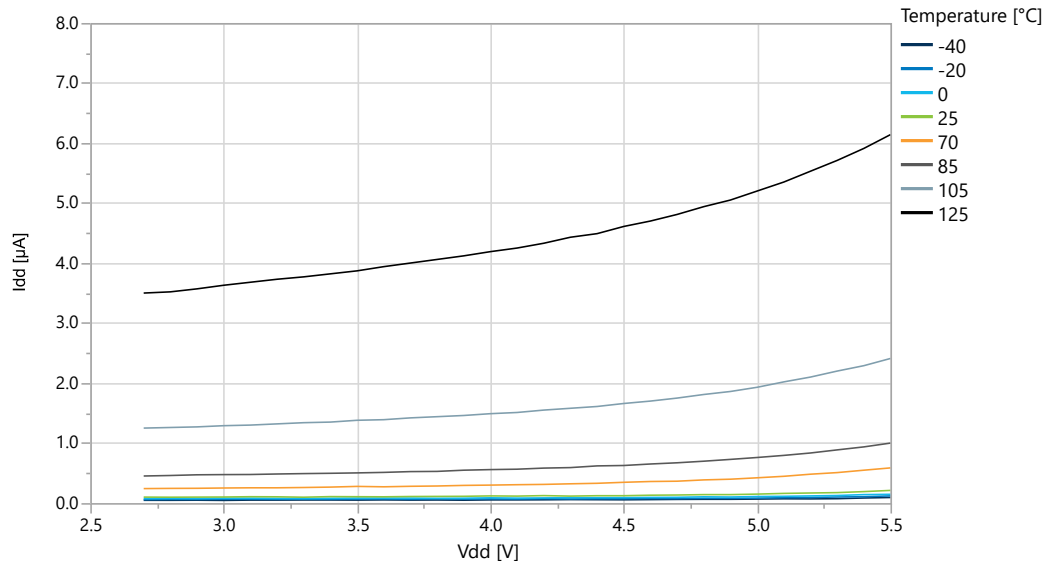


Figure 5-12. Power-Down Mode Supply Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (all functions disabled)



5.1.4 Supply Currents in Standby Mode

Figure 5-13. Standby Mode Supply Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (RTC running with internal OSCULP32K)

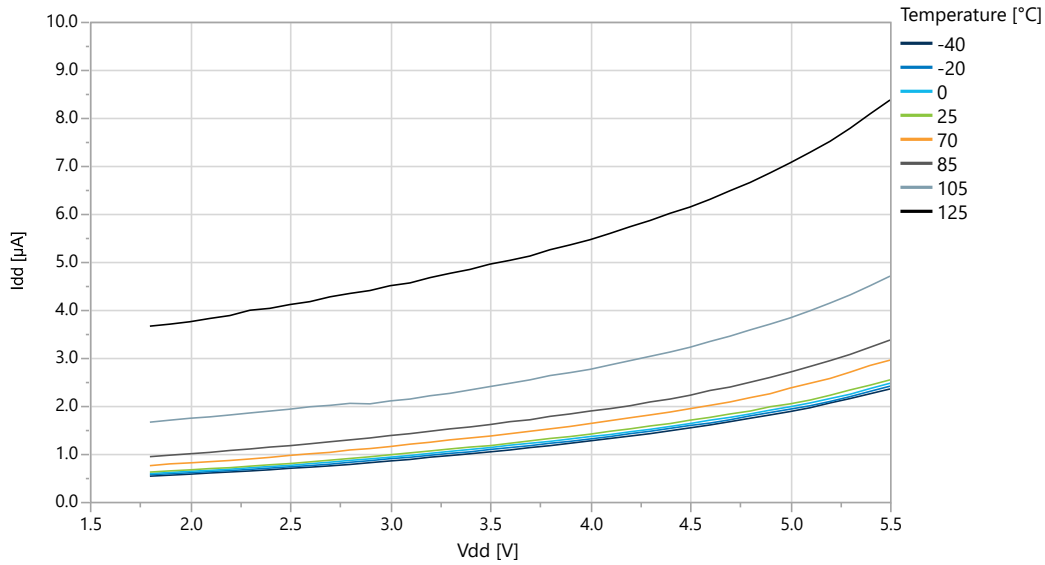
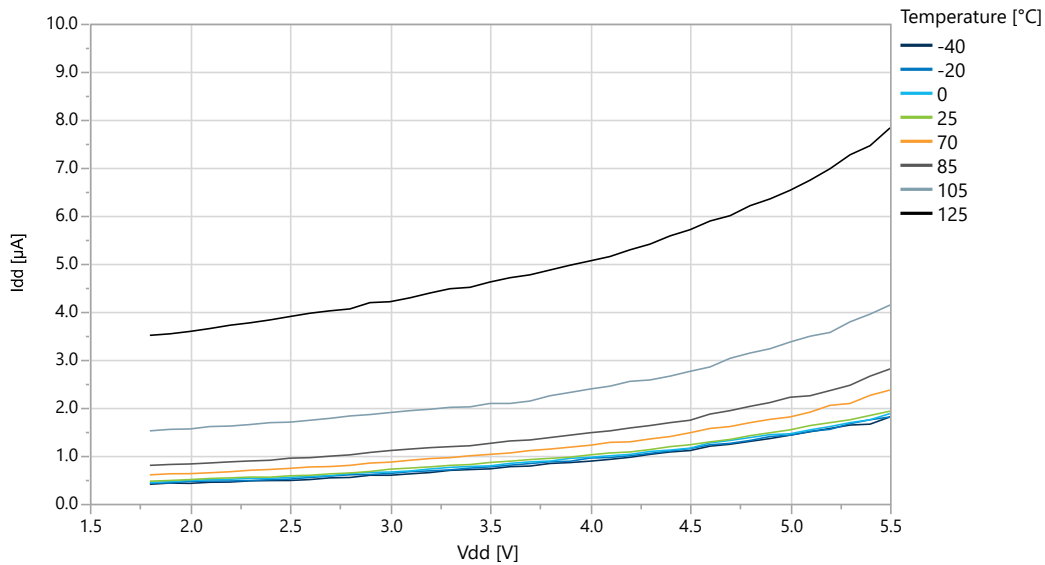
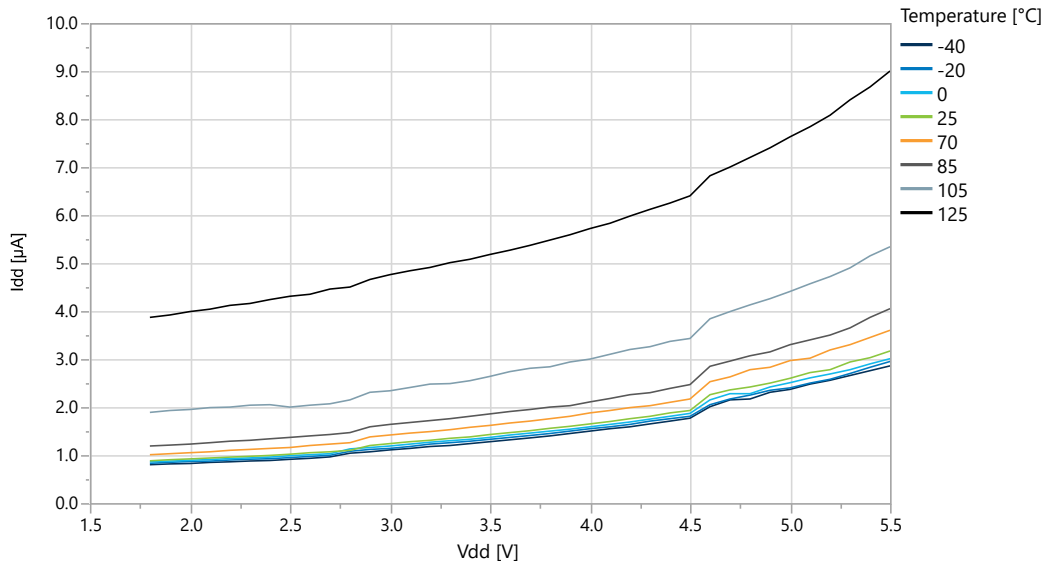


Figure 5-14. Standby Mode Supply Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (Sampled BOD running at 125 Hz)

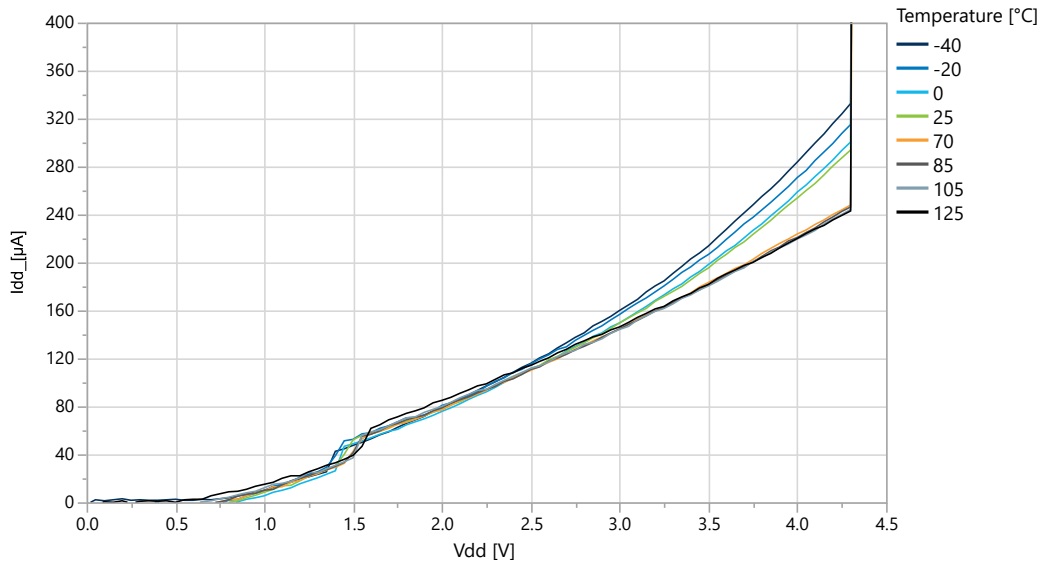


**Figure 5-15. Standby Mode Supply Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (Sampled BOD running at 1 kHz)**



### 5.1.5 Power-on Supply Currents

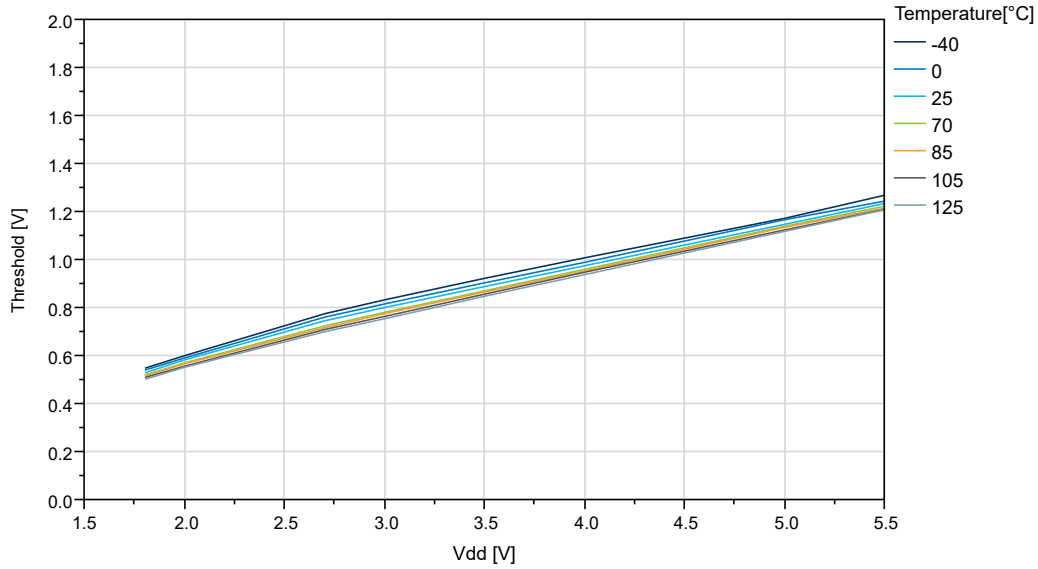
**Figure 5-16. Power-on Supply Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (BOD enabled at 4.3V level)**



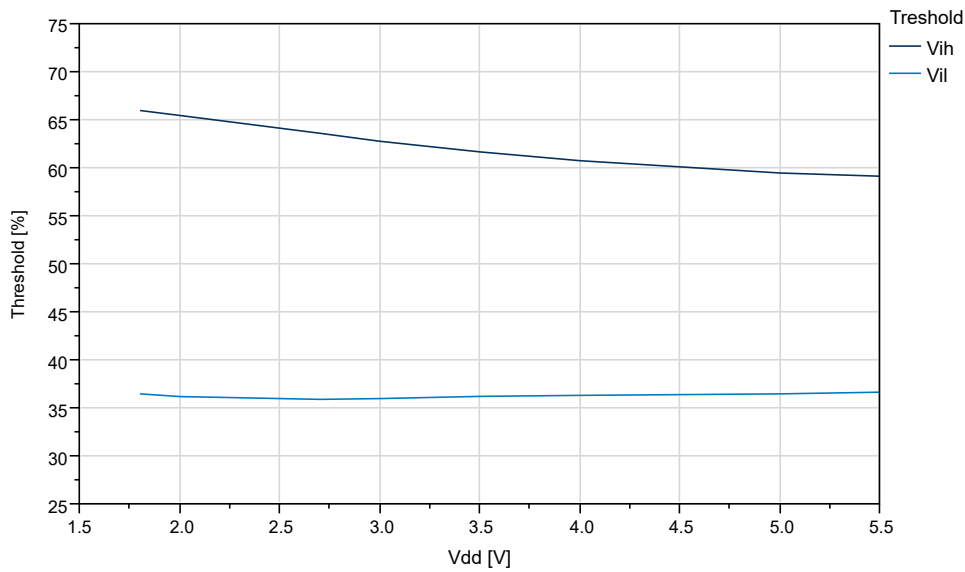
## 5.2 GPIO

### GPIO Input Characteristics

**Figure 5-17. I/O Pin Input Hysteresis vs.  $V_{DD}$**



**Figure 5-18. I/O Pin Input Threshold Voltage vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $T=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )**



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## Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-19. I/O Pin Input Threshold Voltage vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $V_{IH}$ )

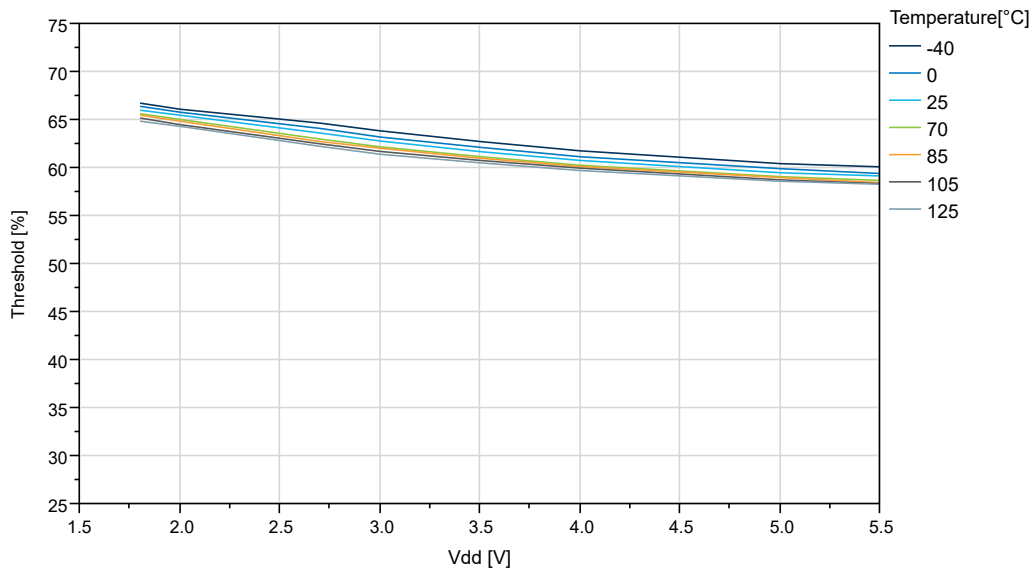
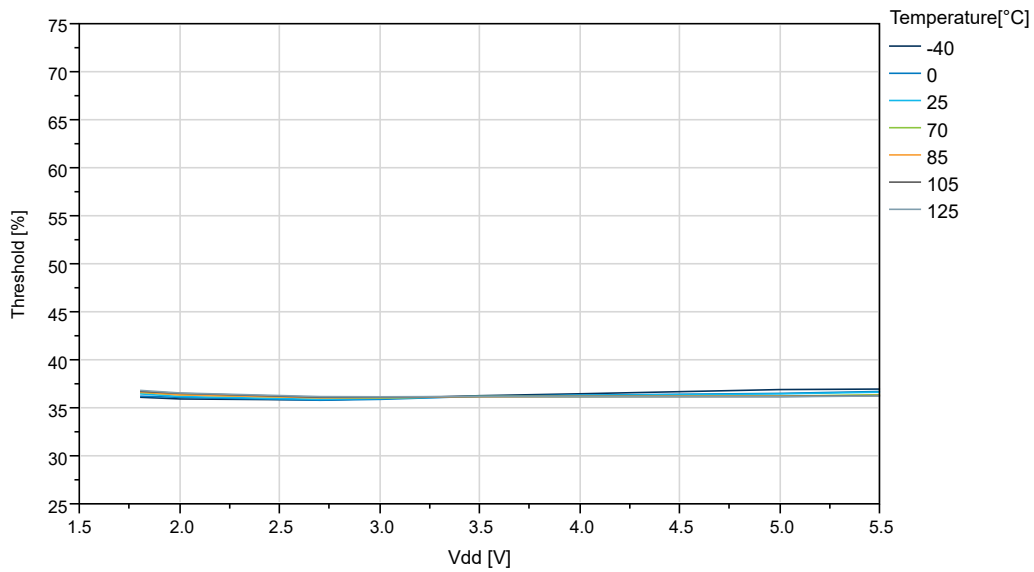


Figure 5-20. I/O Pin Input Threshold Voltage vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $V_{IL}$ )





### GPIO Output Characteristics

Figure 5-21. I/O Pin Output Voltage vs. Sink Current ( $V_{DD}=1.8V$ )

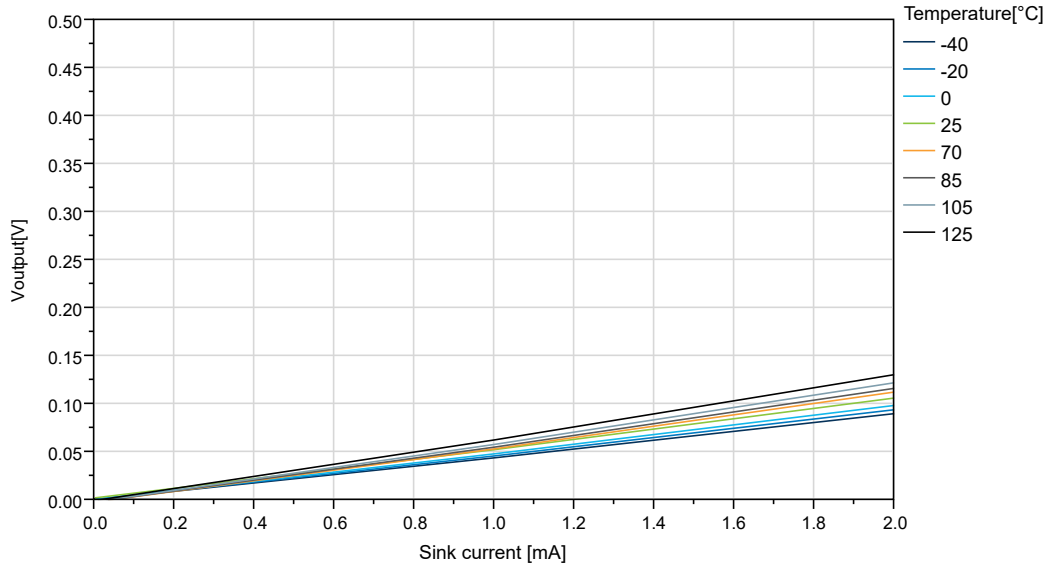
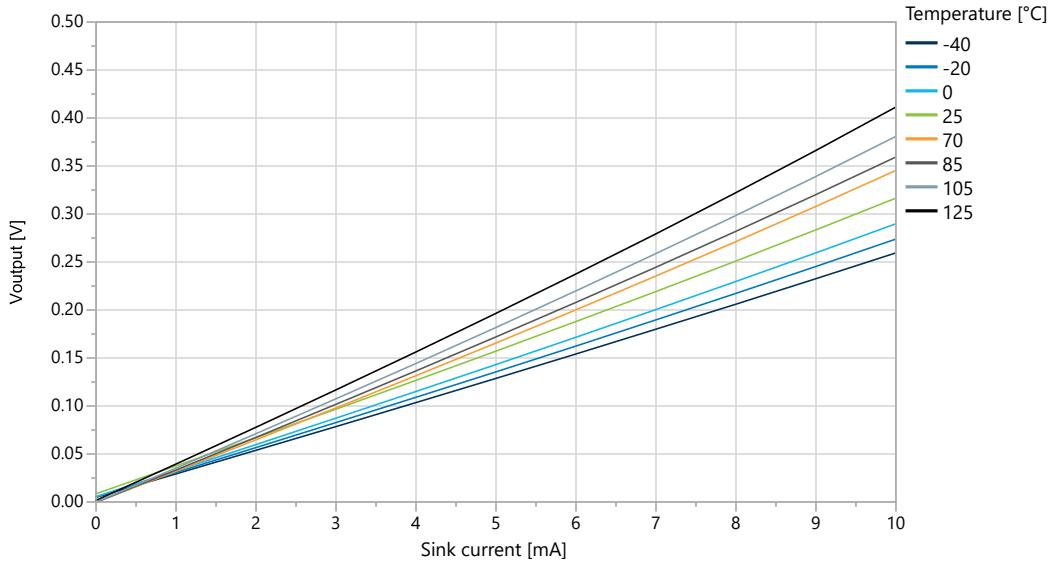


Figure 5-22. I/O Pin Output Voltage vs. Sink Current ( $V_{DD}=3.0V$ )



# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-23. I/O Pin Output Voltage vs. Sink Current ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ )

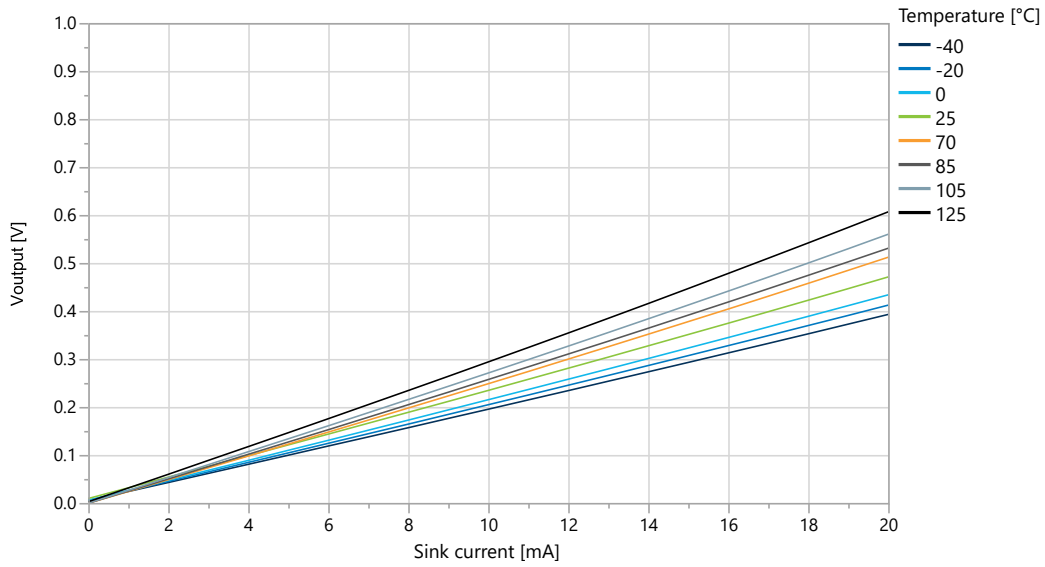
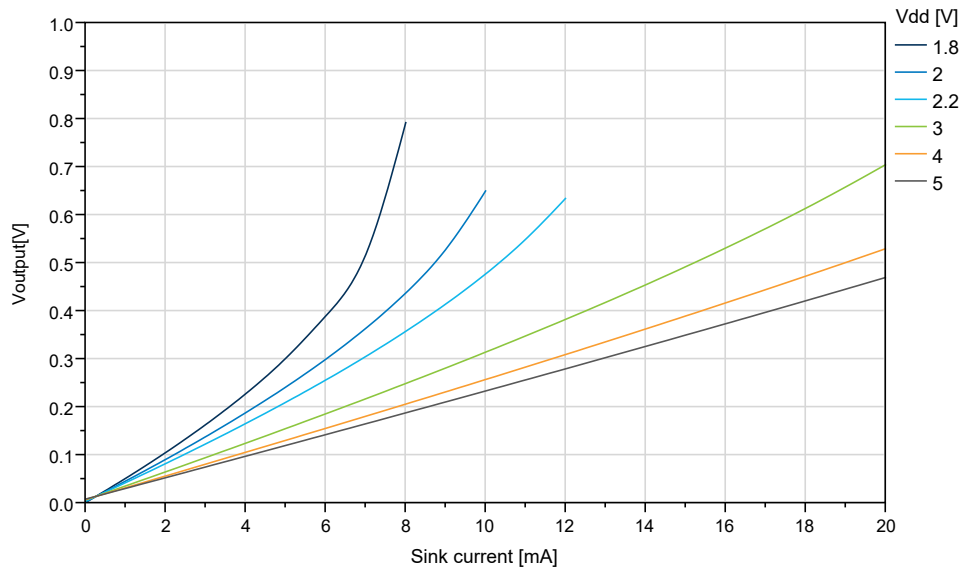


Figure 5-24. I/O Pin Output Voltage vs. Sink Current ( $T=25^{\circ}C$ )



# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-25. I/O Pin Output Voltage vs. Source Current ( $V_{DD}=1.8V$ )

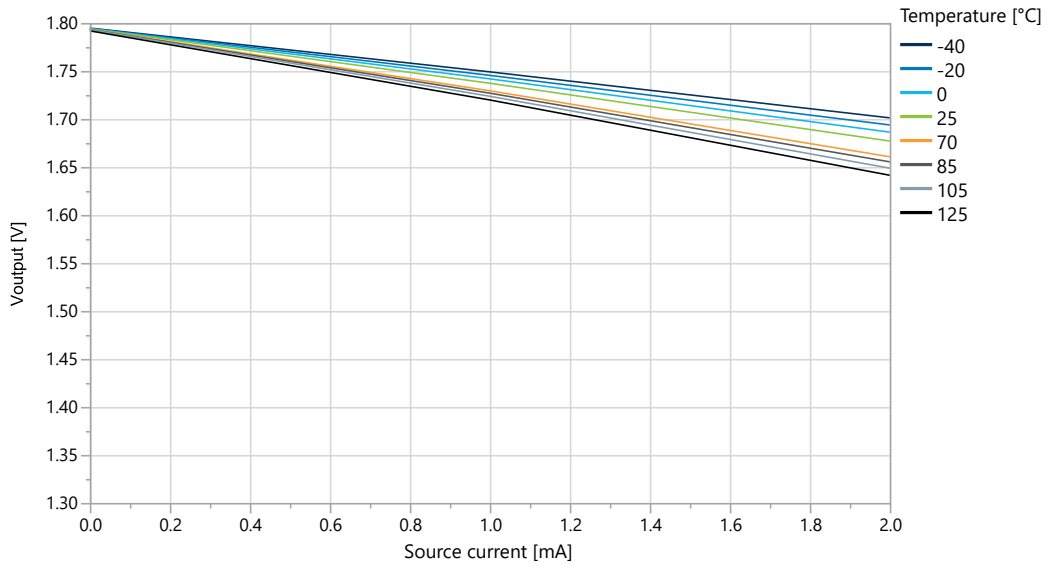
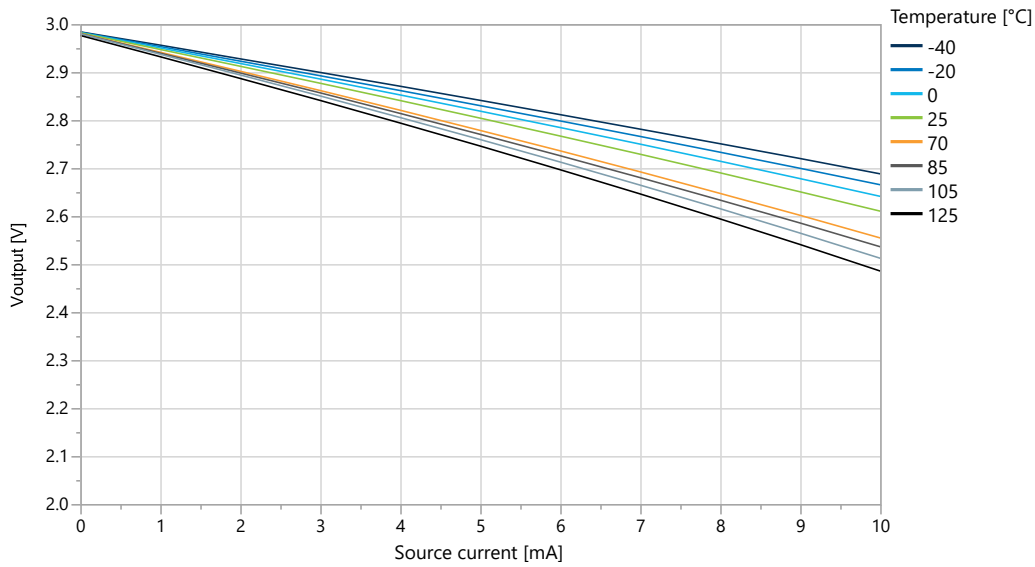


Figure 5-26. I/O Pin Output Voltage vs. Source Current ( $V_{DD}=3.0V$ )



# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-27. I/O Pin Output Voltage vs. Source Current ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ )

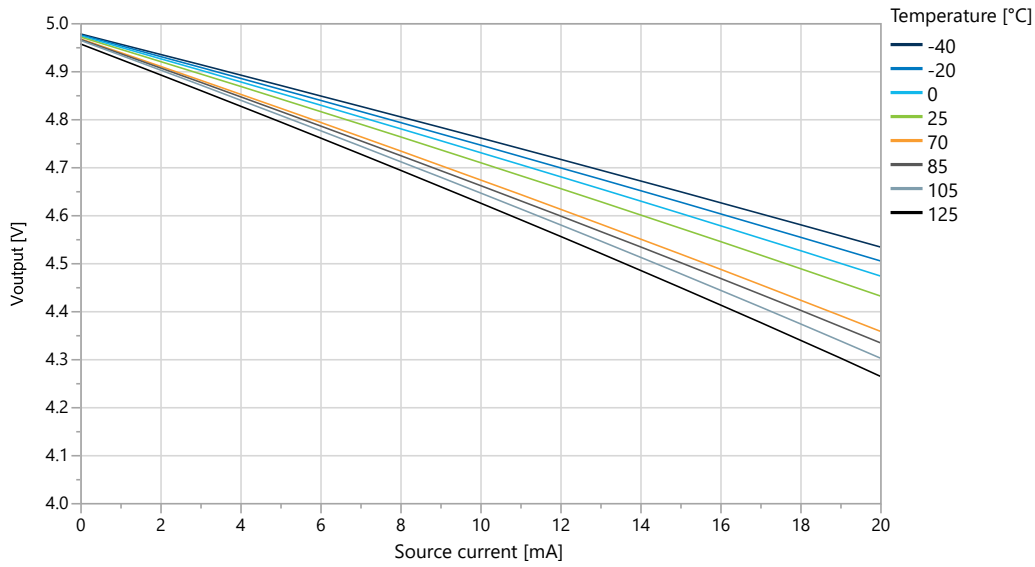
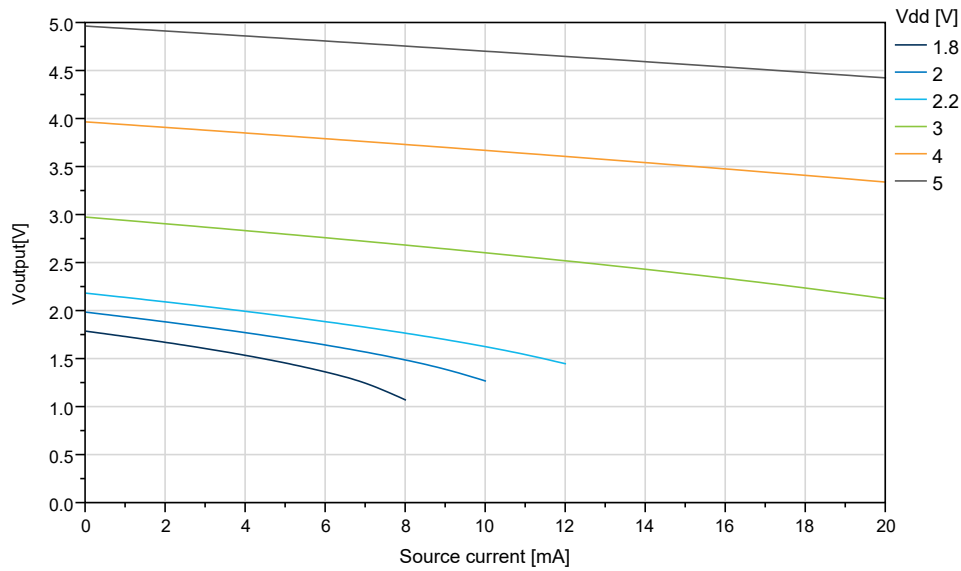


Figure 5-28. I/O Pin Output Voltage vs. Source Current ( $T=25^{\circ}C$ )



### GPIO Pull-Up Characteristics

Figure 5-29. I/O Pin Pull-Up Resistor Current vs. Input Voltage ( $V_{DD}=1.8V$ )

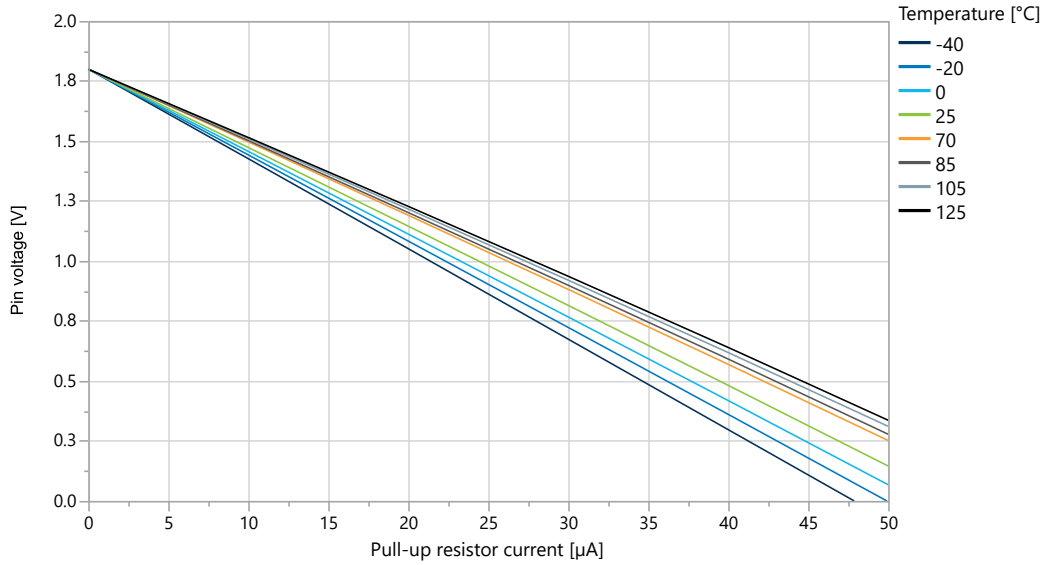
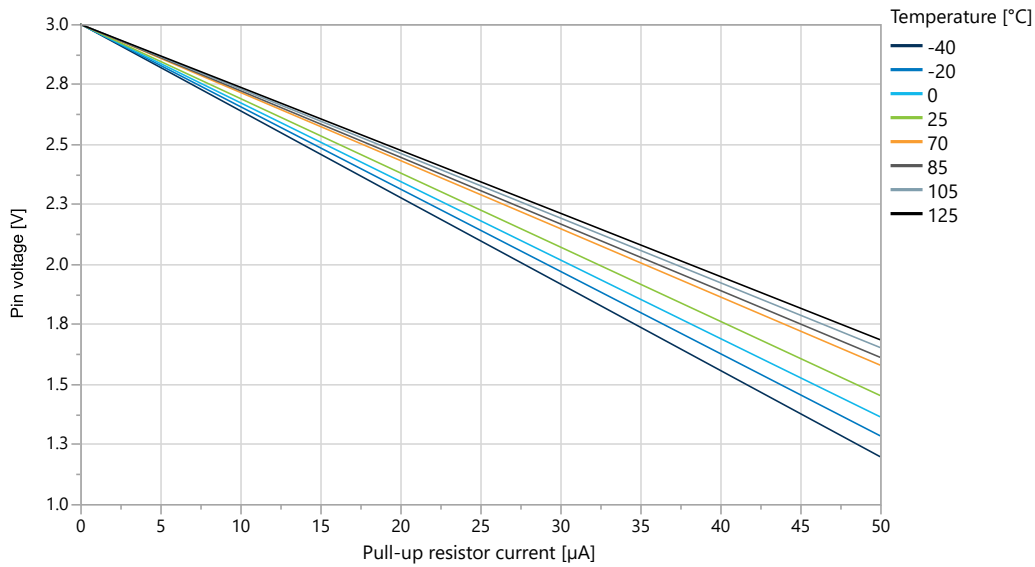
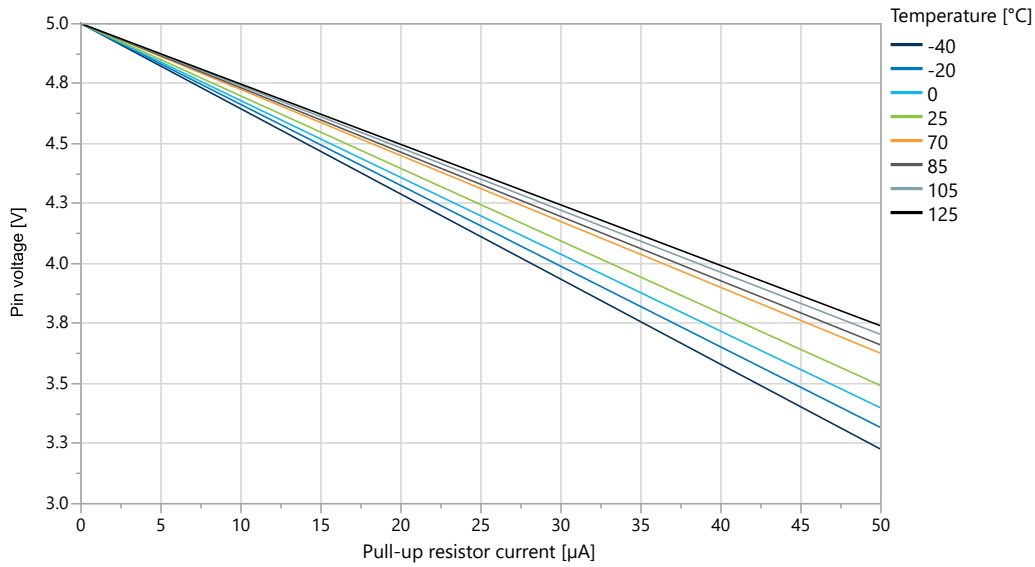


Figure 5-30. I/O Pin Pull-Up Resistor Current vs. Input Voltage ( $V_{DD}=3.0V$ )



**Figure 5-31. I/O Pin Pull-Up Resistor Current vs. Input Voltage ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ )**



### 5.3 VREF Characteristics

**Figure 5-32. Internal 0.55V Reference vs. Temperature**

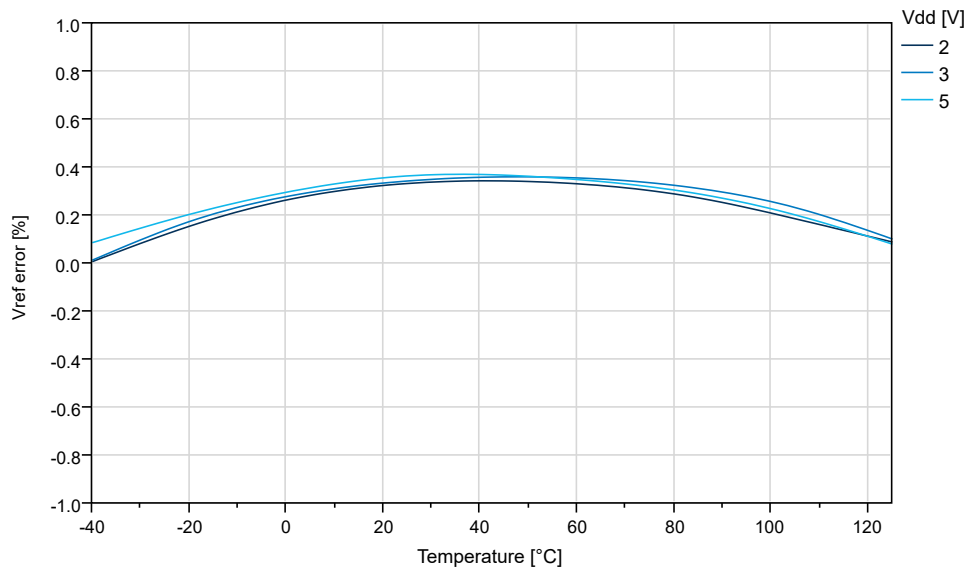


Figure 5-33. Internal 1.1V Reference vs. Temperature

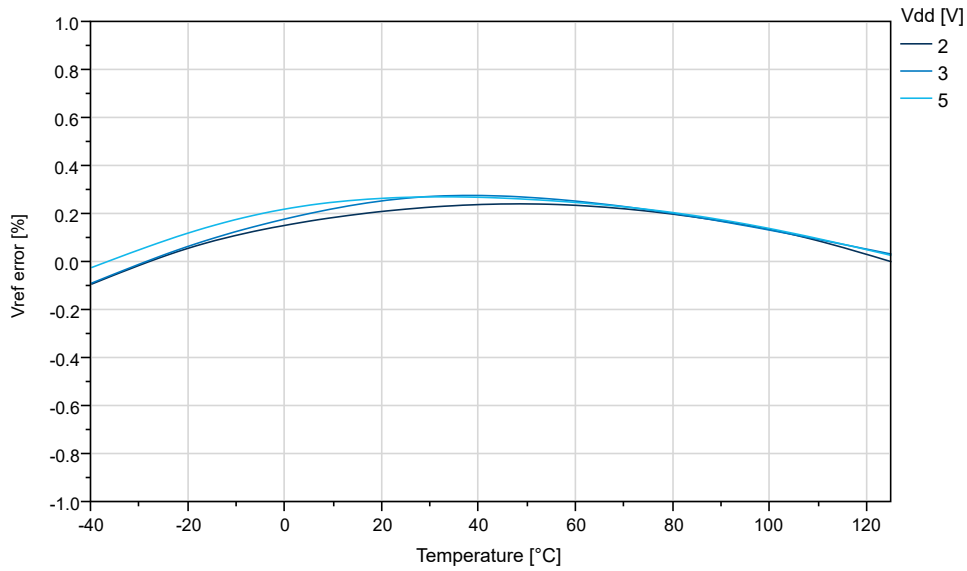


Figure 5-34. Internal 2.5V Reference vs. Temperature

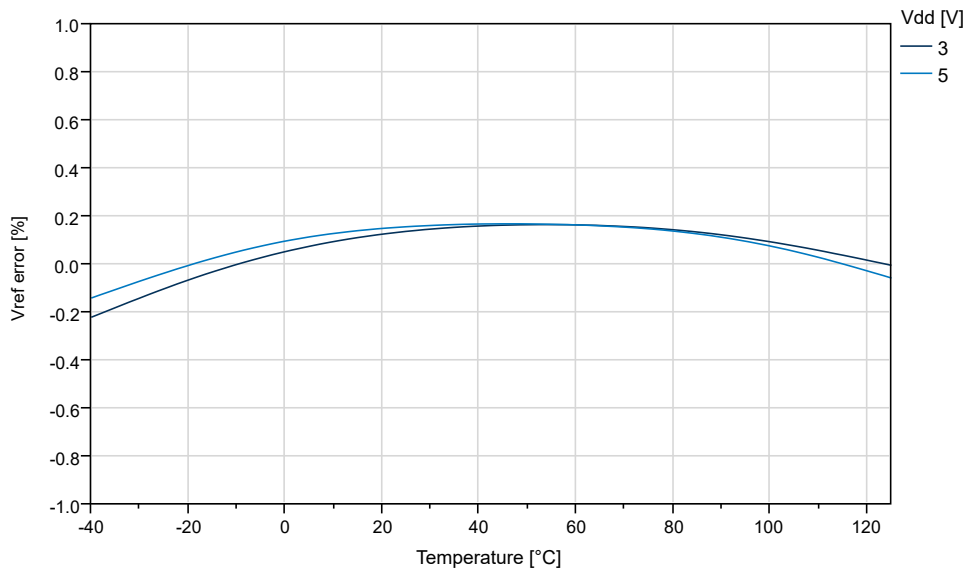
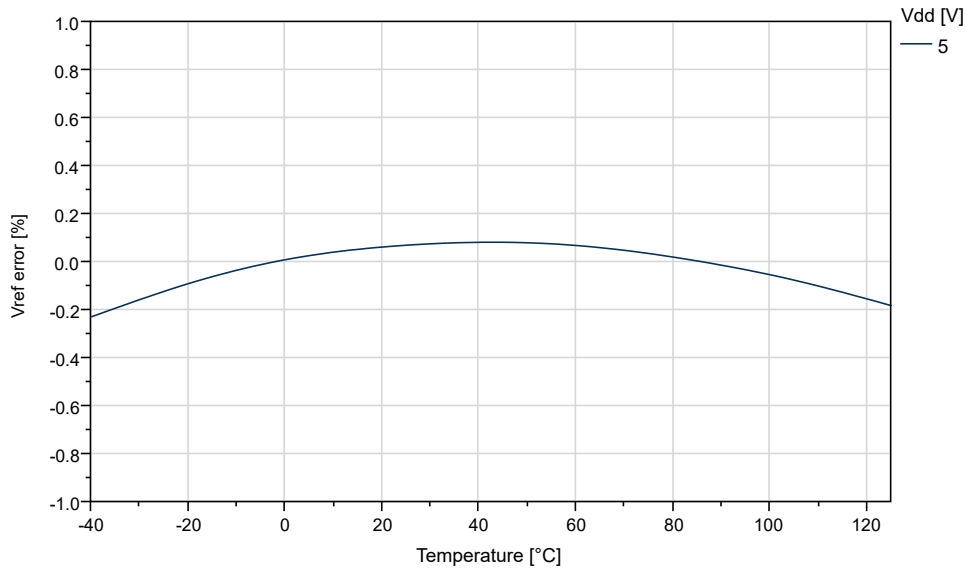


Figure 5-35. Internal 4.3V Reference vs. Temperature



## 5.4 BOD Characteristics

### BOD Current vs. V<sub>DD</sub>

Figure 5-36. BOD Current vs. V<sub>DD</sub> (Continuous Mode Enabled)

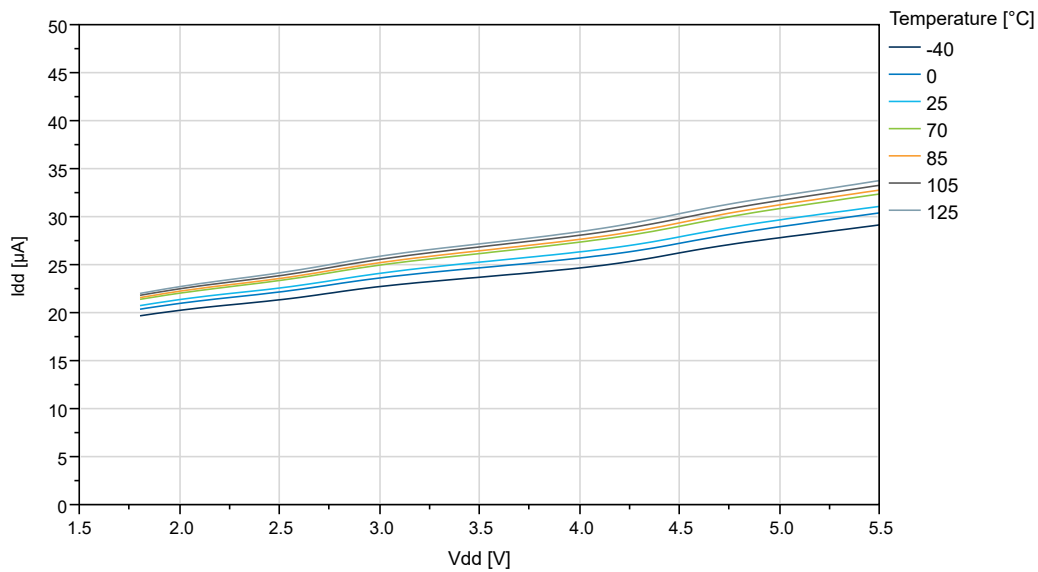




Figure 5-37. BOD Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (Sampled BOD at 125 Hz)

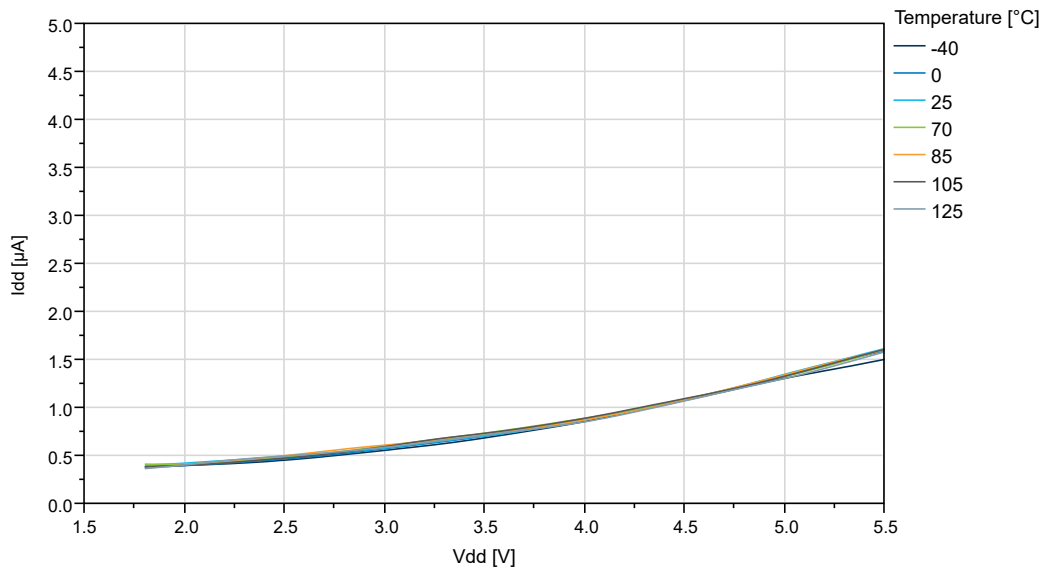
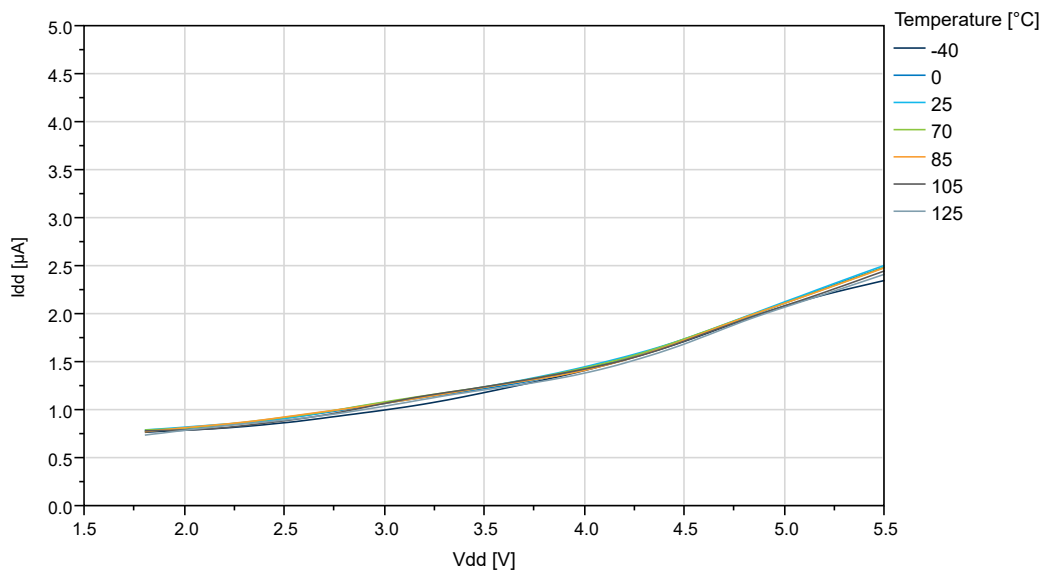
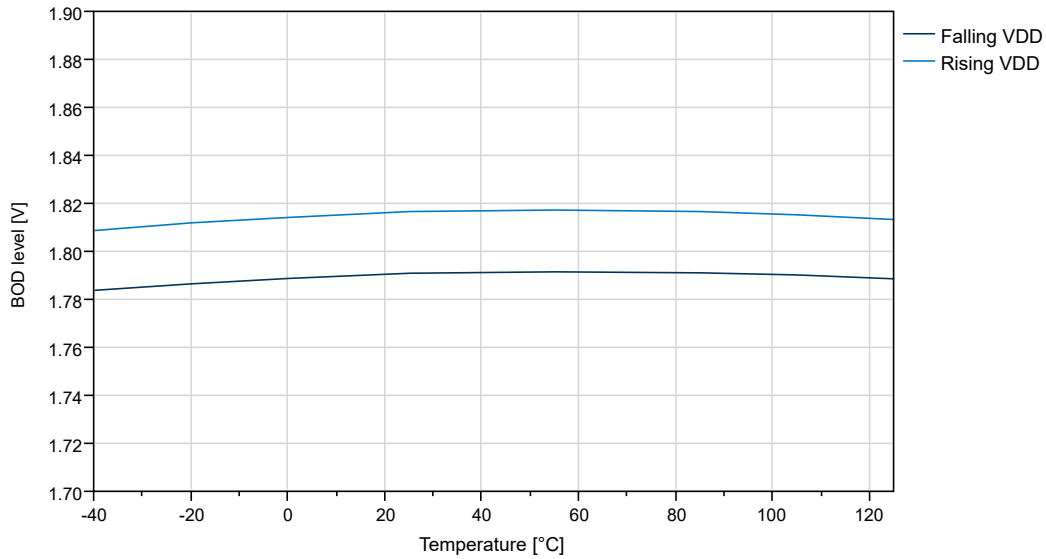


Figure 5-38. BOD Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  (Sampled BOD at 1 kHz)

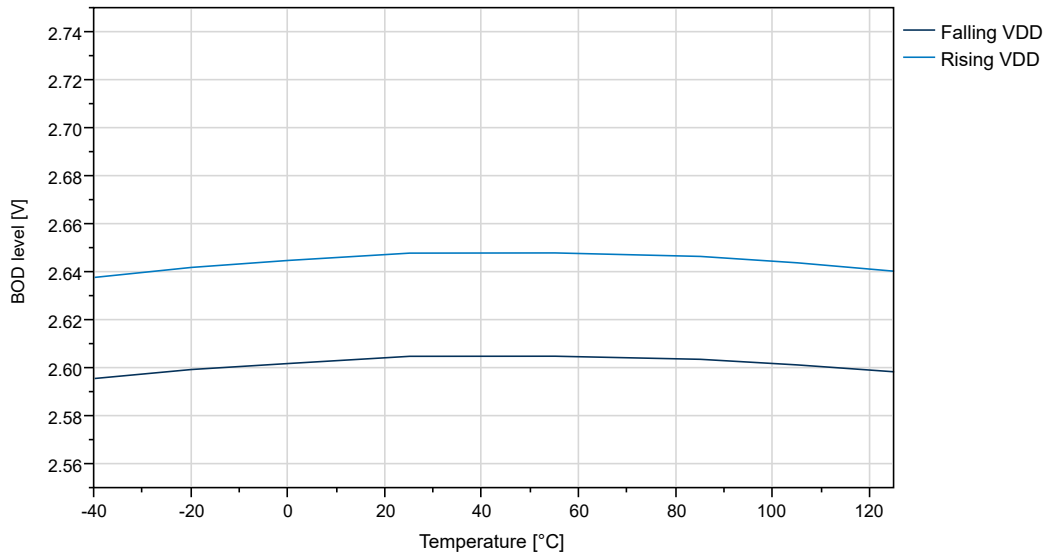


**BOD Threshold vs. Temperature**

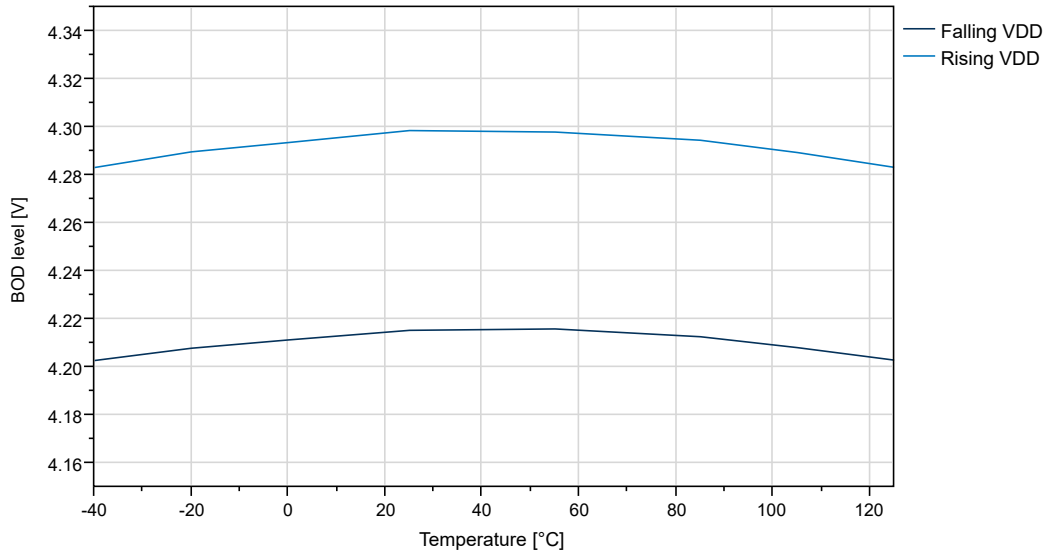
**Figure 5-39. BOD Threshold vs. Temperature (Level 1.8V)**



**Figure 5-40. BOD Threshold vs. Temperature (Level 2.6V)**

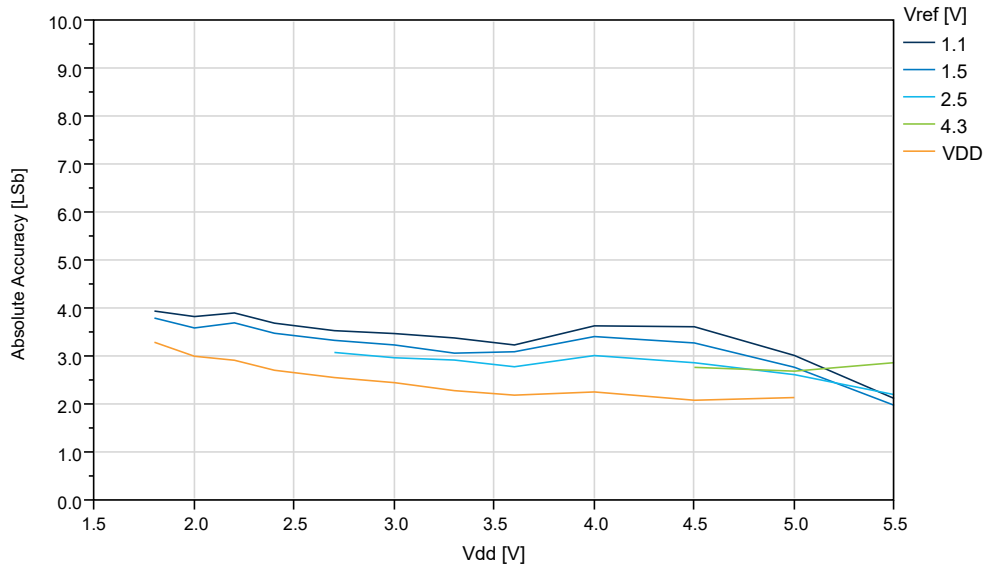


**Figure 5-41. BOD Threshold vs. Temperature (Level 4.3V)**



## 5.5 ADC Characteristics

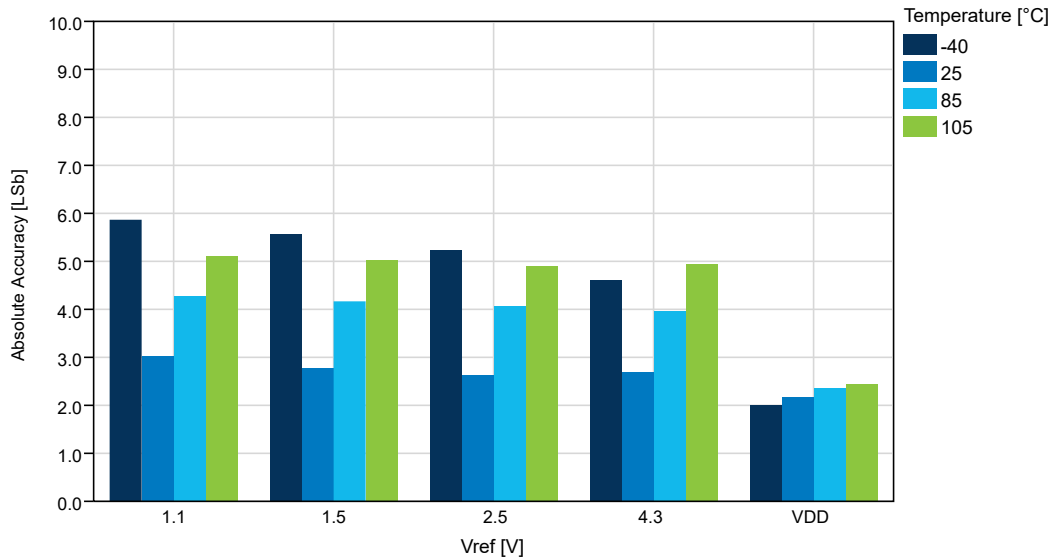
**Figure 5-42. Absolute Accuracy vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  ksps) at  $T=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , REFSEL = Internal Reference**



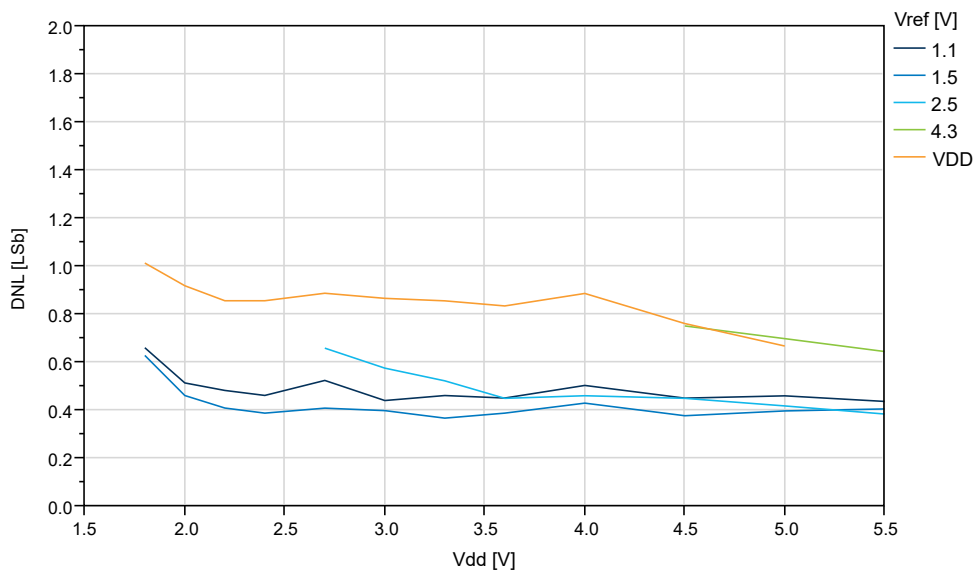
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

**Figure 5-43. Absolute Accuracy vs.  $V_{ref}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s), REFSEL = Internal Reference**



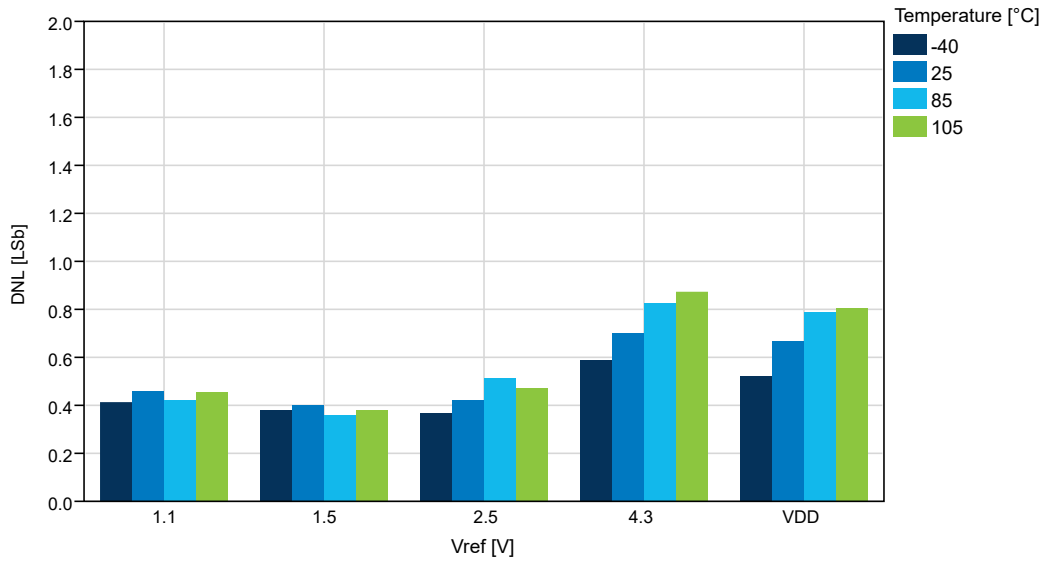
**Figure 5-44. DNL Error vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s) at  $T=25^{\circ}C$ , REFSEL = Internal Reference**



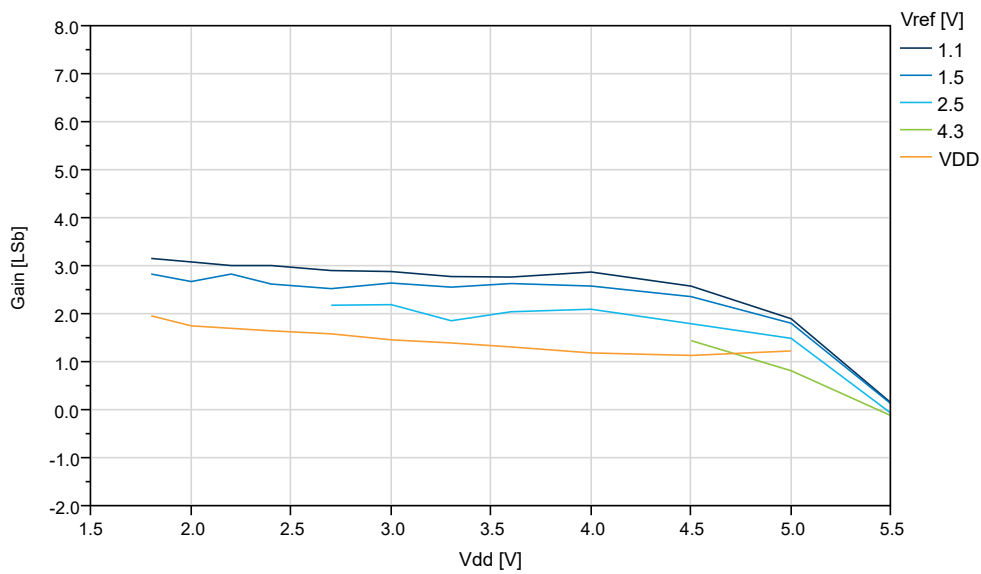
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

**Figure 5-45. DNL vs.  $V_{ref}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  kps), REFSEL = Internal Reference**



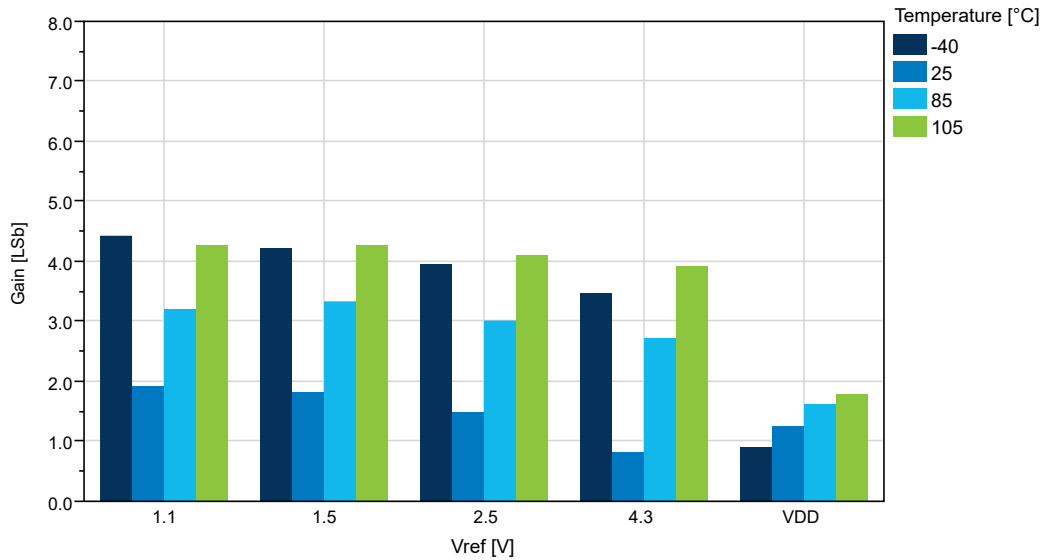
**Figure 5-46. Gain Error vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  kps) at  $T=25^{\circ}C$ , REFSEL = Internal Reference**



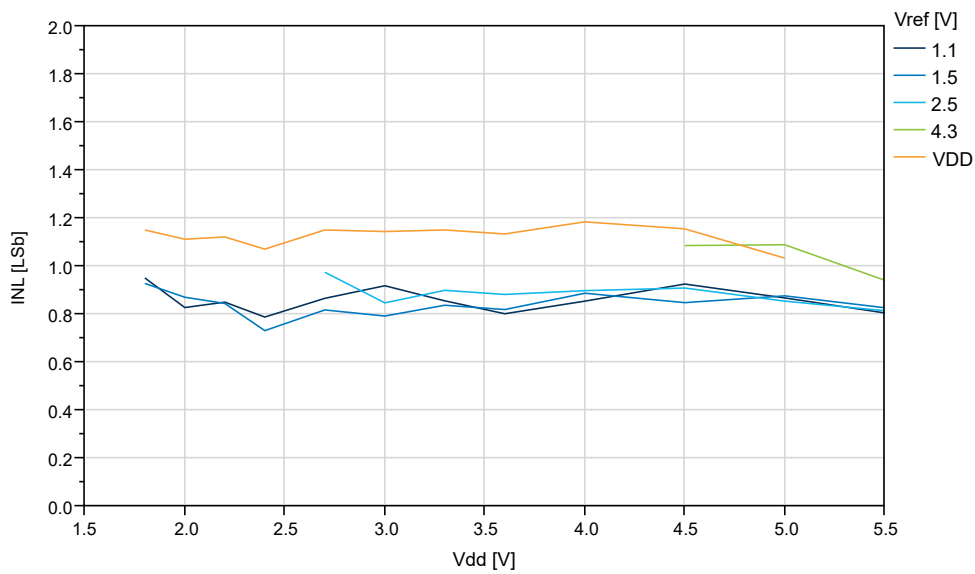
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

**Figure 5-47. Gain Error vs.  $V_{ref}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  kps), REFSEL = Internal Reference**



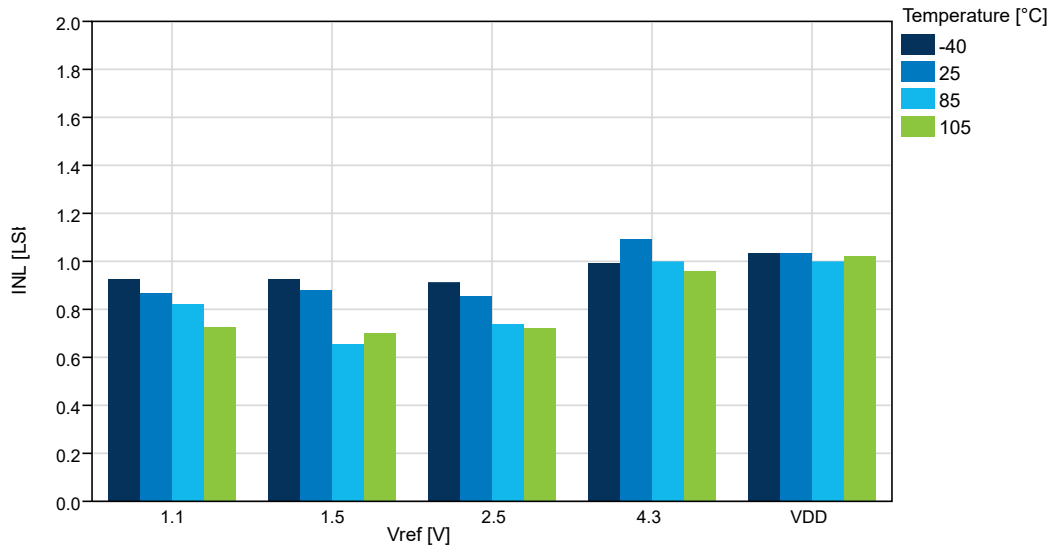
**Figure 5-48. INL vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  kps) at  $T=25^{\circ}C$ , REFSEL = Internal Reference**



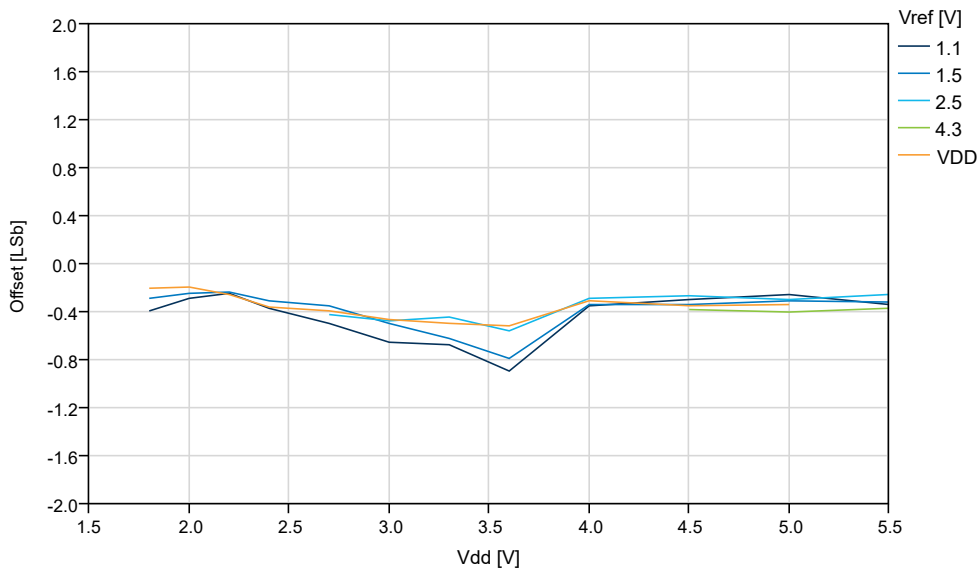
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

**Figure 5-49. INL vs.  $V_{ref}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s), REFSEL = Internal Reference**



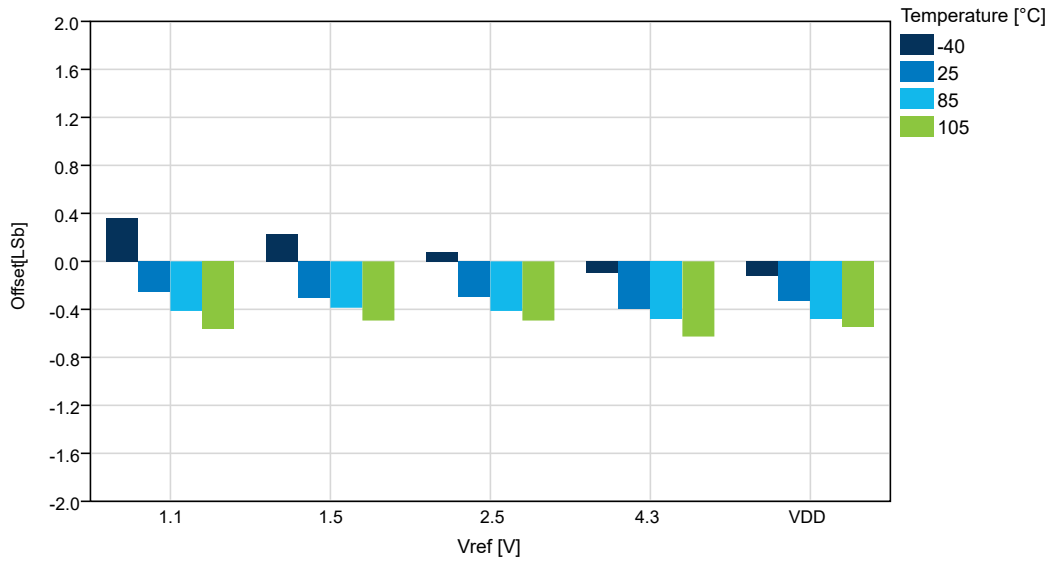
**Figure 5-50. Offset Error vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s) at  $T=25^{\circ}C$ , REFSEL = Internal Reference**



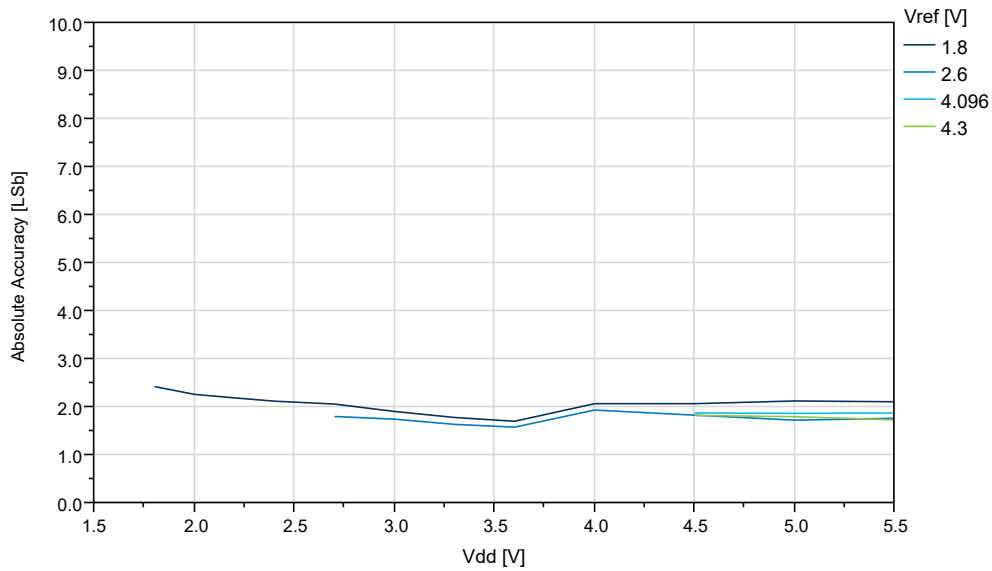
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

**Figure 5-51. Offset Error vs.  $V_{ref}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  ksps), REFSEL = Internal Reference**



**Figure 5-52. Absolute Accuracy vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  ksps,  $T=25^{\circ}C$ ), REFSEL = External Reference**

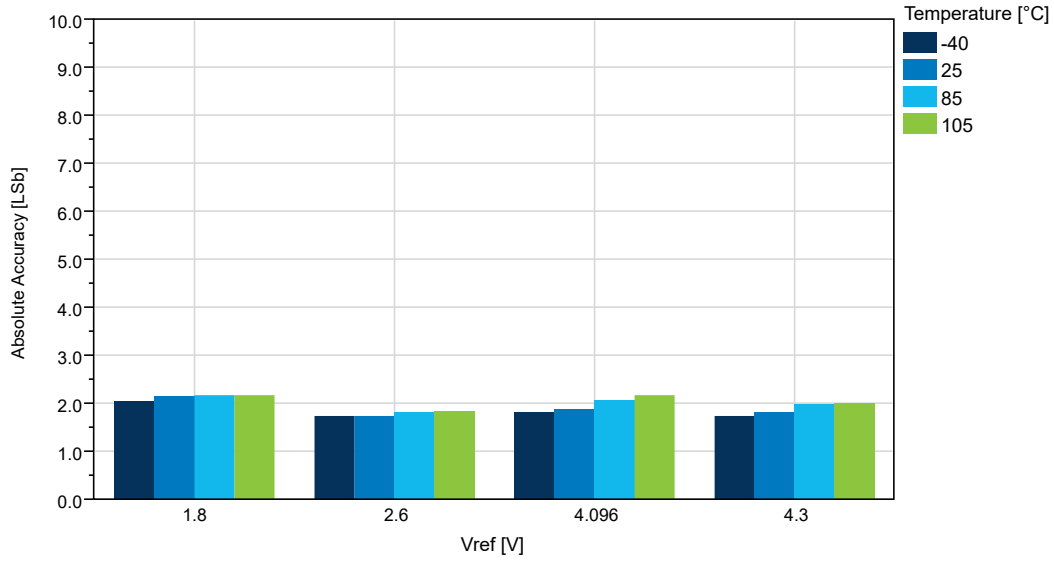




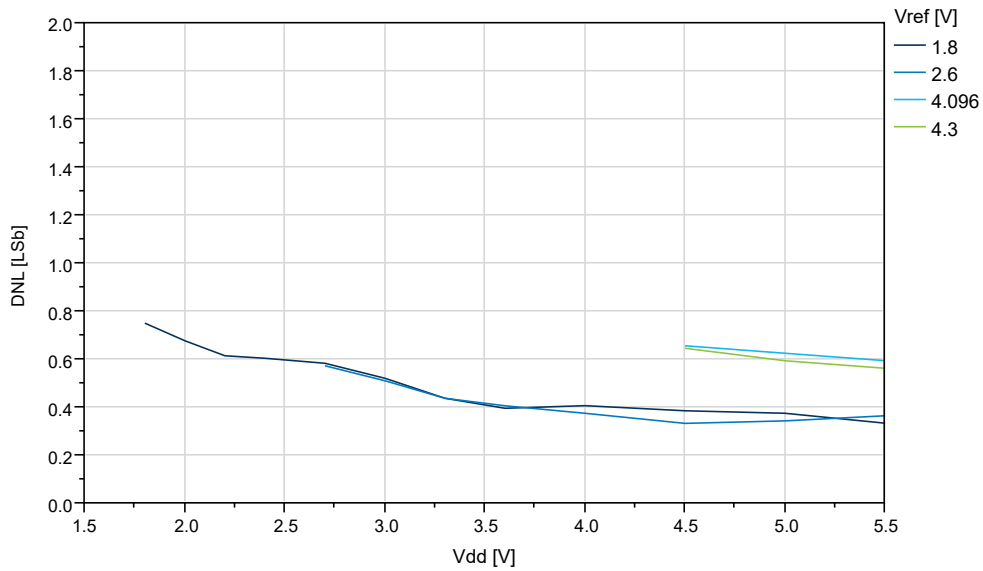
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

**Figure 5-53. Absolute Accuracy vs.  $V_{REF}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  kps,  $REFSEL =$  External Reference)**



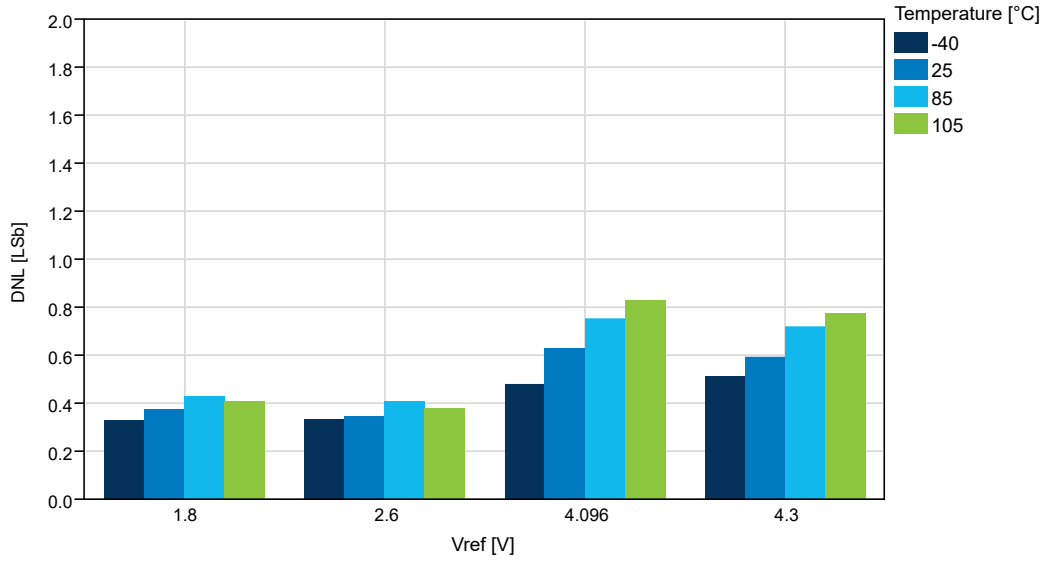
**Figure 5-54. DNL vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  kps,  $T=25^{\circ}C$ ,  $REFSEL =$  External Reference)**



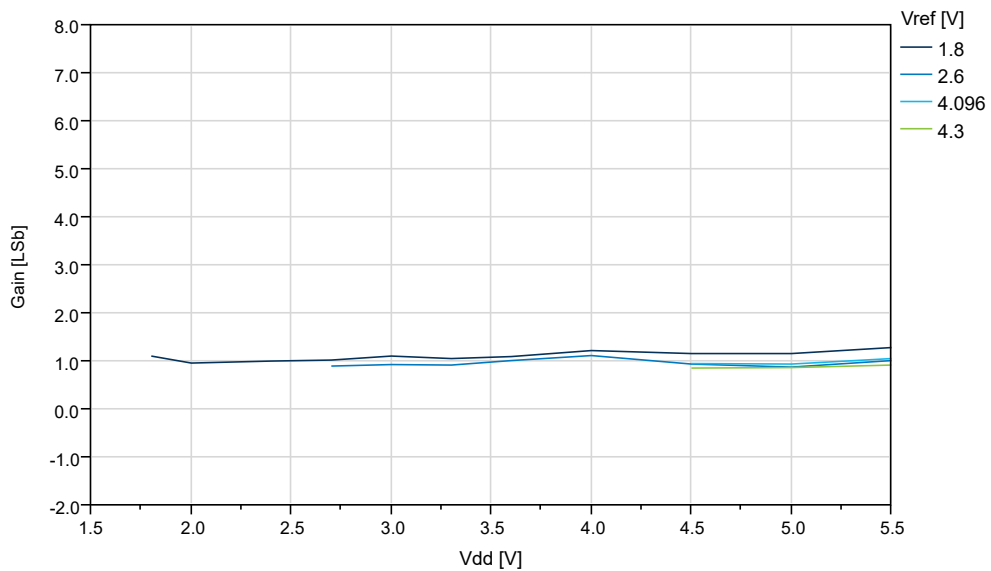
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

**Figure 5-55. DNL vs.  $V_{REF}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s, REFSEL = External Reference)**



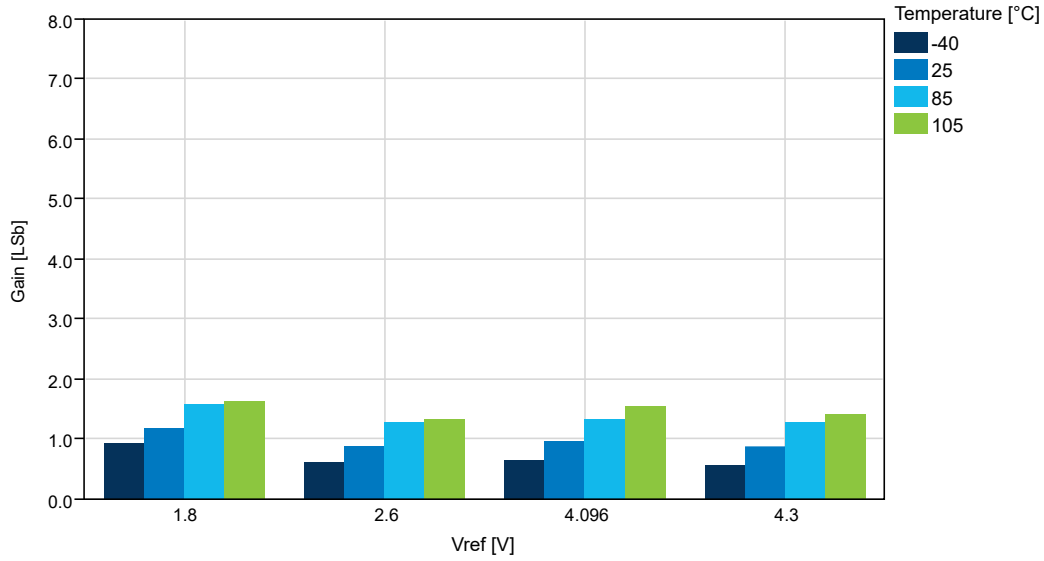
**Figure 5-56. Gain vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s,  $T=25^{\circ}C$ , REFSEL = External Reference)**



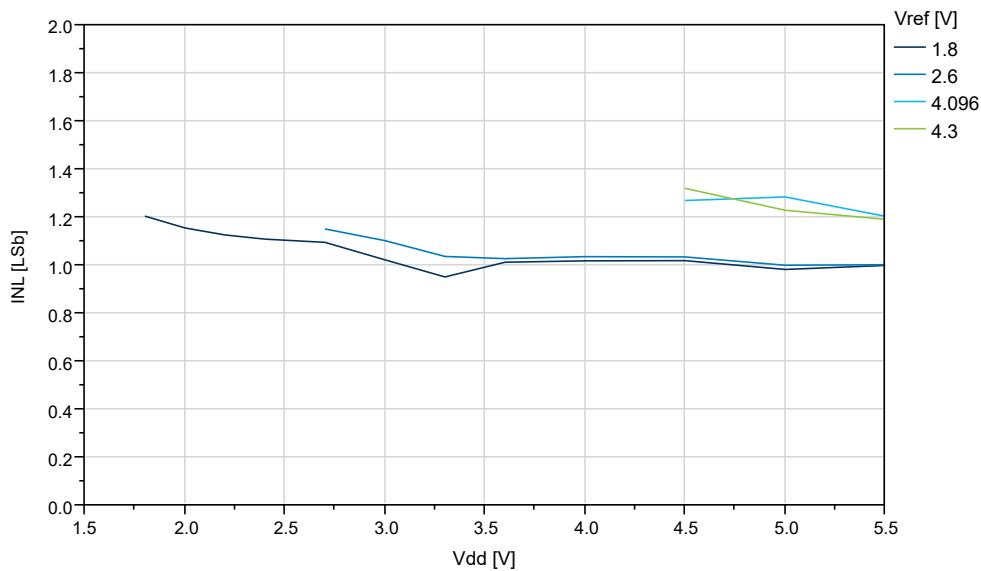
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

**Figure 5-57. Gain vs.  $V_{REF}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s, REFSEL = External Reference)**



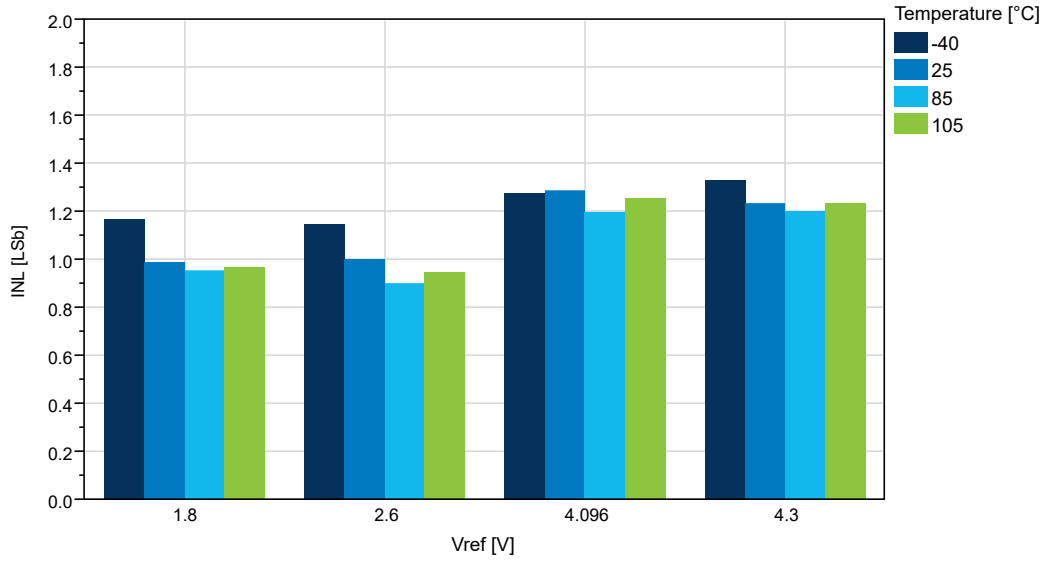
**Figure 5-58. INL vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s,  $T=25^{\circ}C$ , REFSEL = External Reference)**



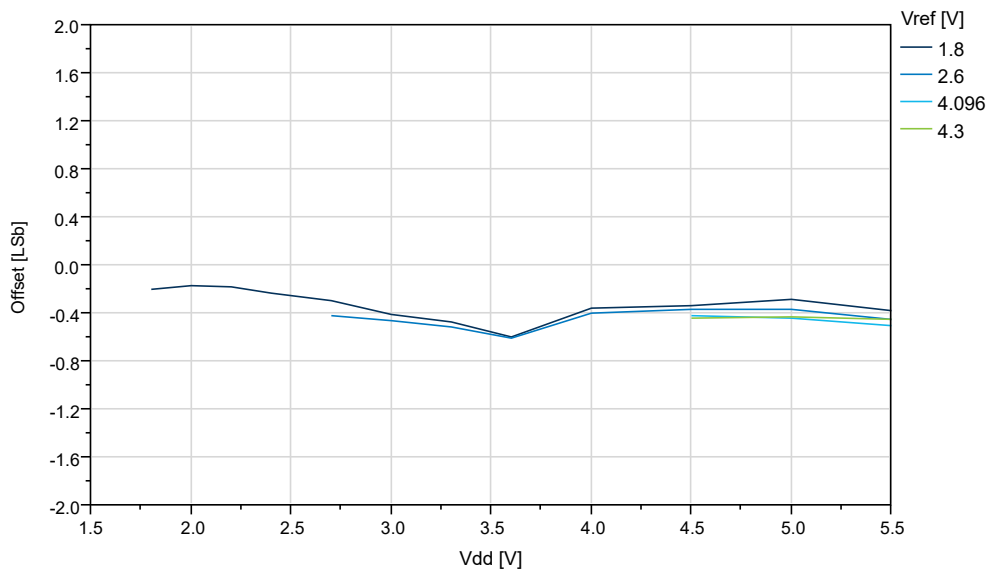
# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

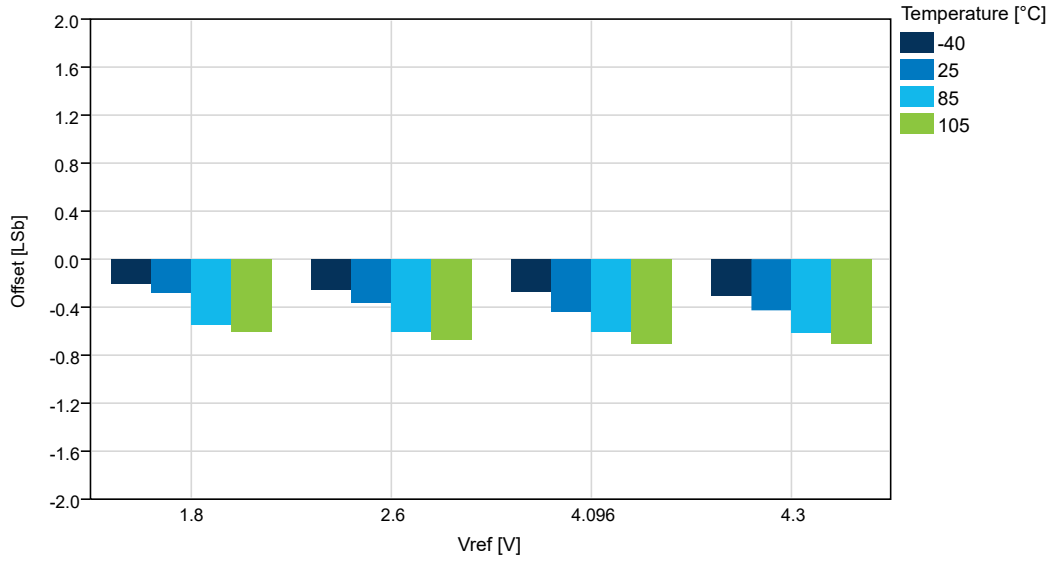
**Figure 5-59. INL vs.  $V_{REF}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  kps, REFSEL = External Reference)**



**Figure 5-60. Offset vs.  $V_{DD}$  ( $f_{ADC}=115$  kps,  $T=25^{\circ}C$ , REFSEL = External Reference)**



**Figure 5-61. Offset vs.  $V_{REF}$  ( $V_{DD}=5.0V$ ,  $f_{ADC}=115$  ksp/s, REFSEL = External Reference)**



## 5.6 AC Characteristics

**Figure 5-62. Hysteresis vs.  $V_{CM}$  - 10 mV ( $V_{DD}=5V$ )**

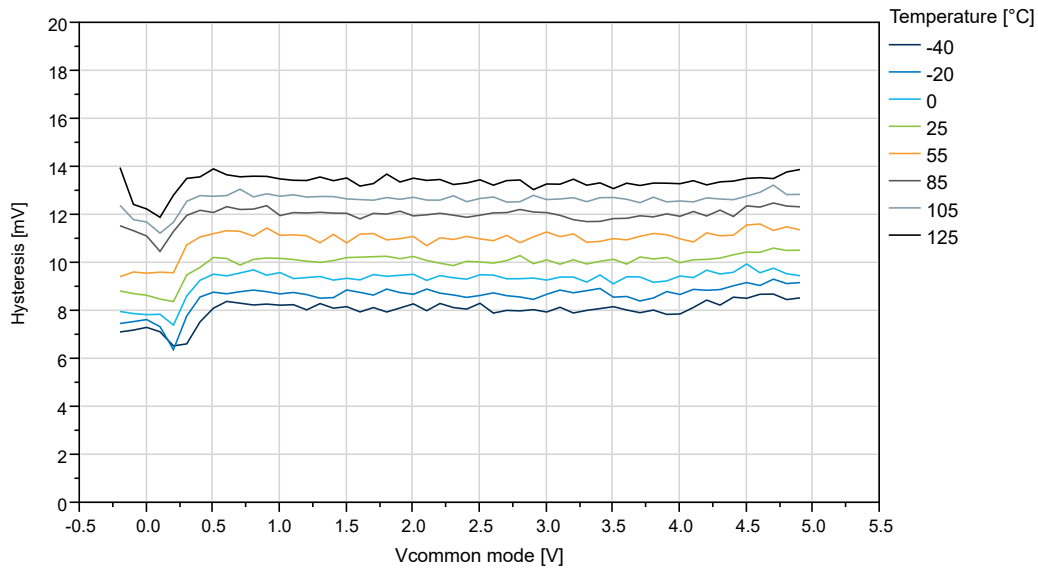


Figure 5-63. Hysteresis vs.  $V_{CM}$  - 10 mV to 50 mV ( $V_{DD}=5V$ ,  $T=25^{\circ}C$ )

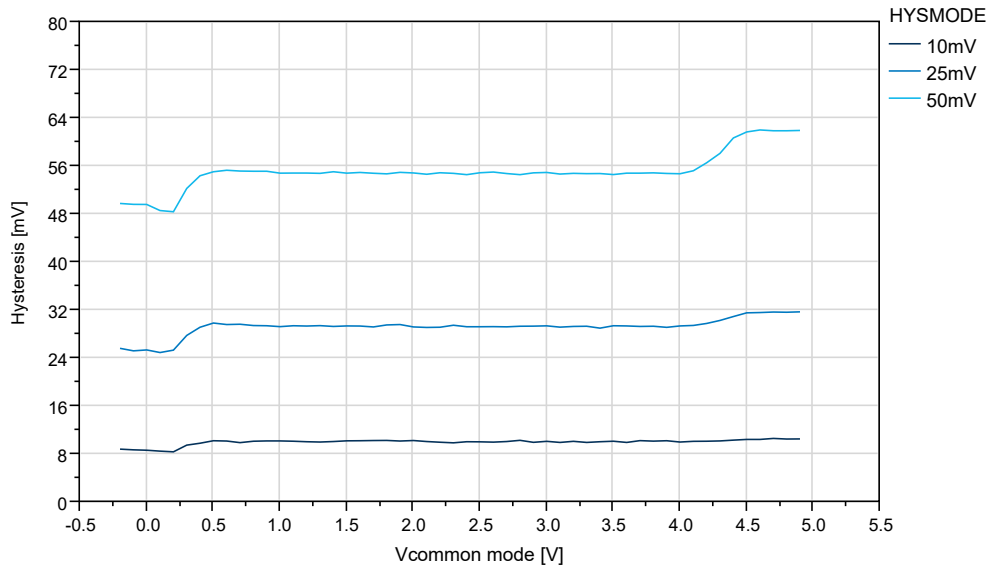


Figure 5-64. Offset vs.  $V_{CM}$  - 10 mV ( $V_{DD}=5V$ )

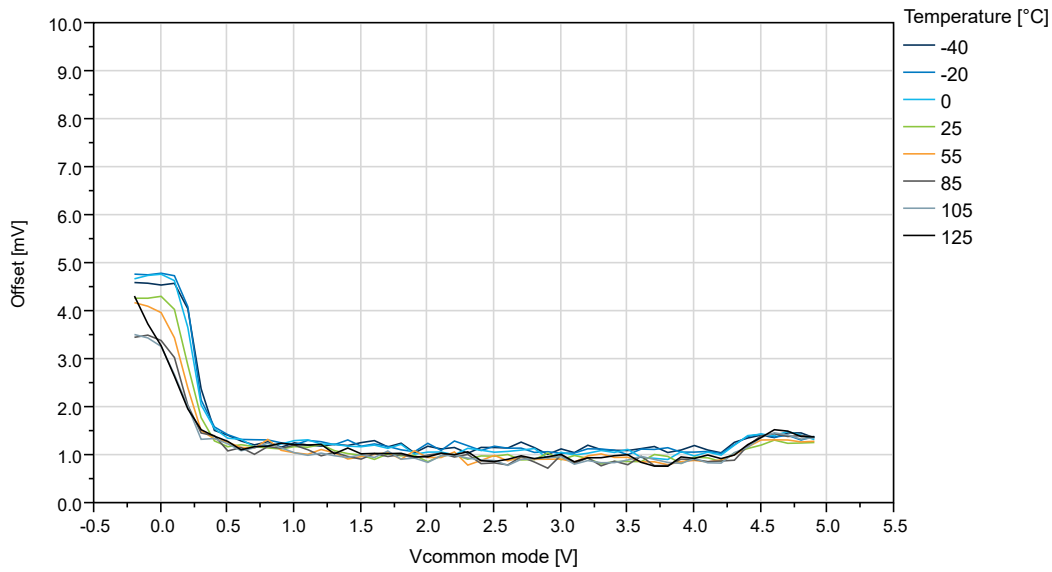
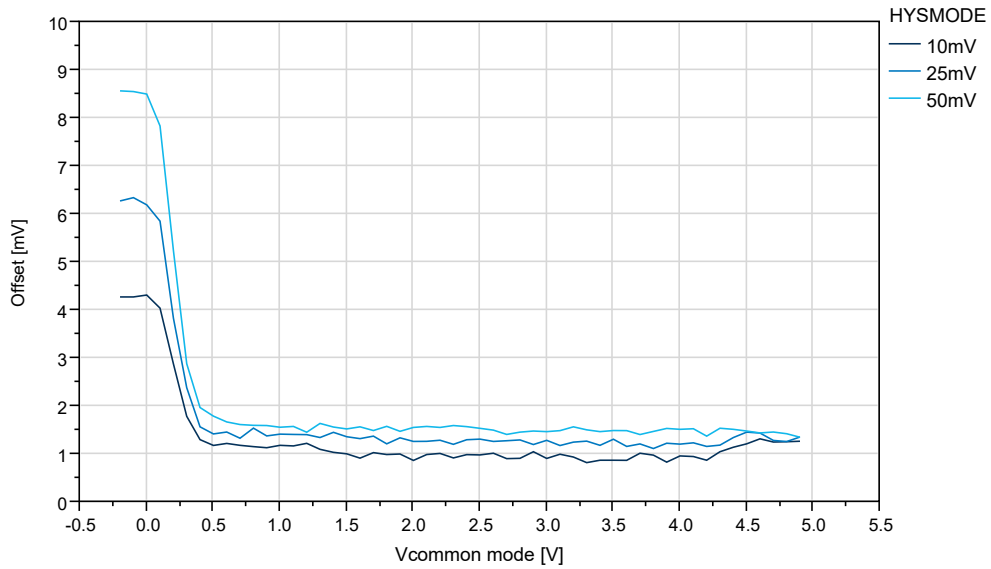
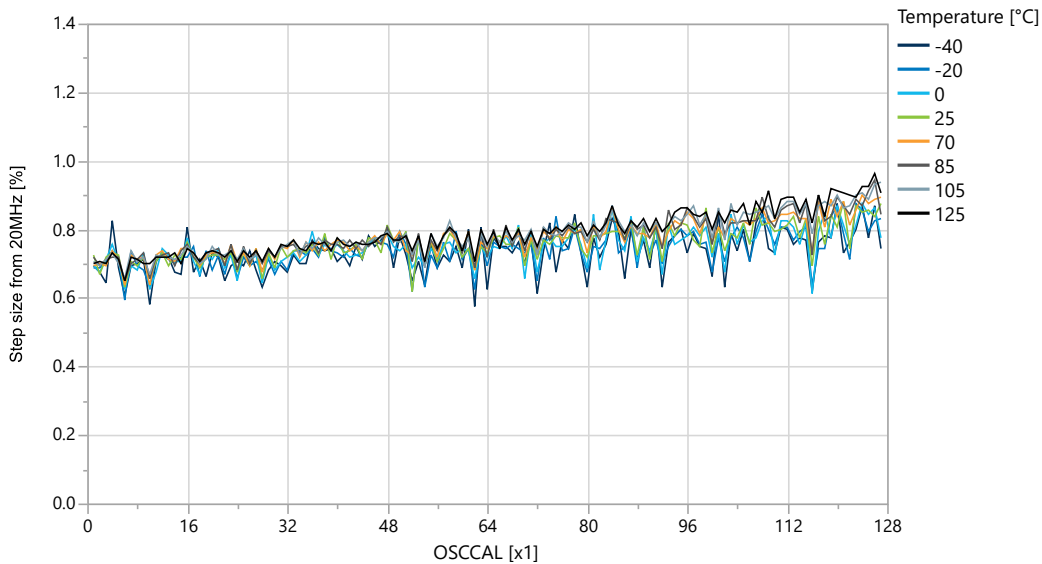


Figure 5-65. Offset vs.  $V_{CM}$  - 10 mV to 50 mV ( $V_{DD}=5V$ ,  $T=25^{\circ}C$ )



## 5.7 OSC20M Characteristics

Figure 5-66. OSC20M Internal Oscillator: Calibration Stepsize vs. Calibration Value ( $V_{DD}=3V$ )



# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin

## Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-67. OSC20M Internal Oscillator: Frequency vs. Calibration Value ( $V_{DD}=3V$ )

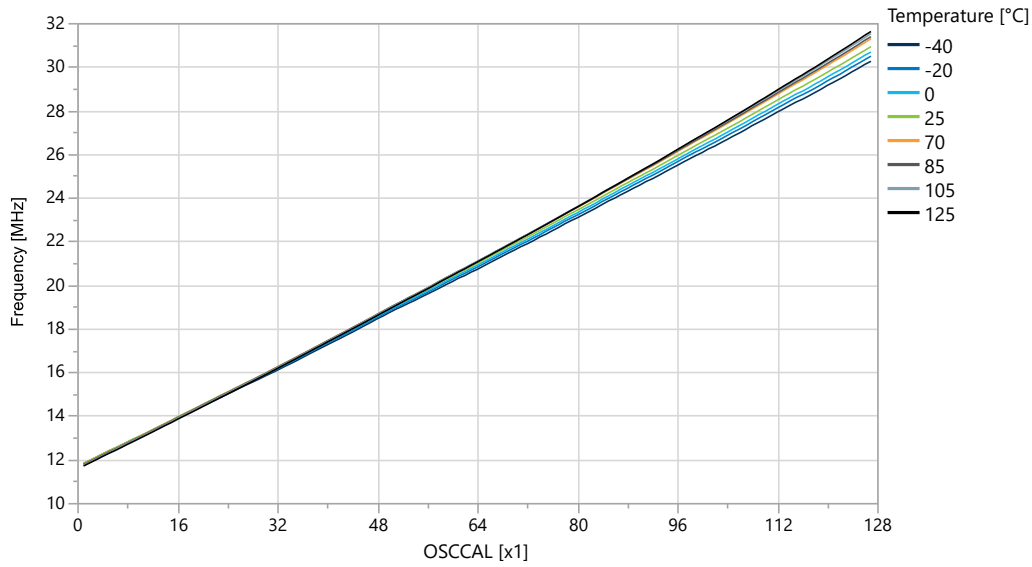
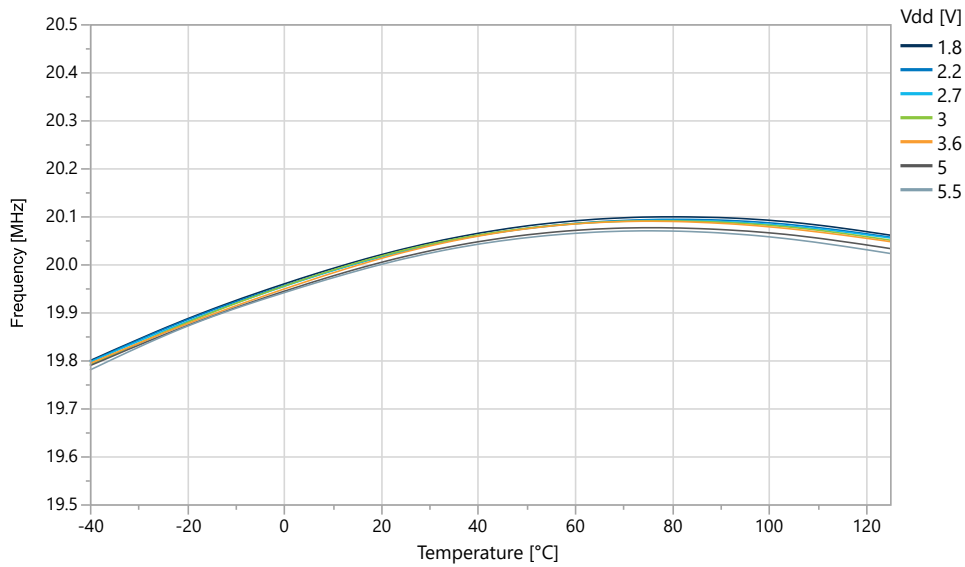
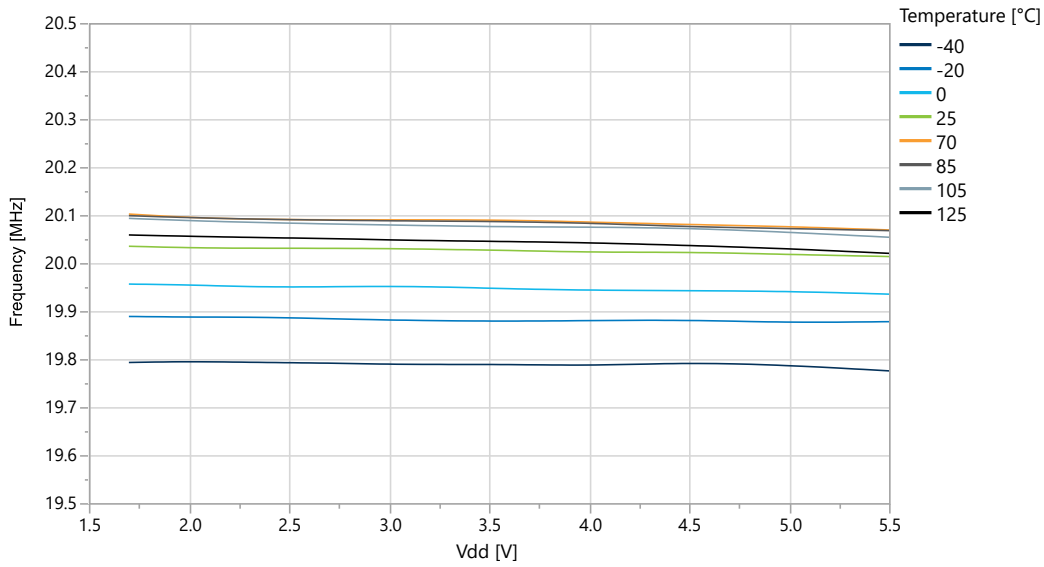


Figure 5-68. OSC20M Internal Oscillator: Frequency vs. Temperature





**Figure 5-69. OSC20M Internal Oscillator: Frequency vs.  $V_{DD}$**



## 5.8 OSCULP32K Characteristics

**Figure 5-70. OSCULP32K Internal Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature**

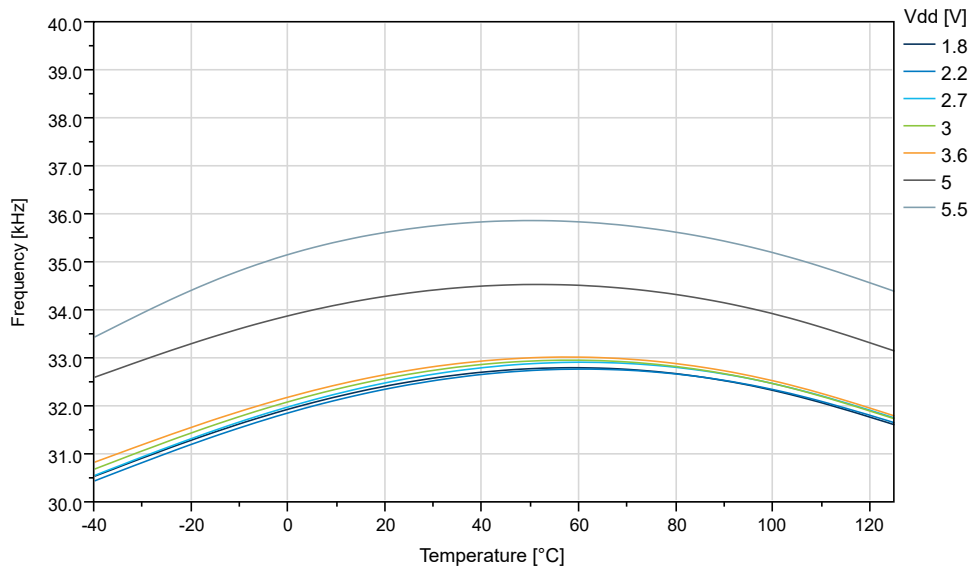
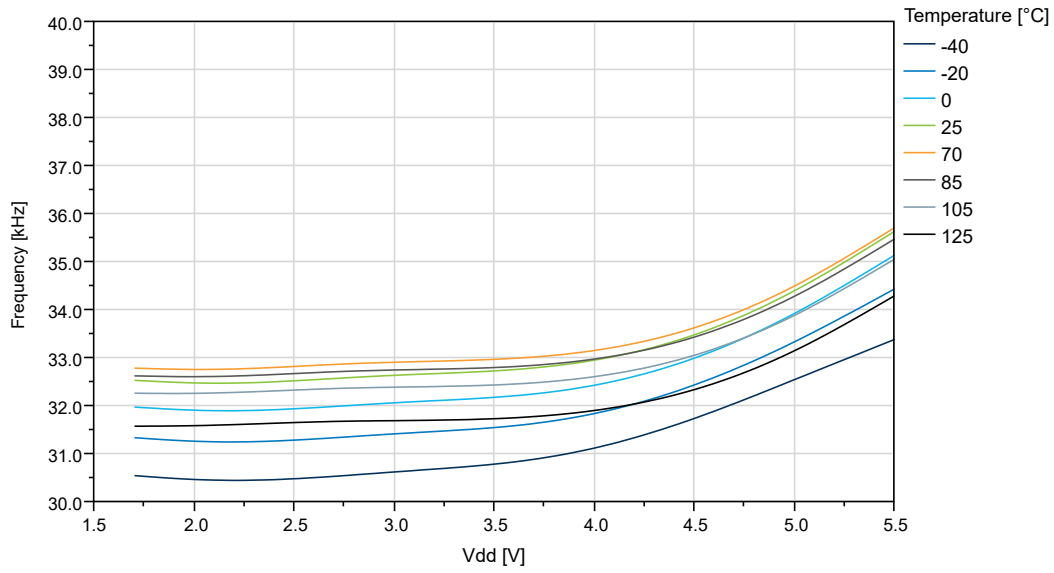


Figure 5-71. OSCULP32K Internal Oscillator Frequency vs.  $V_{DD}$

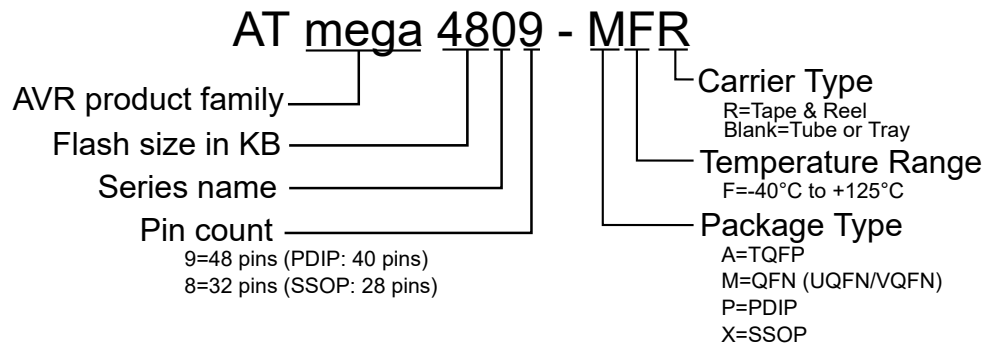


## 6. Ordering Information

- Available ordering options can be found by:
  - Clicking on one of the following product page links:
    - [ATmega809 Product Page](#)
    - [ATmega1609 Product Page](#)
    - [ATmega3209 Product Page](#)
    - [ATmega4809 Product Page](#)
  - Searching by product name at [microchipdirect.com](http://microchipdirect.com)
  - Contacting your local sales representative

**Figure 6-1. Product Identification System**

To order or obtain information, for example on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.



**Note:** Tape and Reel identifier only appears in the catalog part number description. This identifier is used for ordering purposes. Check with your Microchip Sales Office for package availability with the Tape and Reel option.

## 7. Online Package Drawings

For the most recent package drawings:

1. Go to <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>.
2. Go to the package type specific page, for example VQFN.
3. Search for either Drawing Number or Style to find the most recent package drawings.

**Table 7-1. Drawing Numbers**

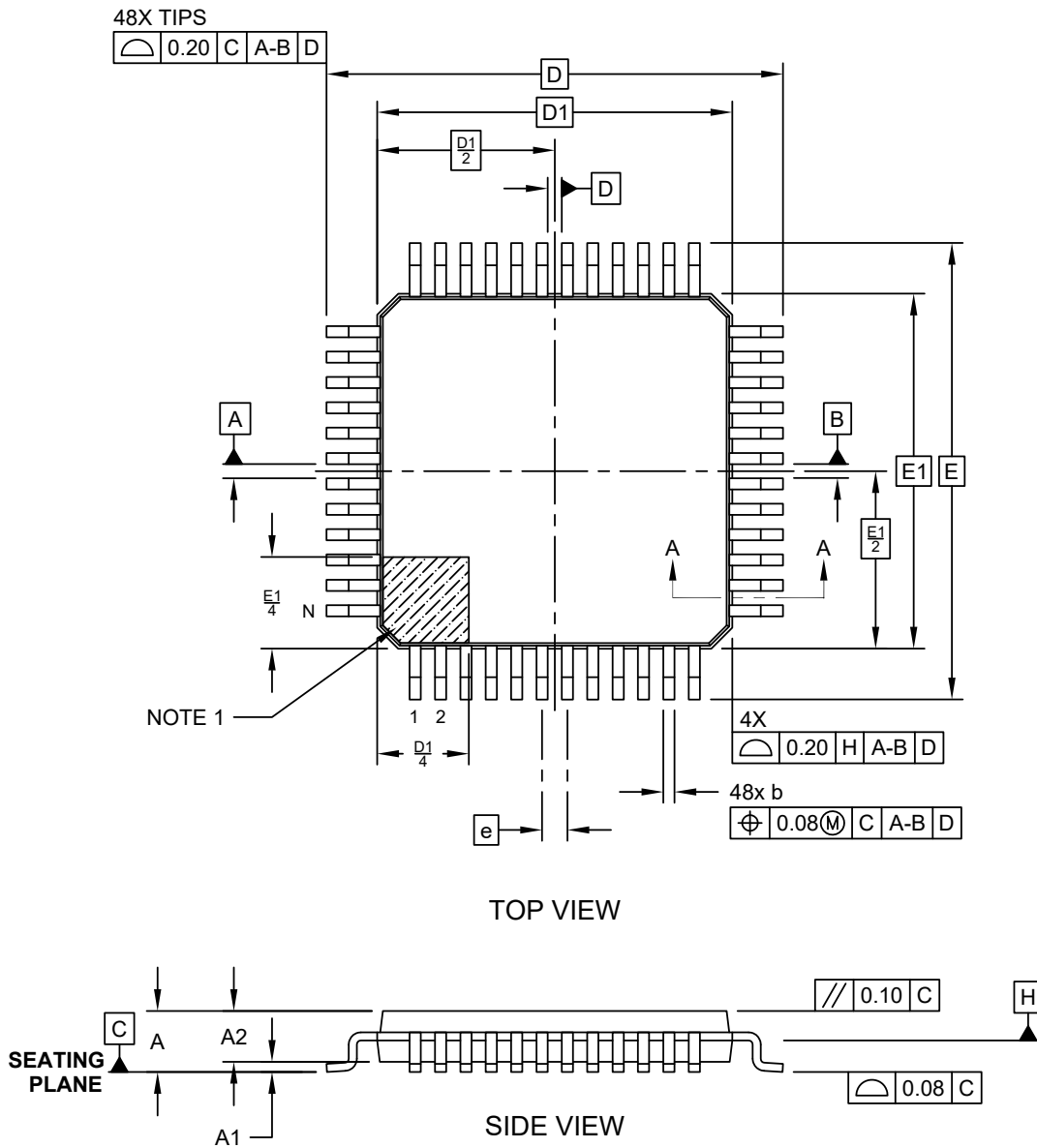
Package Type	Drawing Number	Style
UQFN48	C04-153	MV
TQFP48	C04-300	PT

## 8. Package Drawings

### 8.1 48-Pin TQFP

#### 48-Lead Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) - 7x7x1.0 mm Body [TQFP]

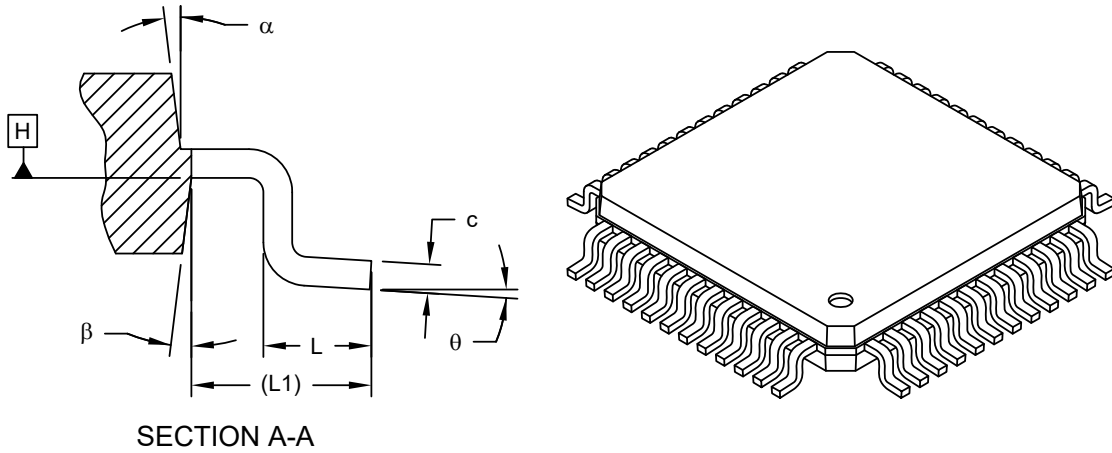
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin Package Drawings

## 48-Lead Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) - 7x7x1.0 mm Body [TQFP]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N	48		
Lead Pitch	e	0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.20
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	0.15
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1	1.00 REF		
Foot Angle	$\phi$	0°	3.5°	7°
Overall Width	E	9.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D	9.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	7.00 BSC		
Molded Package Length	D1	7.00 BSC		
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	-	0.16
Lead Width	b	0.17	0.22	0.27
Mold Draft Angle Top	$\alpha$	11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	$\beta$	11°	12°	13°

**Notes:**

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
3. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

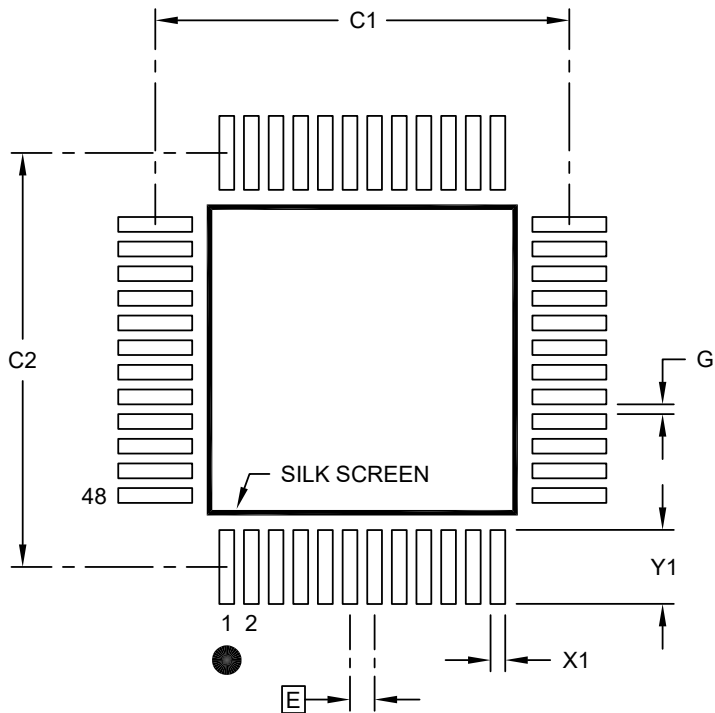
5. Datums **A-B** and **D** to be determined at center line between leads where leads exit plastic body at datum plane **H**

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-300-PT Rev A Sheet 2 of 2

# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin Package Drawings

## 48-Lead Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) - 7x7x1.0 mm Body [TQFP]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



### RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		8.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		8.40	
Contact Pad Width (X48)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X48)	Y1			1.50
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

**Notes:**

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M  
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2300-PT Rev A

**Table 8-1. Device and Package Maximum Weight**

140	mg
-----	----

# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin Package Drawings

**Table 8-2. Package Characteristics**

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3
----------------------------	------

**Table 8-3. Package Reference**

JEDEC Drawing Reference	MS-026
J-STD-609 Material Code	e3

**Table 8-4. Package Code**

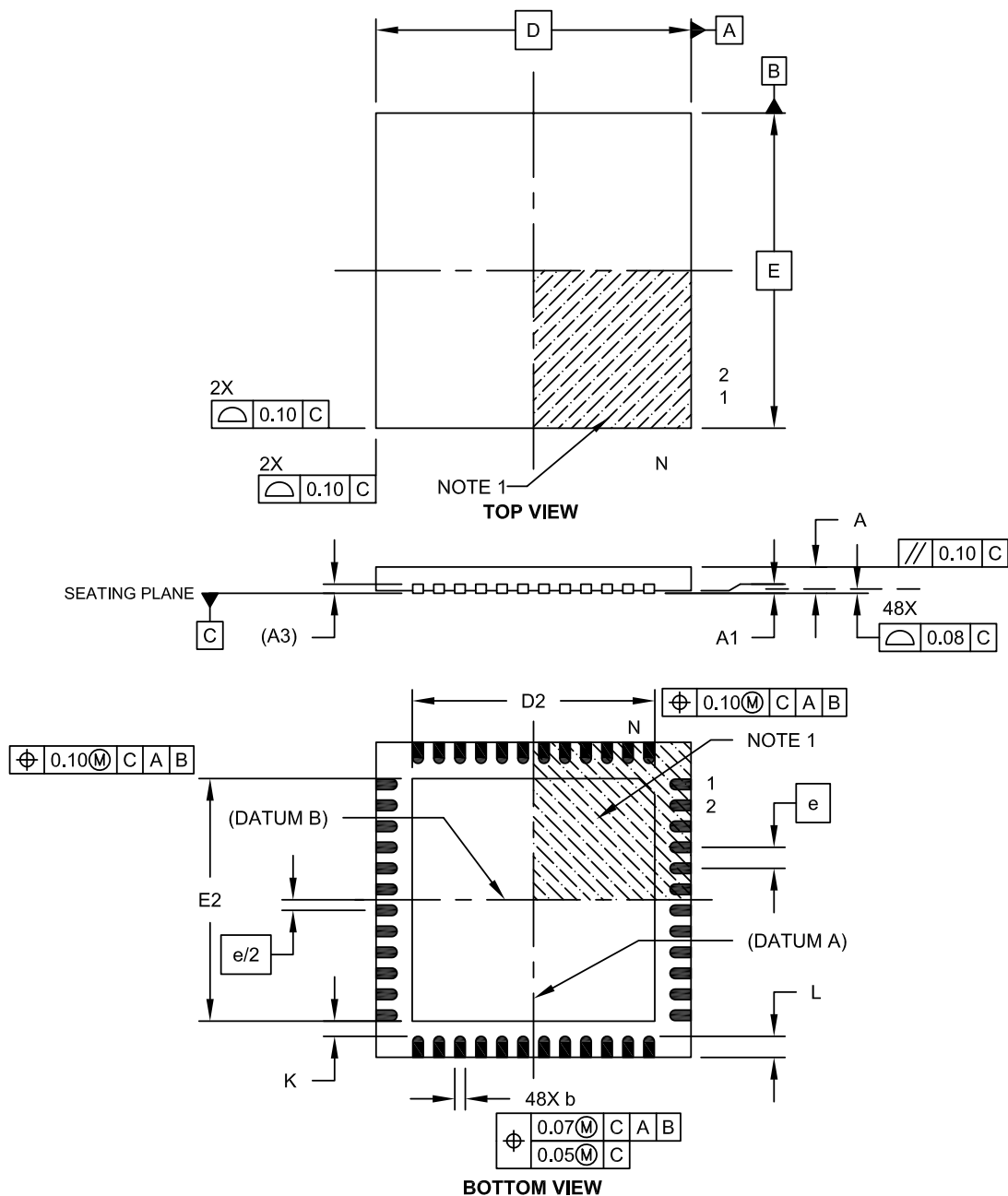
Y8X
-----



## 8.2 48-Pin UQFN

### 48-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MV) – 6x6x0.5 mm Body [UQFN]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>

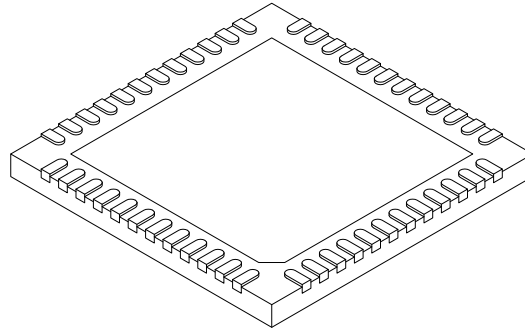


Microchip Technology Drawing C04-153A Sheet 1 of 2

# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin Package Drawings

## 48-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MV) – 6x6x0.5 mm Body [UQFN]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	48		
Pitch	e	0.40 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.45	0.50	0.55
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3	0.127 REF		
Overall Width	E	6.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	4.45	4.60	4.75
Overall Length	D	6.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	4.45	4.60	4.75
Contact Width	b	0.15	0.20	0.25
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	-	-

**Notes:**

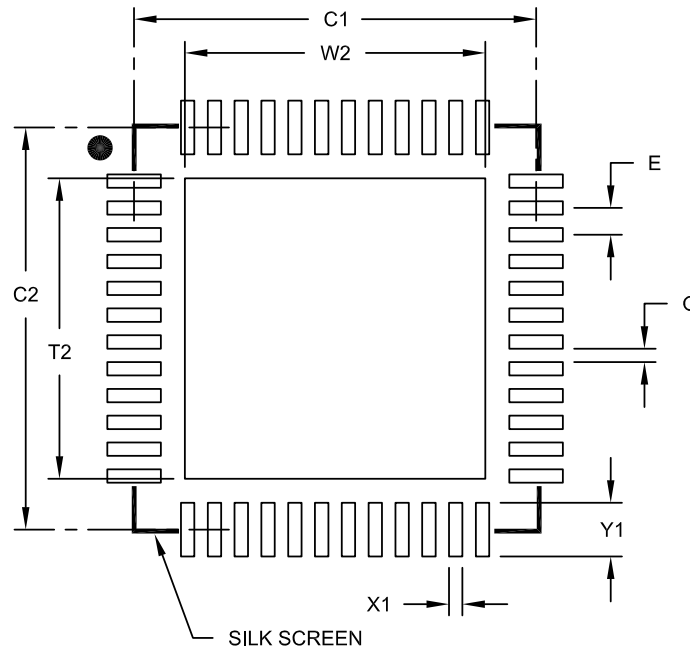
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.  
     BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.  
     REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-153A Sheet 2 of 2

# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin Package Drawings

48-Lead Ultra Thin Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MV) - 6x6 mm Body [UQFN]  
With 0.40 mm Contact Length

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



**RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN**

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.40 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			4.45
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			4.45
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		6.00	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		6.00	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X1			0.20
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y1			0.80
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

**Notes:**

- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M  
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2153A

**Table 8-5. Device and Package Maximum Weight**

TBD	mg
-----	----

# ATmega809/1609/3209/4809 – 48-pin Package Drawings

**Table 8-6. Package Characteristics**

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL1
----------------------------	------

**Table 8-7. Package Reference**

JEDEC Drawing Reference	MO-220
J-STD-609 Material Code	e3

**Table 8-8. Package Code**

R7X
-----

## 9. Conventions

### 9.1 Memory Size and Type

**Table 9-1. Memory Size and Bit Rate**

Symbol	Description
KB	kilobyte ( $2^{10} = 1024$ )
MB	megabyte ( $2^{20} = 1024*1024$ )
GB	gigabyte ( $2^{30} = 1024*1024*1024$ )
b	bit (binary '0' or '1')
B	byte (8 bits)
1 kbit/s	1,000 bit/s rate (not 1,024 bit/s)
1 Mbit/s	1,000,000 bit/s rate
1 Gbit/s	1,000,000,000 bit/s rate
word	16-bit

### 9.2 Frequency and Time

**Table 9-2. Frequency and Time**

Symbol	Description
kHz	1 kHz = $10^3$ Hz = 1,000 Hz
KHz	1 KHz = 1,024 Hz, 32 KHz = 32,768 Hz
MHz	1 MHz = $10^6$ Hz = 1,000,000 Hz
GHz	1 GHz = $10^9$ Hz = 1,000,000,000 Hz
ms	1 ms = $10^{-3}$ s = 0.001s
μs	1 μs = $10^{-6}$ s = 0.000001s
ns	1 ns = $10^{-9}$ s = 0.000000001s

### 10. Data Sheet Revision History

**Note:** The data sheet revision is independent of the die revision and the device variant (last letter of the ordering number).

#### 10.1 Rev.B - 03/2019

Chapter	Changes
Entire Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Added ATmega809/ATmega1609</li><li>• Updated <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> section and <i>Typical Characteristics</i> section</li><li>• Added package drawing for UQFN</li><li>• Updated package drawing for TQFP</li></ul>

#### 10.2 Rev. A - 02/2018

Initial release.

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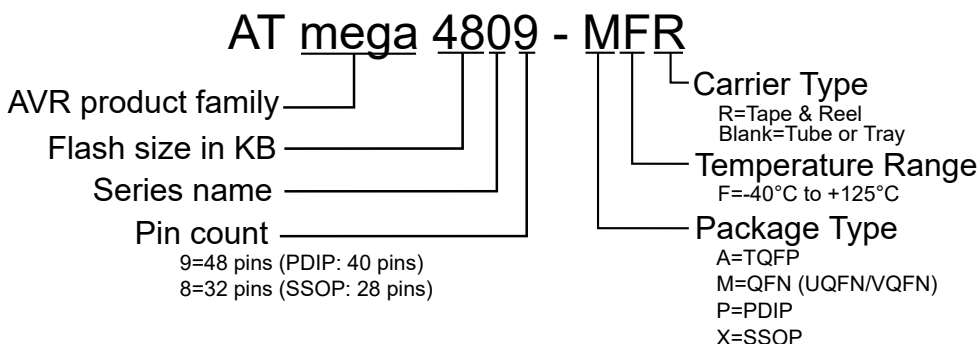
- Distributor or Representative
- Local Sales Office
- Field Application Engineer (FAE)
- Technical Support

Customers should contact their distributor, representative or Field Application Engineer (FAE) for support. Local sales offices are also available to help customers. A listing of sales offices and locations is included in the back of this document.

Technical support is available through the web site at: <http://www.microchip.com/support>

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**Note:** Tape and Reel identifier only appears in the catalog part number description. This identifier is used for ordering purposes. Check with your Microchip Sales Office for package availability with the Tape and Reel option.

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- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as "unbreakable."

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