Features

- High performance, low power AVR® 8-bit Microcontroller
- Advanced RISC architecture
  - 135 powerful instructions – most single clock cycle execution
  - 32 × 8 general purpose working registers
  - Fully static operation
  - Up to 16MIPS throughput at 16MHz
  - On-chip 2-cycle multiplier
- Non-volatile program and data memories
  - 64/128Kbytes of in-system self-programmable flash
    - Endurance: 100,000 write/erase cycles
  - Optional Boot Code section with independent lock bits
    - USB boot loader programmed by default in the factory
    - In-system programming by on-chip boot program hardware activated after reset
    - True read-while-write operation
    - All supplied parts are pre-programed with a default USB bootloader
  - 2K/4K (64K/128K flash version) bytes EEPROM
    - Endurance: 100,000 write/erase cycles
  - 4K/8K (64K/128K flash version) bytes internal SRAM
  - Up to 64Kbytes optional external memory space
  - Programming lock for software security
- JTAG (IEEE std. 1149.1 compliant) interface
  - Boundary-scan capabilities according to the JTAG standard
  - Extensive on-chip debug support
  - Programming of flash, EEPROM, fuses, and lock bits through the JTAG interface
- USB 2.0 full-speed/low-speed device and on-the-go module
  - Complies fully with:
  - Universal serial bus specification REV 2.0
  - On-the-go supplement to the USB 2.0 specification rev 1.0
  - Supports data transfer rates up to 12Mbit/s and 1.5Mbit/s
- USB full-speed/low speed device module with interrupt on transfer completion
  - Endpoint 0 for control transfers: up to 64-bytes
  - Six programmable endpoints with in or out directions and with bulk, interrupt or isochronous transfers
  - Configurable endpoints size up to 256bytes in double bank mode
  - Fully independent 832bytes USB DPRAM for endpoint memory allocation
  - Suspend/resume interrupts
  - Power-on reset and USB bus reset
  - 48MHz PLL for full-speed bus operation
  - USB bus disconnection on microcontroller request
- USB OTG reduced host:
  - Supports host negotiation protocol (HNP) and session request protocol (SRP) for OTG dual-role devices
  - Provide status and control signals for software implementation of HNP and SRP
  - Provides programmable times required for HNP and SRP
- Peripheral features
  - Two 8-bit timer/counters with separate prescaler and compare mode
  - Two16-bit timer/counter with separate prescaler, compare- and capture mode

8-bit Atmel Microcontroller with 64/128Kbytes of ISP Flash and USB Controller

AT90USB646 AT90USB647 AT90USB1286 AT90USB1287

7593LS–AVR–09/12

- Real time counter with separate oscillator
  - Four 8-bit PWM channels
  - Six PWM channels with programmable resolution from 2 to 16 bits
  - Output compare modulator
  - 8-channels, 10-bit ADC
  - Programmable serial USART
  - Master/slave SPI serial interface
  - Byte oriented 2-wire serial interface
  - Programmable watchdog timer with separate on-chip oscillator
  - On-chip analog comparator
  - Interrupt and wake-up on pin change
- **Special microcontroller features**
  - Power-on reset and programmable brown-out detection
  - Internal calibrated oscillator
  - External and internal interrupt sources
  - Six sleep modes: Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, Power-save, Power-down, Standby, and Extended Standby
- **I/O and packages**
  - 48 programmable I/O lines
  - 64-lead TQFP and 64-lead QFN
- **Operating voltages**
  - 2.7 - 5.5V
- **Operating temperature**
  - Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)
- **Maximum frequency**
  - 8MHz at 2.7V - industrial range
  - 16MHz at 4.5V - industrial range

1. Pin configurations

Figure 1-1. Pinout Atmel AT90USB64/128-TQFP.

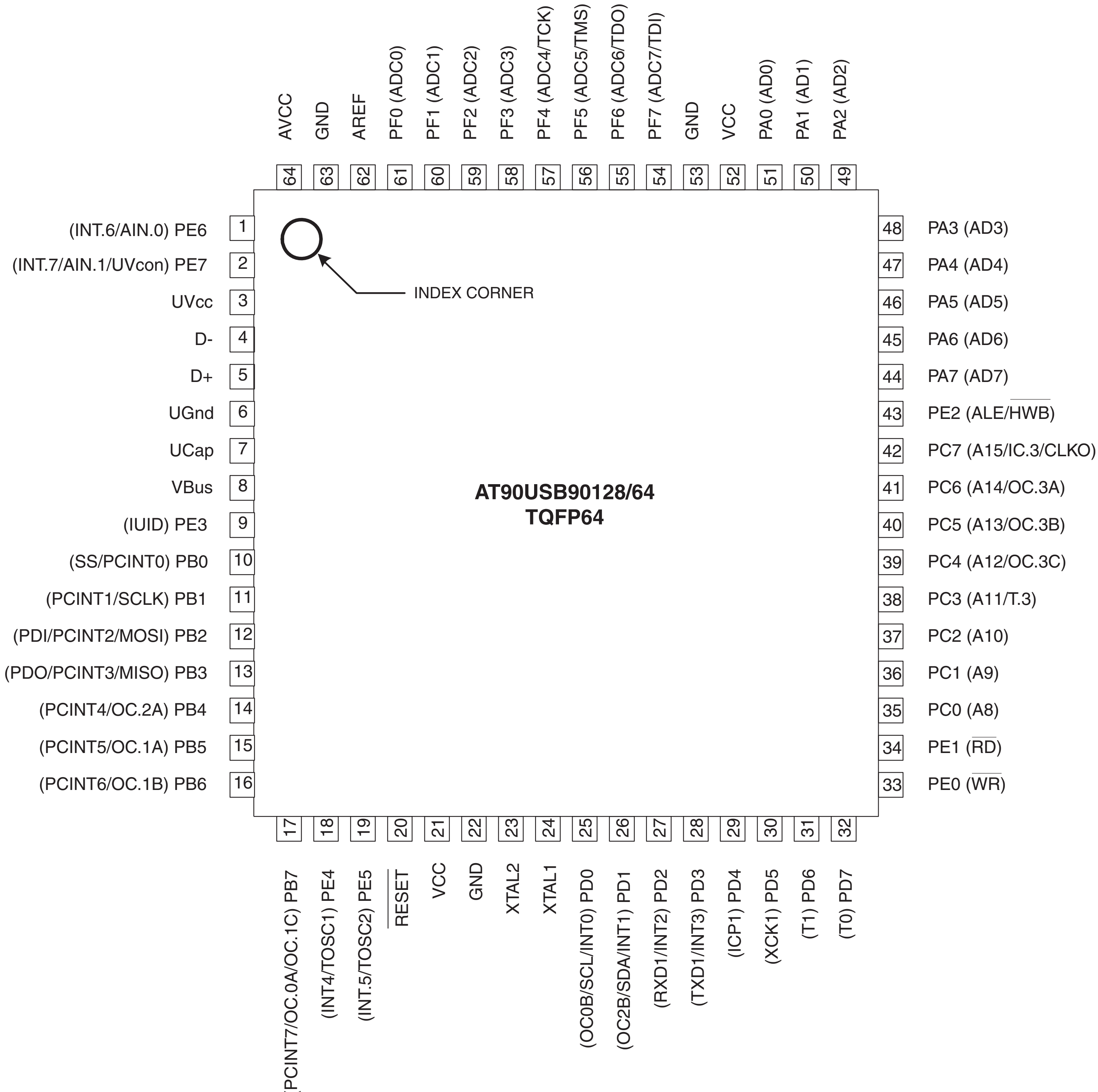
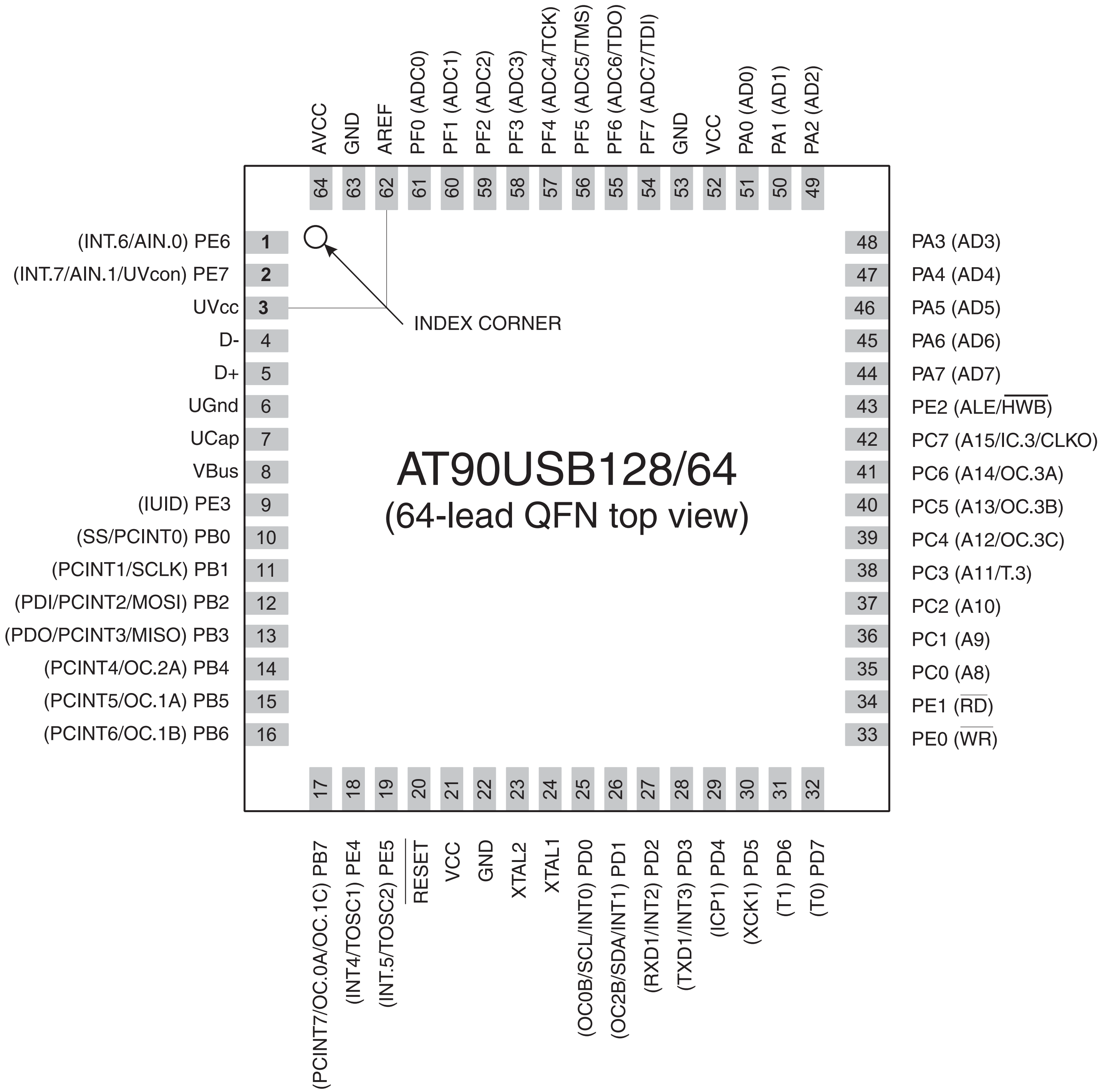


Figure 1-2. Pinout Atmel AT90USB64/128-QFN.



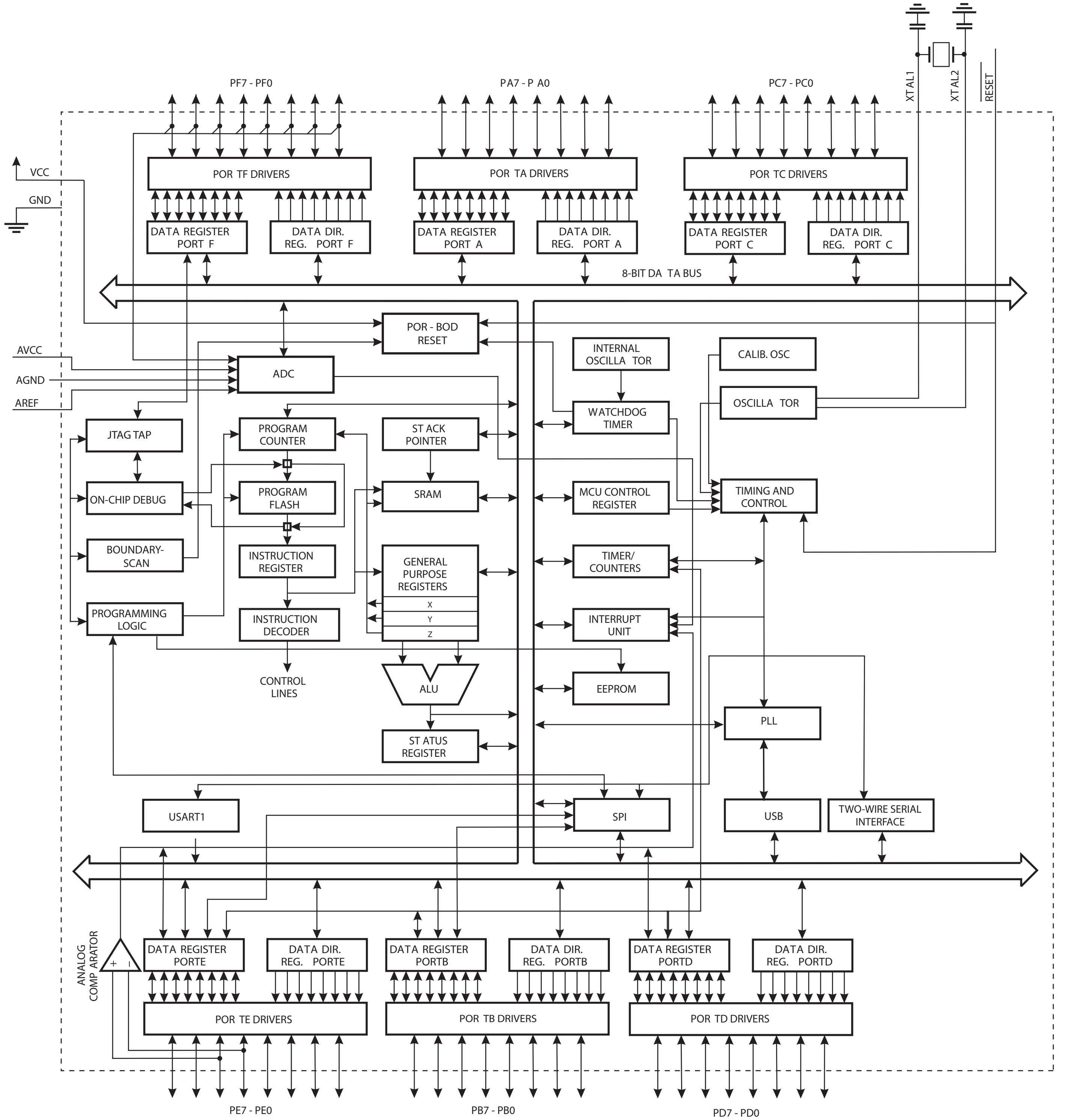
Note: The large center pad underneath the MLF packages is made of metal and internally connected to GND. It should be soldered or glued to the board to ensure good mechanical stability. If the center pad is left unconnected, the package might loosen from the board.

2. Overview

The Atmel® AVR® AT90USB64/128 is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the Atmel® AVR® enhanced RISC architecture. By executing powerful instructions in a single clock cycle, the AT90USB64/128 achieves throughputs approaching 1MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

2.1 Block diagram

Figure 2-1. Block diagram.



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

The Atmel AT90USB64/128 provides the following features: 64/128Kbytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 2K/4Kbytes EEPROM, 4K/8K bytes SRAM, 48 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, Real Time Counter (RTC), four flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes and PWM, one USART, a byte oriented 2-wire Serial Interface, a 8-channels, 10-bit ADC with optional differential input stage with programmable gain, programmable Watchdog Timer with Internal Oscillator, an SPI serial port, IEEE std. 1149.1 compliant JTAG test interface, also used for accessing the On-chip Debug system and programming and six software selectable power saving modes. The Idle mode stops the CPU while allowing the SRAM, Timer/Counters, SPI port, and interrupt system to continue functioning. The Power-down mode saves the register contents but freezes the Oscillator, disabling all other chip functions until the next interrupt or Hardware Reset. In Power-save mode, the asynchronous timer continues to run, allowing the user to maintain a timer base while the rest of the device is sleeping. The ADC Noise Reduction mode stops the CPU and all I/O modules except Asynchronous Timer and ADC, to minimize switching noise during ADC conversions. In Standby mode, the Crystal/Resonator Oscillator is running while the rest of the device is sleeping. This allows very fast start-up combined with low power consumption. In Extended Standby mode, both the main Oscillator and the Asynchronous Timer continue to run.

The device is manufactured using the Atmel high-density nonvolatile memory technology. The On-chip ISP Flash allows the program memory to be reprogrammed in-system through an SPI serial interface, by a conventional nonvolatile memory programmer, or by an On-chip Boot program running on the AVR core. The boot program can use any interface to download the application program in the application Flash memory. Software in the Boot Flash section will continue to run while the Application Flash section is updated, providing true Read-While-Write operation. By combining an 8-bit RISC CPU with In-System Self-Programmable Flash on a monolithic chip, the AT90USB64/128 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The AT90USB64/128 AVR is supported with a full suite of program and system development tools including: C compilers, macro assemblers, program debugger/simulators, in-circuit emulators, and evaluation kits.

2.2 Pin descriptions

2.2.1 VCC

Digital supply voltage.

2.2.2 GND

Ground.

2.2.3 AVCC

Analog supply voltage.

2.2.4 Port A (PA7..PA0)

Port A is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port A output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port A pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port A pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Port A also serves the functions of various special features of the Atmel AT90USB64/128 as listed on page 78.

2.2.5 Port B (PB7..PB0)

Port B is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port B output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port B pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port B pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Port B has better driving capabilities than the other ports.

Port B also serves the functions of various special features of the AT90USB64/128 as listed on page 79.

2.2.6 Port C (PC7..PC0)

Port C is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port C output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port C pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port C pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Port C also serves the functions of special features of the AT90USB64/128 as listed on page 82.

2.2.7 Port D (PD7..PD0)

Port D is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port D output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port D pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port D pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Port D also serves the functions of various special features of the AT90USB64/128 as listed on page 83.

2.2.8 Port E (PE7..PE0)

Port E is an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port E output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port E pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port E pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Port E also serves the functions of various special features of the AT90USB64/128 as listed on page 86.

2.2.9 Port F (PF7..PF0)

Port F serves as analog inputs to the A/D Converter.

Port F also serves as an 8-bit bidirectional I/O port, if the A/D Converter is not used. Port pins can provide internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port F output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port F pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port F pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running. If the JTAG interface is enabled, the pull-up resistors on pins PF7(TDI), PF5(TMS), and PF4(TCK) will be activated even if a reset occurs.

Port F also serves the functions of the JTAG interface.

2.2.10 D-

USB Full speed / Low Speed Negative Data Upstream Port. Should be connected to the USB D- connector pin with a serial 22Ω resistor.

2.2.11 D+

USB Full speed / Low Speed Positive Data Upstream Port. Should be connected to the USB D+ connector pin with a serial 22Ω resistor.

2.2.12 UGND

USB Pads Ground.

2.2.13 UVCC

USB Pads Internal Regulator Input supply voltage.

2.2.14 UCAP

USB Pads Internal Regulator Output supply voltage. Should be connected to an external capacitor (1µF).

2.2.15 VBUS

USB VBUS monitor and OTG negociations.

2.2.16 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

Reset input. A low level on this pin for longer than the minimum pulse length will generate a reset, even if the clock is not running. The minimum pulse length is given in Table 9-1 on page 58. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.

2.2.17 XTAL1

Input to the inverting Oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.

2.2.18 XTAL2

Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

2.2.19 AVCC

AVCC is the supply voltage pin for Port F and the A/D Converter. It should be externally connected to V_{CC}, even if the ADC is not used. If the ADC is used, it should be connected to V_{CC} through a low-pass filter.

2.2.20 AREF

This is the analog reference pin for the A/D Converter.

3. Resources

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

4. About code examples

This documentation contains simple code examples that briefly show how to use various parts of the device. Be aware that not all C compiler vendors include bit definitions in the header files and interrupt handling in C is compiler dependent. Please confirm with the C compiler documentation for more details.

These code examples assume that the part specific header file is included before compilation. For I/O registers located in extended I/O map, "IN", "OUT", "SBIS", "SBIC", "CBI", and "SBI" instructions must be replaced with instructions that allow access to extended I/O. Typically "LDS" and "STS" combined with "SBRS", "SBRC", "SBR", and "CBR".

5. Register summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0xFF)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFE)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFD)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFC)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFB)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xFA)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xF9)	OTGTCON		PAGE					VALUE		
(0xF8)	UPINT	PINT7:0								
(0xF7)	UPBCHX	-	-	-	-	-	PBYCT10:8			
(0xF6)	UPBCLX	PBYCT7:0								
(0xF5)	UPERRX	-	COUNTER1:0		CRC16	TIMEOUT	PID	DATAPID	DATATGL	
(0xF4)	UEINT		EPINT6:0							
(0xF3)	UEBCHX	-	-	-	-	-	BYCT10:8			
(0xF2)	UEBCLX	BYCT7:0								
(0xF1)	UEDATX	DAT7:0								
(0xF0)	UEIENX	FLERRE	NAKINE	-	NAKOUTE	RXSTPE	RXOUTE	STALLEDE	TXINE	
(0xEF)	UESTA1X	-	-	-	-	-	CTRLDIR	CURRBK1:0		
(0xEE)	UESTA0X	CFGOK	OVERFI	UNDERFI	-	DTSEQ1:0		NBUSYBK1:0		
(0xED)	UECFG1X		EPSIZE2:0			EPBK1:0		ALLOC		
(0xEC)	UECFG0X	EPTYPE1:0					-	-	EPDIR	
(0xEB)	UECONX			STALLRQ	STALLRQC	RSTDT			EPEN	
(0xEA)	UERST		EPRST6:0							
(0xE9)	UENUM						EPNUM2:0			
(0xE8)	UEINTX	FIFOCON	NAKINI	RWAL	NAKOUTI	RXSTPI	RXOUTI	STALLEDI	TXINI	
(0xE7)	Reserved			-	-	-	-			
(0xE6)	UDMFN				FNCERR					
(0xE5)	UDFNUMH						FNUM10:8			
(0xE4)	UDFNUML	FNUM7:0								
(0xE3)	UDADDR	ADDEN	UADD6:0							
(0xE2)	UDIEN		UPRSME	EORSME	WAKEUPE	EORSTE	SOFE		SUSPE	
(0xE1)	UDINT		UPRSMI	EORSMI	WAKEUPI	EORSTI	SOFI		SUSPI	
(0xE0)	UDCON						LSM	RMWKUP	DETACH	
(0xDF)	OTGINT			STOI	HNPERRI	ROLEEXI	BCERRI	VBERRI	SRPI	
(0xDE)	OTGIEN			STOE	HNPERRE	ROLEEXE	BCERRE	VBERRE	SRPE	
(0xDD)	OTGCON			HNPREQ	SRPREQ	SRPSEL	VBUSHWC	VBUSREQ	VBUSRQC	
(0xDC)	Reserved									
(0xDB)	Reserved									
(0xDA)	USBINT							IDTI	VBUSTI	
(0xD9)	USBSTA					SPEED		ID	VBUS	
(0xD8)	USBCON	USBE	HOST	FRZCLK	OTGPADE			IDTE	VBUSTE	
(0xD7)	UHWCON	UIMOD	UIDE		UVCONE				UVREGE	
(0xD6)	Reserved									
(0xD5)	Reserved									
(0xD4)	Reserved									
(0xD3)	Reserved									
(0xD2)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xD1)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xD0)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xCF)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xCE)	UDR1	USART1 I/O Data Register								
(0xCD)	UBRR1H	-	-	-	-	USART1 Baud Rate Register High Byte				
(0xCC)	UBRR1L	USART1 Baud Rate Register Low Byte								
(0xCB)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xCA)	UCSR1C	UMSEL11	UMSEL10	UPM11	UPM10	USBS1	UCSZ11	UCSZ10	UCPOL1	
(0xC9)	UCSR1B	RXCIE1	TXCIE1	UDRIE1	RXEN1	TXEN1	UCSZ12	RXB81	TXB81	
(0xC8)	UCSR1A	RXC1	TXC1	UDRE1	FE1	DOR1	PE1	U2X1	MPCM1	
(0xC7)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xC6)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xC5)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xC4)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xC3)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xC2)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xC1)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xC0)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xBF)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0xBE)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xBD)	TWAMR	TWAM6	TWAM5	TWAM4	TWAM3	TWAM2	TWAM1	TWAM0	-	
(0xBC)	TWCR	TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	-	TWIE	
(0xBB)	TWDR	2-wire Serial Interface Data Register								
(0xBA)	TWAR	TWA6	TWA5	TWA4	TWA3	TWA2	TWA1	TWA0	TWGCE	
(0xB9)	TWSR	TWS7	TWS6	TWS5	TWS4	TWS3	-	TWPS1	TWPS0	
(0xB8)	TWBR	2-wire Serial Interface Bit Rate Register								
(0xB7)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xB6)	ASSR	-	EXCLK	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2AUB	OCR2BUB	TCR2AUB	TCR2BUB	
(0xB5)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0xB4)	OCR2B	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register B								
(0xB3)	OCR2A	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register A								
(0xB2)	TCNT2	Timer/Counter2 (8 Bit)								
(0xB1)	TCCR2B	FOC2A	FOC2B	-	-	WGM22	CS22	CS21	CS20	
(0xB0)	TCCR2A	COM2A1	COM2A0	COM2B1	COM2B0	-	-	WGM21	WGM20	
(0xAF)	UPDATX	PDAT7:0								
(0xAE)	UPIENX	FLERRE	NAKEDE	-	PERRE	TXSTPE	TXOUTE	RXSTALLE	RXINE	
(0xAD)	UPCFG2X	INTFRQ7:0								
(0xAC)	UPSTAX	CFGOK	OVERFI	UNDERFI		DTSEQ1:0		NBUSYBK1:0		
(0xAB)	UPCFG1X		PSIZE2:0			PBK1:0		ALLOC		
(0xAA)	UPCFG0X	PTYPE1:0		PTOKEN1:0		PEPNUM3:0				
(0xA9)	UPCONX		PFREEZE	INMODE		RSTDT			PEN	
(0xA8)	UPRST		PRST6:0							
(0xA7)	UPNUM						PNUM2:0			
(0xA6)	UPINTX	FIFOCON	NAKEDI	RWAL	PERRI	TXSTPI	TXOUTI	RXSTALLI	RXINI	
(0xA5)	UPINRQX	INRQ7:0								
(0xA4)	UHFLEN	FLEN7:0								
(0xA3)	UHFNUMH						FNUM10:8			
(0xA2)	UHFNUML	FNUM7:0								
(0xA1)	UHADDR		HADD6:0							
(0xA0)	UHIEN		HWUPE	HSOFE	RXRSME	RSMEDE	RSTE	DDISCE	DCONNE	
(0x9F)	UHINT		HWUPI	HSOFI	RXRSMI	RSMEDI	RSTI	DDISCI	DCONNI	
(0x9E)	UHCON						RESUME	RESET	SOFEN	
(0x9D)	OCR3CH	Timer/Counter3 - Output Compare Register C High Byte								
(0x9C)	OCR3CL	Timer/Counter3 - Output Compare Register C Low Byte								
(0x9B)	OCR3BH	Timer/Counter3 - Output Compare Register B High Byte								
(0x9A)	OCR3BL	Timer/Counter3 - Output Compare Register B Low Byte								
(0x99)	OCR3AH	Timer/Counter3 - Output Compare Register A High Byte								
(0x98)	OCR3AL	Timer/Counter3 - Output Compare Register A Low Byte								
(0x97)	ICR3H	Timer/Counter3 - Input Capture Register High Byte								
(0x96)	ICR3L	Timer/Counter3 - Input Capture Register Low Byte								
(0x95)	TCNT3H	Timer/Counter3 - Counter Register High Byte								
(0x94)	TCNT3L	Timer/Counter3 - Counter Register Low Byte								
(0x93)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x92)	TCCR3C	FOC3A	FOC3B	FOC3C	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x91)	TCCR3B	ICNC3	ICES3	-	WGM33	WGM32	CS32	CS31	CS30	
(0x90)	TCCR3A	COM3A1	COM3A0	COM3B1	COM3B0	COM3C1	COM3C0	WGM31	WGM30	
(0x8F)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x8E)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x8D)	OCR1CH	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register C High Byte								
(0x8C)	OCR1CL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register C Low Byte								
(0x8B)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register B High Byte								
(0x8A)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register B Low Byte								
(0x89)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register A High Byte								
(0x88)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register A Low Byte								
(0x87)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 - Input Capture Register High Byte								
(0x86)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 - Input Capture Register Low Byte								
(0x85)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 - Counter Register High Byte								
(0x84)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 - Counter Register Low Byte								
(0x83)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x82)	TCCR1C	FOC1A	FOC1B	FOC1C	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x81)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	-	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	
(0x80)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	COM1C1	COM1C0	WGM11	WGM10	
(0x7F)	DIDR1	-	-	-	-	-	-	AIN1D	AIN0D	
(0x7E)	DIDR0	ADC7D	ADC6D	ADC5D	ADC4D	ADC3D	ADC2D	ADC1D	ADC0D	
(0x7D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0x7C)	ADMUX	REFS1	REFS0	ADLAR	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	
(0x7B)	ADCSRB	ADHSM	ACME	-	-	-	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	
(0x7A)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	
(0x79)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High byte								
(0x78)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low byte								
(0x77)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x76)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x75)	XMCRB	XMBK	-	-	-	-	XMM2	XMM1	XMM0	
(0x74)	XMCRA	SRE	SRL2	SRL1	SRL0	SRW11	SRW10	SRW01	SRW00	
(0x73)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x72)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x71)	TIMSK3	-	-	ICIE3	-	OCIE3C	OCIE3B	OCIE3A	TOIE3	
(0x70)	TIMSK2	-	-	-	-	-	OCIE2B	OCIE2A	TOIE2	
(0x6F)	TIMSK1	-	-	ICIE1	-	OCIE1C	OCIE1B	OCIE1A	TOIE1	
(0x6E)	TIMSK0	-	-	-	-	-	OCIE0B	OCIE0A	TOIE0	
(0x6D)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x6C)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x6B)	PCMSK0	PCINT7	PCINT6	PCINT5	PCINT4	PCINT3	PCINT2	PCINT1	PCINT0	
(0x6A)	EICRB	ISC71	ISC70	ISC61	ISC60	ISC51	ISC50	ISC41	ISC40	
(0x69)	EICRA	ISC31	ISC30	ISC21	ISC20	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	
(0x68)	PCICR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PCIE0	
(0x67)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x66)	OSCCAL	Oscillator Calibration Register								
(0x65)	PRR1	PRUSB	-	-	-	PRTIM3	-	-	PRUSART1	
(0x64)	PRR0	PRTWI	PRTIM2	PRTIM0	-	PRTIM1	PRSPI	-	PRADC	
(0x63)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x62)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(0x61)	CLKPR	CLKPCE	-	-	-	CLKPS3	CLKPS2	CLKPS1	CLKPS0	
(0x60)	WDTCSR	WDIF	WDIE	WDP3	WDCE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	
0x3F (0x5F)	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	
0x3E (0x5E)	SPH	SP15	SP14	SP13	SP12	SP11	SP10	SP9	SP8	
0x3D (0x5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	
0x3C (0x5C)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x3B (0x5B)	RAMPZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	RAMPZ1	RAMPZ0	
0x3A (0x5A)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x39 (0x59)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x38 (0x58)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x37 (0x57)	SPMCSR	SPMIE	RWWSB	SIGRD	RWWSRE	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	
0x36 (0x56)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x35 (0x55)	MCUCR	JTD	-	-	PUD	-	-	IVSEL	IVCE	
0x34 (0x54)	MCUSR	-	-	-	JTRF	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	
0x33 (0x53)	SMCR	-	-	-	-	SM2	SM1	SM0	SE	
0x32 (0x52)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x31 (0x51)	OCDR/ MONDR	OCDR7	OCDR6	OCDR5	OCDR4	OCDR3	OCDR2	OCDR1	OCDR0	
		Monitor Data Register								
0x30 (0x50)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	
0x2F (0x4F)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x2E (0x4E)	SPDR	SPI Data Register								
0x2D (0x4D)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	-	-	-	-	-	SPI2X	
0x2C (0x4C)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	
0x2B (0x4B)	GPIOR2	General Purpose I/O Register 2								
0x2A (0x4A)	GPIOR1	General Purpose I/O Register 1								
0x29 (0x49)	PLLCSR	-	-	-	PLLP2	PLLP1	PLLP0	PLLE	PLOCK	
0x28 (0x48)	OCR0B	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register B								
0x27 (0x47)	OCR0A	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register A								
0x26 (0x46)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8 Bit)								
0x25 (0x45)	TCCR0B	FOC0A	FOC0B	-	-	WGM02	CS02	CS01	CS00	
0x24 (0x44)	TCCR0A	COM0A1	COM0A0	COM0B1	COM0B0	-	-	WGM01	WGM00	
0x23 (0x43)	GTCCR	TSM	-	-	-	-	-	PSRASY	PSRSYNC	
0x22 (0x42)	EEARH	-	-	-	-	EEPROM Address Register High Byte				
0x21 (0x41)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								
0x20 (0x40)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								
0x1F (0x3F)	EECR	-	-	EEPM1	EEPM0	EERIE	EEMPE	EEPE	EERE	
0x1E (0x3E)	GPIOR0	General Purpose I/O Register 0								
0x1D (0x3D)	EIMSK	INT7	INT6	INT5	INT4	INT3	INT2	INT1	INT0	
0x1C (0x3C)	EIFR	INTF7	INTF6	INTF5	INTF4	INTF3	INTF2	INTF1	INTF0	

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
0x1B (0x3B)	PCIFR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PCIF0	
0x1A (0x3A)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x19 (0x39)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x18 (0x38)	TIFR3	-	-	ICF3	-	OCF3C	OCF3B	OCF3A	TOV3	
0x17 (0x37)	TIFR2	-	-	-	-	-	OCF2B	OCF2A	TOV2	
0x16 (0x36)	TIFR1	-	-	ICF1	-	OCF1C	OCF1B	OCF1A	TOV1	
0x15 (0x35)	TIFR0	-	-	-	-	-	OCF0B	OCF0A	TOV0	
0x14 (0x34)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x13 (0x33)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x12 (0x32)	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0x11 (0x31)	PORTF	PORTF7	PORTF6	PORTF5	PORTF4	PORTF3	PORTF2	PORTF1	PORTF0	
0x10 (0x30)	DDRF	DDF7	DDF6	DDF5	DDF4	DDF3	DDF2	DDF1	DDF0	
0x0F (0x2F)	PINF	PINF7	PINF6	PINF5	PINF4	PINF3	PINF2	PINF1	PINF0	
0x0E (0x2E)	PORTE	PORTE7	PORTE6	PORTE5	PORTE4	PORTE3	PORTE2	PORTE1	PORTE0	
0x0D (0x2D)	DDRE	DDE7	DDE6	DDE5	DDE4	DDE3	DDE2	DDE1	DDE0	
0x0C (0x2C)	PINE	PINE7	PINE6	PINE5	PINE4	PINE3	PINE2	PINE1	PINE0	
0x0B (0x2B)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	
0x0A (0x2A)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	
0x09 (0x29)	PIND	PIND7	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	
0x08 (0x28)	PORTC	PORTC7	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	
0x07 (0x27)	DDRC	DDC7	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	
0x06 (0x26)	PINC	PINC7	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	
0x05 (0x25)	PORTB	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	
0x04 (0x24)	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	
0x03 (0x23)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	
0x02 (0x22)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	
0x01 (0x21)	DDRA	DDA7	DDA6	DDA5	DDA4	DDA3	DDA2	DDA1	DDA0	
0x00 (0x20)	PINA	PINA7	PINA6	PINA5	PINA4	PINA3	PINA2	PINA1	PINA0	

Note:
1. For compatibility with future devices, reserved bits should be written to zero if accessed. Reserved I/O memory addresses should never be written.
2. I/O registers within the address range $00 - $1F are directly bit-accessible using the SBI and CBI instructions. In these registers, the value of single bits can be checked by using the SBIS and SBIC instructions.
3. Some of the status flags are cleared by writing a logical one to them. Note that the CBI and SBI instructions will operate on all bits in the I/O register, writing a one back into any flag read as set, thus clearing the flag. The CBI and SBI instructions work with registers 0x00 to 0x1F only.
4. When using the I/O specific commands IN and OUT, the I/O addresses $00 - $3F must be used. When addressing I/O registers as data space using LD and ST instructions, $20 must be added to these addresses. The Atmel AT90USB64/128 is a complex microcontroller with more peripheral units than can be supported within the 64 location reserved in Opcode for the IN and OUT instructions. For the Extended I/O space from $60 - $1FF in SRAM, only the ST/STS/STD and LD/LDS/LDD instructions can be used.

6. Instruction set summary

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
ARITHMETIC AND LOGIC INSTRUCTIONS					
ADD	Rd, Rr	Add two Registers	Rd ← Rd + Rr	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADC	Rd, Rr	Add with Carry two Registers	Rd ← Rd + Rr + C	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADIW	Rdl,K	Add Immediate to Word	Rdh:Rdl ← Rdh:Rdl + K	Z,C,N,V,S	2
SUB	Rd, Rr	Subtract two Registers	Rd ← Rd - Rr	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SUBI	Rd, K	Subtract Constant from Register	Rd ← Rd - K	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBC	Rd, Rr	Subtract with Carry two Registers	Rd ← Rd - Rr - C	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBCI	Rd, K	Subtract with Carry Constant from Reg.	Rd ← Rd - K - C	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBIW	Rdl,K	Subtract Immediate from Word	Rdh:Rdl ← Rdh:Rdl - K	Z,C,N,V,S	2
AND	Rd, Rr	Logical AND Registers	Rd ← Rd • Rr	Z,N,V	1
ANDI	Rd, K	Logical AND Register and Constant	Rd ← Rd • K	Z,N,V	1
OR	Rd, Rr	Logical OR Registers	Rd ← Rd v Rr	Z,N,V	1
ORI	Rd, K	Logical OR Register and Constant	Rd ← Rd v K	Z,N,V	1
EOR	Rd, Rr	Exclusive OR Registers	Rd ← Rd ⊕ Rr	Z,N,V	1
COM	Rd	One's Complement	Rd ← 0xFF − Rd	Z,C,N,V	1
NEG	Rd	Two's Complement	Rd ← 0x00 − Rd	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBR	Rd,K	Set Bit(s) in Register	Rd ← Rd v K	Z,N,V	1
CBR	Rd,K	Clear Bit(s) in Register	Rd ← Rd • (0xFF - K)	Z,N,V	1
INC	Rd	Increment	Rd ← Rd + 1	Z,N,V	1
DEC	Rd	Decrement	Rd ← Rd − 1	Z,N,V	1
TST	Rd	Test for Zero or Minus	Rd ← Rd • Rd	Z,N,V	1
CLR	Rd	Clear Register	Rd ← Rd ⊕ Rd	Z,N,V	1
SER	Rd	Set Register	Rd ← 0xFF	None	1
MUL	Rd, Rr	Multiply Unsigned	R1:R0 ← Rd x Rr	Z,C	2
MULS	Rd, Rr	Multiply Signed	R1:R0 ← Rd x Rr	Z,C	2
MULSU	Rd, Rr	Multiply Signed with Unsigned	R1:R0 ← Rd x Rr	Z,C	2
FMUL	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Unsigned	R1:R0 ← (Rd x Rr) << 1	Z,C	2
FMULS	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Signed	R1:R0 ← (Rd x Rr) << 1	Z,C	2
FMULSU	Rd, Rr	Fractional Multiply Signed with Unsigned	R1:R0 ← (Rd x Rr) << 1	Z,C	2
BRANCH INSTRUCTIONS					
RJMP	k	Relative Jump	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	2
IJMP		Indirect Jump to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	2
EIJMP		Extended Indirect Jump to (Z)	PC ←(EIND:Z)	None	2
JMP	k	Direct Jump	PC ← k	None	3
RCALL	k	Relative Subroutine Call	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	4
ICALL		Indirect Call to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	4
EICALL		Extended Indirect Call to (Z)	PC ←(EIND:Z)	None	4
CALL	k	Direct Subroutine Call	PC ← k	None	5
RET		Subroutine Return	PC ← STACK	None	5
RETI		Interrupt Return	PC ← STACK	I	5
CPSE	Rd,Rr	Compare, Skip if Equal	if (Rd = Rr) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
CP	Rd,Rr	Compare	Rd − Rr	Z, N,V,C,H	1
CPC	Rd,Rr	Compare with Carry	Rd − Rr − C	Z, N,V,C,H	1
CPI	Rd,K	Compare Register with Immediate	Rd − K	Z, N,V,C,H	1
SBRC	Rr, b	Skip if Bit in Register Cleared	if (Rr(b)=0) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
SBRS	Rr, b	Skip if Bit in Register is Set	if (Rr(b)=1) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
SBIC	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register Cleared	if (P(b)=0) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
SBIS	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register is Set	if (P(b)=1) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
BRBS	s, k	Branch if Status Flag Set	if (SREG(s) = 1) then PC←PC+k + 1	None	1/2
BRBC	s, k	Branch if Status Flag Cleared	if (SREG(s) = 0) then PC←PC+k + 1	None	1/2
BREQ	k	Branch if Equal	if (Z = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRNE	k	Branch if Not Equal	if (Z = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRCS	k	Branch if Carry Set	if (C = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRCC	k	Branch if Carry Cleared	if (C = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRSH	k	Branch if Same or Higher	if (C = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRLO	k	Branch if Lower	if (C = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRMI	k	Branch if Minus	if (N = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRPL	k	Branch if Plus	if (N = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRGE	k	Branch if Greater or Equal, Signed	if (N ⊕ V= 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRLT	k	Branch if Less Than Zero, Signed	if (N ⊕ V= 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRHS	k	Branch if Half Carry Flag Set	if (H = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRHC	k	Branch if Half Carry Flag Cleared	if (H = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRTS	k	Branch if T Flag Set	if (T = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRTC	k	Branch if T Flag Cleared	if (T = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRVS	k	Branch if Overflow Flag is Set	if (V = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2

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

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
SPM		Store Program Memory	(Z) ← R1:R0	None	-
IN	Rd, P	In Port	Rd ← P	None	1
OUT	P, Rr	Out Port	P ← Rr	None	1
PUSH	Rr	Push Register on Stack	STACK ← Rr	None	2
POP	Rd	Pop Register from Stack	Rd ← STACK	None	2
MCU CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS					
NOP		No Operation		None	1
SLEEP		Sleep	(see specific descr. for Sleep function)	None	1
WDR		Watchdog Reset	(see specific descr. for WDR/timer)	None	1
BREAK		Break	For On-chip Debug Only	None	N/A

7. Ordering information

7.1 Atmel AT90USB646

Speed [MHz]	Power supply [V]	Ordering code [(2)]	USB interface	Package [(1)]	Operating range
16 [(3)]	2.7-5.5	AT90USB646-AU AT90USB646-MU	Device	MD PS	Industrial (-40° to +85°C)

Notes: 1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.

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

3. See "Maximum speed vs. VCC" on page 392.

MD	64 - lead, 14 × 14mm body size, 1.0mm body thickness 0.8mm lead pitch, thin profile plastic quad flat package (TQFP)
PS	64 - lead, 9 × 9mm body size, 0.50mm pitch Quad flat no lead package (QFN)

7.2 Atmel AT90USB647

Speed [MHz]	Power supply [V]	Ordering code [(2)]	USB interface	Package [(1)]	Operating range
16 [(3)]	2.7-5.5	AT90USB647-AU AT90USB647-MU	USB OTG	MD PS	Industrial (-40° to +85°C)

Notes: 1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.

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

3. See “Maximum speed vs. VCC” on page 392.

MD	64 - lead, 14 × 14mm body size, 1.0mm body thickness 0.8mm lead pitch, thin profile plastic quad flat package (TQFP)
PS	64 - lead, 9 × 9mm body size, 0.50mm pitch Quad flat no lead package (QFN)

7.3 Atmel AT90USB1286

Speed [MHz]	Power supply [V]	Ordering code [2]	USB interface	Package [1]	Operating range
16 [3]	2.7-5.5	AT90USB1286-AU AT90USB1286-MU	Device	MD PS	Industrial (-40° to +85°C)

Notes: 1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.

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

3. See "Maximum speed vs. VCC" on page 392.

MD	64 - lead, 14 × 14mm body size, 1.0mm body thickness 0.8mm lead pitch, thin profile plastic quad flat package (TQFP)
PS	64 - lead, 9 × 9mm body size, 0.50mm pitch Quad flat no lead package (QFN)

7.4 Atmel AT90USB1287

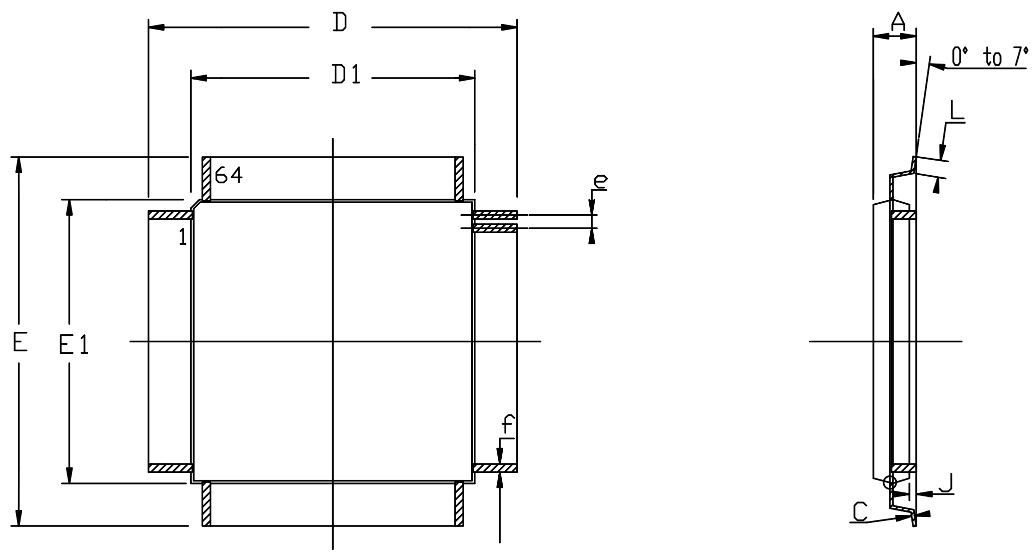
Speed [MHz]	Power supply [V]	Ordering code [(2)]	USB interface	Package [(1)]	Operating range
16 [(3)]	2.7-5.5	AT90USB1287-AU AT90USB1287-MU	Host (OTG)	MD PS	Industrial (-40° to +85°C)

Notes: 1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully green.
3. See "Maximum speed vs. VCC" on page 392.

MD	64 - lead, 14 × 14mm body size, 1.0mm body thickness 0.8mm lead pitch, thin profile plastic quad flat package (TQFP)
PS	64 - lead, 9 × 9mm body size, 0.50mm pitch Quad flat no lead package (QFN)

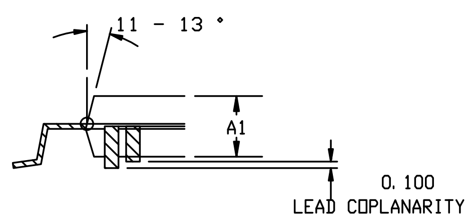
8. Packaging information

8.1 TQFP64



COMMON DIMENSIONS IN MM

SYMBOL	Min	Max	NOTES
A	----	1. 20	
A1	0. 95	1. 05	
C	0. 09	0. 20	
D	16. 00 BSC		
D1	14. 00 BSC		
E	16. 00 BSC		
E1	14. 00 BSC		
J	0. 05	0. 15	
L	0. 45	0. 75	
e	0. 80 BSC		
f	0. 30	0. 45	



07/26/07

	TITLE	DRAWING No.	REV.
Atmel Nantes S.A. La Chantrerie - BP 70602 44306 Nantes Cedex 3 - France	MD, 64 - Lead, 14x14 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness 0.8 mm Lead Pitch, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)	MD	F

NOTES: STANDARD NOTES FOR PQFP/VQFP/TQFP/DQFP

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M. – 1982.

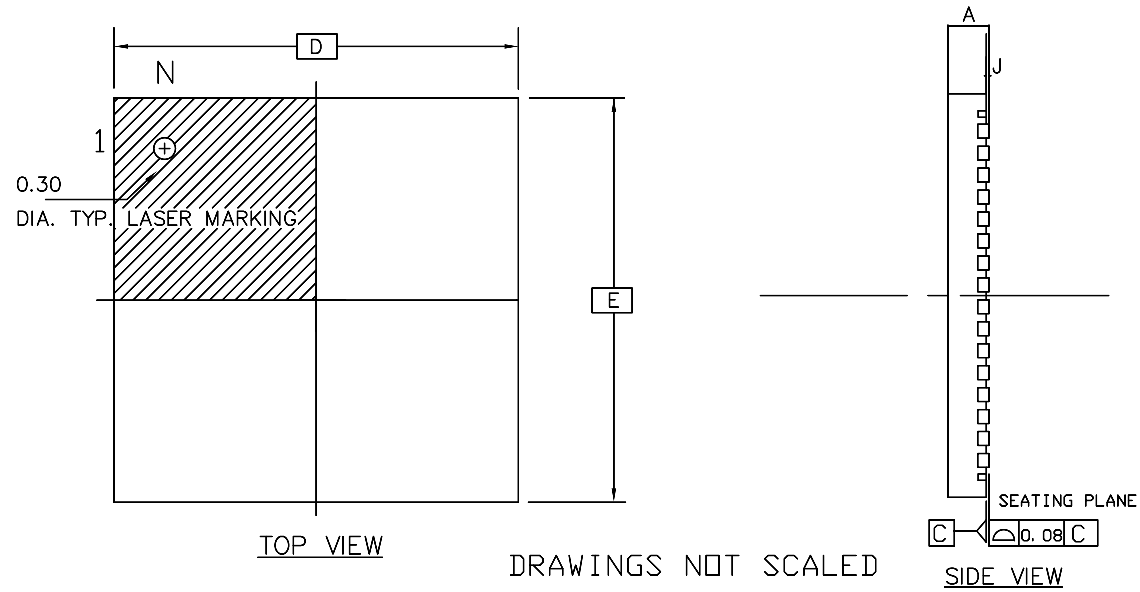
2. "D1 AND E1" DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTUSIONS MOLD PROTUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 mm (0.010 INCH) . THE TOP PACKAGE BODY SIZE MAY BE SMALLER THAN THE BOTTOM PACKAGE BODY SIZE BY AS MUCH AS 0.15 mm.

3. DATUM PLANE "H" LOCATED AT MOLD PARTING LINE AND COINCIDENT WITH LEAD, WHERE LEAD EXISTS PLASTIC BODY AT BOTTOM OF PARTING LINE.

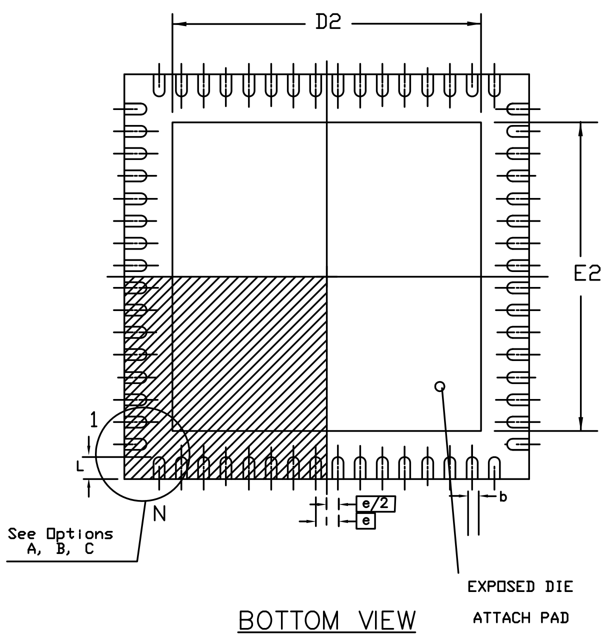
4. DATUM "A" AND "D" TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE H.

5. DIMENSION "f" DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTUSION ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTUSION SHALL BE 0.08 mm/.003" TOTAL EXCESS OF THE "f" DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
DAMBAR CANNOT BE LOCATED ON THE LOWER RADIUS OR THE FOOT.

8.2 QFN64

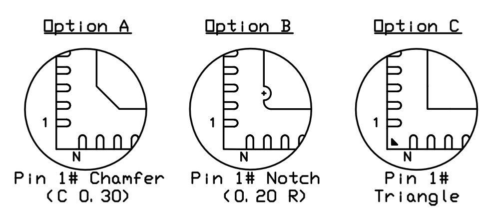


DRAWINGS NOT SCALED



COMMON DIMENSIONS IN MM

SYMBOL	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	NOTES
A	0.80	----	1.00	
J	0.00	----	0.05	
D/E	9.00 BSC			
D2/E2	7.40	7.50	7.60	
N	64			
e	0.50 BSC			
L	0.30	0.40	0.55	
b	0.18	0.25	0.30	



Compliant JEDEC Standard MO-220 variation VMMD-3

28/11/08

Atmel Nantes S.A. La Chantrerie - BP 70602 44306 Nantes Cedex 3 - France	TITLE PS, 64 - Lead 9.0x9.0 mm Body, 0.50 mm Pitch Quad Flat No Lead Package (QFN)	DRAWING No. PS	REV. K

NOTES: QFN STANDARD NOTES

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M. – 1994.

2. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO METALLIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.30 mm FROM TERMINAL TIP. IF THE TERMINAL HAS THE OPTIONAL RADIUS ON THE OTHER END OF THE TERMINAL, THE DIMENSION b SHOULD NOT BE MEASURED IN THAT RADIUS AREA.

3. MAX. PACKAGE WARPAGE IS 0.05mm.

4. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE BURRS IS 0.076 mm IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

5. PIN #1 ID ON TOP WILL BE LASER MARKED.

6. THIS DRAWING CONFORMES TO JEDEC REGISTERED OUTLINE MO–220.

7. A MAXIMUM 0.15mm PULL BACK (L1) MAY BE PRESENT. L MINUS L1 TO BE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 0.30 mm

8. THE TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER ARE OPTIONAL BUT MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE INDICATED. THE TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER BE EITHER A MOLD OR MARKED FEATURE

9. Errata

9.1 Atmel AT90USB1287/6 errata

9.1.1 AT90USB1287/6 errata history

Silicon Release	90USB1286-16MU	90USB1287-16AU	90USB1287-16MU
First Release	Date Code up to 0648	Date Code up to 0714 and lots 0735 6H2726 [(1)]	Date Code up to 0701
Second Release	Date Code from 0709 to 0801 except lots 0801 7H5103 [(1)]	from Date Code 0722 to 0806 except lots 0735 6H2726 [(1)]	Date Code from 0714 to 0810 except lots 0748 7H5103 [(1)]
Third Release	Lots 0801 7H5103 [(1)] and Date Code from 0814	Date Code from 0814	Lots 0748 7H5103 [(1)] and Date Code from 0814
Fourth Release	TBD	TBD	TBD

Notes: 1. A blank or any alphanumeric string.

9.1.2 AT90USB1287/6 first release

- Incorrect CPU behavior for VBUSTI and IDTI interrupts routines
- USB Eye Diagram violation in low-speed mode
- Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates over consumption
- VBUS Session valid threshold voltage
- USB signal rate
- VBUS residual level
- Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled
- High current consumption in sleep mode
- Async timer interrupt wake up from sleep generate multiple interrupts

9. Incorrect CPU behavior for VBUSTI and IDTI interrupts routines

The CPU core may incorrectly execute the interrupt vector related to the VBUSTI and IDTI interrupt flags.

Problem fix/workaround

Do not enable these interrupts, firmware must process these USB events by polling VBUSTI and IDTI flags.

8. USB Eye Diagram violation in low-speed mode

The low to high transition of D- violates the USB eye diagram specification when transmitting with low-speed signaling.

Problem fix/workaround

None.

7. Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates overconsumption

In device mode and when the USB is suspended, transient perturbation received on the USB lines generates a wake up state. However the idle state following the perturbation does not set the SUSPI bit anymore. The internal USB engine remains in suspend mode but the USB differential receiver is still enabled and generates a typical 300µA extra-power consumption. Detection of the suspend state after the transient perturbation should be performed by software (instead of reading the SUSPI bit).

Problem fix/workaround

USB waiver allows bus powered devices to consume up to 2.5mA in suspend state.

6. **VBUS session valid threshold voltage**

The VSession valid threshold voltage is internally connected to VBus_Valid (4.4V approx.). That causes the device to attach to the bus only when Vbus is greater than VBusValid instead of V_Session Valid. Thus if VBUS is lower than 4.4V, the device is detached.

Problem fix/workaround

According to the USB power drop budget, this may require connecting the device toa root hub or a self-powered hub.

5. **UBS signal rate**

The average USB signal rate may sometime be measured out of the USB specifications (12MHz ±30kHz) with short frames. When measured on a long period, the average signal rate value complies with the specifications. This bit rate deviation does not generates communication or functional errors.

Problem fix/workaround

None.

4. **VBUS residual level**

In USB device and host mode, once a 5V level has been detected to the VBUS pad, a residual level (about 3V) can be measured on the VBUS pin.

Problem fix/workaround

None.

3. **Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled**

100ns negative spike occurs on SDA and SCL pins when TWI is enabled.

Problem fix/workaround

No known workaround, enable Atmel AT90USB64/128 TWI first versus the others nodes of the TWI network.

2. **High current consumption in sleep mode**

If a pending interrupt cannot wake the part up from the selected mode, the current consumption will increase during sleep when executing the SLEEP instruction directly after a SEI instruction.

Problem fix/workaround

Before entering sleep, interrupts not used to wake up the part from the sleep mode should be disabled.

1. **Asynchronous timer interrupt wake up from sleep generates multiple interrupts**
   If the CPU core is in sleep and wakes-up from an asynchronous timer interrupt and then go back in sleep again it may wake up multiple times.

   Problem fix/workaround
   A software workaround is to wait with performing the sleep instruction until TCNT2>OCR2+1.

9.1.3 Atmel AT90USB1287/6 second release

- Incorrect CPU behavior for VBUSTI and IDTI interrupts routines
- USB Eye Diagram violation in low-speed mode
- Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates over consumption
- VBUS Session valid threshold voltage
- Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled
- High current consumption in sleep mode
- Async timer interrupt wake up from sleep generate multiple interrupts

7. Incorrect CPU behavior for VBUSTI and IDTI interrupts routines

The CPU core may incorrectly execute the interrupt vector related to the VBUSTI and IDTI interrupt flags.

Problem fix/workaround

Do not enable these interrupts, firmware must process these USB events by polling VBUSTI and IDTI flags.

6. USB Eye Diagram violation in low-speed mode

The low to high transition of D- violates the USB eye diagram specification when transmitting with low-speed signaling.

Problem fix/workaround

None.

5. Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates overconsumption

In device mode and when the USB is suspended, transient perturbation received on the USB lines generates a wake up state. However the idle state following the perturbation does not set the SUSPI bit anymore. The internal USB engine remains in suspend mode but the USB differential receiver is still enabled and generates a typical 300µA extra-power consumption. Detection of the suspend state after the transient perturbation should be performed by software (instead of reading the SUSPI bit).

Problem fix/workaround

USB waiver allows bus powered devices to consume up to 2.5mA in suspend state.

4. VBUS session valid threshold voltage

The VSession valid threshold voltage is internally connected to VBus_Valid (4.4V approx.). That causes the device to attach to the bus only when Vbus is greater than VBusValid instead of V_Session Valid. Thus if VBUS is lower than 4.4V, the device is detached.

Problem fix/workaround

According to the USB power drop budget, this may require connecting the device toa root hub or a self-powered hub.

3. Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled

100ns negative spike occurs on SDA and SCL pins when TWI is enabled.

Problem fix/workaround

No known workaround, enable Atmel AT90USB64/128 TWI first versus the others nodes of the TWI network.

2. **High current consumption in sleep mode**

If a pending interrupt cannot wake the part up from the selected mode, the current consumption will increase during sleep when executing the SLEEP instruction directly after a SEI instruction.

Problem fix/workaround

Before entering sleep, interrupts not used to wake up the part from the sleep mode should be disabled.

1. **Asynchronous timer interrupt wake up from sleep generates multiple interrupts**

If the CPU core is in sleep and wakes-up from an asynchronous timer interrupt and then go back in sleep again it may wake up multiple times.

Problem fix/workaround

A software workaround is to wait with performing the sleep instruction until TCNT2>OCR2+1.

9.1.4 Atmel AT90USB1287/6 Third Release

- Incorrect CPU behavior for VBUSTI and IDTI interrupts routines
- Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates over consumption
- Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled
- High current consumption in sleep mode
- Async timer interrupt wake up from sleep generate multiple interrupts

5. Incorrect CPU behavior for VBUSTI and IDTI interrupts routines

The CPU core may incorrectly execute the interrupt vector related to the VBUSTI and IDTI interrupt flags.

Problem fix/workaround

Do not enable these interrupts, firmware must process these USB events by polling VBUSTI and IDTI flags.

4. Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates overconsumption

In device mode and when the USB is suspended, transient perturbation received on the USB lines generates a wake up state. However the idle state following the perturbation does not set the SUSPI bit. The internal USB engine remains in suspend mode but the USB differential receiver is still enabled and generates a typical 300µA extra-power consumption. Detection of the suspend state after the transient perturbation should be performed by software (instead of reading the SUSPI bit).

Problem fix/workaround

USB waiver allows bus powered devices to consume up to 2.5mA in suspend state.

3. Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled

100ns negative spike occurs on SDA and SCL pins when TWI is enabled.

Problem fix/workaround

No known workaround, enable AT90USB64/128 TWI first, before the others nodes of the TWI network.

2. High current consumption in sleep mode

If a pending interrupt cannot wake the part up from the selected mode, the current consumption will increase during sleep when executing the SLEEP instruction directly after a SEI instruction.

Problem fix/workaround

Before entering sleep, interrupts not used to wake up the part from sleep mode should be disabled.

1. Asynchronous timer interrupt wake up from sleep generates multiple interrupts

If the CPU core is in sleep mode and wakes-up from an asynchronous timer interrupt and then goes back into sleep mode, it may wake up multiple times.

Problem fix/workaround

A software workaround is to wait before performing the sleep instruction: until TCNT2>OCR2+1.

9.1.5 Atmel AT90USB1287/6 Fourth Release

- Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates over consumption
- Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled
- High current consumption in sleep mode
- Async timer interrupt wake up from sleep generate multiple interrupts

4. **Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates overconsumption**

   In device mode and when the USB is suspended, transient perturbation received on the USB lines generates a wake up state. However the idle state following the perturbation does not set the SUSPI bit. The internal USB engine remains in suspend mode but the USB differential receiver is still enabled and generates a typical 300µA extra-power consumption. Detection of the suspend state after the transient perturbation should be performed by software (instead of reading the SUSPI bit).

   Problem fix/workaround

   USB waiver allows bus powered devices to consume up to 2.5mA in suspend state.

3. **Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled**

   100ns negative spike occurs on SDA and SCL pins when TWI is enabled.

   Problem fix/workaround

   No known workaround, enable Atmel AT90USB64/128 TWI first, before the others nodes of the TWI network.

2. **High current consumption in sleep mode**

   If a pending interrupt cannot wake the part up from the selected mode, the current consumption will increase during sleep when executing the SLEEP instruction directly after a SEI instruction.

   Problem fix/workaround

   Before entering sleep, interrupts not used to wake up the part from sleep mode should be disabled.

1. **Asynchronous timer interrupt wake up from sleep generates multiple interrupts**

   If the CPU core is in sleep mode and wakes-up from an asynchronous timer interrupt and then goes back into sleep mode, it may wake up multiple times.

   Problem fix/workaround

   A software workaround is to wait before performing the sleep instruction: until TCNT2>OCR2+1.

9.2 Atmel AT90USB646/7 errata

9.2.1 AT90USB646/7 errata history TBD

Silicon Release	90USB646-16MU	90USB647-16AU	90USB647-16MU
First Release			
Second Release			

Note '*' means a blank or any alphanumeric string.

9.2.2 AT90USB646/7 first release.

- Incorrect interrupt routine execution for VBUSTI, IDTI interrupts flags
- USB Eye Diagram violation in low-speed mode
- Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates over consumption
- Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled
- High current consumption in sleep mode
- Async timer interrupt wake up from sleep generate multiple interrupts

6. Incorrect CPU behavior for VBUSTI and IDTI interrupts routines

The CPU core may incorrectly execute the interrupt vector related to the VBUSTI and IDTI interrupt flags.

Problem fix/workaround

Do not enable these interrupts, firmware must process these USB events by polling VBUSTI and IDTI flags.

5. USB Eye Diagram violation in low-speed mode

The low to high transition of D- violates the USB eye diagram specification when transmitting with low-speed signaling.

Problem fix/workaround

None.

4. Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates overconsumption

In device mode and when the USB is suspended, transient perturbation received on the USB lines generates a wake up state. However the idle state following the perturbation does not set the SUSPI bit anymore. The internal USB engine remains in suspend mode but the USB differential receiver is still enabled and generates a typical 300µA extra-power consumption. Detection of the suspend state after the transient perturbation should be performed by software (instead of reading the SUSPI bit).

Problem fix/workaround

USB waiver allows bus powered devices to consume up to 2.5mA in suspend state.

3. Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled

100ns negative spike occurs on SDA and SCL pins when TWI is enabled.

Problem fix/workaround

No known workaround, enable Atmel AT90USB64/128 TWI first versus the others nodes of the TWI network.

2. High current consumption in sleep mode

If a pending interrupt cannot wake the part up from the selected mode, the current consumption will increase during sleep when executing the SLEEP instruction directly after a SEI instruction.

Problem fix/workaround

Before entering sleep, interrupts not used to wake up the part from the sleep mode should be disabled.

1. Asynchronous timer interrupt wake up from sleep generates multiple interrupts

If the CPU core is in sleep and wakes-up from an asynchronous timer interrupt and then go back in sleep mode again it may wake up several times.

Problem fix/workaround

A software workaround is to wait with performing the sleep instruction until TCNT2>OCR2+1.

9.2.3 Atmel AT90USB646/7 Second Release.

- USB Eye Diagram violation in low-speed mode
- Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates over consumption
- Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled
- High current consumption in sleep mode
- Async timer interrupt wake up from sleep generate multiple interrupts

5. USB Eye Diagram violation in low-speed mode

The low to high transition of D- violates the USB eye diagram specification when transmitting with low-speed signaling.

Problem fix/workaround

None.

4. Transient perturbation in USB suspend mode generates overconsumption

In device mode and when the USB is suspended, transient perturbation received on the USB lines generates a wake up state. However the idle state following the perturbation does not set the SUSPI bit anymore. The internal USB engine remains in suspend mode but the USB differential receiver is still enabled and generates a typical 300µA extra-power consumption. Detection of the suspend state after the transient perturbation should be performed by software (instead of reading the SUSPI bit).

Problem fix/workaround

USB waiver allows bus powered devices to consume up to 2.5mA in suspend state.

3. Spike on TWI pins when TWI is enabled

100ns negative spike occurs on SDA and SCL pins when TWI is enabled.

Problem fix/workaround

No known workaround, enable Atmel AT90USB64/128 TWI first versus the others nodes of the TWI network.

2. High current consumption in sleep mode

If a pending interrupt cannot wake the part up from the selected mode, the current consumption will increase during sleep when executing the SLEEP instruction directly after a SEI instruction.

Problem fix/workaround

Before entering sleep, interrupts not used to wake up the part from the sleep mode should be disabled.

1. Asynchronous timer interrupt wake up from sleep generates multiple interrupts

If the CPU core is in sleep and wakes-up from an asynchronous timer interrupt and then go back in sleep mode again it may wake up several times.

Problem fix/workaround

A software workaround is to wait with performing the sleep instruction until TCNT2>OCR2+1.

10. Datasheet revision history for Atmel AT90USB64/128

Please note that the referring page numbers in this section are referred to this document. The referring revision in this section are referring to the document revision.

10.1 Changes from 7593A to 7593B

1. Changed default configuration for fuse bytes and security byte.
2. Suppression of timer 4,5 registers which does not exist.
3. Updated typical application schematics in USB section

10.2 Changes from 7593B to 7593C

1. Update to package drawings, MQFP64 and TQFP64.

10.3 Changes from 7593C to 7593D

1. For further product compatibility, changed USB PLL possible prescaler configurations. Only 8MHz and 16MHz crystal frequencies allows USB operation (see Table 7-11 on page 50).

10.4 Changes from 7593D to 7593E

1. Updated PLL Prescaler table: configuration words are different between AT90USB64x and AT90USB128x to enable the PLL with a 16MHz source.
2. Cleaned up some bits from USB registers, and updated information about OTG timers, remote wake-up, reset and connection timings.
3. Updated clock distribution tree diagram (USB prescaler source and configuration register).
4. Cleaned up register summary.
5. Suppressed PCINT23:8 that do not exist from External Interrupts.
6. Updated Electrical Characteristics.
7. Added Typical Characteristics.
8. Update Errata section.

10.5 Changes from 7593E to 7593F

1. Removed 'Preliminary' from document status.
2. Clarification in Stand by mode regarding USB.

10.6 Changes from 7593F to 7593G

1. Updated Errata section.

10.7 Changes from 7593G to 7593H

1. Added Signature information for 64K devices.
2. Fixed figure for typical bus powered application
3. Added min/max values for BOD levels
4. Added ATmega32U6 product
5. Update Errata section
6. Modified descriptions for HWUPE and WAKEUPE interrupts enable (these interrupts should be enabled only to wake up the CPU core from power down mode).

7. Added description to access unique serial number located in Signature Row see "Reading the Signature Row from software" on page 354.

10.8 Changes from 7593H to 7593I

1. Updated Table 9-2 in "Brown-out detection" on page 60. Unused BOD levels removed.

10.9 Changes from 7593I to 7593J

1. Updated Table 9-2 in "Brown-out detection" on page 60. BOD level 100 removed.
2. Updated "Ordering information" on page 18.
3. Removed ATmega32U6 errata section.

10.10 Changes from 7593J to 7593K

1. Corrected Figure 6-7 on page 34, Figure 6-8 on page 34 and Figure 6-9 on page 35.
2. Corrected ordering information for Section 7.3 "Atmel AT90USB1286" on page 20, Section 7.4 "Atmel AT90USB1287" on page 21 andSection 7.2 "Atmel AT90USB647" on page 19.
3. Removed the ATmega32U6 device and updated the datasheet accordingly.
4. Updated Assembly Code Example in "Watchdog reset" on page 61.

10.11 Changes from 7593K to 7593L

1. Updated the "Ordering information" on page 18. Changed the speed from 20MHz to 16MHz.
2. Replaced ATmegaAT90USBxxxx by AT90USBxxxx through the datasheet.
3. Updated the first paragraph of "Overview" on page 307. Port A replaced by Port F.
4. Updated ADC equation in "ADC conversion result" on page 318. The equation has 1024 instead of 1023.
5. Created "Packaging Information" chapter.
6. Replaced the "QFN64" Packaging by an updated QFN64 Packaging drawing.
7. Updated "Errata" on page 26. AT90USB1286/7 has a fourth release, while AT90USB646/7 updated with a second release.
8. In Section "Overview" on page 307, "Port A" has been replaced by "Port F" in the first section.
9. In Section "Atmel AT90USB647" on page 19 the USB interface has been changed to USB OTG.
10. In Section "Atmel AT90USB1286" on page 20 the USB interface has been changed to Device.
11. In Section "Atmel AT90USB1287" on page 21 the USB interface has been changed to Host OTG.
12. General update according to new template.

Atmel Corporation
2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131
USA
Tel: (+1)(408) 441-0311
Fax: (+1)(408) 487-2600
www.atmel.com

Atmel Asia Limited
Unit 1-5 & 16, 19/F
BEA Tower, Millennium City 5
418 Kwun Tong Road
Kwun Tong, Kowloon
HONG KONG
Tel: (+852) 2245-6100
Fax: (+852) 2722-1369

Atmel Munich GmbH
Business Campus
Parkring 4
D-85748 Garching b. Munich
GERMANY
Tel: (+49) 89-31970-0
Fax: (+49) 89-3194621

Atmel Japan
16F, Shin Osaki Kangyo Bldg.
1-6-4 Osaki Shinagawa-ku
Tokyo 104-0032
JAPAN
Tel: (+81) 3-6417-0300
Fax: (+81) 3-6417-0370