#### **Features**

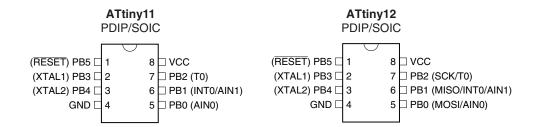
- Utilizes the AVR® RISC Architecture
- High-performance and Low-power 8-bit RISC Architecture
  - 90 Powerful Instructions Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
  - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
  - Up to 8 MIPS Throughput at 8 MHz
- Nonvolatile Program and Data Memory
  - 1K Byte of Flash Program Memory

In-System Programmable (ATtiny12)

Endurance: 1,000 Write/Erase Cycles (ATtiny11/12)

- 64 Bytes of In-System Programmable EEPROM Data Memory for ATtiny12 Endurance: 100,000 Write/Erase Cycles
- Programming Lock for Flash Program and EEPROM Data Security
- Peripheral Features
  - Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change
  - One 8-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler
  - On-chip Analog Comparator
  - Programmable Watchdog Timer with On-chip Oscillator
- Special Microcontroller Features
  - Low-power Idle and Power-down Modes
  - External and Internal Interrupt Sources
  - In-System Programmable via SPI Port (ATtiny12)
  - Enhanced Power-on Reset Circuit (ATtiny12)
  - Internal Calibrated RC Oscillator (ATtiny12)
- Specification
  - Low-power, High-speed CMOS Process Technology
  - Fully Static Operation
- Power Consumption at 4 MHz, 3V, 25°C
  - Active: 2.2 mA
  - Idle Mode: 0.5 mA
  - Power-down Mode: <1 μA
- Packages
  - 8-pin PDIP and SOIC
- Operating Voltages
  - 1.8 5.5V for ATtiny12V-1
  - 2.7 5.5V for ATtiny11L-2 and ATtiny12L-4
  - 4.0 5.5V for ATtiny11-6 and ATtiny12-8
- Speed Grades
  - 0 1.2 MHz (ATtiny12V-1)
  - 0 2 MHz (ATtiny11L-2)
  - 0 4 MHz (ATtiny12L-4)
  - 0 6 MHz (ATtiny11-6)
  - 0 8 MHz (ATtiny12-8)

#### **Pin Configuration**





# 8-bit **AVR** Microcontroller with 1K Byte Flash

# ATtiny11 ATtiny12

# **Summary**

Not recommended for new design

Rev. 1006FS-AVR-06/07





#### **Overview**

The ATtiny11/12 is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the AVR RISC architecture. By executing powerful instructions in a single clock cycle, the ATtiny11/12 achieves throughputs approaching 1 MIPS per MHz, allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

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.

Table 1. Parts Description

Device	Flash	EEPROM	Register	Voltage Range	Frequency
ATtiny11L	1K	-	32	2.7 - 5.5V	0-2 MHz
ATtiny11	1K	-	32	4.0 - 5.5V	0-6 MHz
ATtiny12V	1K	64 B	32	1.8 - 5.5V	0-1.2 MHz
ATtiny12L	1K	64 B	32	2.7 - 5.5V	0-4 MHz
ATtiny12	1K	64 B	32	4.0 - 5.5V	0-8 MHz

The ATtiny11/12 AVR is supported with a full suite of program and system development tools including: macro assemblers, program debugger/simulators, in-circuit emulators, and evaluation kits.

#### ATtiny11 Block Diagram

See Figure 1 on page 3. The ATtiny11 provides the following features: 1K bytes of Flash, up to five general-purpose I/O lines, one input line, 32 general-purpose working registers, an 8-bit timer/counter, internal and external interrupts, programmable Watchdog Timer with internal oscillator, and two software-selectable power-saving modes. The Idle Mode stops the CPU while allowing the timer/counters 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. The wake-up or interrupt on pin change features enable the ATtiny11 to be highly responsive to external events, still featuring the lowest power consumption while in the power-down modes.

The device is manufactured using Atmel's high-density nonvolatile memory technology. By combining an RISC 8-bit CPU with Flash on a monolithic chip, the Atmel ATtiny11 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly-flexible and cost-effective solution to many embedded control applications.

VCC 8-BIT DATA BUS INTERNAL OSCILLATOR GND PROGRAM STACK WATCHDOG TIMING AND COUNTER POINTER TIMER CONTROL MCU CONTROL REGISTER **PROGRAM** HARDWARE FLASH STACK INSTRUCTION MCU STATUS GENERAL-**PURPOSE** REGISTERS INSTRUCTION TIMER/ Ζ COUNTER DECODER CONTROL INTERRUPT AĽU LINES STATUS REGISTER PROGRAMMING OSCILLATORS LOGIC ANALOG COMPARATOR DATA REGISTER DATA DIR PORTB REG. PORTB PORTB DRIVERS

Figure 1. The ATtiny11 Block Diagram



PR0-PR5



#### ATtiny12 Block Diagram

Figure 2 on page 4. The ATtiny12 provides the following features: 1K bytes of Flash, 64 bytes EEPROM, up to six general-purpose I/O lines, 32 general-purpose working registers, an 8-bit timer/counter, internal and external interrupts, programmable Watchdog Timer with internal oscillator, and two software-selectable power-saving modes. The Idle Mode stops the CPU while allowing the timer/counters 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. The wake-up or interrupt on pin change features enable the ATtiny12 to be highly responsive to external events, still featuring the lowest power consumption while in the power-down modes.

The device is manufactured using Atmel's high-density nonvolatile memory technology. By combining an RISC 8-bit CPU with Flash on a monolithic chip, the Atmel ATtiny12 is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly-flexible and cost-effective solution to many embedded control applications.

VCC 8-BIT DATA BUS INTERNAL INTERNAL CALIBRATED **OSCILLATOR** OSCILLATOR GND PROGRAM STACK WATCHDOG TIMING AND COUNTER POINTER TIMER CONTROL MCU CONTROL **PROGRAM** HARDWARE REGISTER FLASH STACK INSTRUCTION MCU STATUS REGISTER GENERAL-**PURPOSE** REGISTERS INSTRUCTION DECODER TIMER/ COUNTER Ζ CONTROL INTERRUPT AĽU LINES UNIT STATUS EEPROM REGISTER PROGRAMMING **OSCILLATORS** LOGIC DATA REGISTER DATA DIR. REG. PORTB PORTB PORTB DRIVERS

PB0-PB5

Figure 2. The ATtiny12 Block Diagram

#### **Pin Descriptions**

**VCC** Supply voltage pin.

**GND** Ground pin.

Port B (PB5..PB0)

Port B is a 6-bit I/O port. PB4..0 are I/O pins that can provide internal pull-ups (selected for each bit). On ATtiny11, PB5 is input only. On ATtiny12, PB5 is input or open-drain output. The port pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running. The use of pins PB5..3 as input or I/O pins is limited, depending on reset and clock settings, as shown below.

Table 2. PB5..PB3 Functionality vs. Device Clocking Options

Device Clocking Option	PB5	PB4	PB3
External Reset Enabled	Used <sup>(1)</sup>	_(2)	-
External Reset Disabled	Input <sup>(3)</sup> /I/O <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-
External Crystal	-	Used	Used
External Low-frequency Crystal	-	Used	Used
External Ceramic Resonator	-	Used	Used
External RC Oscillator	-	I/O <sup>(5)</sup>	Used
External Clock	-	I/O	Used
Internal RC Oscillator	-	I/O	I/O

- Notes: 1. "Used" means the pin is used for reset or clock purposes.
  - 2. "-" means the pin function is unaffected by the option.
  - 3. Input means the pin is a port input pin.
  - 4. On ATtiny11, PB5 is input only. On ATtiny12, PB5 is input or open-drain output.
  - 5. I/O means the pin is a port input/output pin.

XTAL1 Input to the inverting oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.

XTAL2 Output from the inverting oscillator amplifier.

RESET Reset input. An external reset is generated by a low level on the RESET pin. Reset pulses longer than 50 ns will generate a reset, even if the clock is not running. Shorter

pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.





# **Register Summary ATtiny11**

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
\$3F	SREG	I	Т	Н	S	V	N	Z	С	page 9
\$3E	Reserved									
\$3D	Reserved									
\$3C	Reserved									
\$3B	GIMSK	-	INT0	PCIE	-	-	-	-	-	page 33
\$3A	GIFR	-	INTF0	PCIF	-	-	-	-	-	page 34
\$39	TIMSK	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOIE0	-	page 34
\$38	TIFR	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOV0	-	page 35
\$37	Reserved									
\$36	Reserved									
\$35	MCUCR	-	-	SE	SM	-	-	ISC01	ISC00	page 32
\$34	MCUSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	EXTRF	PORF	page 28
\$33	TCCR0	-	-	-	-	-	CS02	CS01	CS00	page 41
\$32	TCNT0	Timer/Count	er0 (8 Bit)							page 41
\$31	Reserved									
\$30	Reserved									
	Reserved									
\$22	Reserved									
\$21	WDTCR	-	-	-	WDTOE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	page 43
\$20	Reserved									
\$1F	Reserved									
\$1E	Reserved									
\$1D	Reserved									
\$1C	Reserved									
\$1B	Reserved									
\$1A	Reserved									
\$19	Reserved									
\$18	PORTB	-	-	-	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	page 37
\$17	DDRB	-	-	-	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	page 37
\$16	PINB	-	-	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	page 37
\$15	Reserved									
	Reserved									
\$0A	Reserved									
\$09	Reserved									
\$08	ACSR	ACD	-	ACO	ACI	ACIE	-	ACIS1	ACIS0	page 45
	Reserved									
\$00	Reserved									

- Notes: 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. 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 \$00 to \$1F only.

# **Register Summary ATtiny12**

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
\$3F	SREG	I	T	Н	S	V	N	Z	С	page 9
\$3E	Reserved									
\$3D	Reserved									
\$3C	Reserved									
\$3B	GIMSK	-	INT0	PCIE	-	-	-	-	-	page 33
\$3A	GIFR	-	INTF0	PCIF	-	-	-	-	-	page 34
\$39	TIMSK	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOIE0	-	page 34
\$38	TIFR	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOV0	-	page 35
\$37	Reserved									
\$36	Reserved									
\$35	MCUCR	-	PUD	SE	SM	-	-	ISC01	ISC00	page 32
\$34	MCUSR	-	-	-	-	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	page 29
\$33	TCCR0	-	-	-	-	-	CS02	CS01	CS00	page 41
\$32	TCNT0	Timer/Count	er0 (8 Bit)							page 41
\$31	OSCCAL	Oscillator Ca	libration Registe	r						page 12
\$30	Reserved									
	Reserved									
\$22	Reserved									
\$21	WDTCR	-	-	-	WDTOE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	page 43
\$20	Reserved			•						
\$1F	Reserved									
\$1E	EEAR	-	-	EEPROM Add	dress Register					page 18
\$1D	EEDR	EEPROM Da	ta Register	•						page 18
\$1C	EECR	-	-	-	-	EERIE	EEMWE	EEWE	EERE	page 18
\$1B	Reserved									
\$1A	Reserved									
\$19	Reserved									
\$18	PORTB	-	-	-	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	page 37
\$17	DDRB	-	-	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	page 37
\$16	PINB	-	-	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	page 37
\$15	Reserved					•	•	•	•	
	Reserved									
\$0A	Reserved									
\$09	Reserved									
\$08	ACSR	ACD	AINBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	-	ACIS1	ACIS0	page 45
	Reserved				1		1	1		
\$00	Reserved									

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. 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 \$00 to \$1F only.





# **Instruction Set Summary**

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
ARITHMETIC AND	LOGIC INSTRUC	TIONS	<u> </u>		
ADD	Rd, Rr	Add two Registers	Rd ← Rd + Rr	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADC	Rd, Rr	Add with Carry two Registers	$Rd \leftarrow Rd + Rr + C$	Z,C,N,V,H	1
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
AND	Rd, Rr	Logical AND Registers	Rd ← Rd • Rr	Z,N,V	1
ANDI	Rd, K	Logical AND Register and Constant	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \bullet K$	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 ← \$FF - Rd	Z,C,N,V	1
NEG	Rd	Two's Complement	Rd ← \$00 - 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	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \bullet (FFh - K)$	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 ← \$FF	None	1
BRANCH INSTRU	CTIONS	· · · · · ·	-	•	
RJMP	k	Relative Jump	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	2
RCALL	k	Relative Subroutine Call	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	3
RET		Subroutine Return	PC ← STACK	None	4
RETI		Interrupt Return	PC ← STACK	1	4
CPSE	Rd,Rr	Compare, Skip if Equal	if (Rd = Rr) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2
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
SBRS	Rr, b	Skip if Bit in Register is Set	if (Rr(b)=1) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2
SBIC	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register Cleared	if (P(b)=0) PC $\leftarrow$ PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2
SBIS	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register is Set	if $(P(b)=1)$ PC $\leftarrow$ PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2
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 $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
BRNE	k	Branch if Not Equal	if $(Z = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
BRCS	k	Branch if Carry Set	if (C = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRCC	k	Branch if Carry Cleared	if $(C = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
BRSH	k	Branch if Same or Higher	if (C = 0) then PC $\leftarrow$ PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRLO	k	Branch if Lower	if (C = 1) then PC $\leftarrow$ PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRMI	k	Branch if Minus	if (N = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRPL	k	Branch if Plus	if $(N = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
BRGE	k	Branch if Greater or Equal, Signed	if $(N \oplus V = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
BRLT	k	Branch if Less Than Zero, Signed	if (N ⊕ 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 $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
BRVC	k	Branch if Overflow Flag is Cleared	if $(V = 0)$ then $PC \leftarrow PC + k + 1$	None	1/2
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

# **Instruction Set Summary (Continued)**

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
DATA TRANSFER	INSTRUCTIONS			I	-L
LD	Rd,Z	Load Register Indirect	$Rd \leftarrow (Z)$	None	2
ST	Z,Rr	Store Register Indirect	(Z) ← Rr	None	2
MOV	Rd, Rr	Move Between Registers	Rd ← Rr	None	1
LDI	Rd, K	Load Immediate	Rd ← K	None	1
IN	Rd, P	In Port	$Rd \leftarrow P$	None	1
OUT	P, Rr	Out Port	P ← Rr	None	1
LPM		Load Program Memory	R0 ← (Z)	None	3
BIT AND BIT-TEST	T 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	$Rd(n+1) \leftarrow Rd(n), Rd(0) \leftarrow 0$	Z,C,N,V	1
LSR	Rd	Logical Shift Right	$Rd(n) \leftarrow Rd(n+1), Rd(7) \leftarrow 0$	Z,C,N,V	1
ROL	Rd	Rotate Left Through Carry	$Rd(0) \leftarrow C, Rd(n+1) \leftarrow Rd(n), C \leftarrow Rd(7)$	Z,C,N,V	1
ROR	Rd	Rotate Right Through Carry	$Rd(7) \leftarrow C, Rd(n) \leftarrow Rd(n+1), C \leftarrow Rd(0)$	Z,C,N,V	1
ASR	Rd	Arithmetic Shift Right	$Rd(n) \leftarrow Rd(n+1), n = 06$	Z,C,N,V	1
SWAP	Rd	Swap Nibbles	$Rd(30) \leftarrow Rd(74), Rd(74) \leftarrow Rd(30)$	None	1
BSET	s	Flag Set	SREG(s) ← 1	SREG(s)	1
BCLR	s	Flag Clear	$SREG(s) \leftarrow 0$	SREG(s)	1
BST	Rr, b	Bit Store from Register to T	$T \leftarrow Rr(b)$	Т	1
BLD	Rd, b	Bit load from T to Register	$Rd(b) \leftarrow T$	None	1
SEC		Set Carry	C ← 1	С	1
CLC		Clear Carry	C ← 0	С	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	1	1
CLI		Global Interrupt Disable	1 ← 0	1	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	Т	1
CLT		Clear T in SREG	T ← 0	Т	1
SEH		Set Half Carry Flag in SREG	H ← 1	Н	1
CLH		Clear Half Carry Flag in SREG	H ← 0	Н	1
NOP		No Operation		None	1
SLEEP		Sleep	(see specific descr. for Sleep function)	None	1
WDR		Watch Dog Reset	(see specific descr. for WDR/timer)	None	1





### **Ordering Information**

#### ATtiny11

Power Supply	Speed (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
2.7 - 5.5V		ATtiny11L-2PC ATtiny11L-2SC	8P3 8S2	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
	2	ATtiny11L-2PI ATtiny11L-2SI ATtiny11L-2SU <sup>(2)</sup>	8P3 8S2 8S2	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
4.0 - 5.5V	6	ATtiny11-6PC ATtiny11-6SC	8P3 8S2	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		ATtiny11-6PI ATtiny11-6PU <sup>(2)</sup> ATtiny11-6SI ATtiny11-6SU <sup>(2)</sup>	8P3 8P3 8S2 8S2	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

- Notes: 1. The speed grade refers to maximum clock rate when using an external crystal or external clock drive. The internal RC oscillator has the same nominal clock frequency for all speed grades.
  - 2. Pb-free packaging alternative, complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.

Package Type					
8P3	8-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)				
8S2	8-lead, 0.200" Wide, Plastic Gull-Wing Small Outline (EIAJ SOIC)				

#### ATtiny12

Power Supply	Speed (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
		ATtiny12V-1PC	8P3	Commercial
		ATtiny12V-1SC	8S2	(0°C to 70°C)
1.8 - 5.5V	1.2	ATtiny12V-1PI	8P3	
1.0 - 3.3 V	1.2	ATtiny12V-1PU <sup>(2)</sup>	8P3	Industrial
		ATtiny12V-1SI	8S2	(-40°C to 85°C)
		ATtiny12V-1SU <sup>(2)</sup>	8S2	
		ATtiny12L-4PC	8P3	Commercial
	4	ATtiny12L-4SC	8S2	(0°C to 70°C)
2.7 - 5.5V		ATtiny12L-4PI	8P3	
2.7 - 3.5 V		ATtiny12L-4PU <sup>(2)</sup>	8P3	Industrial
		ATtiny12L-4SI	8S2	(-40°C to 85°C)
		ATtiny12L-4SU <sup>(2)</sup>	8S2	
		ATtiny12-8PC	8P3	Commercial
		ATtiny12-8SC	8S2	(0°C to 70°C)
4.0 - 5.5V	8	ATtiny12-8PI	8P3	
T.U - 3.3V	8	ATtiny12-8PU <sup>(2)</sup>	8P3	Industrial
		ATtiny12-8SI	8S2	(-40°C to 85°C)
		ATtiny12-8SU <sup>(2)</sup>	8S2	

Notes: 1. The speed grade refers to maximum clock rate when using an external crystal or external clock drive. The internal RC oscillator has the same nominal clock frequency for all speed grades.

Package Type					
8-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)					
8S2	8-lead, 0.200" Wide, Plastic Gull-Wing Small Outline (EIAJ SOIC)				

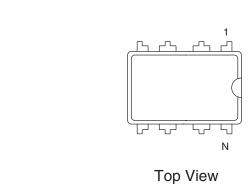


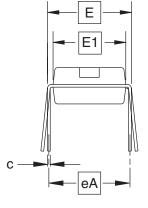
<sup>2.</sup> Pb-free packaging alternative, complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.



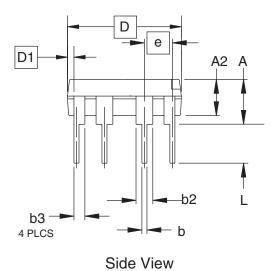
#### **Packaging Information**

#### **8P3**





**End View** 



#### **COMMON DIMENSIONS**

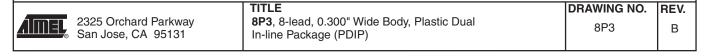
(Unit of Measure = inches)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
Α			0.210	2
A2	0.115	0.130	0.195	
b	0.014	0.018	0.022	5
b2	0.045	0.060	0.070	6
b3	0.030	0.039	0.045	6
С	0.008	0.010	0.014	
D	0.355	0.365	0.400	3
D1	0.005			3
Е	0.300	0.310	0.325	4
E1	0.240	0.250	0.280	3
е	(			
eA	(	4		
L	0.115	0.130	0.150	2

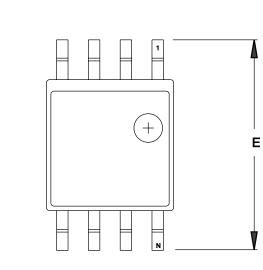
Notes:

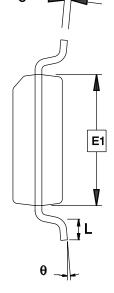
- 1. This drawing is for general information only; refer to JEDEC Drawing MS-001, Variation BA for additional information.
- 2. Dimensions A and L are measured with the package seated in JEDEC seating plane Gauge GS-3.
- 3. D, D1 and E1 dimensions do not include mold Flash or protrusions. Mold Flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch.
- 4. E and eA measured with the leads constrained to be perpendicular to datum.
- 5. Pointed or rounded lead tips are preferred to ease insertion.
- 6. b2 and b3 maximum dimensions do not include Dambar protrusions. Dambar protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 (0.25 mm).

01/09/02



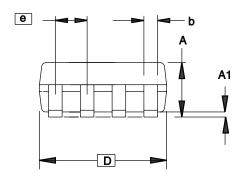
#### **8S2**





#### **TOP VIEW**





#### **COMMON DIMENSIONS** (Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
Α	1.70		2.16	
A1	0.05		0.25	
b	0.35		0.48	5
С	0.15		0.35	5
D	5.13		5.35	
E1	5.18		5.40	2, 3
E	7.70		8.26	
L	0.51		0.85	
θ	0°		8°	
е		1.27 BSC		4

#### **SIDE VIEW**

- Notes: 1. This drawing is for general information only; refer to EIAJ Drawing EDR-7320 for additional information.

  2. Mismatch of the upper and lower dies and resin burrs are not included.
  - - 3. It is recommended that upper and lower cavities be equal. If they are different, the larger dimension shall be regarded.

    - Determines the true geometric position.
       Values b,C apply to plated terminal. The standard thickness of the plating layer shall measure between 0.007 to .021 mm.

4/7/06



2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131

TITLE 8S2, 8-lead, 0.209" Body, Plastic Small Outline Package (EIAJ)

DRAWING NO. REV. 8S2 D





# **Datasheet Revision History**

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

Rev. 1006F-06/07

1. "Not recommended for new design"

Rev. 1006E-07/06

1. Updated chapter layout.

2. Updated Power-down in "Sleep Modes for the ATtiny11" on page 20.

3. Updated Power-down in "Sleep Modes for the ATtiny12" on page 20.

4. Updated Table 16 on page 36.

5. Updated "Calibration Byte in ATtiny12" on page 49.

6. Updated "Ordering Information" on page 10.

7. Updated "Packaging Information" on page 12.

Rev. 1006D-07/03

1. Updated V<sub>BOT</sub> values in Table 9 on page 24.

Rev. 1006C-09/01

1. N/A



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