



GPC41A3

40KB Sound Controller

SEP. 19, 2007

Version 1.0

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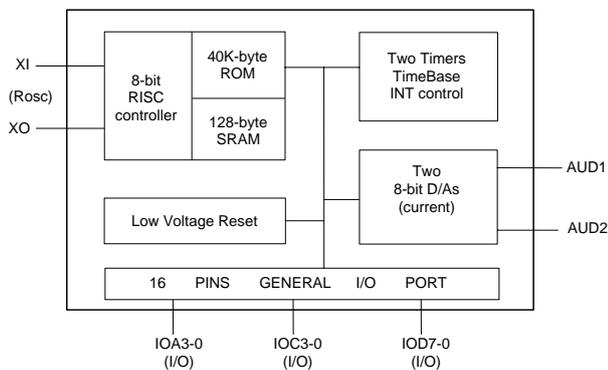
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40KB SOUND CONTROLLER

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The GPC41A3 is a CPU based two-channel speech/melody synthesizer including CMOS 8-bit microprocessor with 69 instructions, 40K-byte ROM for speech and melody data (Speech is compressed by a 4-bit ADPCM with approx. 13 sec speech duration @ 6KHz sampling rate) and 128-byte working SRAM. It includes two Timer/Counters, 16 Software Selectable I/Os, and two 8-bit current output (D/A). For audio processing, melody and speech can be mixed into one output. It operates over a wide voltage range of 1.9V - 5.5V and includes Low Voltage Reset function. The Low Voltage Reset automatically resets when the working voltage is less than 1.9V. In addition, GPC41A3 has a Clock Stop mode for power savings. The power savings mode saves the RAM contents, but freezes the oscillator, causing all other chip functions to be inoperative. The Max. CPU clock frequency is 6.0MHz. It has an Instruction Cycle Rate of 2 clock cycles (min.) - 6 clock cycles (max.). The GPC41A3 includes, not only the latest technology, but also the full commitment and technical support of Generalplus.

2. BLOCK DIAGRAM



3. FEATURES

- 8-bit microprocessor
- Provides 40K-byte ROM for program and audio data
- 128-byte working SRAM
- Software-based audio processing
- Wide operating voltage: 1.9V – 5.5V @ 4.0MHz
3.6V - 5.5V @ 6.0MHz
- Supports Crystal Resonator or R_{OSC} (with Bonding option)
- Max. CPU clock: 4.0MHz @ 1.9V – 5.5V
6.0MHz @ 3.6V - 5.5V
- Standby mode (Clock Stop mode) for power savings.
Max. 2μA @ 5.0V
- 500ns instruction cycle time @ 4.0MHz CPU clock
- Provides 16 general I/Os
- Two 12-bit timer/counters
- 6 INT sources
- Key wake-up function
- Approx. 13 sec speech
@ 6KHz sampling rate with 4-bit ADPCM
- Two 8-bit current output (D/A)
- Low Voltage Reset

4. APPLICATION FIELD

- Intelligent education toys
Ex. Pattern to voice (animal, car, color, etc.)
Spelling (English or Chinese)
Math
- High end toy controller
- Talking instrument controller
- General speech synthesizer
- Industrial controller

5. SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS**

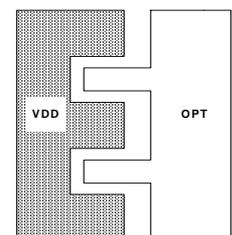
Mnemonic	PIN No.	Type	Description
VDD	12	I	Logic and I/O VDD
VSS	5 11	I	Logic GND I/O GND
XI	15	I	Oscillator crystal input or RESISTOR (Resistor should be connected to VDD)
XO	14	O	Oscillator crystal output
*OPT	13	I	ROSC option, connect to VDD
RESET	6	I	This pin is an active low reset for the chip
TEST	18	I	TEST pin, NC
AUD1 AUD2	16 17	O	AUDIO OUTPUT
IOA0 IOA1 IOA2 IOA3	4 3 2 1	I/O	Port A is a 4-bit bi-directional Input / Output port with Pull-high or Open-drain option. As inputs, Port A can be in either the Pure or Pull-high states. As outputs Port A can be a Buffer or an Open-drain NMOS type (Sink current). **See note 1 and 2 below.
IOC0 IOC1 IOC2 IOC3	10 9 8 7	I/O	Port C is a 4-bit bi-directional Input / Output port with Pull-high or Open-drain option. As inputs, Port C can be in either the Pure or Pull-high states. As outputs Port C can be a Buffer or an Open-drain NMOS (Sink current). IOC1: EXT INT IN IOC2: EXT COUNT IN **See note 1 and 2 below.
IOD0 IOD1 IOD2 IOD3 IOD4 IOD5 IOD6 IOD7	26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19	I/O	Port D is an 8-bit bi-directional Input / Output port with Pull-low or Open-drain option. As inputs, Port D can be in either the Pure or Pull-low states. As output Port D can be either buffer or an Open-drain PMOS (Send current). Also, Port D can be software programmed for wake-up I/O pins. (Programmable I/O, Key Change, Wake-up I/O). **See note 1 and 2 below.

* OPT is the selection pin for ROSC or X'TAL. The shape looks like in the right figure. When ROSC is selected, OPT is connected to VDD and if X'TAL is selected, OPT is floating. The reason of OPT near by VDD is that when ROSC is selected, it is easy to make connection between VDD and OPT.

** Refer to GPC Programming Guide for complete information.

***Note: 1). Two input states can be specified; Pure Input, Pull-High or Pull Low.

2). Three output states can be specified, Buffer output, Open Drain PMOS output <send>, Open Drain NMOS output <sink>.



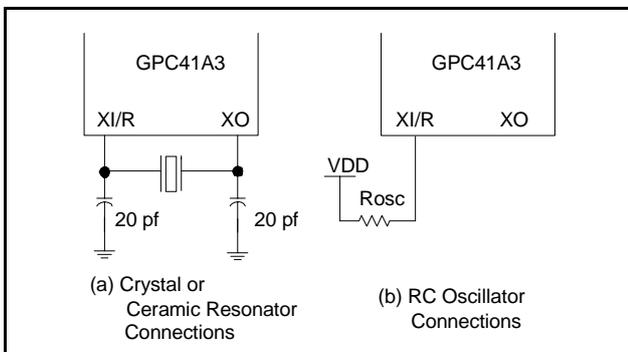
6. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

6.1. CPU

The 8-bit micro-processor of GPC41A3 is a high performance processor equipped with Accumulator, Program Counter, X Register, Stack pointer and Processor Status Register (this is the same as the 6502 instruction structure). GPC41A3 is able to perform with 6.0MHz (max.) depending on the application specifications.

6.2. Oscillator

The GPC41A3 supports Crystal or RC Oscillator by bonding option. The diagrams listed below are typical X'TAL/ROSC circuits for most applications:



6.3. Bonding Option

When ROSC is selected, OPT pad is connected to VDD nearby and if X'TAL is selected, OPT pad is floating.

6.4. ROM Area

The GPC41A3 provides a 40K-byte ROM that can be defined as the program area, audio data area, or both. To access ROM, users should program the BANK SELECT Register, choose bank, and access address to fetch data.

6.5. RAM Area

The total RAM consists of 128 bytes (including Stack) at locations from \$80 through \$FF.

6.6. Map of Memory and I/Os

*I/O PORT:		*MEMORY MAP (From ROM view)	
ε	PORT IOA	\$00000	HW register, I/Os
w	\$0002		
	IOC \$0004		
	IOD \$0005	\$00080	USER RAM and STACK
ε	I/O CONFIG \$0000		
w	\$0001	\$00100	UNUSED
*NMI SOURCE:		\$00200	GENERALPLUS TEST PROGRAM
ε	INTA (from TIMER A)		
w	A)	\$00600	USER'S PROGRAM & DATA AREA ROM BANK #0
ε	INTB (from TIMER B)		
w	B)	\$08000	DUMMY AREA
ε	CPU CLK / 1024		
w	CPU CLK / 8192	\$0E000	ROM BANK #1
ε	CPU CLK / 65536		
w	EXT	\$0FFFF	
ε	INT		

6.7. Speech and Melody

Since the GPC41A3 provides a large ROM and wide range of CPU operation speeds, it is most suitable for speech and melody synthesis. For speech synthesis, the GPC41A3 can provide NMI for accurate sampling frequency. Users can record or synthesize the sound and digitize it into the ROM. The sound data can be played back in the sequence of the control functions as designed by the user's program. Several algorithms are recommended for high fidelity and compression of sound including PCM, LOG PCM, and ADPCM. For melody synthesis, the GPC41A3 provides dual tone mode. Once the GPC41A3 enters the dual tone mode, users only need to fill either TMA or TMB, or both TMA and TMB to the tone frequency for each channel, and count the envelope of each channel. The hardware will toggle the tone wave automatically without INT.

6.8. Power Savings Mode

The GPC41A3 provides a power savings mode (Standby mode) for those applications that require very low stand-by current. To enter standby mode, the Wake-Up Register should be enabled and then stop the CPU clock by writing the STOP CLOCK Register. The CPU will then go to the stand-by mode. In such a mode, RAM and I/Os will remain in their previous states until being

awoken. Port IOD7-0 is the only wake-up source in the GPC41A3. After the GPC41A3 is awoken, the internal CPU will go to the RESET State ($T_w \geq 65536 \times T_1$) and then continue processing the program. Wakeup Reset will not affect RAM or I/Os (FIG.1).

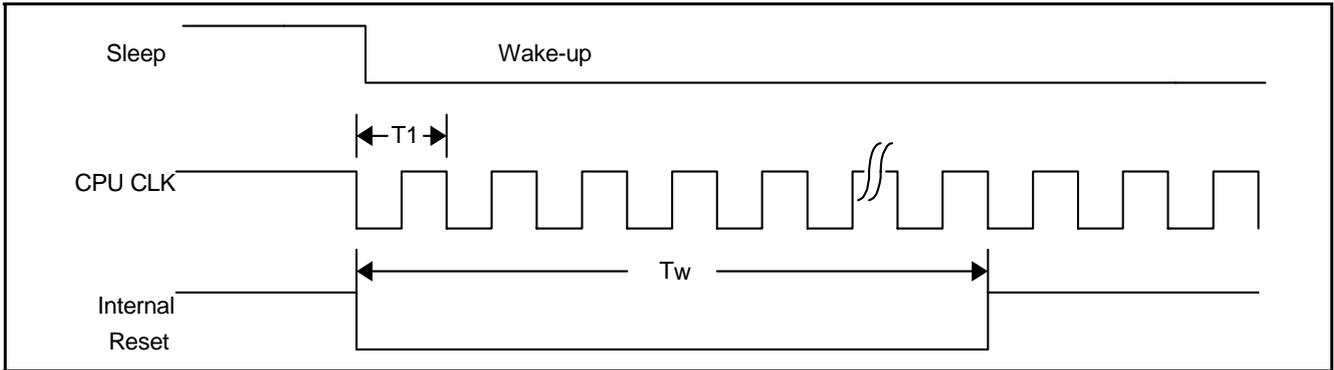


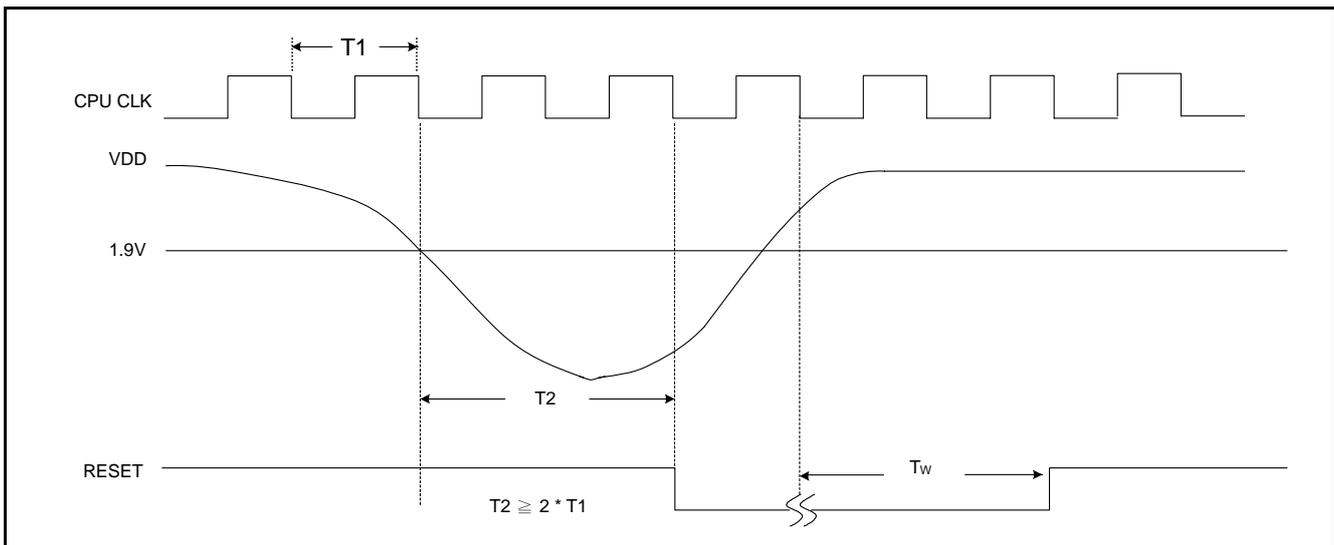
FIG. 1

$$T_1 = 1 / (F_{CPU}), T_w \geq 65536 \times T_1$$

6.9. Low Voltage Reset

The GPC41A3 includes a Low Voltage Reset (LVR) function. Below the minimum power-supply voltage of 1.9V, the CPU system will become unstable and malfunction. Low Voltage

Reset will reset all functions into the initial operational (stable) state if the VDD power-supply voltage drops about 1.9V (FIG.2).



(The LVR function is the same as Power ON Reset or External Reset.)

FIG. 2

6.10. Timer/Counter

The GPC41A3 contains two 12-bit timer/counters, TMA and TMB respectively. TMA can be specified as a timer or a counter, but TMB can only be used as a timer. In the timer mode, TMA and TMB are re-loaded up-counters. When timer overflows from \$0FFF to \$0000, the carry signal will make the timer automatically reload to the user's pre-set value and be up-counted again. At the same time, the carry signal will generate the INT signal if the corresponding bit is enabled in the INT ENABLE Register. If TMA is specified as a counter, users can reset by loading #0 into the counter. After the counter has been activated, the value of the counter can also be read from the counters at the same time.

Clock source of Timer/Counter can be selected as follows:

Timer/Counter		Clock Source
TMA	12-BIT TIMER	CPU CLOCK (T) or T/4
	12-BIT COUNTER	T/64, T/8192, T/65536 or EXT CLK
TMB	12-BIT TIMER	T or T/4
MODE SELECT REGISTER		TMA only, select timer or counter
TIMER CLOCK SELECTOR		Select T or T/4

7. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

7.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Characteristics	Symbol	Ratings
DC Supply Voltage	V_+	< 7.0V
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	-0.5V to $V_+ + 0.5V$
Operating Temperature	T_A	0°C to +60°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STO}	-50°C to +150°C

Note: Stresses beyond those given in the Absolute Maximum Rating table may cause operational errors or damage to the device. For normal operational conditions see AC/DC Electrical Characteristics.

7.2. AC Characteristics ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristics	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
CPU Clock	F_{CPU}	-	-	4.0	MHz	VDD = 1.9V - 3.6V, 2-battery
		-	-	6.0	MHz	VDD = 3.6V - 5.5V, 3-battery

7.3. DC Characteristics (VDD = 3.0V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

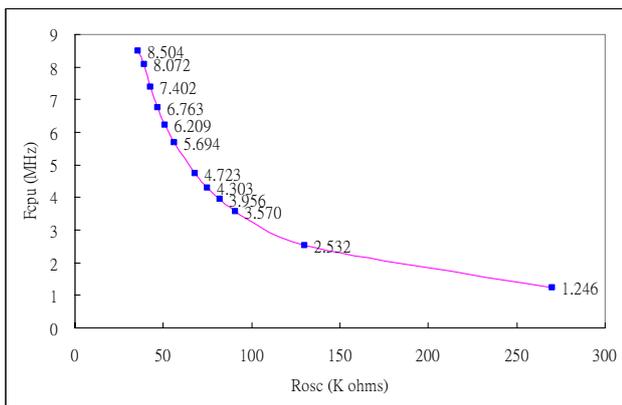
Characteristics	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Operating Voltage	VDD	1.9	-	3.6	V	For 2-battery
Operating Current	I_{OP}	-	1.5	-	mA	$F_{CPU} = 4.0\text{MHz}$ @ 3.0V, no load
Standby Current	I_{STBY}	-	-	2.0	μA	VDD = 3.0V
Audio Output Current	I_{AUD}	-	2.4	-	mA	VDD = 3.0V, full-scale
Input High Level	V_{IH}	2.0	-	-	V	VDD = 3.0V
Input Low Level	V_{IL}	-	-	0.8	V	VDD = 3.0V
Output High I IOA, IOC, IOD	I_{OH}	-	-4	-	mA	VDD = 3.0V $V_{OH} = 2.4V (0.8 \cdot VDD)$
Output Sink I IOA, IOC, IOD	I_{OL}	-	12	-	mA	VDD = 3.0V $V_{OL} = 0.8V$
Input Resistor IOD	R_{IN}	-	90	-	Kohm	Pull Low VDD = 3.0V

7.4. DC Characteristics (VDD = 5.0V, TA = 25°C)

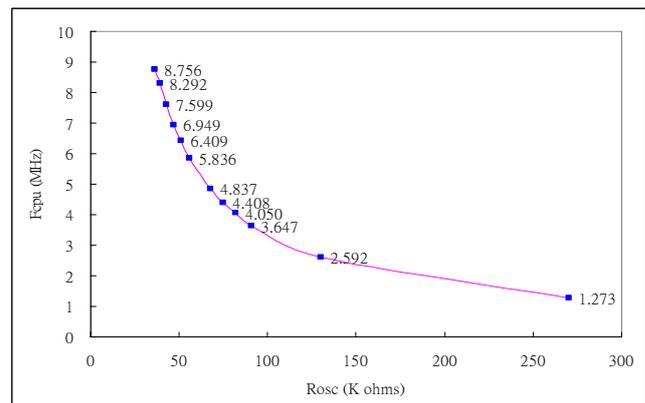
Characteristics	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Operating Voltage	VDD	3.6	-	5.5	V	For 3-battery
Operating Current	I _{OP}	-	4	-	mA	F _{CPU} = 4.0MHz @ 5.0V, no load
Standby Current	I _{STBY}	-	-	2.0	μA	VDD = 5.0V
Audio output current	I _{AUD}	-	4.8	-	mA	VDD = 5.0V, full-scale
Input High Level	V _{IH}	3.0	-	-	V	VDD = 5.0V
Input Low Level	V _{IL}	-	-	0.8	V	VDD = 5.0V
Output High I IOA, IOC, IOD	I _{OH}	-	-10	-	mA	VDD = 5.0V V _{OH} = 4.0V (0.8*VDD)
Output Sink I IOA, IOC, IOD	I _{OL}	-	17	-	mA	VDD = 5.0V V _{OL} = 0.8V
Input Resistor IOD	R _{IN}	-	45	-	Kohm	Pull Low VDD = 5.0V

7.5. The Relationship between the ROSC and the FCPU

7.5.1. VDD = 3.0V, TA = 25°C



7.5.2. VDD = 5V, TA = 25°C

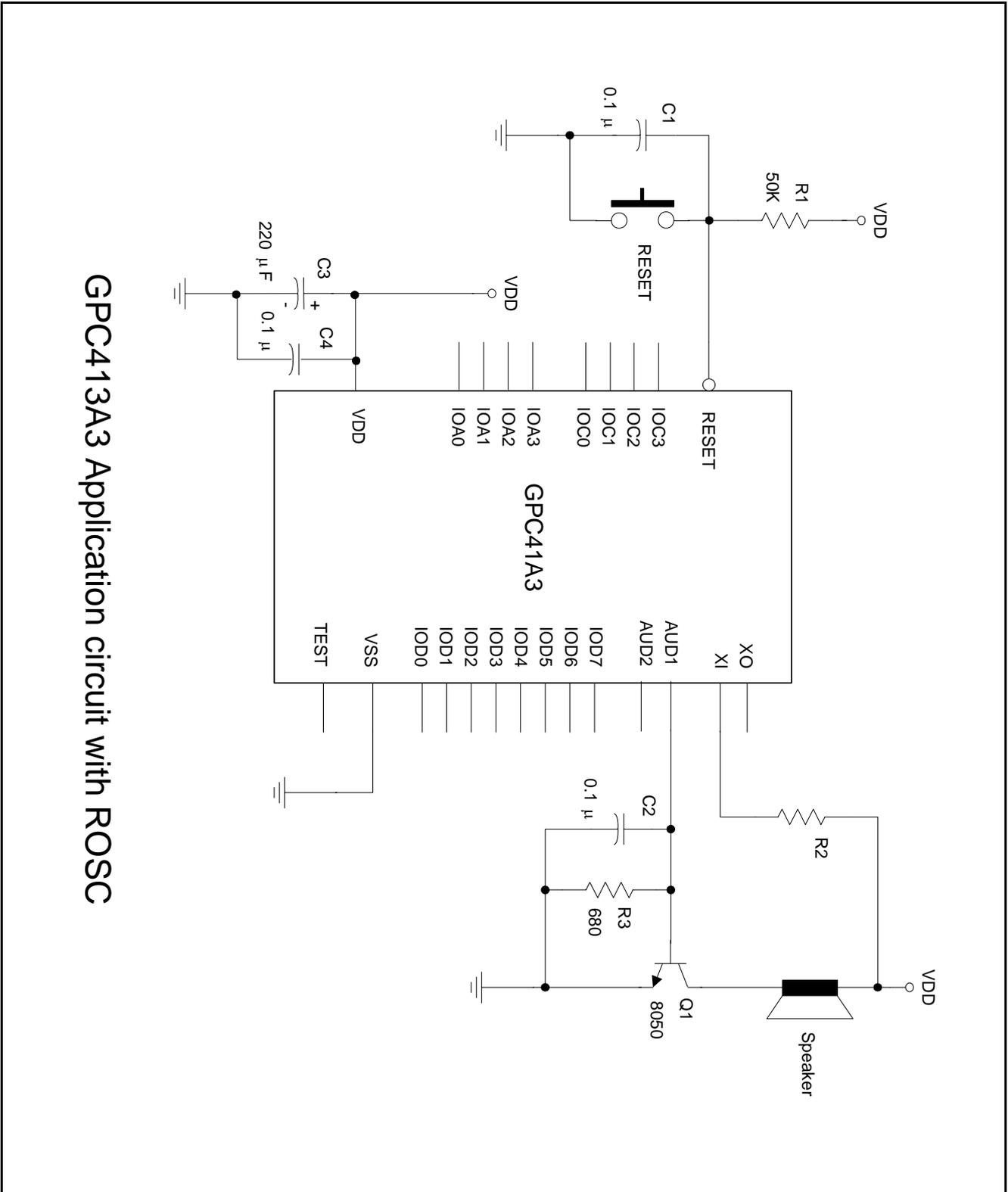


7.5.3. Comparisons of GPC41A, GPC41A1, GPC41A2 and GPC41A3

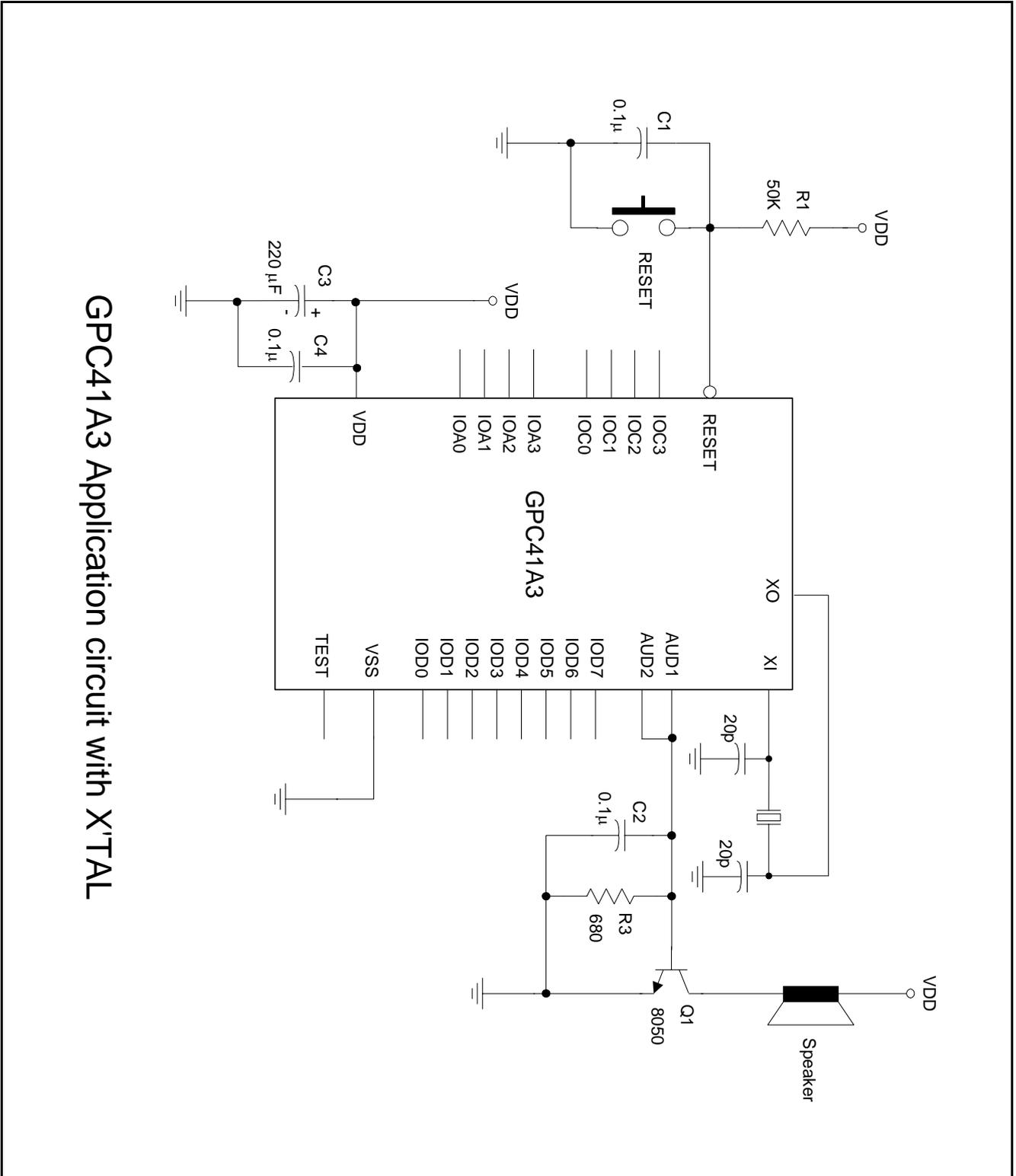
	F _{CPU} =6MHz	F _{CPU} =5MHz	F _{CPU} =4MHz	F _{CPU} =3MHz	F _{CPU} =2MHz
GPC41A	43.0 KΩ	53.0 KΩ	67.5 KΩ	98.0 KΩ	148.0 KΩ
GPC41A1	46.0 KΩ	57.0 KΩ	85.0 KΩ	130.0 KΩ	180.0 KΩ
GPC41A2	56.0 KΩ	69.0 KΩ	89.0 KΩ	121.0 KΩ	186.0 KΩ
GPC41A3	56.0KΩ	68.0 KΩ	82.0 KΩ	108.0 KΩ	180.0 KΩ

8. APPLICATION CIRCUITS

8.1. Application Circuit - (1)

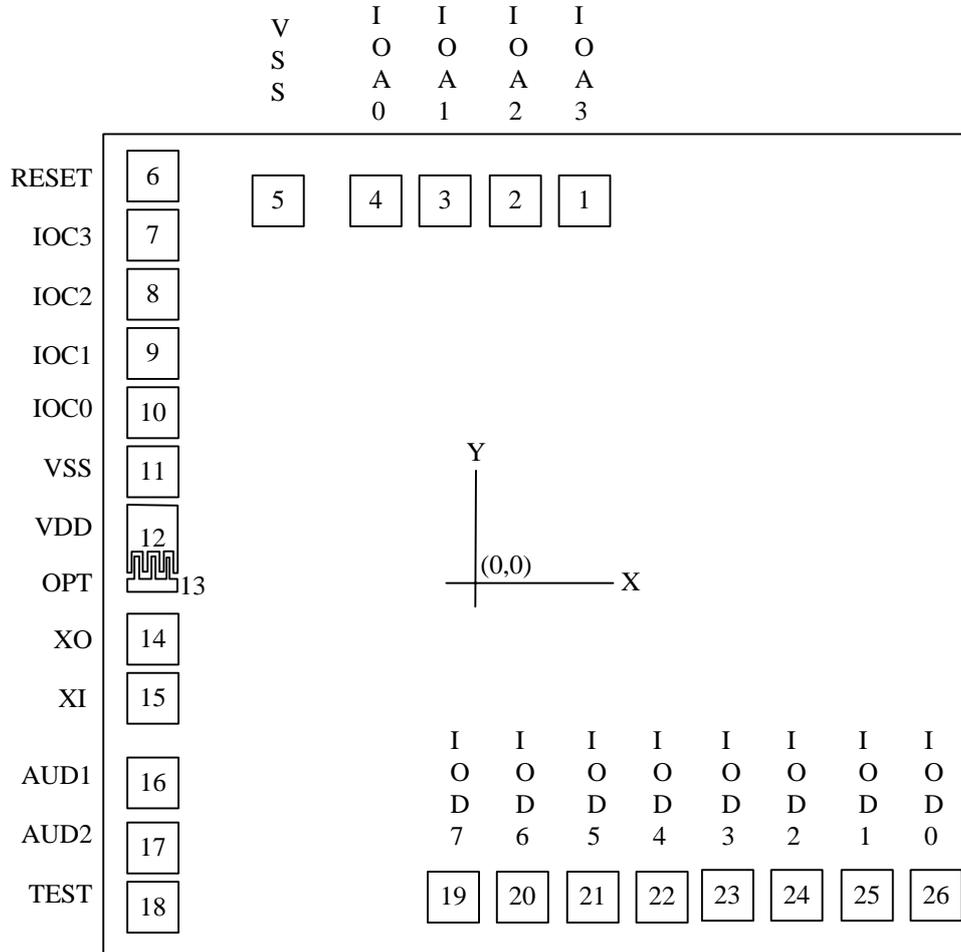


8.2. Application Circuit - (2)



9. PACKAGE/PAD LOCATIONS

9.1. PAD Assignment



The IC substrate should be connected to VSS

Note1: To ensure that the IC functions properly, please bond all of VDD and VSS pins.

Note2: The 0.1 μ F capacitor between VDD and VSS should be placed to IC as close as possible.

9.2. Ordering Information

Product Number	Package Type
GPC41A3-NnnV-C	Chip form

Note1: Code number is assigned for customer.

Note2: Code number (N = A - Z or 0 - 9, nn = 00 - 99); version (V = A - Z).

10. DISCLAIMER

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11. REVISION HISTORY

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