



## **GPCH8768A**

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### **8-Channel Sound Controller with 768K Bytes ROM**

Nov. 17, 2010

Version 1.1

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## 8-CHANNEL SOUND CONTROLLER with 768K BYTES ROM

### 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The GPCH8768A embedded with an 8-bit processor, 768K bytes ROM chip, 512 bytes working SRAM, 3 set of 12-bit timers, 32 general I/Os, and 2 set of 12-bit DAC. The microprocessor can implement software based on audio processing, functional control and others. For audio processing, melody and speech can be mixed into one output. The GPCH8768A implement a high performance SPU voice engine to achieve 8 channel voice with ADPCM/PCM. It operates over a wide voltage range of 2.4V - 5.5V and includes Low Voltage Reset function. In addition, GPCH8768A provide sleep mode for power savings. It can be awakened from sleep mode by external interrupt source or by IOA's state change.

### 2. FEATURES

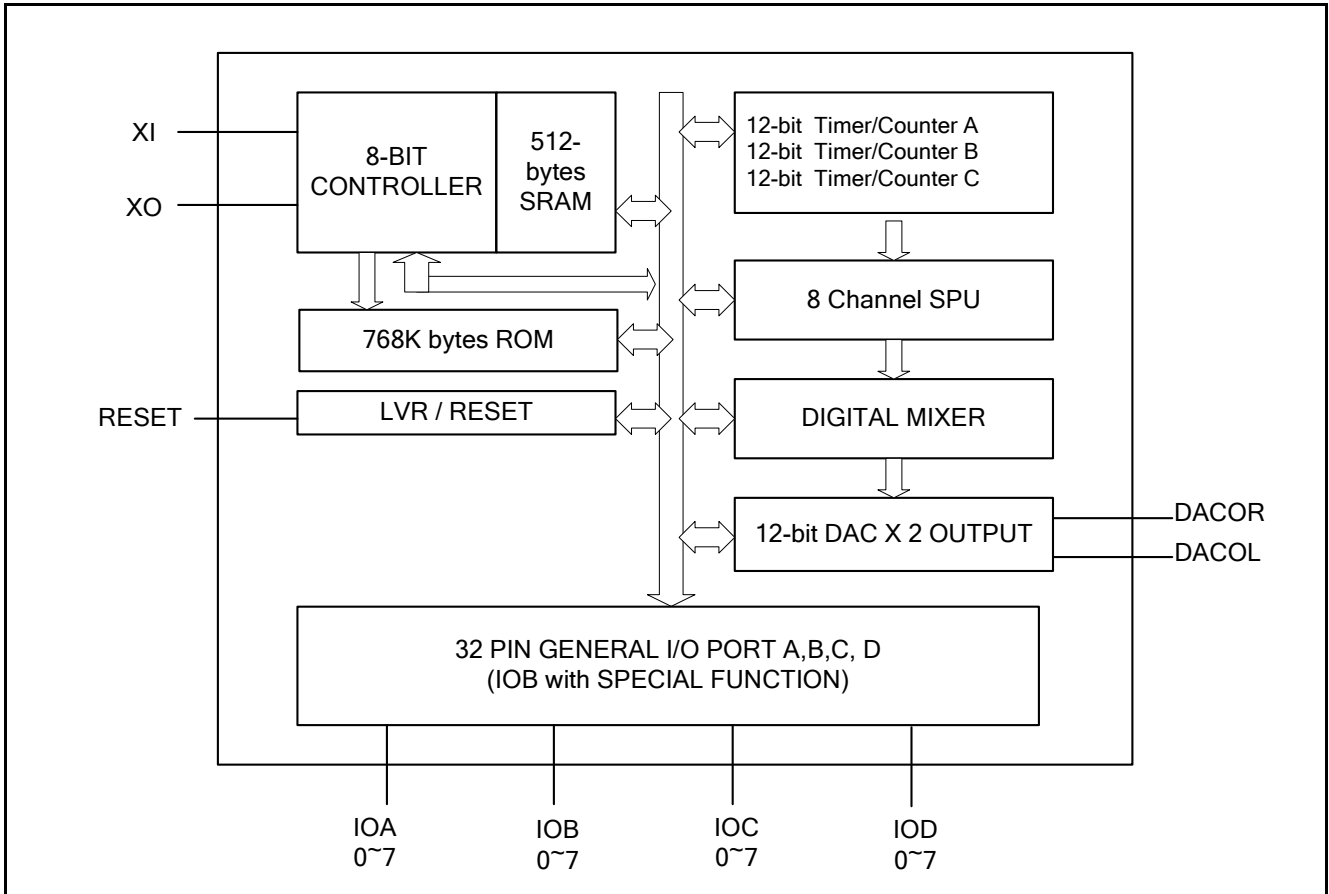
- Working Voltage: 2.4V - 5.5V
- CPU Speed: 7.159MHz.
- $F_{osc} = 14.318\text{MHz}$  (2 x CPU clock)
- ROM Size: 768K bytes
- RAM Size: 512 bytes. (programmable RAM 384 bytes)
- Three 12-bit timers/counters, TMA/TMB/TMC (programmable and auto-reloadable)
- Sleep mode to reduce power
- Key change wake-up function

- 10 IRQs & 6 NMI Interrupts
- Watchdog Function
- Low Voltage Reset: 2.2V
- 32 general I/Os, including 8 general/special I/Os (All bits are programmable)
- 8 bits I/O with high sink current(20mA) for LED application
- IOA with 1M pull low function to prevent current leakage from error key touch
- Two 12-bit DAC outputs (D/A output: 4mA/channel)
- SPU(Sound Processing Unit) engine can output audio data of 15-bit resolution with 12-bit DAC to perform high quality sound
- IR PWM Output
- 8-channel SPU engine with ADPCM/PCM wave table
- Tone color (Speech) with ADPCM algorithm to save memory usage

### 3. APPLICATION FIELD

- Talking Instrument Controller
- General Music Synthesizer
- Industrial Controller
- High-end Toy Controller
- Intelligent Education Toys
- And more

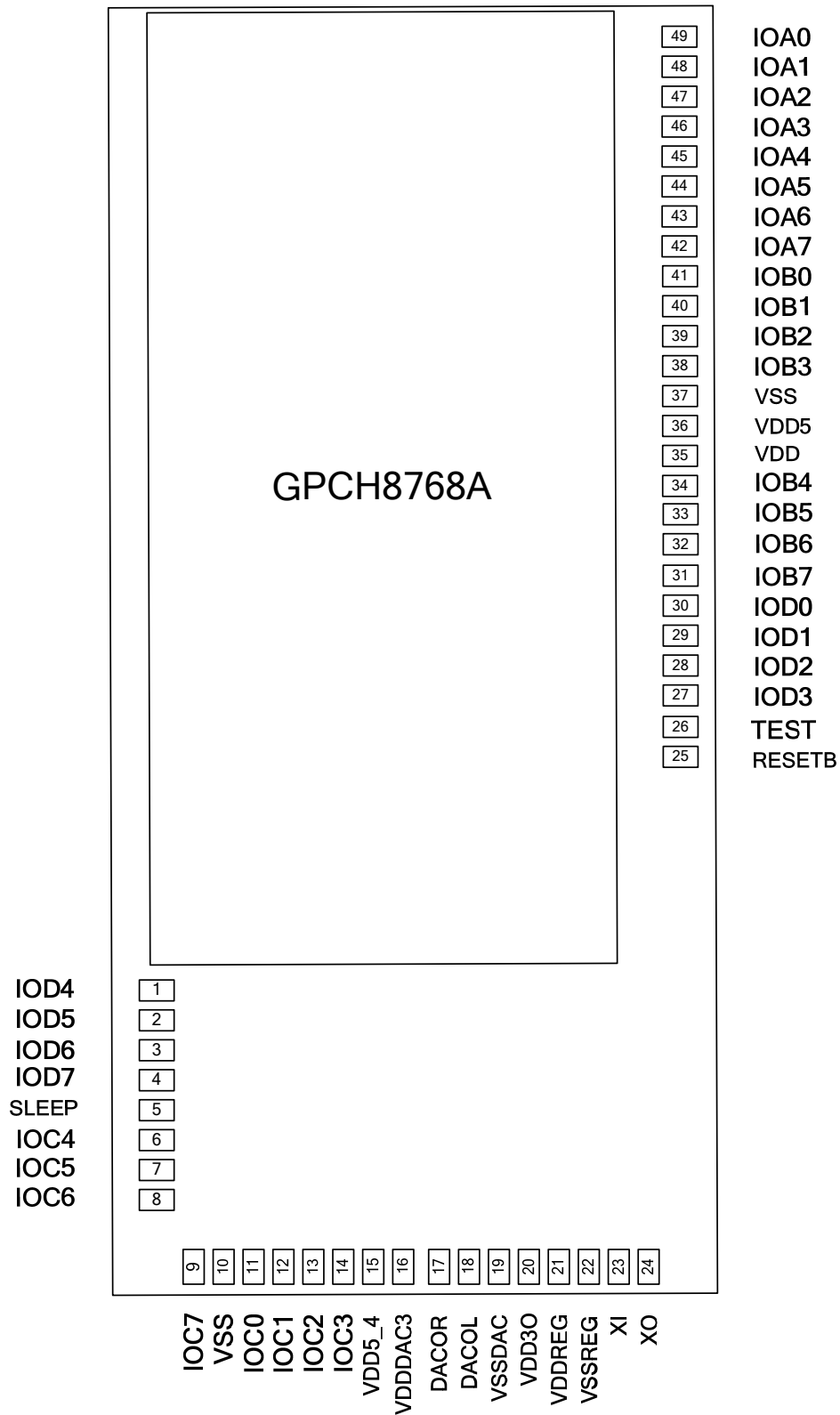
## 4. BLOCK DIAGRAM



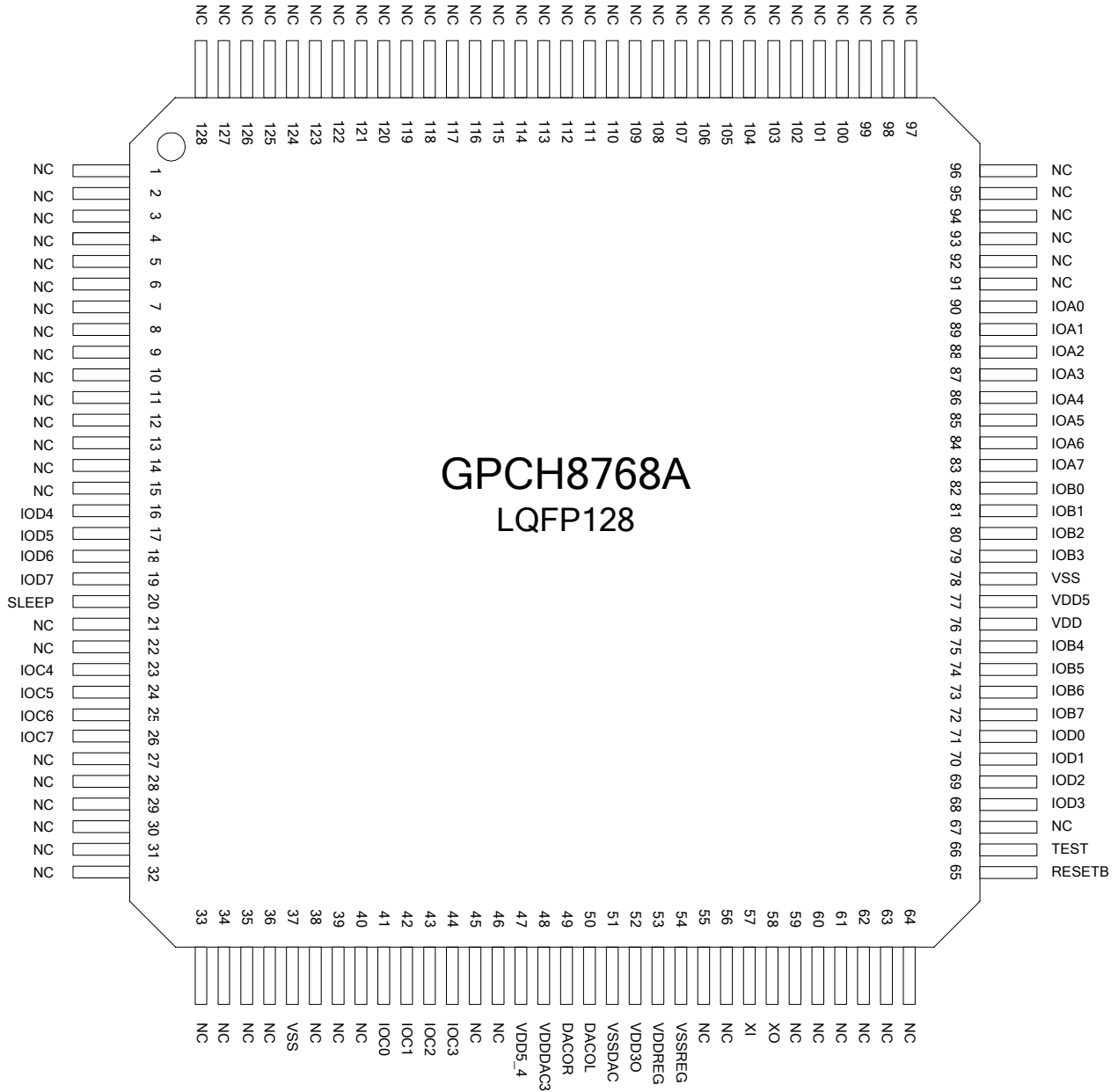
## 5.SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS

Name	PIN No.	LQFP 128 PIN No.	Type	Description	Pull High/Low/Float
<b>IO PORT</b>					
IOA0-IOA7	49-42	90-83	I/O	Bi-directional IO ports, can be wakeup pins	-
IOB0-IOB7	41-38, 34-31	82-79, 75-72	I/O	Bi-directional IO ports	-
IOC0-IOC7	11-14, 6-9	41-44, 23-26	I/O	Bi-directional IO ports	-
IOD0-IOD7	30-27, 1-4	71-68, 16-19	I/O	Bi-directional IO ports	-
<b>Clock Related</b>					
XO	24	58	O	Oscillator Crystal output	-
XI	23	57	I	Oscillator crystal input/ROSC input	Pull-low
<b>Power Pad</b>					
VDD	35	76	I	Positive supply for logic (from VDD30)	-
VSS	10, 37	37, 78	I	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins	-
VDD5_4, VDD5	15, 36	47, 77	I	Positive supply for I/O pins(2.4~5.5 V)	-
VDDDAC3	16	48	I	Positive supply for DAC	-
VSSDAC	19	51	I	Ground reference for DAC	-
VDDREG	21	53	I	Positive supply for regulator(2.4~5.5 V)	-
VSSREG	22	54	I	Ground reference for regulator	-
VDD30	20	52	O	3V power output from regulator	-
<b>Others</b>					
RESETB	25	65	I	External reset pin(active low)	Pull-high
TEST	26	66	I	Test mode	Pull-low
DACOL	18	50	O	Left DAC output	-
DACOR	17	49	O	Right DAC output	-
SLEEP	5	20	O	Sleep indicator	-

## 5.1. PAD Assignment



## 5.2. PIN Map - LQFP 128



## 6. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

### 6.1. SRAM

The 512-byte SRAM (including Stack) area is located in \$000000~\$0002FF.

### 6.2. ROM

GPCH8768A can be selected to use internal ROM with 768K bytes.

### 6.3. Low Voltage Reset

The GPCH8768A provides another important feature, Low Voltage Reset (LVR). Without LVR, the CPU becomes unstable and malfunctions when the operating voltage drops below 2.2V. It will reset all functions to the initial operational (stable) states when the voltage drops below 2.2V by LVR.

### 6.4. Interrupt

The GPCH8768A has two interrupt (INT) modes: IRQ (interrupt Request) and NMI (Non-Mask Interrupt Request). The interrupt controller controls 10 IRQ and 6 NMI. A NMI cannot be interrupted by any other IRQs. An IRQ can be interrupted by a NMI and by a high priority IRQ.

Interrupt Source	Interrupt Name	Priority
Timer A	NMI_TIMER_A	NMI
Timer B	NMI_TIMER_B	NMI
Timer C	NMI_TIMER_C	NMI
CPU_CLOCK/1024	NMI_D1024	NMI
KEY	NMI_KEY	NMI
EXT	NMI_EXT	NMI
TIMERA	IRQ_TIMER_A	IRQ1
TIMER B	IRQ_TIMER_B	IRQ2
TIMER C	IRQ_TIMER_C	IRQ3
CPU_CLOCK/1024	IRQ_D1024	IRQ4
CPU_CLOCK/4096	IRQ_D4096	IRQ5
CPU_CLOCK/262144	IRQ_D262144	IRQ6
CPU_CLOCK/2097152	IRQ_D2097152	IRQ7

Interrupt Source	Interrupt Name	Priority
KEY	IRQ_KEY	IRQ8
EXT	IRQ_EXT	IRQ9
SPU	IRQ_SPU	IRQ10

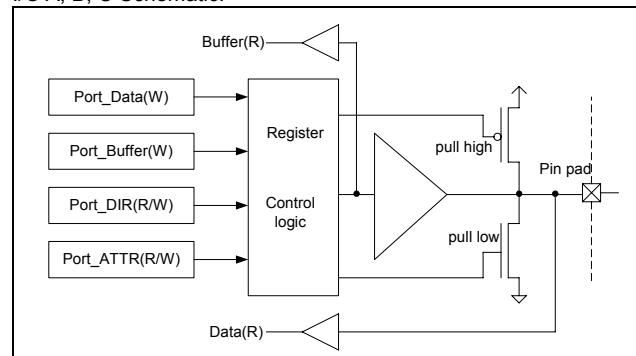
### 6.5. I/O

The purpose of input and output ports is to communicate with other devices. Four programmable I/O ports are built-in, including Port A, B, and C. The PortA is a general I/O with programmable wake-up capability. In addition to general I/O function, PortB also provides some special functions in certain pins. Please refer to **Special Function in PortB for more information**. PortC0~7 provide large sink current (20mA) for LED application.

#### 6.5.1. I/O Configuration

The following diagram represents the I/O schematic.

I/O A, B, C Schematic:



Port\_Data and Port\_Buffer are written into the same register but read from different node. The IOA [7:0] is the key wakeup port. To activate key wakeup function, first latch data on IOA\_Data and enable the key wakeup function. Wakeup is triggered when the PortA state is different from first latched data. In addition to a general I/O port, PortB can be assigned to some special functions. A summary of PortB special functions is listed as follows.

#### Special Function in PortB

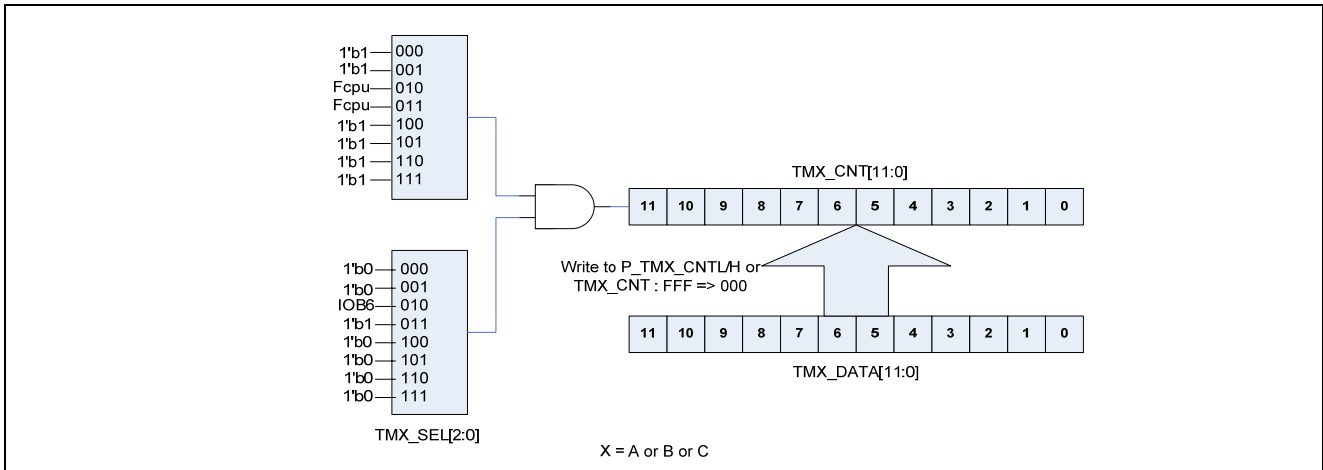
PortB	Special Function	Function Description	Note
IOB5	PWMO IR	IR carrier frequency output	Refer to Timer/Counter section
IOB6	EXT	External interrupt source	Negative edge trigger INT(default)
	Feedback Output	Works with IOB7 by adding a RC circuit between them to get an OSC to EXT interrupt	-
OB7	Feedback Input	Schmitt Inverter Input	-



## 6.6. Timer/Counter (Timer A/Timer B/Timer C)

Three timers are embedded in GPCH8768A. They are Timer A, B and C. All three timers have the same behavior which includes 12bit up-counter and a preload register and programmable clock source. Timer A can also be the clock source of the software

channel. The clock source of each timer can be set individually. Two clock sources, including CPU clock and external clock, can be either individual or combinative to be timer's clock source.



Select	Input 1	Input 2	Function	Comment
000	'1'	'0'	Disable	Disable
001	'1'	'0'	Disable	Disable
010	F <sub>CPU</sub>	IOB6	Duration count by F <sub>CPU</sub>	Duration count by F <sub>CPU</sub>
011	F <sub>CPU</sub>	'1'	Timer by F <sub>CPU</sub>	Timer by F <sub>CPU</sub>
100	'1'	'0'	Disable	Disable
101	'1'	'0'	Disable	Disable
110	'1'	'0'	Disable	Disable
111	'1'	'0'	Disable	Disable

## 6.7. Sleep, Wakeup and Watchdog

### 6.7.1. Sleep and Wakeup

Sleep mode is to save power by stopping clock while device is not in use. When sleep acts, the device runs from operating mode to standby mode. Waking from sleep mode will return to operating mode.

- 1). Sleep: After power on reset, IC starts working until a sleep command is given. When a sleep signal is accepted, IC will turn off system clock and enter sleep mode.
- 2). Wake-up: While an IRQ/NMI interrupt signal is generated, GPCH8768A is waking up from sleep mode. While wake-up procedure is completed, program counter will continue to execute the next command where it left from sleep mode.

### 6.7.2. Watchdog

The purpose of watchdog is to monitor system's operation normally. Within a certain period of time, watchdog must be

cleared. If the watchdog is not cleared, CPU assumes the program has been running into an abnormal condition and therefore, CPU will reset the system to the initial state and start running the program all over again from the beginning. It protects the system from incorrect code execution by generating a system reset when the watchdog timer overflows as a result of failure of software to clear the timer within 0.75 seconds. Watchdog function can be removed by option.

## 6.8. Speech and DAC

The GPCH8768A uses a high performance SPU voice engine to achieve 8-channel voice with ADPCM/PCM. The SPU also supports automatic zero-crossing concatenate function. A hardware multiplier is also embedded in this SPU for software usage. The fixed address of RAM area \$0000 - \$007F is designed as address pointers and a data buffer for the 8 channel speech/melody generation. There are two 12-bit D/As with 4mA driving current for audio output.

## 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 DC Electrical Characteristics.

### 7.2. DC Characteristics (VDD5 = 3.0V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Operating Voltage	VDD	2.4	-	3.6	V	For 2-battery
Operating Current	$I_{OP}$	-	12	-	mA	$F_{CPU} = 7.0\text{MHz}$ @ 3.0V, no load, midi playing with inner Rom, DAC enabled
Standby Current	$I_{STB}$	-	-	4.0	$\mu\text{A}$	VDD = 3.0V
OSC Frequency	$F_{OSC}$	-	-	15	MHz	VDD = 3.0V
Input High Level	$V_{IH}$	0.7 VDD	-	VDD	V	-
Input Low Level	$V_{IL}$	VSS	-	0.3VDD	V	-
Audio Output Current	$I_{AUD}$	-	-3.0	-	mA	-
Output High Current	$I_{OH}$	-	-5.0	-	mA	VDD = 3.0V, $V_{OH} = 2.7V$
Output Low Current (IOA7:0, IOB7:0, IOD7:0)	$I_{OL1}$	-	5.0	-	mA	VDD = 3.0V, $V_{OL} = 0.3V$
Output Low Current (IOC7:0)	$I_{OL2}$	-	13	-	mA	VDD = 3.0V, $V_{OL} = 0.3V$
Input Pull-Low Resister (IOA7:0)	$R_{PL}$	-	1400	-	K $\Omega$	$V_{IN} = VDD$
Input Pull-Low Resister (IOB7:0, IOC7:0, IOD7:0)	$R_{PL}$	-	180	-	K $\Omega$	$V_{IN} = VSS$
Input Pull-High Resister (IOA7:0, IOB7:0, IOC7:0, IOD7:0)	$R_{PH}$	-	180	-	K $\Omega$	$V_{IN} = VSS$

### 7.3. DC Characteristics (VDD5 = 5.0V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Operating Voltage	VDD	3.6	-	5.5	V	For 3-battery
Operating Current	$I_{OP}$	-	17	-	mA	$F_{CPU} = 7.0\text{MHz}$ @3.0V, no load, midi playing with inner Rom, DAC enabled
Standby Current	$I_{STB}$	-	-	5.0	$\mu\text{A}$	VDD = 5.0V
OSC Frequency	$F_{OSC}$	-	-	15	MHz	VDD = 5.0V
Input High Level	$V_{IH}$	0.7 VDD	-	VDD	V	-
Input Low Level	$V_{IL}$	VSS	-	0.3VDD	V	-
Audio Output Current	$I_{AUD}$	-	-5.0	-	mA	-
Output High Current	$I_{OH}$	-	-12	-	mA	VDD = 5.0V, $V_{OH} = 4.5V$

Characteristics	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output Low Current (IOA7:0, IOB7:0, IOD7:0)	I <sub>OL1</sub>	-	13	-	mA	VDD = 5.0V, V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.5V
Output Low Current (IOC7:0)	I <sub>OL2</sub>	-	28	-	mA	VDD = 5.0V, VOL = 0.5V
Input Pull-Low Resistor (IOA7:0)	R <sub>PL</sub>	-	800	-	KΩ	VIN = VDD
Input Pull-Low Resistor (IOB7:0, IOC7:0, IOD7:0)	R <sub>PL</sub>	-	100	-	KΩ	VIN = VDD
Input Pull-High Resistor (IOA7:0, IOB7:0, IOC7:0, IOD7:0)	R <sub>PH</sub>	-	100	-	KΩ	VIN = VSS

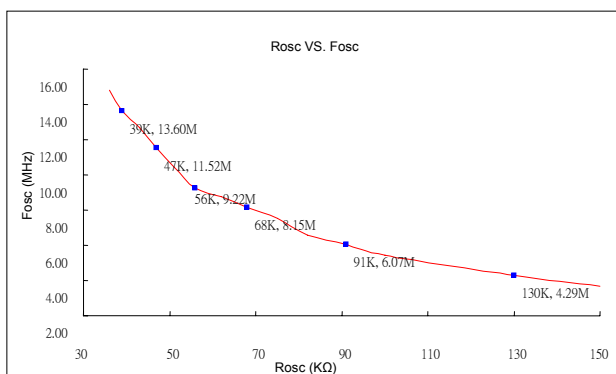
#### 7.4. DAC Characteristics (VDD5 = 3.0V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Limit			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Resolution of DAC	RESO	-	-	12	bit
THD+N (f=1kHz)	SNR	-	0.1	-	%
Noise at no signal	-	-	-84	-	dBr A
Dynamic Range(-60dB)	-	-	-75	-	dBr A
Sample Rate	F <sub>S</sub>	-	-	400K	Hz

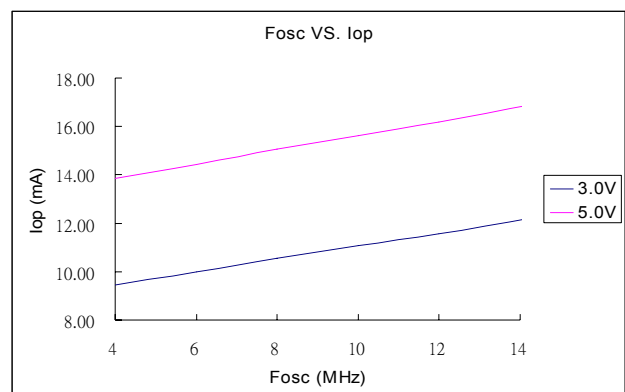
#### 7.5. Regulator Characteristics ( T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Limit			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Input Voltage	VREGI	2.4	4.5	5.5	V
Maximum Current Output	IREGO	-	-	30	mA
Output Voltage	VREGO	2.4	3	3.3	V
Standby Current	IRGES	-	2.5	-	uA

#### 7.6. The Relationships between the R<sub>OSC</sub> and the F<sub>CPU</sub>

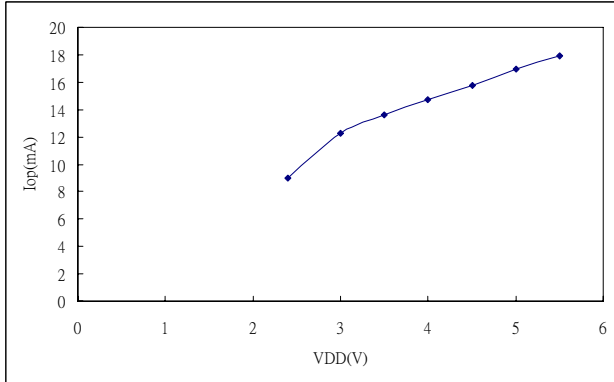


#### 7.7. The Relationships between the F<sub>CPU</sub> and the I<sub>OP</sub>



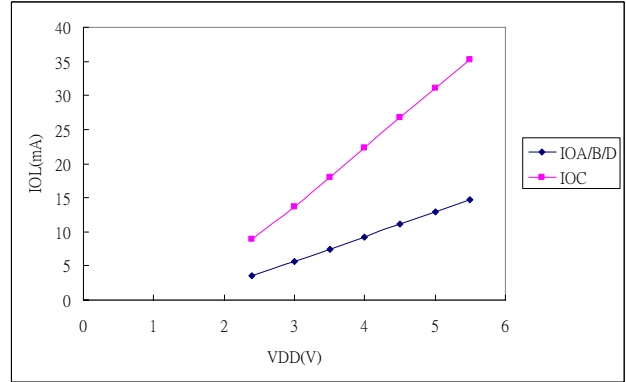
## 7.8. The Relationships between the $I_{OP}$ and the $V_{DD}$

7.8.1.  $F_{CPU} = 7.159 \text{ MHz}$ .  $V_{DD} = V_{DD5\_4}$



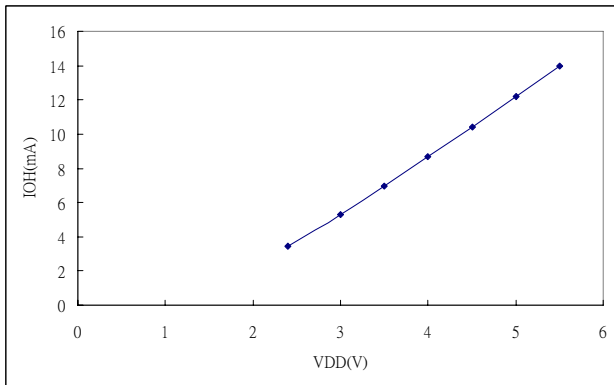
## 7.10. The Relationships between the $I_{OL}$ and the $V_{DD}$

7.10.1.  $V_{OL} = 0.1V_{DD}$



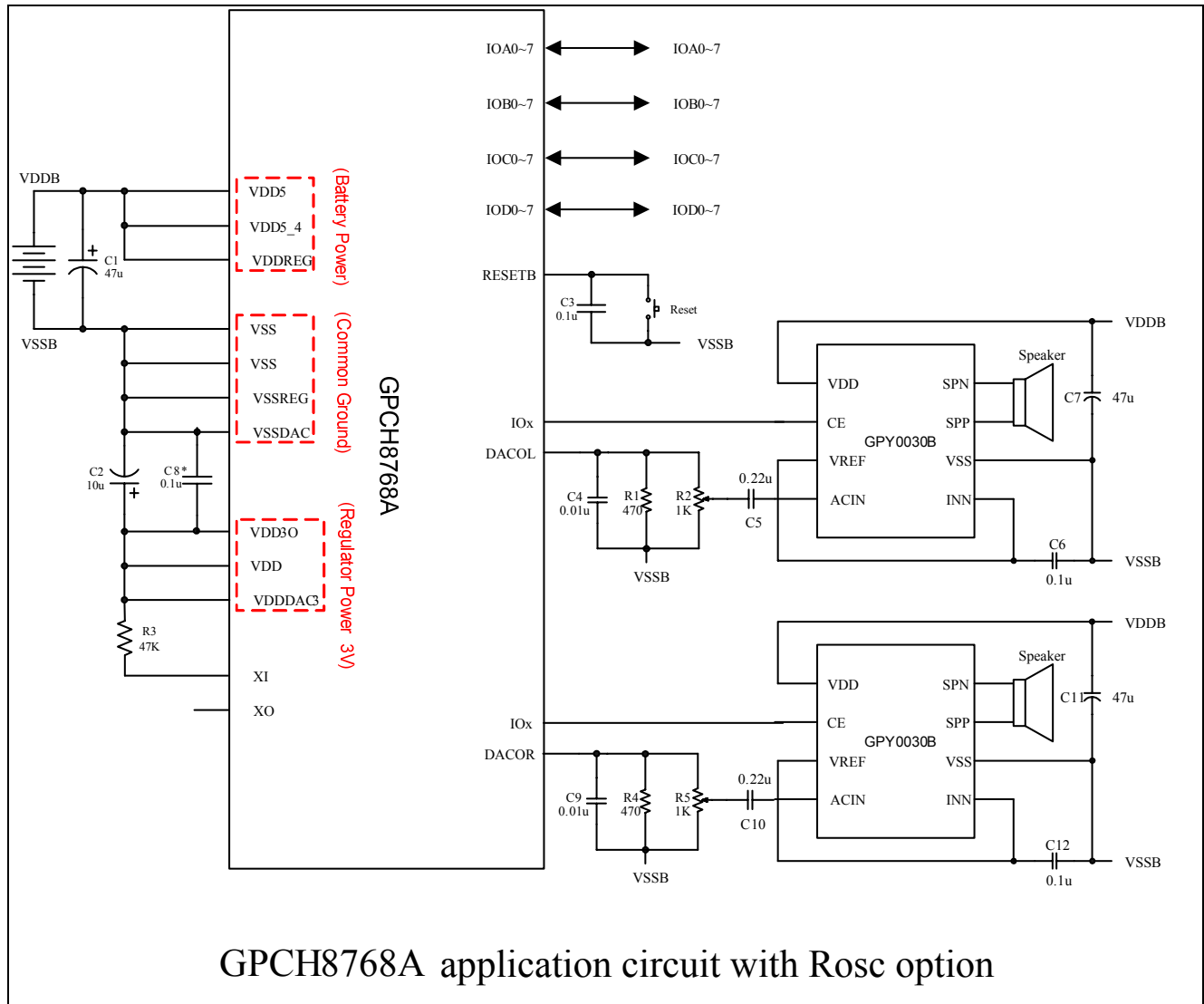
## 7.9. The Relationships between the $I_{OH}$ and the $V_{DD}$

7.9.1.  $V_{OH} = 0.9V_{DD}$



## 8. APPLICATION CIRCUITS

### 8.1. GPCH8768A Application Circuit with Rosc Option

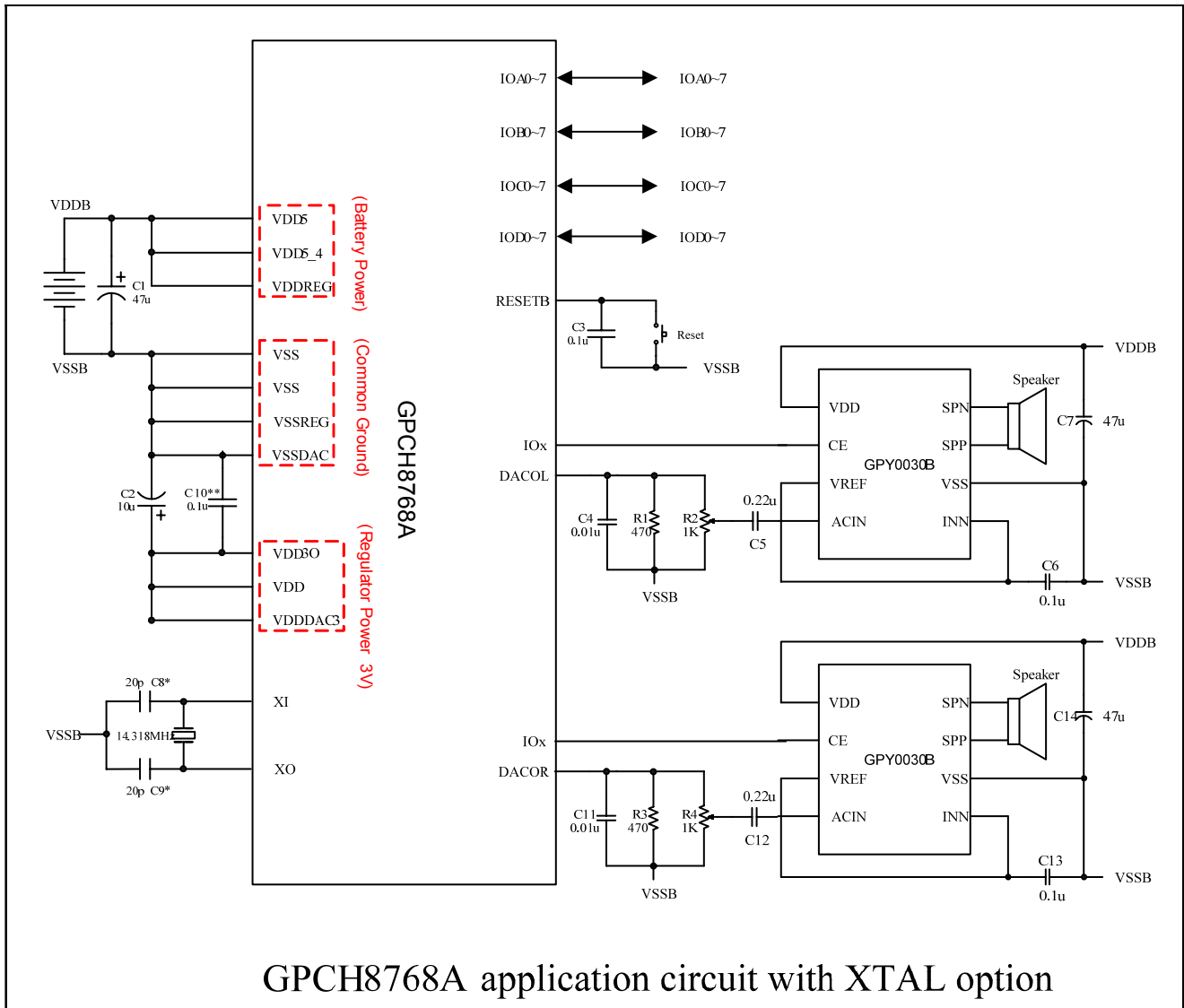


**Note\*:** This capacitor can be removed if it is good power line layout on PCB that has no harm to the sound quality.

**Note:** Important note to power connection:

- Battery or Power supply connects to VDD5 (including VDDREG, VDD5 and VDD5\_4, 2.4V ~ 5.5V)
- VDD3O is internal regulator output that supplies power to VDD, VDDDAC3, etc. Connect VDD3O, VDD and VDDDAC3 all together.
- VDD5 should NOT be connected to VDD3O, VDD, VDDDAC3, etc.
- The built-in regulator can NOT be disabled, so that user should NOT bypass this regulator.
- Recommended capacitor placement for power distribution on PCB: C1 close to battery, C2 close to VDD3O pad and C8 close to VDDDAC3 pad.

## 8.2. GPCH8768A Application Circuit with Crystal Option



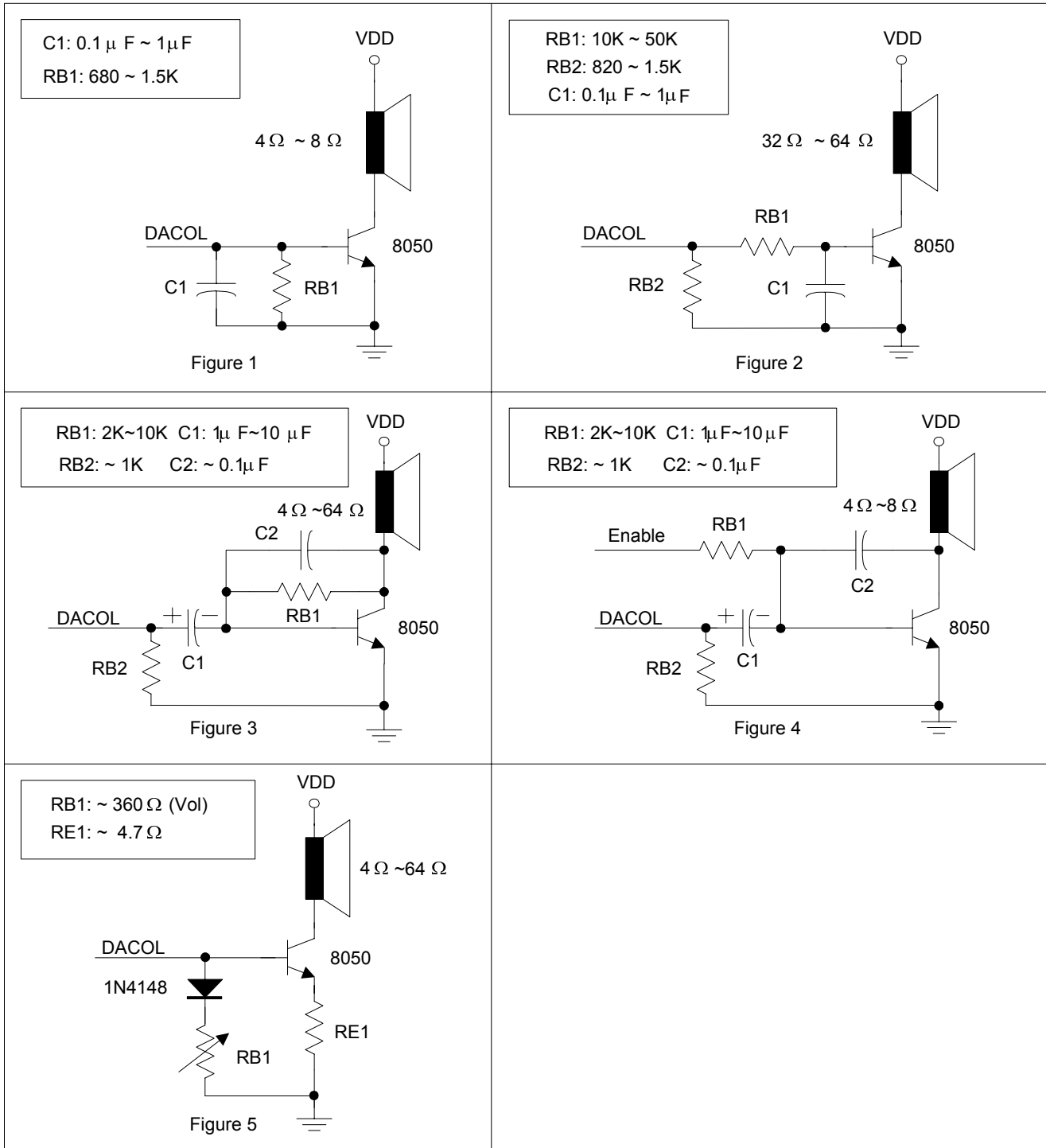
**Note\*:** These capacitor values are for design guidance only. Different capacitor values may be required for different crystal/resonator used.

**Note\*\*:** This capacitor can be removed if it is good power line layout on PCB that has no harm to the sound quality.

**Note:** Important note to power connection:

- Battery or Power supply connects to VDDDB (including VDDREG, VDD5 and VDD5\_4, 2.4V ~ 5.5V)
- VDD30 is internal regulator output that supplies power to VDD, VDDDAC3, etc. Connect VDD30, VDD and VDDDAC3 all together.
- VDDDB should NOT be connected to VDD30, VDD, VDDDAC3, etc.
- The built-in regulator can NOT be disabled, so that user should NOT bypass this regulator.
- Recommended capacitor placement for power distribution on PCB: C1 close to battery, C2 close to VDD30 pad and C10 close to VDDDAC3 pad.

### 8.3. Current Mode DAC Speaker Driver



**Figure 1:** The simplest CKT uses with low impedance speaker. It has high operation current, but the cost is the cheapest.

**Figure 2:** It is the same as Figure 1 but a high impedance speaker is used.

**Figure 3:** The CKT has low pass filter. It can provide higher speech quality, but it always takes high operation current.

**Figure 4:** Improved version of Figure 3. The standby current can be controlled by enable pin.

**Figure 5:** The current mirror mode. It is able to control the volume. In addition, it has more stable and lower operation current than Figure 1-3.

## 9. PACKAGE/PAD LOCATIONS

### 9.1. Ordering Information

Product Number	Package Type
GPCH8768A-NnnV-C	Chip form
GPCH8768A-NnnV-QL09x	Halogen Free Package

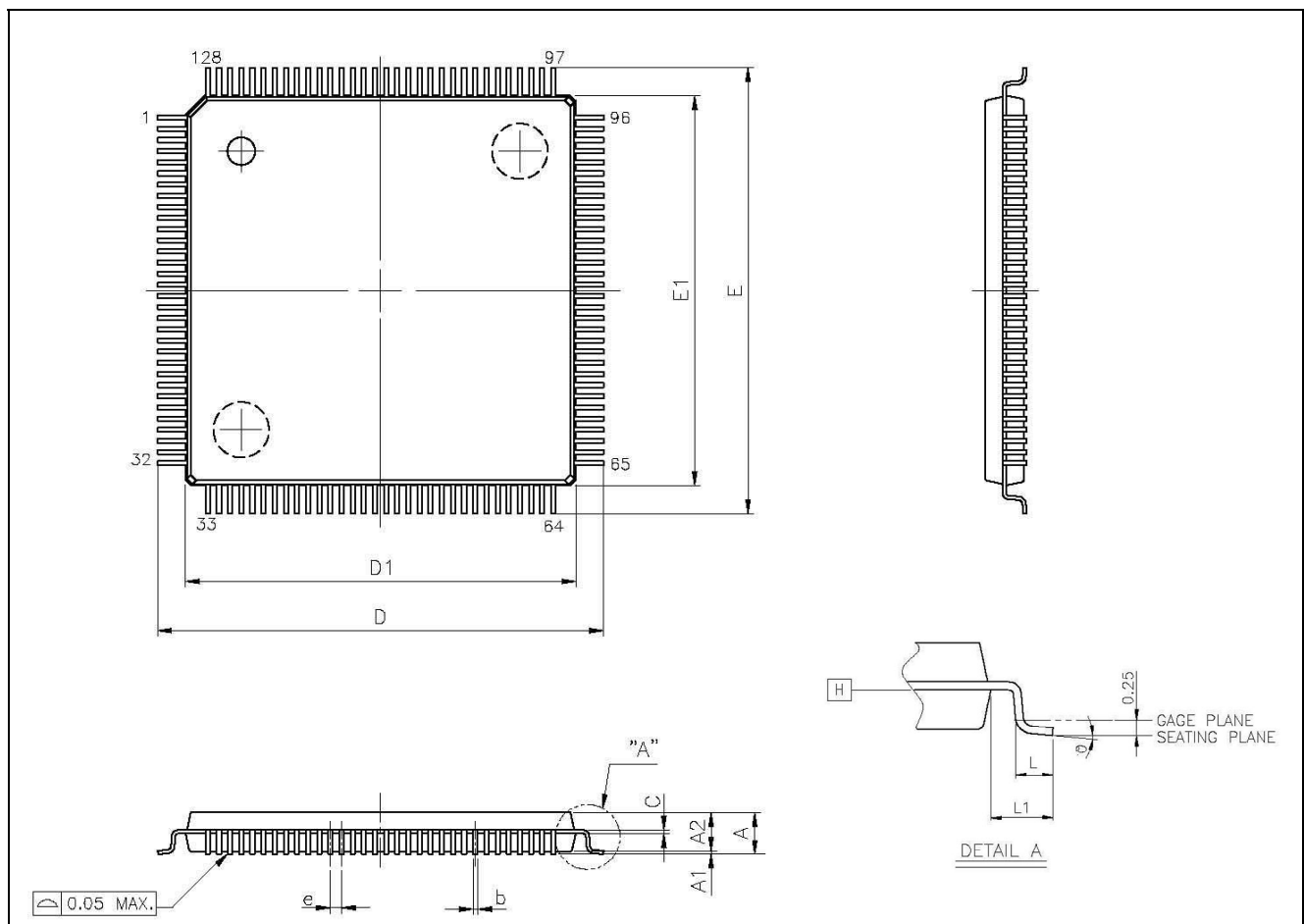
**Note1:** Code number is assigned for customer.

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

**Note3:** Package form number (x = 1 - 9, serial number).

### 9.2. Package Information

#### 9.2.1. LQFP 128



Symbol	Dimension in Millimeter		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	-	-	1.60
A1	0.05	-	0.15
A2	1.35	1.40	1.45
b	0.13	0.16	0.23
c	0.09	-	0.20
D	16.00 BSC.		
D1	14.00 BSC.		
E	16.00 BSC.		



Symbol	Dimension in Millimeter		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
E1	14.00 BSC.		
e	0.40 BSC.		
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
L1	1.00 REF		
$\theta$	0°	3.5°	7°

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**11. REVISION HISTORY**

Date	Revision #	Description	Page
Nov. 17, 2010	1.1	Modify 7.2 & 7.3 DC Characteristics	10
Jun. 02, 2009	1.0	Original	19