



DATA SHEET

GPCH4256B

4-channel Sound Controller

JAN. 19, 2009

Version 1.0

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4-channel Sound Controller

1.GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The GPCH4256B embedded with 8-bit processor, 256K bytes ROM chip, 512 bytes working SRAM, three set of 12-bit timers, 24 general I/Os, and one 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 GPCH4256B implement a high performance SPU voice engine to achieve 4 channel voice with ADPCM/PCM. It operates over a wide voltage range from 2.4V through 5.5V, and it includes a low voltage reset to assure system operating appropriately under low voltage condition. In addition, GPCH4256B provides sleep mode for power savings. It can be awakened from sleep mode by external interrupt sources or IOA status changes.

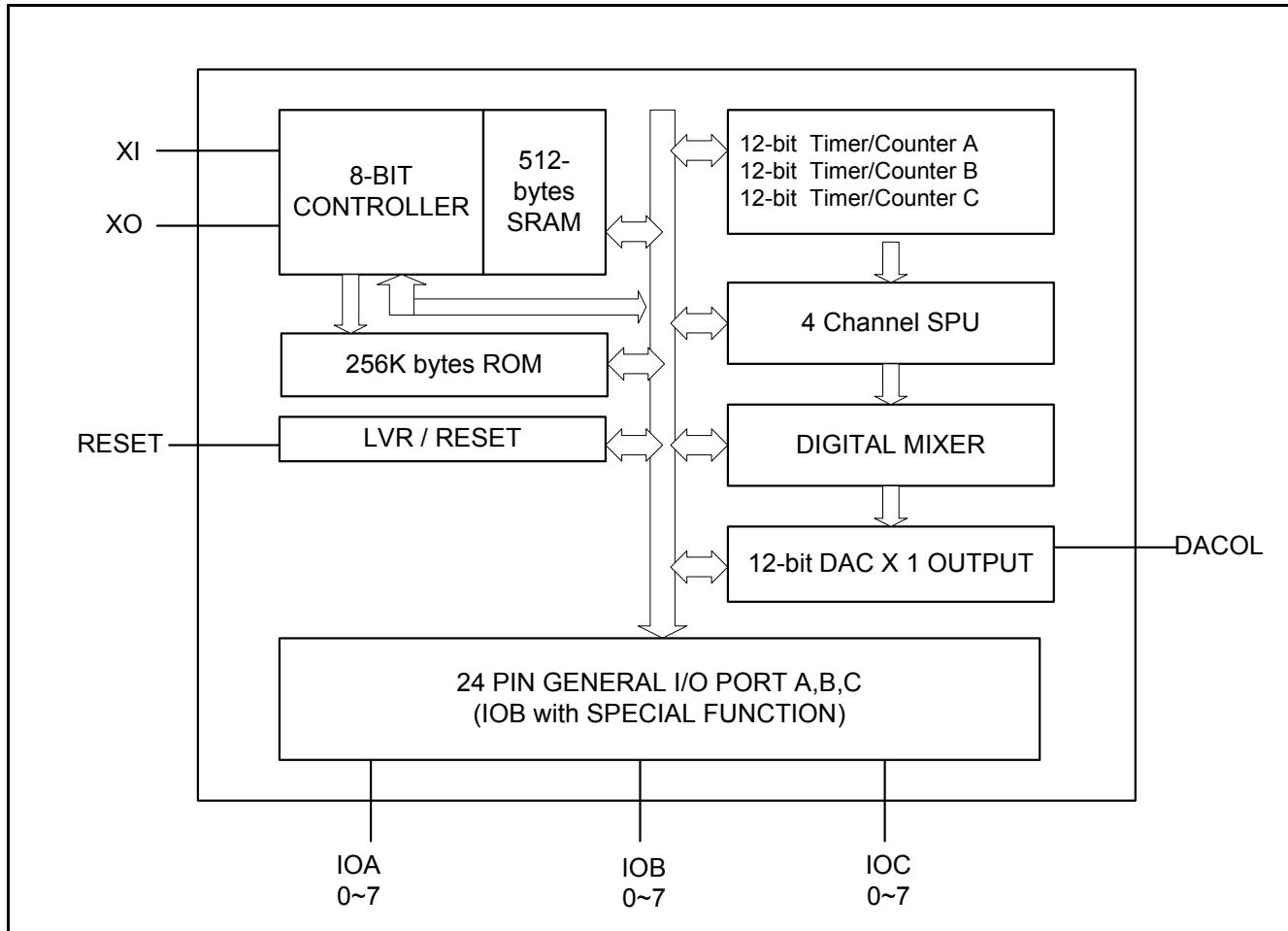
- 10 IRQs & 6 NMI Interrupts
- Watchdog function
- Low Voltage Reset Function
- 24 general I/Os, including 8 general/special I/Os (All bit programmable)
- 8-bit I/O with high sink current(20mA), especially for LED applications
- IOA with 1M pull low function to prevent current leakage from error key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

2.FEATURES

- Working Voltage: 2.4V - 5.5V
- CPU speed: 7.159MHz
- Fosc = 14.318MHz (2 x CPU clock)
- ROM size: 256K bytes
- RAM size: 512 bytes. (Programmable RAM 384 bytes)
- Three 12-bit timers/counters, TMA/TMB/TMC
(Programmable and Auto Reload)
- Sleep mode to save power
- Key change wakeup function

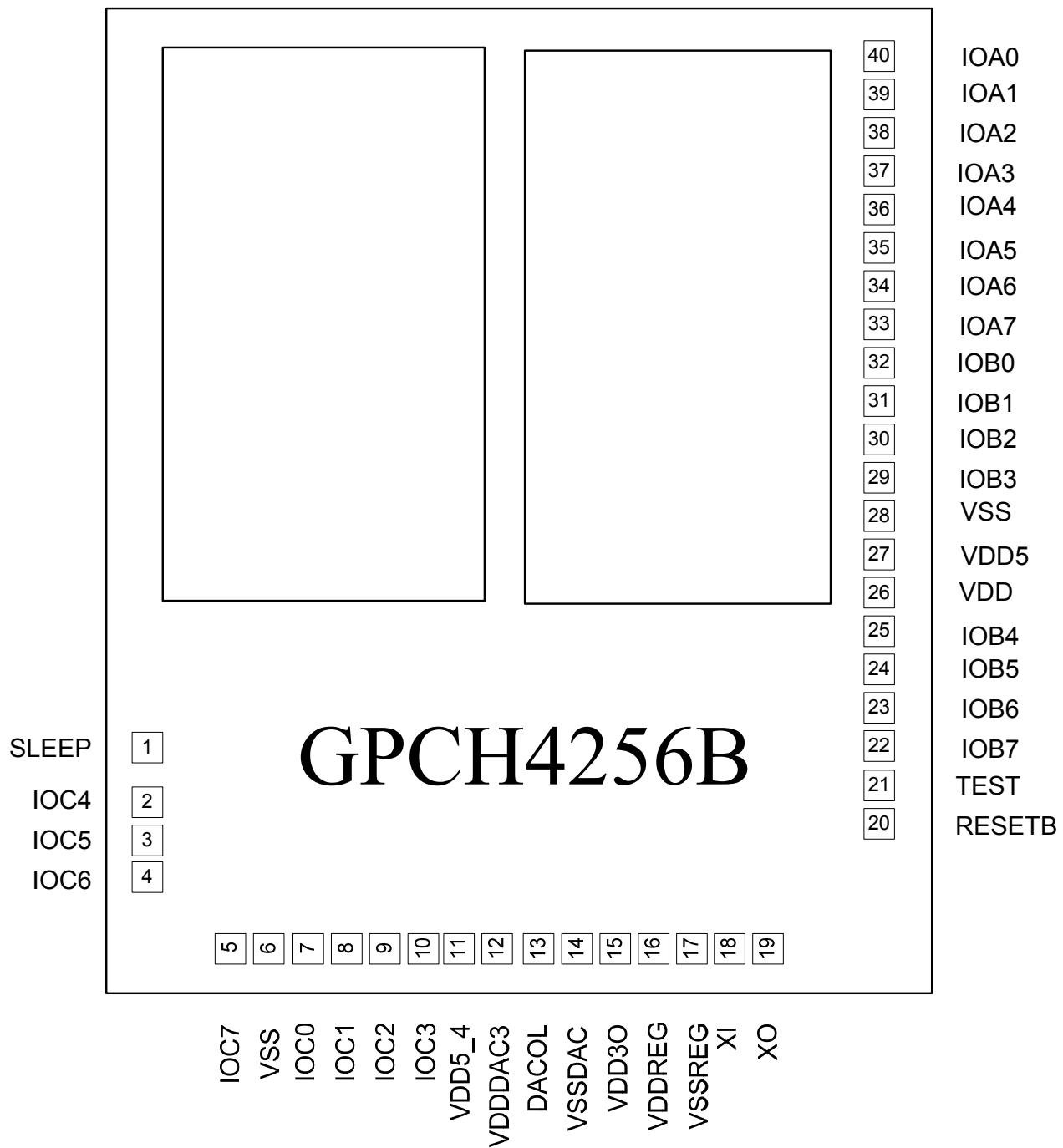
3.APPLICATION FIELD

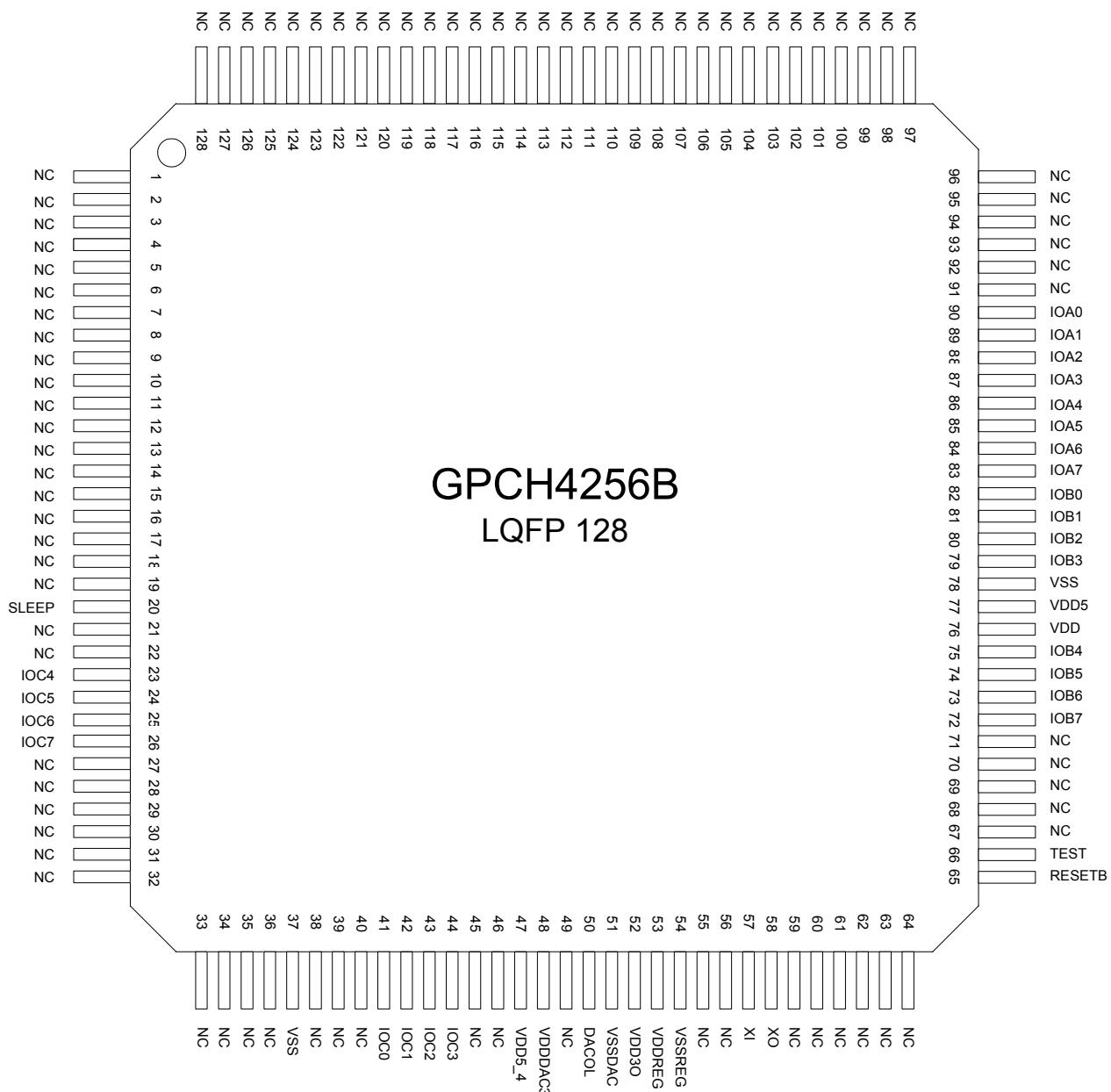
- Talking instrument controller
- General Music synthesizer
- Industrial controller
- High end toy controller
- Intelligent education toys
- And more

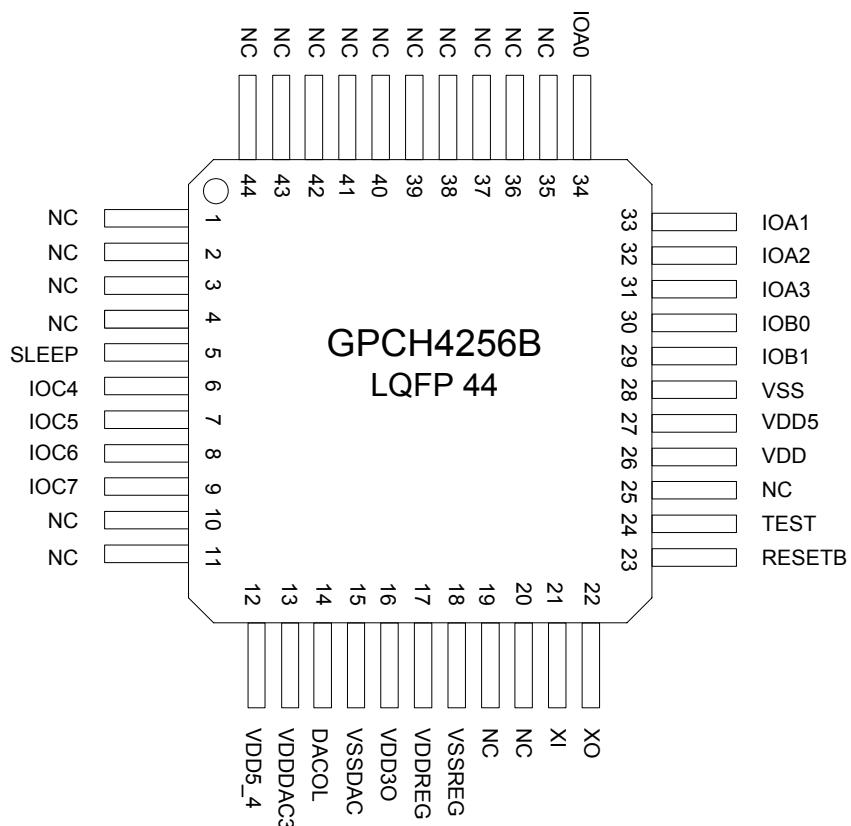
4.BLOCK DIAGRAM


5.SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS

| Name | PIN No. | LQFP 128 PIN No. | LQFP 44 PIN No. | Type | Description | Pull hi/low/float |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|------|---|-------------------|
| IO PORT | | | | | | |
| IOA0~IOA7 | 40~33 | 90~83 | 34~31, - | I/O | Bi-directional IO ports, can be wakeup pins | - |
| IOB0~IOB7 | 32~29, 25~22 | 82~79, 75~72 | 30~29, - | I/O | Bi-directional IO ports | - |
| IOC0~IOC7 | 7~10, 2~5 | 41~44, 23~26 | 6~9, - | I/O | Bi-directional IO ports | - |
| Clock Related | | | | | | |
| XO | 19 | 58 | 22 | O | Oscillator Crystal output | - |
| XI | 18 | 57 | 21 | I | Oscillator crystal input/ROSC input | Pull-low |
| Power Pad | | | | | | |
| VDD | 26 | 76 | 26 | I | Positive supply for logic (from VDD3O) | - |
| VSS | 6, 28 | 37, 78 | 28 | I | Ground reference for logic and I/O pins | - |
| VDD5_4, VDD5 | 11, 27 | 47, 77 | 12, 27 | I | Positive supply for I/O pins(2.4~5.5 V) | - |
| VDDDAC3 | 12 | 48 | 13 | I | Positive supply for DAC(from VDD3O) | - |
| VSSDAC | 14 | 51 | 15 | I | Ground reference for DAC | - |
| VDDREG | 16 | 53 | 17 | I | Positive supply for REGULATOR(2.4~5.5 V) | - |
| VSSREG | 17 | 54 | 18 | I | Ground reference for regulator | - |
| VDD3O | 15 | 52 | 16 | O | 3V power output from regulator | - |
| Others | | | | | | |
| RESETB | 20 | 65 | 23 | I | External reset pin(active low) | Pull-hi |
| TEST | 21 | 66 | 24 | I | Test mode | Pull-low |
| DACOL | 13 | 50 | 14 | O | Left DAC output | - |
| SLEEP | 1 | 20 | 5 | O | Sleep indicator | - |

5.1. PAD Assignment

5.2. PIN Map - LQFP 128


5.3. PIN Map - LQFP 44


6. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

6.1. SRAM

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

6.2. ROM

Internal ROM with 256k bytes can be selected.

6.3. Low Voltage Reset

The GPCH4256B provides another important feature, Low Voltage Reset (LVR). Without LVR, the CPU may become unstable and malfunctioning when operating voltage drops too low. It will reset all functions to the initial operational (stable) states when the voltage drops too low by LVR.

6.4. Interrupt

The GPCH4256B has two interrupt (INT) modes: IRQ (interrupt Request) and NMI (Non-Mask Interrupt Request). The interrupt controller controls 10 IRQs and 6 NMIs. A NMI cannot be interrupted by any IRQs. An IRQ can be interrupted by a NMI or by a higher 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 |
| TIMER A | 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 |

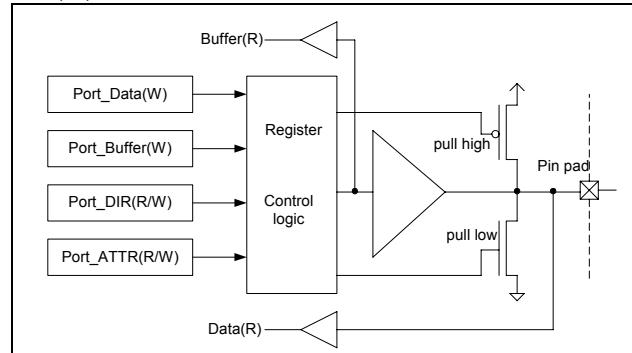
6.5. I/O

The purpose of input and output ports is to communicate with other devices. Three programmable I/O ports are built-in: Port A, B, and C. PortA is a general I/O with programmable wakeup capability. In addition to general I/O function, PortB also offers some special functions in certain pins. Please refer to **Special Function in PortB**. PortC[0~7] provides high 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 nodes. 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.

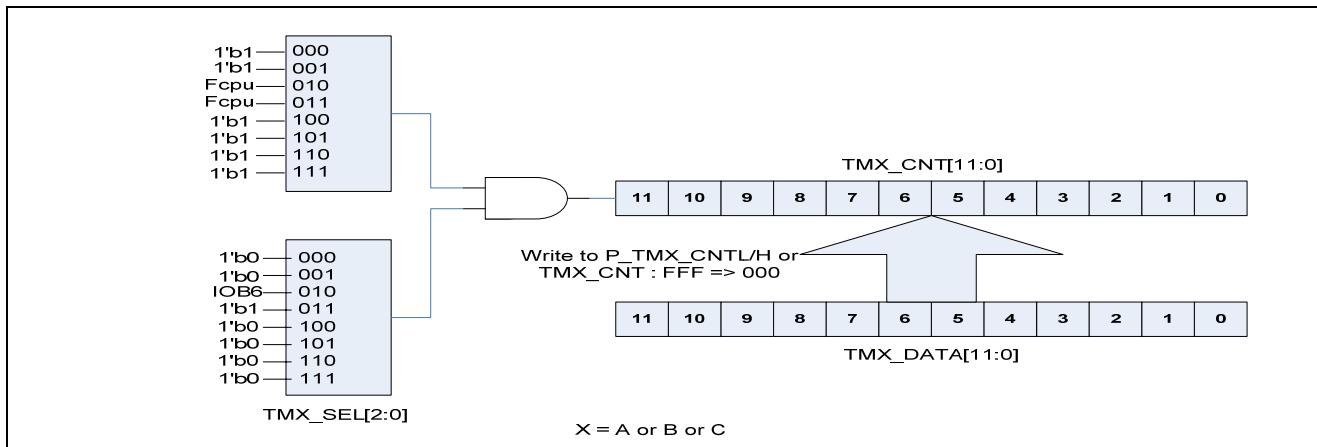
Special function in PortB

| 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 | - |
| IOB7 | Feedback Input | Schmitt Inverter Input | - |

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

Three timers are embedded in GPCH4256B, TimerA, B and C. All three timers have the same behavior which includes 12-bit 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 selected individually or combined together for timer's clock source.



| Select | Input 1 | Input 2 | Function | Comment |
|--------|------------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 000 | '1' | '0' | Disable | Disable |
| 001 | '1' | '0' | Disable | Disable |
| 010 | F _{CPU} | IOB6 | Duration count by F _{CPU} | Duration count by F _{CPU} |
| 011 | F _{CPU} | '1' | Timer by F _{CPU} | Timer by F _{CPU} |
| 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 running while device is not in use. When sleep mode acts, the device runs from operating mode to standby mode. Wake-up from sleep means turning back 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, GPCH4256B is awaking from sleep mode. While wake-up completed, program counter will continue to execute the next command.

6.7.2. Watchdog

The purpose of watchdog is to monitor system's operation normally. Within a certain period, watchdog must be cleared; otherwise, CPU assumes the program has been running in an

abnormal condition and therefore, CPU will reset the system to the initial state and start running the program 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 GPCH4256B uses a high performance SPU voice engine to archive 4-channel voice with ADPCM/PCM. The SPU also supports automatic zero-crossing concatenating function. A hardware multiplier is also embedded in this SPU for software use. 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 is one 12-bit D/A 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/VDD5_4 = 3.0V, T_A = 25°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} | - | 9 | - | mA | F _{CPU} = 7.0MHz, no load, midi playing with inner ROM |
| Standby Current | I _{STB} | - | - | 4.0 | μA | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 3.0V |
| OSC Frequency | F _{OSC} | - | - | 15 | MHz | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 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} | - | -5.0 | - | mA | - |
| Output High Current | I _{OH} | -4.3 | - | - | mA | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 3.0V, V _{OH} = 2.7V |
| Output Low Current (IOA7:0, IOB7:0) | I _{OL1} | 4.8 | - | - | mA | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 3.0V, V _{OL} = 0.3V |
| Output Low Current (IOC7:0) | I _{OL2} | 10 | - | - | mA | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 3.0V, V _{OL} = 0.3V |
| Input Pull-Low Resister (PA7:0) | R _{PL} | - | 1500 | - | KΩ | V _{IN} = VDD5/VDD5_4 |
| Input Pull-High Resister (PA7:0, PB7:0, PC7:0) | R _{PH} | - | 180 | - | KΩ | V _{IN} = VSS |

7.3. DC Characteristics (VDD5/VDD5_4 = 5.0V, T_A = 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} | - | 10 | - | mA | F _{CPU} = 7.0MHz, no load, midi playing with inner ROM |
| Standby Current | I _{STB} | - | - | 5.0 | μA | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 5.0V |
| OSC Frequency | F _{OSC} | - | - | 15 | MHz | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 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} | - | -8 | - | mA | - |
| Output High Current | I _{OH} | -10.0 | - | - | mA | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 5.0V, V _{OH} = 4.5V |
| Output Low Current (IOA7:0, IOB7:0) | I _{OL1} | 11 | - | - | mA | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 5.0V, VOL = 0.5V |

| Characteristics | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Test Condition |
|--|------------------|-------|------|------|------|--|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Output Low Current (IOC7:0) | I _{OL2} | 24 | - | - | mA | VDD5/VDD5_4 = 5.0V, V _{OL} = 0.5V |
| Input Pull-Low Resister (PA7:0) | R _{PL} | - | 810 | - | KΩ | VIN = VDD5/VDD5_4 |
| Input Pull-High Resister (PA7:0, PB7:0, PC7:0) | R _{PH} | - | 105 | - | KΩ | VIN = VSS |

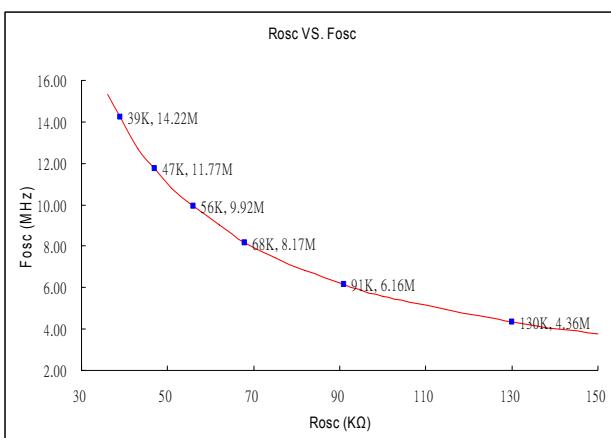
7.4. DAC Characteristics (VDD5 = 3.0V, T_A = 25°C)

| 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 _S | - | - | 400K | Hz |

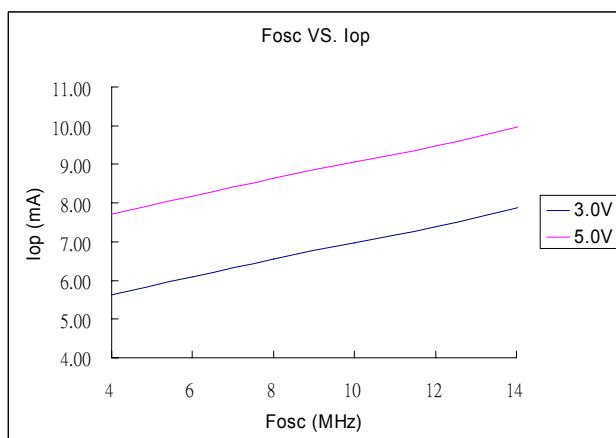
7.5. Regulator Characteristics (T_A = 25°C)

| 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_{osc} and the F_{CPU}

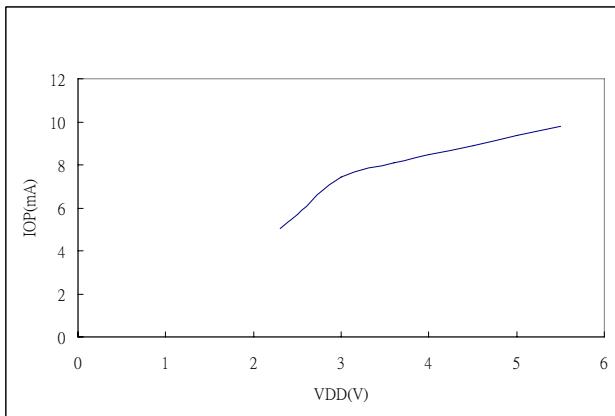


7.7. The Relationships between the F_{CPU} and the I_{OP}



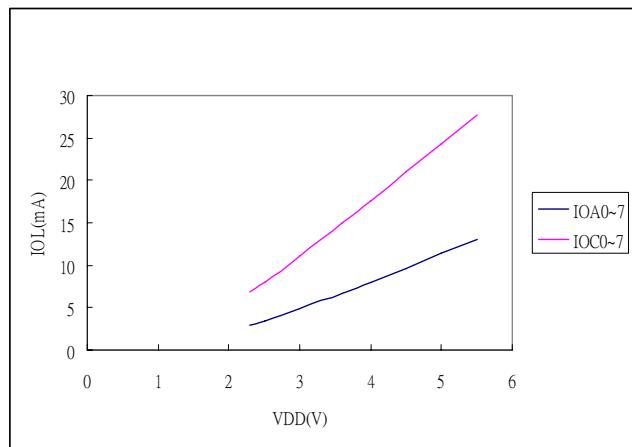
7.8. The Relationships between the I_{OP} and the V_{DD}

7.8.1. $F_{CPU} = 7.159 \text{ MHz}$, $V_{DD} = VDD5_4$



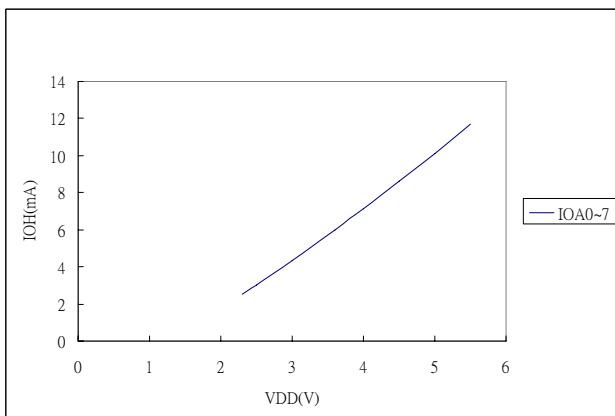
7.10. The Relationships between the I_{OL} and the V_{DD}

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



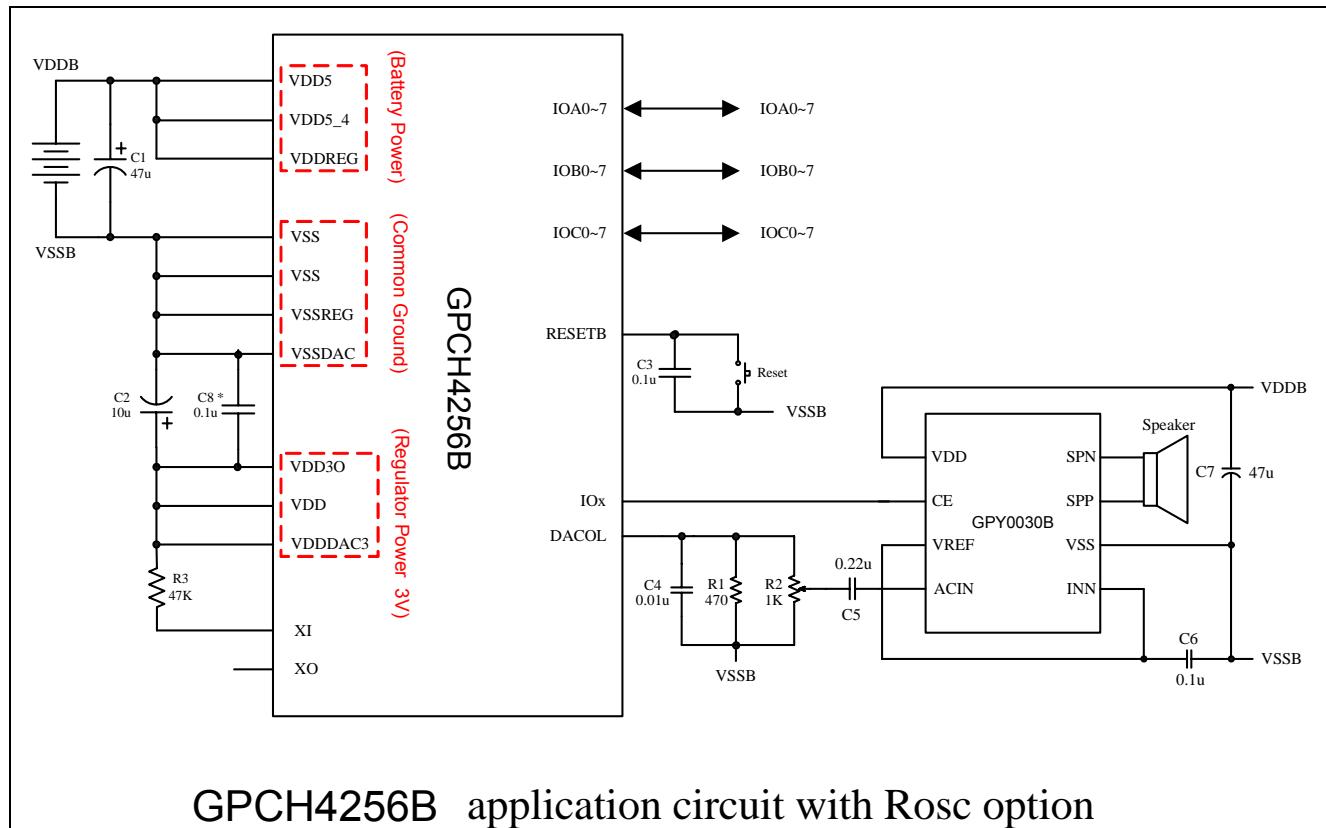
7.9. The Relationships between the I_{OH} and the V_{DD}

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



8. APPLICATION CIRCUITS

8.1. GPCH4256B Application Circuit with Rosc Option

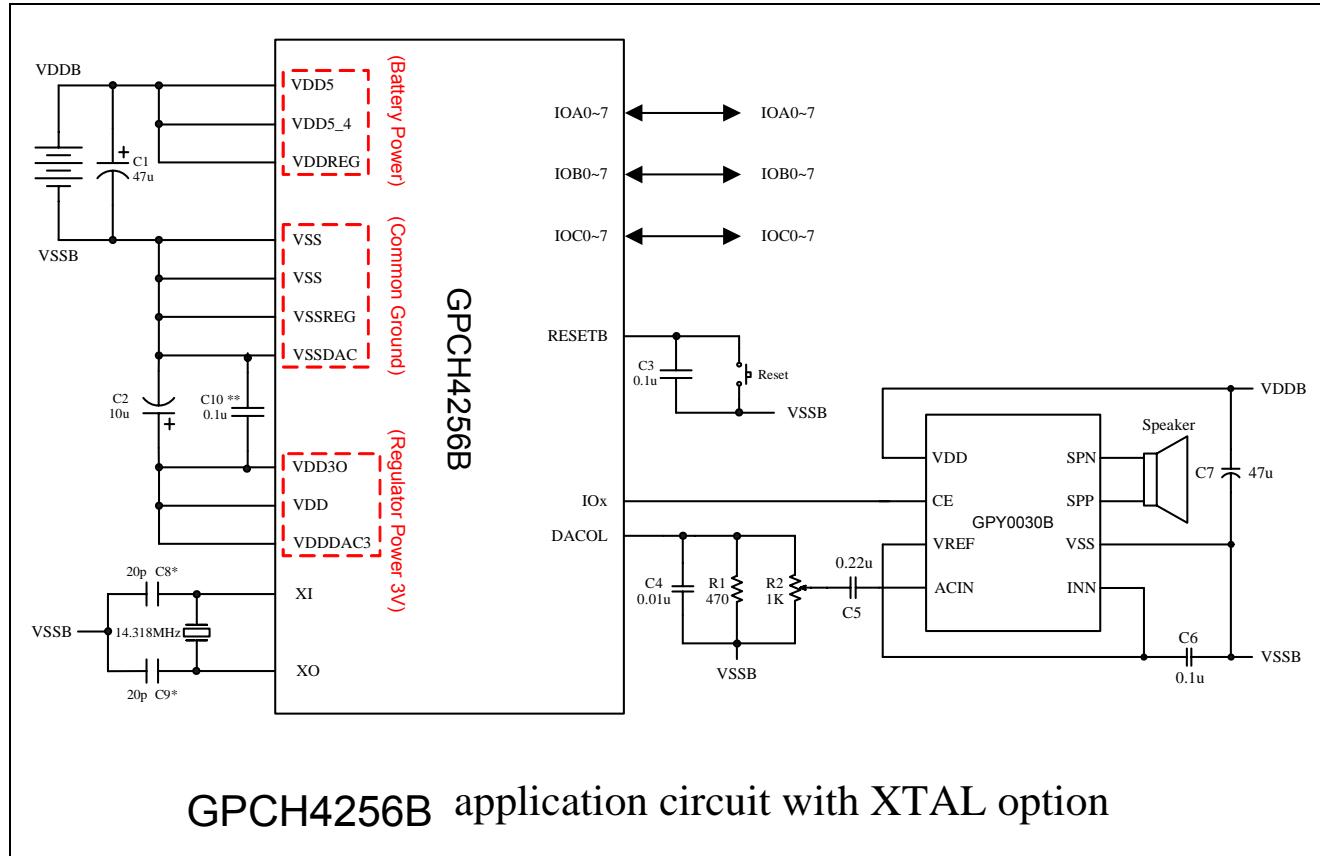


Note*: This capacitor can be removed if there is good power line layout on PCB that no harm to sound quality.

Note: Important note to power connection:

- Battery or Power supply connects to VDDB (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.
- VDDB should NOT be connected to VDD3O, VDD, VDDDAC3, etc.
- The built-in regulator can NOT be disabled, so 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. GPCH4256B Application Circuit with Crystal Option



GPCH4256B application circuit with XTAL 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 there is good power line layout on PCB that no harm to sound quality.

Note: Important note to power connection:

- Battery or Power supply connects to VDDB (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.
- VDDB should NOT be connected to VDD3O, VDD, VDDDAC3, etc.
- The built-in regulator can NOT be disabled, so user should NOT bypass this regulator.
- Recommended capacitor placement for power distribution on PCB: C1 close to battery, C2 close to VDD3O pad and C10 close to VDDDAC3 pad.

8.3. Current Mode DAC Speaker Driver

C1: $0.1 \mu F \sim 1 \mu F$
 RB1: $680 \sim 1.5K$

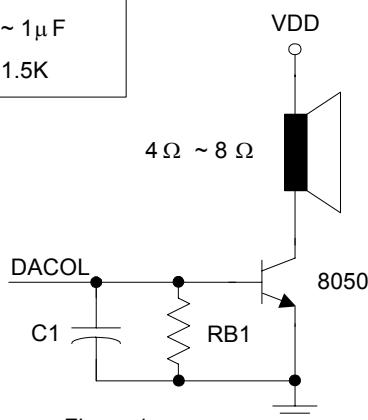


Figure 1

RB1: $10K \sim 50K$
 RB2: $820 \sim 1.5K$
 C1: $0.1 \mu F \sim 1 \mu F$

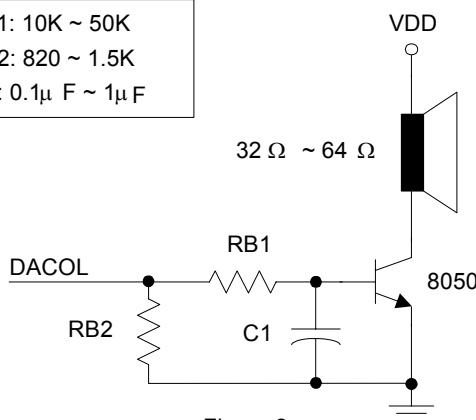


Figure 2

RB1: $2K \sim 10K$ C1: $1\mu F \sim 10 \mu F$
 RB2: $\sim 1K$ C2: $\sim 0.1\mu F$

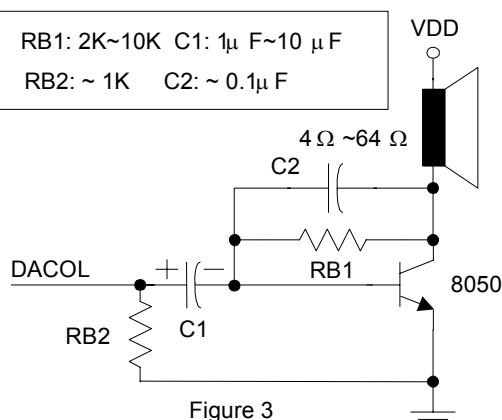


Figure 3

RB1: $2K \sim 10K$ C1: $1\mu F \sim 10 \mu F$
 RB2: $\sim 1K$ C2: $\sim 0.1\mu F$

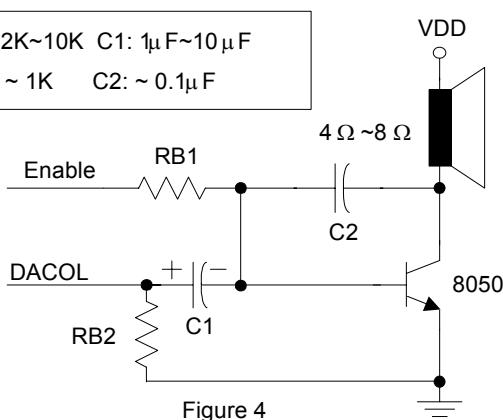


Figure 4

RB1: $\sim 360 \Omega$ (Vol)
 RE1: $\sim 4.7 \Omega$

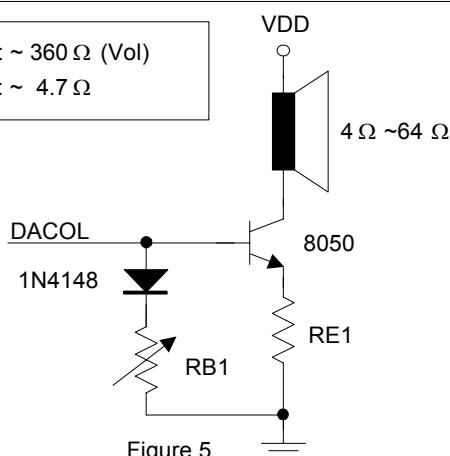


Figure 5

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 |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| GPCH4256B-NnnV-C | Chip form |
| GPCH4256B-NnnV-QL09x | Halogen Free Package |
| GPCH4256B-NnnV-QL01x | Halogen Free Package |

Note1: Code number is assigned for customer.

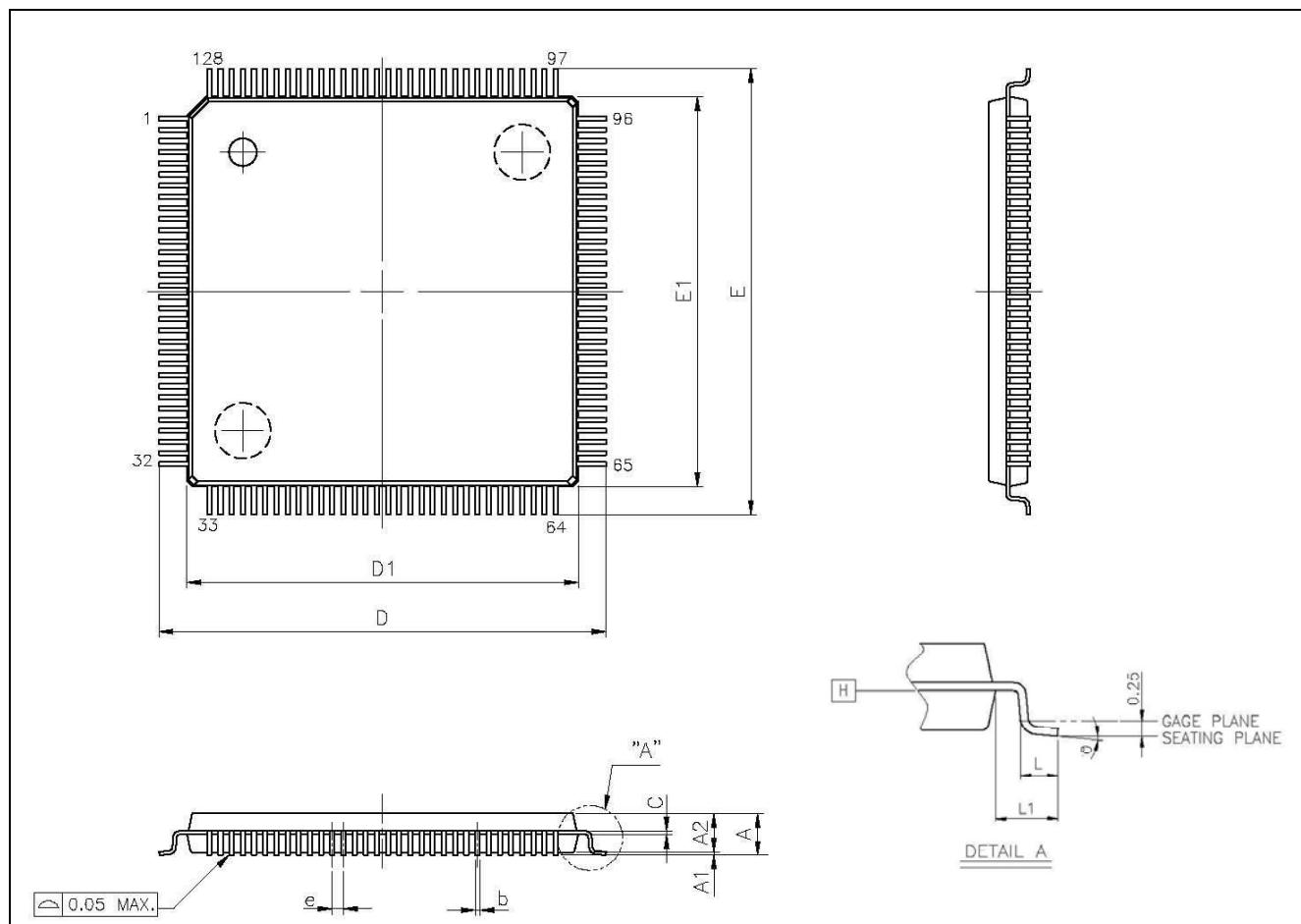
Note2: Code number (N = A - Z or 0 - 9, nn = 00 - 99); version (V = A - Z).

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

Note4: LQFP44 only bonds 10 IO pads, so IR carrier/External interrupt/RC Feedback function is not supported.

9.2. Package Information

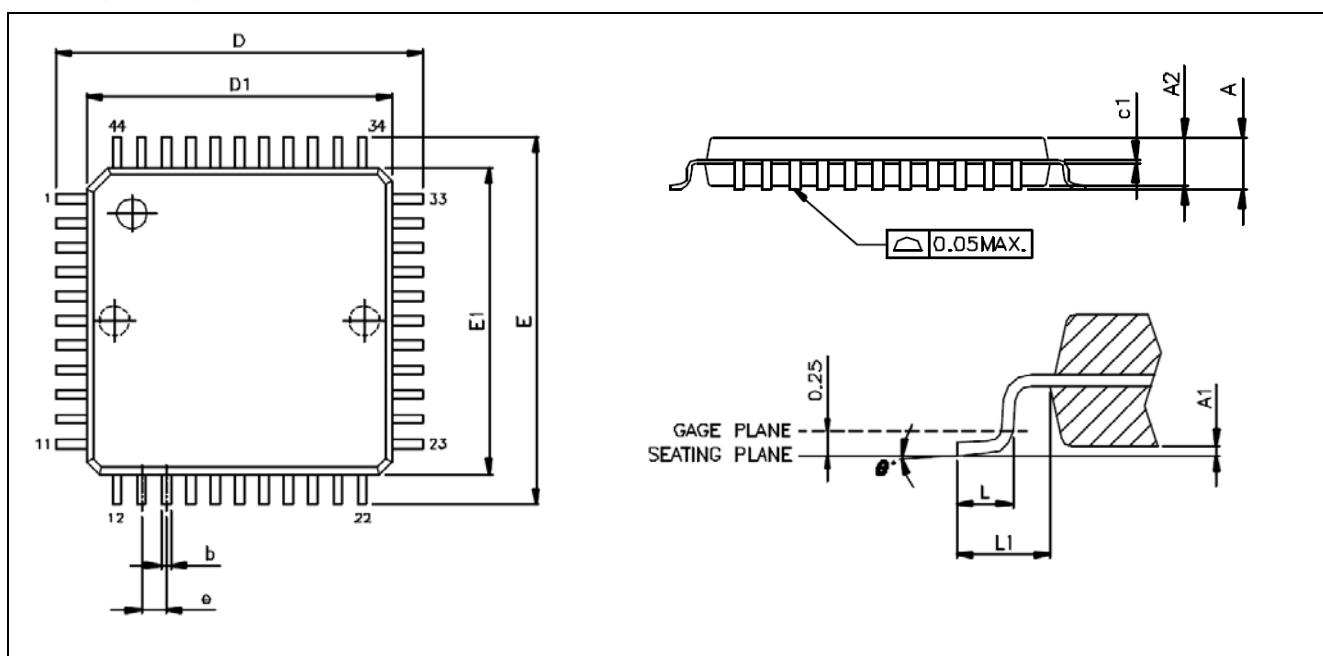
9.2.1. LQFP 128-QL09



| 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. | | |

| Symbol | Dimension in Millimeter | | |
|----------|-------------------------|------------|------|
| | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| D1 | | 14.00 BSC. | |
| E | | 16.00 BSC. | |
| E1 | | 14.00 BSC. | |
| e | | 0.40 BSC. | |
| L | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| L1 | | 1.00 REF | |
| θ | 0° | 3.5° | 7° |

9.2.2. LQFP 44-QL01



| Symbol | Dimension in Millimeter | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------|------|
| | Min. | Nom. | Max. |
| A | - | - | 1.60 |
| A1 | 0.05 | - | 0.15 |
| A2 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.45 |
| c1 | 0.09 | - | 0.16 |
| D | | 12.00 BSC | |
| D1 | | 10.00 BSC | |
| E | | 12.00 BSC | |
| E1 | | 10.00 BSC | |
| e | | 0.80 BSC | |
| b | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.45 |
| L | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| L1 | | 1.00 REF | |
| θ | 0° | 3.5° | 7° |

10. DISCLAIMER

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11. REVISION HISTORY

| Date | Revision # | Description | Page |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------|
| Jan. 19, 2009 | 1.0 | Original | 20 |