A Division of Federal Screw Works 500 Stephenson Highway Troy, Michigan 48084

SC-01 SPEECH SYNTHESIZER DATA SHEET

Votrax® CMOS Phoneme Speech Synthesizer

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SC-01 Speech Synthesizer is a completely self-contained solid state device. This single chip phonetically synthesizes continuous speech, of unlimited vocabulary, from low data rate inputs. Figure 1.

Speech is synthesized by combining phonemes (the building blocks of speech) in the appropriate sequence. The SC-01 Speech Synthesizer contains 64 different phonemes which are accessed by a 6-bit code. It is the proper sequential combination of these phoneme codes that creates continuous speech.

The SC-01 Speech Synthesizer is cost-effective, consumes minimal power and enables in-house product development without vendor dependency. Signals from the SC-01 are applied to an audio output device to amplify and distribute the synthesized speech. See Figure 2.

FEATURES

- · Single CMOS chip
- · 70 bits per second
- 22 pin package
- · 9 ma. current drain
- · Wide voltage supply range
- · Latched 5V. compatible inputs
- · Digital pitch level inputs
- Automatic inflection
- · On-chip master clock circuit
- · Optional external master clock
- · Variety of voice effects
- Sound effects
- Customer product security

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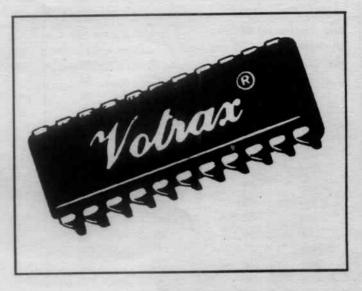


Figure 1. Votrax® SC-01 Speech Synthesizer

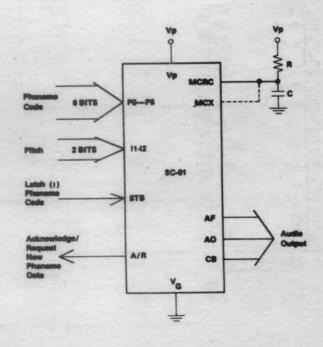


Figure 2. SC-01 Flow Diagram

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The SC-01 Speech Synthesizer is a 22 pin Large Scale Integrated Circuit which contains all the circuitry necessary to generate phonetically synthesized speech. The SC-01 is fabricated using CMOS technology, which offers high input impedance and low power drain.

ELECTRICAL DESCRIPTION

The SC-01 Speech Synthesizer is a program-compatible with existing Votrax® phoneme synthesizers. It requires 70 bits of data per second for continuous speech production. The 6-bit phoneme codes are 5 volt logic compatible and are latched for data bus applications. A phoneme-construction algorithm and filters, within the chip, create the synthesized audio output.

PHONEME DESCRIPTION

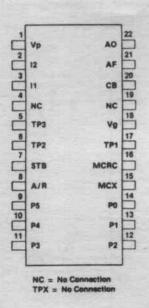
Table 1 lists the 64 phonemes produced by the SC-01. Each phoneme code is accompanied by its symbol, average duration time, and an example. The underlined segments of the example word demonstrate the phoneme use, i.e., sound to be pronounced.

Table 2 subdivides the 64 phoneme symbols into seven categories. Each category represents a different production feature. The first six categories are characterized by voiced, fricative (expired voice), and nasal sounds. The seventh category is characterized by phonemes with no sound output.

PHONEME PROGRAMMING

Manual Operations: Votrax® maintains a library or phonetically programmed words. Reference to this library and programming manuals will aid in word synthesis.

Automatic Operations: Votrax® can supply a micro-computer system for automatic conversion of English text into phoneme sequences. This system is particularly useful for in-house vocabulary development and product security. Contact Votrax® for further information.



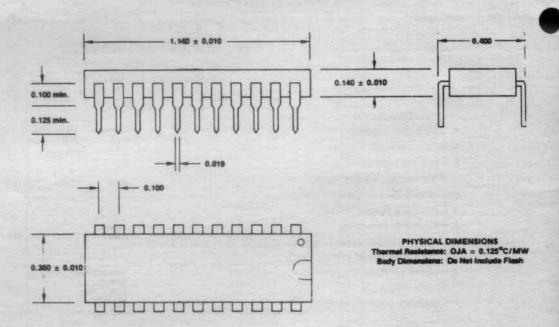


Figure 3. SC-01 Footprint and Outline Dimensions

Phoneme Code	Phoneme Symbol	Duration (ms)	Example Word	
ØØ	ЕНЗ	59	jacket	
01	EH2	71	enlist	
02	EH1	121	heavy	
03	PAØ	47	no sound	
04	DT	47	butter	
Ø5	A2	71	made	
06	A1	103	made	
07	ZH	90	azure	
08	AH2	71	honest	
09	13	55	inhibit	
ØA	12	80	inhibit	
ØB	11	121	inhibit	
ØC '	M	103	mat	
ØD	N	80	sun	
ØE	В	71	bag	
ØF	V	71	van	
10	CH*	71	chip	
- 11	SH	121	shop	
12	Z	71	200	
13	AW1	146	lawful	
14	NG	121	thing	
15	AH1	146	father	
16	001	103	looking	
11	00	185	book	
18	L	103	land	
19	K	80	trick	
1A	J.	47	judge	
18	Н	71	hello	
1C	G	71	get	
10	F	103	fast	
1E	D	55	paid	
1F	S	90	pass	

Phoneme Code	Phoneme Duration Symbol (ms)		Example , Word
20	А	185	day
21	AY	65	day
22	Y1	80	yard
23	UH3	47	mission
24	AH	250	mop
25	P	103	past
26	0	185	cold
27	1	185	pin
28	U	185	move
29	Y	103	any
2A	T	71	tap
2B	R°	90	red
2C	E	185	meet
2D	W	80	win
2E	AE	185	dad
2F	AE1	103	after
30	AW2	90	salty
31	UH2	71	about
32	UH1	103	uncle
33	UH	185	cup
34	02	80	for
35	01	121	aboard
36	IU	59	you
37	U1	90	you
38	THV	80	the
39	TH	71	thin
3A	ER	146	bird
38	EH	185	get
3C	E1	121	be
3D	AW	250	call
3E	PA1	185	no sound
3F	STOP	47	no sound

Table 2. Phoneme Categories According to Production Features

Vo	iced				'Voiced' Fricat.	'Voiced' Stop	Fricative Stop	Fricative	Nasal	No Sound
E	EH	AE	UH	001	Z	В	T	S	M	PAG
E1	EH1	AE1	UH1	R	ZH	D	DT	SH	N	PA1
Y	EH2	AH	UH2	ER	J	G	K	CH	NG	STOP
Y1	EH3	AH1	UH3	L	V		P	TH		
1	Α	AH2	0	IU	THV			F		
11	A1	AW	01	U				Н		
12	A2	AW1	02	U1						
13	AY	AW2	00	W						

[/]T/ must precede /CH/ to produce CH sound.

[/]D/ must precede /J/ to produce J sound.

Phoneme 6-Bit Selection Code (PØ-P5): Data input is to six pins. Latching is controlled by the strobe (STB) signal.

Strobe (STB): Latching occurs on rising edge of strobe signal.

Inflection Level Setting (11, 12): Instantaneously sets pitch level of voiced phonemes.

Acknowledge/Request (A/R): Acknowledges receipt of phoneme data (signal goes from high to low one master clock cycle following active edge of STB signal). Also indicates timing out of old phoneme concurrent with request for new phoneme data (signal goes from low to high).

NOTE

If external phoneme timing is desired, phoneme requests can be ignored. However, best speech is realized with internal timing.

Master Clock Resistor-Capacitor (MCRC): This input determines the internal master clock frequency. Select R-C values for 720 kHz to achieve standard phoneme timing. Connect this input to MCX when using internal clock; ground when using external clock.

Varying clock frequency varies voice and sound effects. As clock frequency decreases, audio frequency decreases and phoneme timing lengthens. Figures 6 and 7 illustrate manual and DAC (Digital to Analog Converter) voice variation schematics, respectively.

Master Clock External (MCX): Allows control by an external clock signal.

NOTE

Ground MCRC during MCX operation.

Audio Output (AO): Supplies analog signal to audio output device.

Audio Feedback (AF): Used with Class A or Class B transistor audio amplifiers for added stability.

Class B (CB): Current source for Class B transistor audio amplifier.

Table 3. Timing Specifications

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Setup Time (P ₁ to STB)	T _S	450			NS
Input Hold Time (P _I to STB)	T _H	0			NS
Rise Time of STB Edge (.8V to 4V)	T _{RS}			100	NS
A/R Width (A/R Connected to STB) +	TARW	1	1.3	2	μs
STB Width	T _{SW}	200			NS
STB Low*	T _{SL}				NS
Propagation Delay (STB toA/R after TARW)	T _{DAR}			500	NS
A/R Rise Time (Capacitive load = 30pf)	TRAR			199	NS
A/R Fall Time (Capacitive load = 30pf)	T _{FAR}			100	NS
Time from A/R Request to STB Service)	TARS	v		500	μѕ
Time of Phoneme Duration *	T _{PH}	47	107	250	MS

⁺ Dependent on Master Clock frequency: 720kHz

^{*} Strobe must remain low (72x Master Clock Period) before rising edge

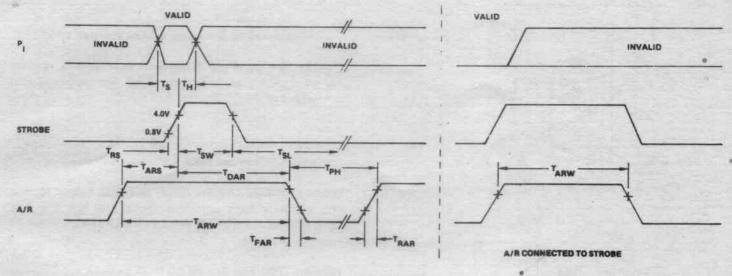


Figure 4. Timing Diagram

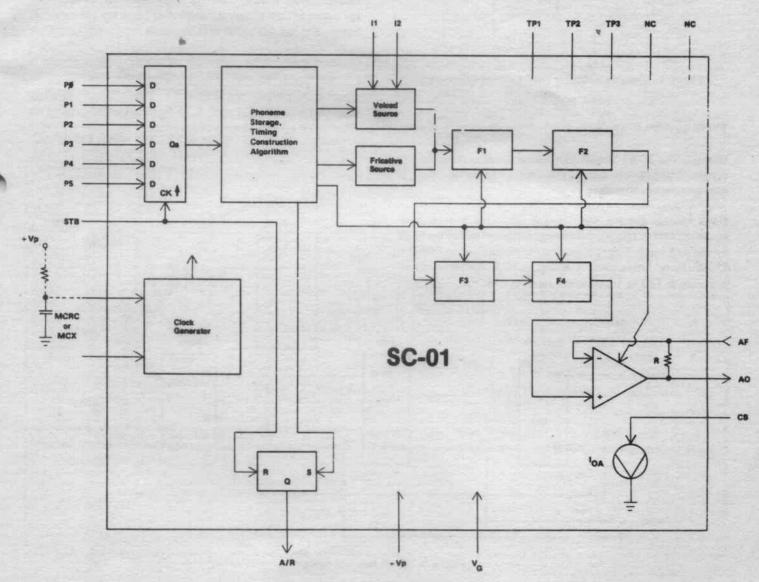


Figure 5. SC-01 Block Diagram

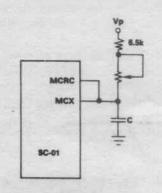


Figure 6. Variable Voice by Potentiometer Control

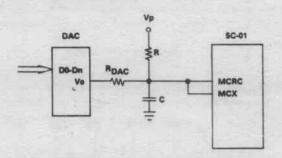


Figure 7. Variable Voice by DAC Current Injection

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

General: The SC-01 Speech Synthesizer is easily designed into systems ranging in complexity from ROM/counters to microprocessor controllers.

Single Message System: See Figure 8. When the counter is re leased (START is TRUE), the message is clocked out of the ROM by the A/R signal. The system must be stopped when DONE is TRUE. Note: When using A/R tied to STB, connect a .01 uf capacitor to TP3 to insure power up reset of SC-01.

Data at address Ø must be a pause phoneme code.

Multiple Message, Fixed Block Size: See Figure 9. Message address block is loaded into the counter. The message is then clocked out of the ROM by the A/R signal.

NOTE

Message Block = 2ⁿ maximum.

Multiple Message, Variable Block Size: See Figure 10. The microprocessor loads phonemes into a data bus. The A/R signal generates an interrupt request for each new phoneme.

CONNECTING THE AUDIO OUTPUT DEVICE

Audio Output: The AO signal has a maximum peak to peak voltage swing of .26 times Vp, depending upon the phoneme selected, and the AO signal is D.C. biaseds

Class A Amplifier: See Figure 11. For a single transistor amplifier, the selection of R, C, or R_s values depends upon the value of Vp and the desired audio level.

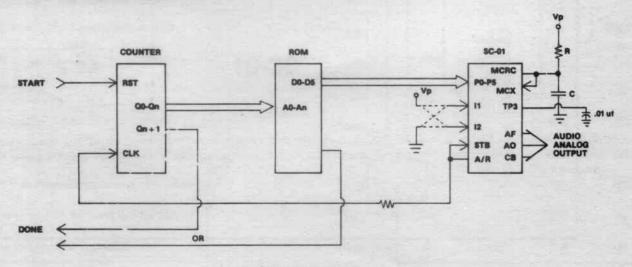


Figure 8. Single Message System

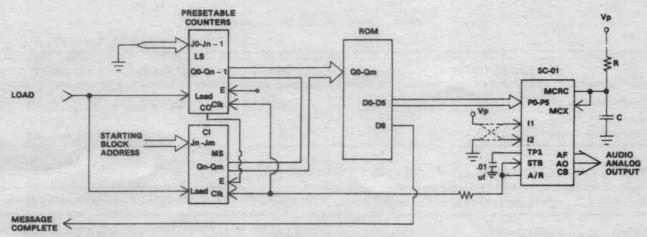


Figure 9. Multiple Message, Fixed Block Size

Class B Amplifier: See Figure 12. A current source (CB) is required for this push-pull amplifier.

NOTE

Minimum power is consumed when speech is inactive. When Vp = +12.0 volts and $R_s = 40$ ohms, the bias current drain is approximately 3.5 milliamps.

Controlling Audio Output Power: See Figure 13. A resistor or potentiometer from the speaker to ground can be used to control the audio output power.

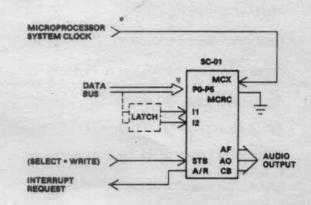


Figure 10. Multiple Message, Variable Block Size

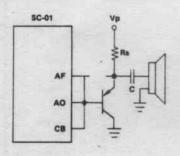


Figure 11. Class A Amplifier

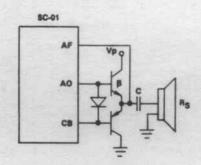


Figure 12. Class B Amplifier®

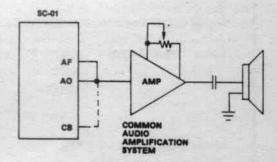


Figure 13. Controlling Audio Output Power

*For Class B Amplifier: (β) x (R_S min.) = 81.6 x (Vp) where β is beta or current gain of transistor. The AO line is protected by an internal series current limiting resistor of 90 ohms maximum. If more current is required of the SC-01, then the above formula indicates distortion will occur.

Table 4. Analog Output Specifications

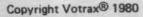
CHARACTERISTIC	MIN	MAX	UNIT	
Output Voltage (AH Phoneme)	.18 x Vp	.26 x Vp	Vp-p	
Output Bias Current ** (.6V < CB < Vp)	3.5	7.3	mA	

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $T_o = \emptyset$ to 70° C, Vp = 7 to 14 V_{DC}

CHARACT	TERISTIC	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Digital Input Impedance		1 meg.			Ohm
Input Capacitance (P ₁ , STE)			3	pf
Input Capacitance (I1, I2,	MCX)			8	pf
Digital Input Logic "Ø" (e:	ccept I1, I2, MCX)	V _G · 0. 5		V _G + 0.8	V _{DC}
Digital Input Logic "Ø" (I	MCX)			V _G + 1.0	V _{DC}
Digital Input Logic "9" (1, 12)			.2 x Vp	V _{DC}
Digital Input Logic "1" (e.	xcept I1, I2, MCX)	V _G + 4.0		Vp + 0.5	V _{DC}
Digital Input Logic "1" (I	1, 12)	.8 × Vp			V _{DC}
Digital Input Logic "1" (N	ICX)	4.6			V _{DC}
Digital Output Logic "0"	(I sink = Ø.8mA)			V _G +Ø.5	V _{DC}
Digital Output Logic "1"	(I source = Ø.5mA)	Vp-Ø.5			V _{DC}
Power Supply Current	Vp = 9V		9.1		mA
	Vp = 9V**		11	18	mA
	Vp = 14V**		18	27	mA
*Master Clock Frequency			720K		Hz
MCX Input Duty Cycle		60:40		40:60	%
Master Clock Resistor Val	ue (MCRC)***	6.5k			Ohm
Master Clock Capacitor V	alue (MCRC)***			300	pf

^{*}Variable

Note: TP1, TP2 must be left open for normal operation.



^{**}With CB, AF, AO connected for Class B audio amplifier (see APPLICATION NOTES)

^{***}Frequency of Master Clock ~ 1.25 / RC

Table 5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS *

RATING	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT	
Power Supply Voltage	Vp	20	V _{DC}	
Power Dissipation at 25°C	Ром	650	mW	
Derating Above 25°C		5	mW °C	
Operating Ambient Temperature	, T _o	Ø to 70	°c	
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}	-55 to 125	°c	
Input Voltage	V _{INM}	-0.5 to Vp+0.5	V _{DC}	
DC Current Max. Above Vp+Ø.5V	I _{INM}	1.0	ma	
Lead Temperature (soldering 10 sec.)	T _L	300 ,	°c	

^{*} Operation above these limits could damage the device.

NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS: $7v \le Vp \le 14v$, $0^{\circ} C \le T_o \le 70^{\circ} C$