

from special purpose circuit 40 and applies the audio signals to amplifier 44, to be played on speaker 46 or headphones (not shown). In system 31, AC_link₁ looks and behaves like the standard AC_link to South Bridge 32, and AC_link₂ looks and behaves like the standard AC_link to Codec 42, making it appear to those portions of the computer that audio functions are being performed as during normal (i.e., known in the art) audio play, thus having minimal or no impact on the operation of South Bridge 32 and Codec 42. Also shown in FIG. 3 are function switches 48, small LCD display 34 and audio player power switch 54, which function as described hereinbelow with reference to FIG. 4.

[0037] FIG. 4 includes a detailed block diagram of the internals of special purpose circuit 40 and related details of the other portions of the computer that the special purpose circuit interfaces without showing all of the details of the rest of the computer system. Special purpose circuit 40 may be produced as an IC to minimize the PCB space needed to incorporate embodiments of the present invention into portable computers. South Bridge 32 is shown with the standard AC97 controller 50 and LPC (low pin count) controller 52 to the left of special purpose circuit 40 with the standard bidirectional links AC_link₁ and LPC Bus between them, and the unidirectional IRQ (Interrupt Request) link from special purpose circuit 40 to South Bridge 32. To the right, special purpose circuit 40 provides uncompressed audio to AC97 Codec 42 via AC_link₂. Also, to the right, function keys 48, and below LCD 34, are each shown connected to special purpose circuit 40. Additionally, FIG. 4 includes system clock 56 connected to various components, and in the lower left, audio player power switch 54. Power switch 54 is provided so that when the user initiates the player mode via power switch 54, only the mini-OS (instead of the full system OS) is initiated, for use in a system consistent with the present invention.

[0038] Internal to special purpose circuit 40 are switches 60 that interface with both AC_link₁ and AC_link₂ and function in response to settings in an internal register of register block 66, with switches 60 closed connecting AC_link₁ with AC_link₂ when the PC functions normally with the full system OS, and with switches 60 open when a system consistent with the present invention is employed. The LPC path is coupled to LPC interface. Switches 60 and AC_link₂ are coupled to state machine 64, while another port of state machine 64 is coupled, via bus 74, to the output of LPC interface 62, as well as register block 66, function key interface 68 and LCD interface 72. A second port of register block 66 is also coupled to a third port of state machine 64. Function keys 48 are coupled to function key interface 68, and LCD 34 is coupled to LCD interface 72. Also, function key interface 68 provides a signal to register block 66 when one of the function keys 48 is selected by the user. Audio player power switch 54, which is operated by the user in the second step discussed above, may be used to activate the PC to operate as described hereinabove. Switch 54 is shown connected to the DC voltage source of the portable computer and not to any particular block in FIG. 4, since that connection varies depending on several factors controlled by the manufacturer of the computer on which an embodiment of the present invention is installed.

[0039] More specifically, the blocks within special purpose circuit 40 operate as follows:

LPC Interface

[0040] Special purpose circuit 40 includes LPC (Low Pin Count) interface 62 to interface with LPC controller 52 in South Bridge 32.

[0041] The LPC interface 62 is used to by CPU 26 to:

[0042] (1) read the function key input registers in register block 66;

[0043] (2) set the control register in register block 66 to control the AC97 Codec 42;

[0044] (3) get the audio PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) data from the system memory (RAM 30); and

[0045] (4) perform clock throttling control.

[0046] The setting in the mode register of register block 66 controls the state of switches 60 to switch the special purpose circuit 40 between the normal computer operation mode with switches 60 closed (e.g., running Microsoft Windows® OS) and the mode of a system consistent with the present invention, with switches 60 open (running the mini-OS) to play compressed audio files.

South Bridge AC97 Controller 50 Interface (AC Link₁ from Host)

[0047] During the normal computer operation mode, switches 60 are closed with the South Bridge AC97 Controller 50 interface connected directly through, closed switches 60, to AC97 Codec 42 to generate audio output as if special purpose circuit 40 were not present. To play compressed audio files, switches 60 are open when the mini-OS is running, and state machine 64 controls AC97 Codec 42.

AC97 Codec Interface (AC Link₂ to AC97 Codec 42)

[0048] When the computer is running under control of the mini-OS, switches 60 are open. State machine 64 then controls the AC_link₂ in response to the settings of the register block 66 set by the host (CPU 26) to generate the controls for AC97 Codec 42 (e.g., switching the sampling frequency, controlling volume, sending the PCM data to the Codec 42, setting the Codec 42 to the power saving mode or waking Codec 42 from the power saving mode).

Function Key Input Interface 68

[0049] Function key interface 68 receives the user selections from function keys 48 and stores the selections in internal registers to be read by CPU 26.

LCD interface 72

[0050] LCD interface 72 is only necessary if LCD 34 is used to provide status information to the user. The purpose, when used, is to show player status on low cost LCD 34 when the system consistent with the present invention is used. Status of the audio track number of the selection playing, status icons (e.g., Play) and other generic status icons may be programmed into the system and displayed for any other purpose.