CODED MODULATION WITH UNEQUAL ERROR PROTECTION

Abstract

Digital signals, such as digitized television signals, are subjected to a source coding step in which a class of "most important" data elements represents a proportionately greater amount of the information to be communicated than the rest of the data elements. This is followed by a constellation mapping step which is carried out in such a way that those data elements have a lower probability of being erroneously detected at the receiver than the others. The constellation mapping step uses coded modulation in order to provide enhanced noise immunity for the "most important" data element class.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

