

DESCRIPTION

BRANCH METRIC OPERATION DEVICE AND VITERBI DECODING DEVICE

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a branch metric operation device and a Viterbi decoding device to be used for decoding in Viterbi algorithm on the basis of a plurality kinds of expected values and sample values.

10

BACKGROUND ART

Upon reproduction of a digital signal from a digital signal storage medium, such as DVD, MO or the like, due to degradation of high frequency characteristics of a signal processing system or a reproducing optical system or other cause, a reproduction
15 signal does not become an ideal rectangular wave and becomes a rounded waveform causing a difficulty in discriminating the digital signal between "1" and "0". In order to accurately reproduce the digital signal from such waveform, decoding using
20 a maximum likelihood estimation method, such as Viterbi algorithm or the like has been widely performed.

While Viterbi algorithm has been technically disclosed in various publications, such as "Error bounds for convolutional codes and an asymptotically optimum decoding algorithm", IEEE, Trans. Inform. Theory, Vol. IT-13, Apr. 1967. The summary of
25 the Viterbi algorithm is described to easy to understand the background of the present invention.

Here, when an input data string is as shown in Fig. 19, an expected value of an analog waveform from a pick-up of an optical disk or the like, which is ideal equivalent in a PR (1, 2, 1) system, as sampled at an ideal timing, is shown in Fig. 19. In Fig. 19, a first line is an original data string, a second line is a data string of double value of data delayed for a sampling period T from the original data, a third line is a data string delayed double of the sampling period T of the original data, and a fourth line is an expected value string deriving by summing each data in vertical direction from the first line to the third line.

As set forth, the value sampled in ideal condition by the PR (1, 2, 1) system becomes an expected value of any one of 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4. However, due to noise, error in sampling timing, actual sampled period, the actually sampled value becomes a value shifted from the expected value. One of methods for predicting and reproducing an original input data from the shifted sampled value is Viterbi decoding (Viterbi decode). This Viterbi decoding has been widely used for decoding of convolutional code in addition to decoding of PR system set forth above.

In the foregoing PR (1, 2, 1) system, a relationship between the original data (input) and the expected value (output) shown in Fig. 19 can be expressed by a state transition diagram of four state (S_{00} , S_{01} , S_{10} , S_{11}) in five values (five kinds of expected values of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). In this drawing, "x/y" expresses "output/input".

As shown by state transition chart, for example, when 1 is input in the state of S_{01} , 3 is output and state is transited to state S_{11} . In S_{11} , when 1 is further input, 4 is output and the state is transited to the state S_{11} . Furthermore, when 0 is further input in the state S_{11} , 3 is output and the state is transited to S_{10} . When 0 is further input in S_{10} , 1 is output and the state transits to state S_{00} . When 1 is input in S_{00} , 1 is output and the state is transited to S_{01} . When 1 is input further input in S_{01} , 3 is output and the state transit to S_{11} .
10 When the current state and the state depending upon the input are transited, a manner of state transition extended in time axis direction is referred to as a trellis diagram (see Fig. 21). One of the methods to decode the input data from the output waveform thereof is Viterbi decoding.

15 As set forth above, noise is superimposed on the actual digital sampling waveform (= reproduction waveform), it does not match with the expected value (from B_0 to B_4) to possibly cause error if input data is fixed per sample. However, in case of Viterbi decoding, the input data is fixed based on maximum
20 likelihood state transition by deriving probability possibility to be taken after state transition per sampling.

For example, in order to be in the state S_{11} at a certain period, there are only two possibilities "the state before is S_{01} , the input is 1 and the output is 3, or the state before
25 is S_{11} , the input is 1 and the output is 4". At this time, it is assumed that the sampled value is actually "3.3", as square (branch metric) of a difference (Euclidean distance) of the

expected value and the sampled value, two kinds, i.e. $bm3 = (3.3 - 3)^2 = 0.09$, $bm4 = (3.3 - 4)^2 = 0.49$, are obtained. These values correspond to square of the error.

Then, assuming that a path metrics expressing probability
5 in the preceding states are $Pm_{01} = 1.0$ and $Pm_{11} = 2.0$, " $Pm_{01} + bm3 = 1.09$, $Pm_{11} + bm4 = 2.49$ ", square of error in the path to be " $S_{01} \rightarrow S_{11}$ " is smaller to survive as more probable state transition to establish new path metric as $Pm_{01} = 1.09$.

For respective of other states S_{00} , S_{01} , S_{10} , similar
10 operation is performed to sequentially select paths having smaller accumulated total of square of error to take the path having the least error as surviving path. From the state transition where the surviving path is established, the input data is decoded for outputting.

15 Next, discussion will be given for construction and operation of a Viterbi decoding device including the conventional branch metric operation device with reference to Figs. 22 to 26.

As shown in Fig. 22, the conventional Viterbi decoding
20 device has an A/D converter 10 digital sampling an analog waveform, a branch metric operation device 20, an ACS (Added Compare Selection) computing device 30, a path memory 40 and a decoder 50.

The branch metric operation device 20 is constructed with
25 sets each includes a subtracting portion 21, an absolute value operation portion 22 and a square operation portion 23, in number corresponding to number of kinds of the expected value. As shown

in Fig. 24, the operation is that is performed in such a manner that subtraction between the sampled value S in the A/D converter portion 10 and the expected value (B_0, B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4) is performed by the subtracting portion 21, an absolute value of the result of subtraction is derived by the absolute value operation portion 22, and then, a square of the absolute value is derived by the square operation portion 23 for deriving five kinds of branch metrics bm_0, bm_1, bm_2, bm_3 and bm_4 to be fed to the ACS computing device 30.

10 As shown in Fig. 23, the ACS computing device 30 is constructed with ACS_{00} unit, ACS_{01} unit, ACS_{10} unit and ACS_{11} unit respectively provided for respective states of S_{00}, S_{01}, S_{10} and S_{11} .

The inside of each unit is the same construction and includes adders 31 and 32, a comparator 33, a multiplexer (MUX) 34 and a path metric register 35. Amongst, one ACS_{00} unit derives path metrics transiting to the state S_{00} , in which the adder 31a adds the branch metric bm_0 to the current path metric Pm_{00} (corresponding transition from the state S_{00} to the state S_{00}), and the adder 32a adds the branch metric bm_1 to the current path metric Pm_{10} (corresponding to transition from the state S_{10} to the state S_{00}), and the comparator 33a makes judgment of large and small relationship therebetween. In response to the result of judgment, the multiplexer 34 newly holds smaller one of path metrics as path metric corresponding to more probable state transition in the path metric register 35a. At this time, the ACS_{00} unit feeds information (M_{00}) of the probable path to

the path memory 40. The path memory stores this.

As shown in Fig. 25, for example this information is generated by the digital signal which becomes "0" when the path from the state S_{00} to the state S_{00} is selected, and "1" when
5 the path from the state S_{10} to the state S_{00} is selected. The ACS_{00} unit is constructed to feed this information (M_{00}) to the path memory 40.

Similarly, the ACS_{01} unit, the ACS_{10} unit and the ACS_{11} unit respectively derive path metrics transiting to the states S_{01} ,
10 S_{10} and S_{11} to hold in the path metric register, and in conjunction therewith, the information M_{00} , M_{01} , M_{10} and M_{11} of the selected path are transmitted to the path memory 40.

The path memory 40 stores path information M_{00} , M_{01} , M_{10} and M_{11} sequentially per each state S_{00} , S_{01} , S_{10} and S_{11} . Then,
15 the decoder 50 makes reference to the path metric register to detect the path metric which is the smallest at a certain timing (smallest path metric) to sequentially derive selected path string with reference to the storage content of the path memory 40 to take this as surviving path, and in conjunction therewith,
20 to take the digital signal corresponding to respective selected path consisting the surviving path as decoded data, or to perform Viterbi decoding utilizing that fact, even when retracing is initiated from the state transition not the smallest path metric, it converges to the same path as the state transition of the
25 smallest path metric if retraced for sufficiently long period.

In Fig. 26, there is shown an example where the path metric to the state S_{11} becomes minimum path metric, and shows manner

of decoding of the digital data of "110011" by retracing the state transition along the surviving path shown by thick line.

As can be seen from the foregoing discussion, in the conventional branch metric operation device, since branch metric
5 is derived by deriving the absolute value of the subtraction result between the sampled value S and the expected value and by deriving square of the derived absolute value, a problem is encountered in large operation amount to make scale of the device large for performing operation. On the other hand, since
10 the bit width of the obtained branch metric is large, operation bit width in the ACS computing device in the later stage becomes large. As a result, problem is encountered in large scale of the device and the speed cannot be improved.

Further particular discussion will be given for the
15 problems in the prior art.

Here, since it may facilitate understanding to consider that the output value of the A/D converter 10 of Fig. 22, namely the sampled value is integer, the foregoing content will be discussed in different description. Here, the foregoing
20 expected values 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 are arranged symmetrically in positive and negative, a new expected value is assumed to be a value subtracting 2 from the foregoing expected value and then multiplied by 8. As a result, new expected values are -16, -8, 0, +8 and +16.

25 Under the new expected values, when the samples value is +14, for example, the branch metric operations, in the conventional device are five kinds as follow as shown in Fig.

27:

$$\{+16 - (+14)\}^2 = 4$$

$$\{+ 8 - (+14)\}^2 = (-6)^2 = 36$$

5 $\{ 0 - (+14)\}^2 = (-14)^2 = 196$

$$\{- 8 - (+14)\}^2 = (-22)^2 = 484$$

$$\{-16 - (+14)\}^2 = (-30)^2 = 900$$

Accordingly, in the conventional branch metric operation
10 device, since square of errors are calculated between the sampled
value and five kinds of expected value, five sets of subtracters,
the absolute value calculator and multipliers are required,
and values to be handled is large. If the samples value has
6 bit width (-32 ~ +31), for example, the subtracters of 7 bit
15 width (-63 ~ +63) is required for calculation of the error of
the expected value, and 12 bit width becomes necessary for
handling square of the 6 bits (+63 ~ 0) of the absolute value.

On the other hand, in the device having the sets in number
corresponding to number of kinds of the expected value, with
20 consisting each set with the subtracter 21, the absolute value
operation portion 22 and the square operation portion 23, a
problem is encountered in that the scale of the device is
significantly increased according to increase of number of kinds
of the expected values.

25 The present invention has been worked out for solving
the problems set forth above in the prior art. Therefore, an
object of the present invention is to provide a branch metric



operation device which can be down sized the scale of the device by reducing an operation amount by making complicate operation unnecessary, and in conjunction therewith, to provide a higher speed ACS operation device with down-sizing of the scale of the device by reducing operation amount even in the ACS operation device in the later stage.

On the other hand, another object of the present invention is to provide a Viterbi decoding device including the branch metric operation device.

10

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a branch metric operation device for operation of branch metric to be used for decoding in a Viterbi algorithm on the basis of a sampled value of an input data and a preliminarily set plurality of expected values, comprising replacing means for replacing the sampled value with one of the expected values according to a predetermined rule, storage means for storing branch metrics preliminarily derived on the basis of the replaced sampled value and the plurality of expected values with correspondence to the replaced sampled value; and branch metric determining means for deriving branch metrics corresponding to the replaced sampled value from the storage means.

The present invention provides a branch metric operation device for operation of branch metric to be used for decoding in a Viterbi algorithm on the basis of a sampled value of an input data and a preliminarily set plurality of expected values,

comprising replacing means for replacing the sampled value with one of the expected values according to a predetermined rule, normalizing means for normalizing the replaced sampled value and the expected values, and branch metric calculating means
5 for deriving branch metrics from the normalized sampled value and the normalized plurality of expected values.

In the embodiment of the branch metric operation device according to the present invention, when the sampled value is present within the numerical value width determined for each
10 expected value, the predetermined rule is to replace the sampled value with the expected value for a relevant numerical value width, and the replacing means is means for replacing the sampled value with the expected value for the relevant numerical value width when the sampled value is present within the numerical
15 value width determined with respect to each expected value.

The present invention provides branch metric operation device for operation of branch metric to be used for decoding in a Viterbi algorithm on the basis of a sampled value of an input data and a preliminarily set plurality of expected values,
20 comprising replacing means for determining numerical value width for each expected value and arranging blind regions between determined numerical value widths, when the sampled value is present in a certain numerical value width, replacing the sampled value with the expected value for the relevant numerical value
25 width, and when the sampled value is present in certain blind region, replacing the sampled value with a value determined for the relevant blind region, storage means for storing branch

metrics preliminarily derived on the basis of the replaced
sampled value and the plurality of expected values with
correspondence to the replaced sampled value, and branch metric
determining means for deriving branch metrics corresponding
5 to the replaced sampled value from the storage means.

The present invention provides a branch metric operation
device for operation of branch metric to be used for decoding
in a Viterbi algorithm on the basis of a sampled value of an
input data and a preliminarily set plurality of expected values,
10 comprising replacing means for determining numerical value width
for each expected value and arranging blind regions between
determined numerical value widths, when the sampled value is
present in a certain numerical value width, replacing the sampled
value with the expected value for the relevant numerical value
15 width, and when the sampled value is present in certain blind
region, replacing the sampled value with a value determined
for the relevant blind region, normalizing means for normalizing
the replaced sampled value and the expected values, and branch
metric calculating means for deriving branch metrics from the
20 normalized sampled value and the normalized plurality of
expected values.

As an embodiment, the branch metric operation device
according to the invention further comprises storage means for
storing the sampled value, judgment means for making judgment
25 which of the expected values corresponds to the sampled value
stored in the storage means from a result of Viterbi decoding
on the basis of result of operation of the branch metric operation

means, and adapting means for adapting the expected values on the basis of the result of judgment, the replacing means is adapted to perform replacement on the basis of the adapted expected value, and the normalizing means performs normalization
5 on the basis of the adapted expected values.

The present invention provides a Viterbi decoding device comprising a branch metric operation device any one those set forth above, an ACS computing device calculating a path metric corresponding to each state, a path memory storing information
10 showing a probably path trace per each state, and decoding means performing data decoding determining a surviving path with reference to information stored in the path memory.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a construction of an embodiment of a Viterbi decoding device including a branch metric operation device 200, according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an explanatory illustration of an example of a replacement rule in the case of a PR (1, 2, 1) system;

20 Fig. 3 is a flowchart for explaining a replacement process performed by a replacing portion 210;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart for explaining a process to be performed by a branch metric determining portion 220;

25 Fig. 5 is an explanatory illustration for explaining an effect of the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing the branch metric device of Fig. 1 in rewritten form;

Fig. 7 is an explanatory illustration of a replacement rule;

Fig. 8 is a flowchart for explaining a replacement process to be performed by a replacing portion 210;

5 Fig. 9 is a flowchart for explaining a normalizing process of a normalizing portion;

Fig. 10 is a flowchart for explaining a process for deriving a branch metric by a branch metric calculating portion;

10 Fig. 11 is an explanatory illustration of another replacement rule in another embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a flowchart for explaining another embodiment of process to be performed by replacing portion;

Fig. 13 is a flowchart for explaining another embodiment of process to be performed by the branch metric determining
15 portion 220;

Fig. 14 is an explanatory illustration of a replacement rule in another embodiment;

Fig. 15 is a flowchart for explaining another replacement process to be performed in the replacing portion 210;

20 Fig. 16 is a flowchart for explaining another normalizing process of the normalizing portion;

Fig. 17 is a flowchart for explaining another process for deriving a branch metric by the branch metric calculating portion;

25 Fig. 18 is a block diagram showing a construction of another embodiment of the branch metric device of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is an illustration showing one example of an input

data string and an expected value string;

Fig. 20 is an explanatory illustration (state transition diagram) for explaining a Viterbi algorithm;

Fig. 21 is an explanatory illustration (trellis diagram)
5 for explaining the Viterbi algorithm;

Fig. 22 is a block diagram showing a construction of the conventional Viterbi decoding device including the branch metric operation device;

Fig. 23 is a block diagram showing a construction of an
10 ACS computing device 30;

Fig. 24 is a flowchart for explaining the conventional process for deriving branch metric;

Fig. 25 is an explanatory diagrammatic illustration of path selection information stored in a path memory 40;

15 Fig. 26 is an explanatory diagrammatic illustration of operation of a decoder 50; and

Fig. 27 is an illustration showing a particular example of a branch metric calculation in the conventional device.

20 BEST MODE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the present invention will be discussed hereinafter with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a construction of an embodiment of a Viterbi decoding device including a branch metric
25 operation device 200, according to the present invention. It should be noted that, in Fig. 1, components the same as the components of the conventional Viterbi decoding device shown

in Fig. 22 will be identified by the same reference numerals.

As shown in Fig. 1, the Viterbi decoding device includes the A/D converter 10 for digital sampling of an analog waveform transmitted from a head amplifier or the like of a not shown reproduction device, a branch metric operation device 200, an ACS (Add Compare Select) computing device 30, a path memory 40 and a decoder 50.

Construction and operation of major components of the Viterbi decoding device will be discussed hereinafter.

10 The branch metric operation device 200 includes a replacing portion 210 replacing a sampled value with any one of expected values (B_0, B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4) according to a predetermined rule, a branch metric table 230 storing branch metrics which branch metrics $bm_0 \sim bm_4$ which will be discussed later, are preliminarily
15 derived on the basis of the sampled value replaced by the replacing portion 210 and the foregoing plurality of expected values, with correspondence to sampled value to be replaced, and a branch metric determining portion 220 deriving the branch metric corresponding to the sampled value to be replaced in the replacing
20 portion 210 from the branch metric table 230.

When the sampled value falling within a value range determined with respect to each expected value, is present, the replacing portion 210 replaces with the sampled value with the expected value related to the relevant value range. As an
25 example, a particular method concerning a replacement process by making judgment, in which zone of ① ~ ⑤ of Fig. 2, will be shown. The expected value shown in Fig. 2 is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 which

values are normalized value of the expected values B_0, B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 to have the simplest integer ratio, such as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Fig. 3 shows a replacement process. At first, judgment
5 is made whether the sampled value S is less than or equal to 0.5 or not. If the sampled value S is less than or equal to 0.5 (Yes), the sampled value S is judged as belonging in the zone ①, the replacement value $C = 0$ (this value is 0 as normalized value of the expected value B_0 corresponding to the zone ①)
10 is set. Otherwise (No), a process is advanced to next step (step S300). Then, judgment is made whether the sampled value S is less than or equal to 1.5 or not. If the sampled value S is less than or equal to 1.5 (Yes), the sampled value S is judged as belonging in the zone ②, the replacement value $C = 1$ is set.
15 Otherwise (No), a process is advanced to next step (step S305). Then, judgment is made whether the sampled value S is less than or equal to 2.5 or not. If the sampled value S is less than or equal to 2.5 (Yes), the sampled value S is judged as belonging in the zone ③, the replacement value $C = 2$ is set. Otherwise
20 (No), a process is advanced to next step (step S310). Then, judgment is made whether the sampled value S is less than or equal to 3.5 or not. If the sampled value S is less than or equal to 3.5 (Yes), the sampled value S is judged as belonging in the zone ④, the replacement value $C = 3$ is set. Otherwise
25 (No), the sampled value S is judged as belonging in the zone ⑤, the replacement value $C = 4$ (step S315) is set. As set forth

above, the sampled value is replaced with any one of the expected values.

As shown in Fig. 4, the branch metric determining portion 220 makes judgment whether the replacement value C is 0 or not.

5 If the replacement value C is 0 (Yes), branch metric corresponding to C = 0 is derived from the branch metric table 230 (bm0 = 0, bm1 = 1, bm2 = 4, bm3 = 9, bm4 = 16) to output the same. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step (step S400). Then, judgment is made whether the replacement value

10 C is 1 or not. If the replacement value C is 1 (Yes), branch metric corresponding to C = 1 is derived from the branch metric table 230 (bm0 = 1, bm1 = 0, bm2 = 1, bm3 = 4, bm4 = 9) to output the same. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step (step S405). Then, judgment is made whether the replacement

15 value C is 2 or not. If the replacement value C is 2 (Yes), branch metric corresponding to C = 2 is derived from the branch metric table 230 (bm0 = 4, bm1 = 1, bm2 = 0, bm3 = 1, bm4 = 4) to output the same. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step (step S410). Then, judgment is made whether

20 the replacement value C is 3 or not. If the replacement value C is 3 (Yes), branch metric corresponding to C = 3 is derived from the branch metric table 230 (bm0 = 9, bm1 = 4, bm2 = 1, bm3 = 0, bm4 = 1) to output the same. Otherwise (No), branch metric corresponding to C = 4 is derived from the branch metric

25 table 230 (bm0 = 16, bm1 = 9, bm2 = 4, bm3 = 1, bm4 = 0) to output the same (step S415). As set forth, branch metrics preliminarily stored in the branch metric table 230 with respect

to the replacement value are obtained. The output branch metrics are fed to the ACS computing device 30.

It should be noted that the values of the branch metrics $bm0 - bm4$ preliminarily stored in the branch metric table 230 are the values derived by operation of " $bm0 = (C - B_0)^2$, $bm1 = (C - B_1)^2$, $bm2 = (C - B_2)^2$, $bm3 = (C - B_3)^2$, $bm4 = (C - B_4)^2$ ", in the shown embodiment. Here, as B_0, B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 , the foregoing normalized values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 are used.

The ACS computing device 30 is the same as that set forth above, and, as shown in Fig. 23, is constructed with the ACS_{00} unit, the ACS_{01} unit, the ACS_{10} unit and the ACS_{11} unit provided corresponding to respective states of $S_{00}, S_{01}, S_{10}, S_{11}$.

The inside of each unit is similar construction and includes adders 31, 32, the comparator 33, the multiplexer (MUX) 34 and the path metric register 35. For example, one of the ACS_{00} unit is for operation of path metric transiting to the state S_{00} . The adder 31a adds the branch metric $bm0$ to the current path metric Pm_{00} (corresponding to transition from the state S_{00} to the state S_{00}) and the adder 32a adds the branch metric $bm1$ to the current path metric Pm_{10} (corresponding to transition from the state S_{10} to the state S_{00}). The comparator 33a makes judgment of large and small relationship of the both results. In response to the result of judgment, the multiplexer 34 newly holds smaller path metric as path metric corresponding to more probable state transition in the path metric register 35. At this time, the ACS_{00} unit feeds information of probably path to the path memory 40. Then, the path memory 40 stores the same.

This information is generated by the digital signal which becomes "0" when path from the state S_{00} to the state S_{00} is selected and "1" when path from the state S_{10} to the state S_{00} is selected. The ACS_{00} unit is constructed to feed this information (M_{00}) to
5 the path memory 40.

Similarly, respective of the ACS_{01} unit, the ACS_{10} unit and the ACS_{11} unit calculate path metrics transiting to the states S_{01} , S_{10} and S_{11} to hold in the path metric register, and in conjunction therewith, to transmit the information M_{01} , M_{10} , M_{11}
10 of the selected path to the path memory 40.

The path memory 40 is constructed to sequentially store the path information M_{00} , M_{01} , M_{10} , M_{11} per respective states S_{00} , S_{01} , S_{10} , S_{11} .

The decoder 50 makes reference to the path metric register
15 to detect the path metric which is the smallest at a certain timing (smallest path metric) to sequentially derive selected path string with reference to the storage content of the path memory 40 to take this as surviving path, and in conjunction therewith, to take the digital signal corresponding to
20 respective selected path consisting the surviving path as decoded data, to perform Viterbi decoding. In Fig. 26, there is shown an example where the path metric to the state S_{11} becomes minimum path metric, and shows manner of decoding of the digital data of "110011" by retracing the state transition along the
25 surviving path shown by thick line.

Accordingly, in the overall operation of the Viterbi decoding device is at first, when the analog waveform is applied,

the A/D converter 10 performs digital sampling. The digital sampled value S is fed to the branch metric operation device 200. Next, the replacing portion 210 performs replacement of the sampled value S according to a predetermined rule. The branch metric determining portion 220 obtains the branch metric corresponding the replaced value from the branch metric table 230 to sequentially feed to the ACS computing device 30. In the ACS computing device 30, path metrics with respect to respective states S_{00} , S_{01} , S_{10} , S_{11} are calculated and held, and in conjunction therewith, the information M_{00} , M_{01} , M_{10} , M_{11} of the selected path with respect to respective state are transmitted to the path memory 40. Then, the decoder 50 determines the surviving path with reference to the smallest path metric at certain timing and the information of the selected path stored in the path memory 40, and performed decoding of the digital data by retracing the state transition along the surviving path.

Accordingly, in the shown embodiment, the replacing portion 210 replaces the sampled value with one of the expected values according to the predetermined rule. Since the branch metric determining portion 220 derives the branch metric with reference to the storage content of the branch metric table 230, complicate operation becomes unnecessary to reduce operation amount to realize the branch metric operation device 200 or the Viterbi decoding device incorporating the same which can be down-sized.

Fig. 5 is an explanatory illustration showing an effect

of the embodiment with taking the signal of five values of the PR (1, 2, 1) characteristics. As shown in Fig. 5(a), in the prior art, when 6 bits are used for A/D conversion, 7 bits are used for subtraction with the expected value. In order to derive
5 the absolute value thereof, 6 bits are used and to derive square, operation in 12 bits is required. In contrast to this, according to the shown embodiment illustrated in Fig. 5(b), 6 bits operation for A/D conversion, 3 bits operation for replacement and 5 bits operation for outputting the branch metric with reference to
10 the branch metric table are merely required. Thus, it can be appreciated that the operation amount can be reduced. Furthermore, as the bit number of the branch metric becomes smaller even in the ACS in the next stage, operation amount in the ACS can be reduced.

15 In the discussion given heretofore, the branch metric determining portion 220 of the branch metric operation device 200 derives branch metric on the basis of the expected value to be replaced by the replacing portion 210. However, upon deriving the branch metric, functions of replacement and
20 normalization are incorporated. Rewritten form of the branch metric operation device 200 of Fig. 1 making replacement and normalization definitely illustrated is the branch metric operation device shown in Fig. 6.

As shown in Fig. 6, this branch metric operation device
25 has the replacing portion 210 replacing the sampled value with one of preliminarily set plurality of expected values, a normalizing portion 260 normalizing the expected value replaced

in the replacing portion 210, a normalizing portion 270
normalizing a plurality of expected values respectively, and
a branch metric computing portion 280 deriving branch metric
on the basis of the sampled value normalized by the normalizing
5 portion 260 and the expected values normalized by the normalizing
portion 270. The branch metric thus derives is output to the
ACS computing device 30.

Here, considering the actual output value of the A/D
converter 10 of Fig. 1, namely the sampled value, as integer
10 will facilitate understanding. Therefore, the foregoing
context will be discussed in different manner of description.
Here, it is assumed that the expected values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 shown
in Fig. 2 are arranged in symmetrically in positive value and
negative value, and new expected value is derived as a value
15 derived by subtracted 2 from the foregoing expected values and
then multiplied for eight times. As the results, the new expected
values become -16, -8, 0, +8, +16.

When the sampled value falls within a predetermined
numerical range with respect to respective expected values,
20 the replacing portion 210 replaces the sampled value with the
expected value with respect to the numerical value. as one
example, as shown in Fig. 7, the replacement process is performed
with making judgment in which zone of the zones ① ~ ⑤. the
expected value is present.

25 Fig. 8 shows the replacement process. At first, at step
S500, the sampled value is checked whether it is smaller than
or equal to -12 or not. If the sampled value is less than or

equal to -12 (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value is belonging in the zone ① to set a re-writing value (replacement value) $C = -16$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step S501. At next step S501, the sampled value is checked
5 whether it is smaller than or equal to -4 or not. If the sampled value is less than or equal to -4 (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value is belonging in the zone ② to set a re-writing value $C = -8$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step S502.

10 At next step S501, the sampled value is checked whether it is smaller than or equal to 4 or not. If the sampled value is less than or equal to 4 (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value is belonging in the zone ③ to set a re-writing value $C = 0$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the
15 next step S503. At next step S503, the sampled value is checked whether it is smaller than or equal to 12 or not. If the sampled value is less than or equal to 12 (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value is belonging in the zone ④ to set a re-writing value (replacement value) $C = 8$. Otherwise (No), judgment is
20 made that the sampled value is belonging in the zone ⑤ to set a re-writing value (replacement value) $C = 16$.

As set forth above, the samples value is replaced with one of the expected value. For example, when the sampled value is +14, it is replaced with +16.

25 Next, such replaced value by the replacing portion 210 and the five expected values -16, -8, 0, 8, 16 are respectively

normalized to establish the simplest integer ratio by the normalizing portions 260 and 270. The normalizing process of the normalizing portion 260 will be discussed with reference to Fig. 9.

5 At first, at step S511, the replacement value C is checked whether it is 16 or not. If the replacement value C is 16, it is normalized to +2. Other wise, the process is advanced to step S512. Then, the replacement value C is checked whether it is 8 or not. If the replacement value C is 8, it is normalized
10 to +1. Other wise, the process is advanced to step S513. At step S513, the replacement value C is checked whether it is 0 or not. If the replacement value C is 0, it is normalized to 0. Other wise, the process is advanced to step S514. Then, the replacement value C is checked whether it is -8 or not.
15 If the replacement value C is -8, it is normalized to -1. Other wise, the replacement value C is normalized to -2. By such normalizing process, the values after normalization becomes 2, 1, 0, -1, -2.

Here. in the normalizing portion 270, the expected values
20 are normalized by the similar process. On the other hand, the normalizing portion 260 and the normalizing portion 270 are provided independently in Fig. 6. However, they may be provided as single normalizing portion to perform normalizing process for both of the replacement value and the expected values.

25 Next, on the basis of both normalizing values of the normalizing portion 270 and the normalizing portion 260, the branch metric computing portion 280 derives the branch metric

through the process shown in Fig. 10. Discussion will be given therefor.

At first, at step S530, the normalized value N derived by the normalizing portion 260 is checked whether it is 2 or
5 not. If the normalized value N is 2, the process is advanced to step S534 to respectively calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} as the normalized value N being 2. Namely, respective calculation of $BM_{16} = (2 - 2)^2 = 0$, $BM_8 = (1 - 2)^2 = 1$, $BM_0 = (0 - 2)^2 = 4$, $BM_{-8} = (-1 - 2)^2 = 9$, $BM_{-16} = (-2 - 2)^2 =$
10 16.

Here, BM_{16} is branch metric for the expected value 16, BM_8 is branch metric for the expected value 8, BM_0 is branch metric for the expected value 0, BM_{-8} is branch metric for the expected value -8 and BM_{-16} is branch metric for the expected
15 value -16.

Next, at step S530, when the normalized value N is not 2, next, the process is advanced to step S531, the normalized value N is checked whether it is 1 or not. If the normalized value N is 1, the process is advanced to step S535 to respectively
20 calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} as the normalized value N being 1. Namely, respective calculation of $BM_{16} = (2 - 1)^2 = 1$, $BM_8 = (1 - 1)^2 = 0$, $BM_0 = (0 - 1)^2 = 1$, $BM_{-8} = (-1 - 1)^2 = 4$, $BM_{-16} = (-2 - 1)^2 = 9$.

Next, at step S531, when the normalized value N is not
25 1, next, the process is advanced to step S532, the normalized value N is checked whether it is 0 or not. If the normalized value N is 0, the process is advanced to step S536 to respectively

calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} as the normalized value N being 0. Namely, respective calculation of $BM_{16} = (2 - 0)^2 = 4$, $BM_8 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$, $BM_0 = (0 - 0)^2 = 0$, $BM_{-8} = (-1 - 0)^2 = 1$, $BM_{-16} = (-2 - 0)^2 = 4$.

5 Next, at step S532, when the normalized value N is not 0, next, the process is advanced to step S533, the normalized value N is checked whether it is -1 or not. If the normalized value N is -1, the process is advanced to step S537 to respectively calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} as the
10 normalized value N being -1. Namely, respective calculation of $BM_{16} = (2 - (-1))^2 = 9$, $BM_8 = (1 - (-1))^2 = 4$, $BM_0 = (0 - (-1))^2 = 1$, $BM_{-8} = (-1 - (-1))^2 = 0$, $BM_{-16} = (-2 - (-1))^2 = 1$.

 Next, at step S533, when the normalized value N in the normalizing portion 260 is not -1, the normalized value is
15 regarded as -2. Then, the process is advanced to step S538 to respectively calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} as the normalized value N being -2. Namely, respective calculation of $BM_{16} = (2 - (-2))^2 = 16$, $BM_8 = (1 - (-2))^2 = 9$, $BM_0 = (0 - (-2))^2 = 4$, $BM_{-8} = (-1 - (-2))^2 = 1$, $BM_{-16} = (-2 - (-2))^2$
20 = 0.

 As set forth above, in the branch metric computing portion 280, branch metric is calculated from the normalized value N. Therefore, the bit width as in the conventional system is unnecessary. In addition, the values of the branch metric are
25 also only 0, $1^2 = 1$, $2^2 = 4$, $3^2 = 9$, $4^2 = 16$. Therefore, the branch metric computing portion 280 can make the scale of the circuit small using a combined logic in place of multiplier.

On the other hand, in the shown example, when the maximum value of the branch metric is rounded to be 15 instead of 16, necessary bit width for expressing the branch metric can be reduced from 5 bits (10000 in binary number) to 4 bits (1111
5 in binary number). Also, while calculation corresponding to square of the error is performed as branch metric, it is also possible to use an absolute value of the error. In such case, the circuit can be further simplified. However, concerning quality of the decoded signal, it is possible to be degraded
10 in comparison with the case of the square of error is used.

It should be noted that, in the shown example, as shown in Fig. 10, the branch metrics are respectively calculated depending upon the normalized value, it is also possible to preliminarily derive and store the branch metrics depending
15 upon the normalized values in a table (memory) to derive the branch metric by making reference to the table depending upon actual normalized value.

Next, discussion will be given for another embodiment of the present invention. This embodiment is characterized in
20 that the replacement process of the sampled value is performed by providing a blind region at the intermediate range of the expected value.

Fig. 11 is an illustration showing a replacement rule of the sampled value. Zones A_0 , A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , where the samples
25 values are " $0.4 < S \leq 0.6$, $1.4 < S \leq 1.6$, $2.4 < S \leq 2.6$, $3.4 < S \leq 3.6$ " are taken as blind zones and other regions ① to ⑤ are provided value widths corresponding to respective expected

values.

Fig. 12 shows the replacement process to be performed by the replacing portion 210 similarly to Fig. 4. At first, check is performed whether the sampled value S is smaller than or equal to 0.4 or not. If the sampled value S is smaller than or equal to 0.4, judgment is made that the sampled value S belongs in the zone ① to set the replacement value $C = 0$. Otherwise, the process is advanced to next step (step S1400). Then, check is performed whether the sampled value S is greater than 0.4 and smaller than or equal to 0.6 or not. If the sampled value falls within the region (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S falls within the blind region A_0 to set the replacement value $C = 0.5$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step (step S1405). Then, check is performed whether the sampled value S is greater than 0.6 and smaller than or equal to 1.4 or not. If the sampled value falls within the region (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S falls within the zone ② to set the replacement value $C = 1$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step (step S1410). Then, check is performed whether the sampled value S is greater than 1.4 and smaller than or equal to 1.6 or not. If the sampled value falls within the region (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S falls within the blind region A_1 to set the replacement value $C = 1.5$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step (step S1415).

Also, check is performed whether the sampled value S is greater than 1.6 and smaller than or equal to 2.4 or not. If

the sampled value falls within the region (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S falls within the zone ③ to set the replacement value $C = 2$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step (step S1420). Then, check is performed
5 whether the sampled value S is greater than 2.4 and smaller than or equal to 2.6 or not. If the sampled value falls within the region (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S falls within the blind region A_2 to set the replacement value $C = 2.5$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next
10 step (step S1425). Then, check is performed whether the sampled value S is greater than 2.6 and smaller than or equal to 3.4 or not. If the sampled value falls within the region (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S falls within the zone ④ to set the replacement value $C = 3$. Otherwise (No), the process
15 is advanced to the next step (step S1430). Then, check is performed whether the sampled value S is greater than 3.4 and smaller than or equal to 3.6 or not. If the sampled value falls within the region (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S falls within the blind region A_3 to set the replacement value
20 $C = 3.5$. Otherwise (No), judgment is made that the sampled value S falls within the zone ⑤ to set the replacement value $C = 4$ (step S1435). As set forth above, the sampled value is replaced with one of the expected value or the values for the blind regions.

Next, the branch metric determining portion 220 performs
25 the operation shown in Fig. 13. At first at step S1500, the replacement value C is 0 or not. If the replacement value C

is 0 (Yes) the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 0$ is derived from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 0$, $bm_1 = 1$, $bm_2 = 4$, $bm_3 = 9$, $bm_4 = 16$) to output the same. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step S1505

5 to check whether the replacement value C is 0.5 or not. If the replacement value C is 0.5 (Yes) the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 0.5$ is derived from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 0.25$, $bm_1 = 0.25$, $bm_2 = 2.25$, $bm_3 = 6.25$, $bm_4 = 12.25$) to output the same. Otherwise (No), the process is

10 advanced to the next step S1510 to check whether the replacement value C is 1 or not. If the replacement value C is 1 (Yes) the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 1$ is derived from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 1$, $bm_1 = 0$, $bm_2 = 1$, $bm_3 = 4$, $bm_4 = 9$) to output the same. Otherwise (No),

15 the process is advanced to the next step S1515 to check whether the replacement value C is 1.5 or not. If the replacement value C is 1.5 (Yes) the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 1.5$ is derived from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 2.25$, $bm_1 = 0.25$, $bm_2 = 0.25$, $bm_3 = 2.25$, $bm_4 = 6.25$) to output

20 the same.

Furthermore, otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step S1520 to check whether the replacement value C is 2.0 or not. If the replacement value C is 2.0 (Yes) the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 2$ is derived

25 from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 4$, $bm_1 = 1$, $bm_2 = 0$, $bm_3 = 1$, $bm_4 = 4$) to output the same. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step S1525 to check whether the replacement

value C is 2.5 or not. If the replacement value C is 2.5 (Yes) the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 2.5$ is derived from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 6.25$, $bm_1 = 2.25$, $bm_2 = 0.25$, $bm_3 = 0.25$, $bm_4 = 2.25$) to output the same.

5 Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step S1530 to check whether the replacement value C is 3 or not. If the replacement value C is 3 (Yes) the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 3$ is derived from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 9$, $bm_1 = 4$, $bm_2 = 1$, $bm_3 = 0$, $bm_4 = 1$) to output

10 the same. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to the next step S1535 to check whether the replacement value C is 3.5 or not. If the replacement value C is 3.5 (Yes) the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 3.5$ is derived from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 12.25$, $bm_1 = 6.25$, $bm_2 =$

15 2.25 , $bm_3 = 0.25$, $bm_4 = 0.25$) to output the same (step S1535). Otherwise (No), since the replacement value $C = 4$, the branch metric corresponding to the replacement value $C = 4$ is derived from the branch metric table 230 ($bm_0 = 16$, $bm_1 = 9$, $bm_2 = 4$, $bm_3 = 1$, $bm_4 = 0$) to output the same.

20 Thus, branch metric determining portion 22 obtain and output the branch metric which previously strages in the branch metric table 230 to the replacement value. The outputted branch metric is transmitted to ACS calculating device.

It should be noted that the values of the branch metric

25 $bm_0 \sim bm_4$ to be preliminarily stored in the branch metric table 230 are values derived from operations " $bm_0 = (C - B_0)^2 = (C - 0)^2$, $bm_1 = (C - B_1)^2 = (C - 1)^2$, $bm_2 = (C - B_2)^2 = (C - 2)^2$,



$bm3 = (C - B_3)^2 = (C - 3)^2$, $bm4 = (C - B_4)^2 = (C - 4)^2$, even in the shown embodiment.

As discussed above, with the embodiment, by arranging the blind regions between the numerical value widths (zones),
5 when the sampled value falls within the numerical value width, the replacement portion 210 replaces the sampled value with the expected value for the relevant numerical value width and when the sampled value falls within the blind region, the sampled value is replaced with the value determined for the relevant
10 blind region. The branch metric determining portion 220 derives branch metric with reference to the storage content of the branch metric table 230. Therefore, it becomes possible to realize the branch metric operation device 200 or the Viterbi decoding device incorporating the same which can make the complicate
15 operation unnecessary to reduce operation amount and permits down-sizing of the device.

Then, with taking the signal of PR(1, 2, 1) characteristics, as example, the operation conventionally required about 12 bits can be done about 7 bits. Furthermore, by providing the blind
20 regions, it is effective to precisely calculate branch metric.

Next, discussion will be given for the process for replacing the sampled value with the predetermined expected value by providing numerical value width for the expected values and by providing the blind region between the expected values,
25 assuming that the expected values are -16, -8, 0, 8, 16.

In this case, as shown in Fig. 14, zones A_0 , A_1 , A_2 , A_3 where the samples values are " $13 \geq S > 11$, $5 \geq S > 3$, $-3 \geq$

$S > -5$, $-11 \geq S > -13$ are taken as blind zones and other regions ① to ⑤ are numerical value width corresponding to respective expected values.

As shown in Fig. 14, the positions of the blind regions
5 are principally between respective expected values but are not necessary to arranged between all of the expected values, and the width thereof is not particularly limited.

Next, process of the replacement portion 210 for replacing
the sampled value with the predetermined value by providing
10 the blind regions will be discussed with reference to Fig. 15.

At first, at step S600, check is performed whether the
sampled value is greater than or equal to 13 or not. If the
condition is met (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value
S belongs in the zone ⑤ to set the replacement value $C = 16$.
15 Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to step S601. At step
S601, check is performed whether the sampled value is greater
than or equal to 11 or not. If the condition is met (Yes), judgment
is made that the sampled value S belongs in the blind region
 A_3 to set the replacement value $C = 12$. Otherwise (No), the
20 process is advanced to step S602.

At step S602, check is performed whether the sampled value
is greater than or equal to 5 or not. If the condition is met
(Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S belongs in
the zone ④ to set the replacement value $C = 8$. Otherwise (No),
25 the process is advanced to step S603. At step S603, check is
performed whether the sampled value is greater than or equal

to 3 or not. If the condition is met (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S belongs in the blind region A_2 to set the replacement value $C = 4$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to step S604.

- 5 At step S604, check is performed whether the sampled value is greater than or equal to -3 or not. If the condition is met (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S belongs in the zone ③ to set the replacement value $C = 0$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to step S605. At step S605, check is
- 10 performed whether the sampled value is greater than or equal to -5 or not. If the condition is met (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S belongs in the blind region A_1 to set the replacement value $C = -4$. Otherwise (No), the process is advanced to step S606.
- 15 At step S606, check is performed whether the sampled value is greater than or equal to -11 or not. If the condition is met (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S belongs in the zone ② to set the replacement value $C = -8$. Otherwise
- 20 (No), the process is advanced to step S607. At step S607, check is performed whether the sampled value is greater than or equal to -13 or not. If the condition is met (Yes), judgment is made that the sampled value S belongs in the blind region A_0 to set the replacement value $C = -12$. Otherwise (No), judgment is made that the sampled value S belongs in the zone ① to set the
- 25 replacement value $C = -16$.

Next, the replaced value which is replaced as set forth

above and the expected values are normalized to establish the simplest integer ratio by the normalizing portion 260. Discussion will be given for the normalizing process with reference to Fig. 16.

5 At first, at step S620, check is performed whether the replacement value is 16 or not. If the replacement value is 16, it is normalized to 4 ($N = 4$). Otherwise, the process is advanced to step S621 to check whether the replacement value is 12 or not. If the replacement value is 12, it is normalized
10 to 3. Otherwise, the process is advanced to step S622. At step S622, check is performed whether the replacement value is 8 or not. If the replacement value is 8, it is normalized to 2. Otherwise, the process is advanced to step S623 to check whether the replacement value is 4 or not. If the replacement value
15 is 4, it is normalized to 1.

At step S624, check is performed whether the replacement value is 0 or not. If the replacement value is 0, it is normalized to 0. Otherwise, the process is advanced to step S625 to check whether the replacement value is -4 or not. If the replacement
20 value is -4, it is normalized to -1. Otherwise, the process is advanced to step S626. At step S626, check is performed whether the replacement value is -8 or not. If the replacement value is -8, it is normalized to -2. Otherwise, the process is advanced to step S627. At step S627, check is performed
25 whether the replacement value is -12 or not. If the replacement value is -12, it is normalized to -4 and otherwise the replacement value is regarded as -16 to be normalized to -4.

By such normalizing process, the values after normalization becomes one of 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4.

Next, on the basis of the normalized value derived by such normalizing process, the branch metric computing portion
5 280 derives the branch metric through the process as shown in Fig. 17. Discussion will be given therefor.

At first, at step S640, check is performed whether the normalized value N derived by the normalizing portion is 4 or not. If the normalized value is 4, process is advanced to step
10 S648 to calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at Normalized value N being 4. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - 4)^2 = 0$, $BM_8 = (2 - 4)^2 = 4$, $BM_0 = (0 - 4)^2 = 16$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - 4)^2 = 36$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - 4)^2 = 64$.

Here, BM_{16} is the branch metric for the expected value
15 16, BM_8 is the branch metric for the expected value 8, BM_0 is the branch metric for the expected value 0, BM_{-8} is the branch metric for the expected value -8, and BM_{-16} is the branch metric for the expected value -16.

Next, at step S640, if the normalized value N is not 4,
20 the process is advanced to step S641. Then, check is performed whether the normalized value N is 3 or not. If the normalized value is 3, process is advanced to step S649 to calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at normalized value N being 3. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - 3)^2 = 1$, $BM_8 = (2 - 3)^2 = 1$, $BM_0 = (0 - 3)^2 = 9$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - 3)^2 = 25$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - 3)^2 = 49$.
25

Next, at step S641, if the normalized value N is not 3, the process is advanced to step S642. Then, check is performed

whether the normalized value N is 2 or not. If the normalized value is 2, process is advanced to step S650 to calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at normalized value N being 2. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - 2)^2 = 4$, $BM_8 = (2 - 2)^2 = 0$, BM_0
5 $= (0 - 2)^2 = 4$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - 2)^2 = 16$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - 2)^2 = 36$.

Next, at step S642, if the normalized value N is not 2, the process is advanced to step S643. Then, check is performed whether the normalized value N is 1 or not. If the normalized value is 1, process is advanced to step S651 to calculate five
10 branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at normalized value N being 1. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - 1)^2 = 9$, $BM_8 = (2 - 1)^2 = 1$, BM_0
 $= (0 - 1)^2 = 1$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - 1)^2 = 9$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - 1)^2 = 25$.

Next, at step S643, if the normalized value N is not 1, the process is advanced to step S644. Then, check is performed
15 whether the normalized value N is 0 or not. If the normalized value is 0, process is advanced to step S652 to calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at normalized value N being 0. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - 0)^2 = 16$, $BM_8 = (2 - 0)^2 = 4$, BM_0
 $= (0 - 0)^2 = 0$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - 0)^2 = 4$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - 0)^2 = 16$.

20 Next, at step S644, if the normalized value N is not 0, the process is advanced to step S645. Then, check is performed whether the normalized value N is -1 or not. If the normalized value is -1, process is advanced to step S653 to calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at Normalized value N
25 being -1. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - (-1))^2 = 25$, $BM_8 = (2 - (-1))^2 = 9$, $BM_0 = (0 - (-1))^2 = 1$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - (-1))^2 = 1$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - (-1))^2 = 9$.

Next, at step S645, if the normalized value N is not -1, the process is advanced to step S646. Then, check is performed whether the normalized value N is -2 or not. If the normalized value is -2, process is advanced to step S654 to calculate five
5 branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at normalized value N being -2. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - (-2))^2 = 36$, $BM_8 = (2 - (-2))^2 = 16$, $BM_0 = (0 - (-2))^2 = 4$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - (-2))^2 = 0$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - (-2))^2 = 4$.

Next, at step S646, if the normalized value N is not -2,
10 the process is advanced to step S647. Then, check is performed whether the normalized value N is -3 or not. If the normalized value is -3, process is advanced to step S655 to calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 , BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at normalized value N being -3. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - (-3))^2 = 49$, $BM_8 = (2 - (-3))^2 = 25$, $BM_0 = (0 - (-3))^2 = 9$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - (-3))^2 = 1$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - (-3))^2 = 1$.
15

Next, at step S647, if the normalized value N is not -3, the process is advanced to step S656 to regard the normalized value as -4, to calculate five branch metrics BM_{16} , BM_8 , BM_0 ,
20 BM_{-8} , BM_{-16} at normalized value N being -4. Namely, $BM_{16} = (4 - (-4))^2 = 64$, $BM_8 = (2 - (-4))^2 = 36$, $BM_0 = (0 - (-4))^2 = 16$, $BM_{-8} = (-2 - (-4))^2 = 4$, $BM_{-16} = (-4 - (-4))^2 = 0$.

Since the branch metrics are derived as set forth above, in comparison with the case where branch metrics are derived
25 in the case of Fig. 10, input bit width and the output bit width are increased to increase the scale of the circuit. However, the bit widths as required in the conventional system is not

necessary. Furthermore, scale of the circuit can be made quite small using the combined logic in place of the multiplier.

It should be noted that while the maximum value of the foregoing branch metric is 64 (1000000 in binary number), by
5 rounding this to 63 (111111 in binary number), the width of the branch metric can be reduced in 1 bit.

Next, discussion will be given for another embodiment of the branch metric operation device in accordance with the present invention with reference to Fig. 18.

10 In the branch metric operation device shown in Fig. 1 or Fig. 6, the expected values are preliminarily fixed as set forth above. On the other hand, in the actual system, it is possible to fluctuate the magnitude of the input signal due to error in setting of gain or other reason.

15 Then, another embodiment of the branch metric operation device adapts the expected value depending upon magnitude of fluctuation of the input signal for improving precision of the result of decoding of the Viterbi decoding device including the branch metric operation device.

20 The shown embodiment of the branch metric operation device according to the present invention includes the replacing portion 210, the normalizing portion 260, the normalizing portion 270, the branch metric computing portion 280, a sampled value storage portion 285, a judgment portion 290, and an expected
25 value adapting portion 295.

The branch metric operation device is different from the branch metric operation device of Fig. 6 in the sample value

storage portion 285, the judgment portion 290 and the expected value adapting portion 295. Therefore, the discussion will be given mainly for the construction of these different components.

5 The sampled value storage portion 285 is constructed with a memory which can be written and read freely, such as RAM, and is designed to sequentially store the input sampled value.

The judgment portion 290 makes judgment to which expected value corresponds to the sampled value stored in the sampled value storage portion 285 from the result of Viterbi decoding
10 on the basis of branch metric output from the branch metric computing portion 280 to output the result of judgment to the expected value adapting portion 295.

The expected value adapting portion 295 outputs the adapted expected values to the normalizing portions 260 and 270 and
15 the replacing portion 210 on the basis of the result of judgment of the judgment portion 290.

Next, operation of the branch metric operation device constructed as set forth above will be discussed.

Now, if the result of Viterbi decoding on the basis of
20 the branch metric output from the branch metric computing portion 280 is assumed as "001110001100111100011101". In this case, the expected value is "-8, 8, 16, 8, -8, -16, -8, 8, 8, -8, -8, 8, 16, 16, 8, -8, -16, -8, 8, 16, 8, 0, 8".

On the other hand, the actual sampled value stored in
25 the sampled value storage portion 285 is assumed as "-7, 9, 15, 10, -7, -14, -7, 8, 10, -7, -7, 9, 15, 18, 10, -7, -14, -7, 7, 12, 7, 1, 6", due to superimposed noise, for example.

In the judgment portion 290, judgment is made by the result of Viterbi decoding to which of the expected values, the sampled value stored in the sampled value storage portion 285 is corresponded. In the shown example, the sampled values -7 are
5 all corresponded to the expected value -8.

At this time, the expected value adapting portion 295 generates adapted new expected value from the conventional expected value and the sampled value corresponded thereto. For example, an average of the corresponded sampled value, or moving
10 average is taken as new expected value. In addition, it can be considered a method to modify as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{new expected value} &= \text{old expected value} \times (1 - \alpha) \\ &\quad + \text{corresponded sampled value} \times \alpha \end{aligned}$$

15

Here, α is a value establishing a relationship of $0 \leq \alpha < 1$. The adapted expected values are output to the replacing portion 210 and the normalizing portions 260 and 270.

In the replacing portion 210, the numerical value width
20 is set depending upon the preliminarily set plurality of expected values. Therefore, when the expected values are modified by adapting, the numerical value width is modified corresponding thereto. For example, when the preliminarily set expected values are initially 16, 8, 0, -8, -16, the numerical value
25 width is divided into $S > 12$, $12 \geq S > 4$, $4 \geq S > -4$, $-4 \geq S > -12$, $-12 \geq S$ (see Fig. 7). However, when the adapted expected

values are 10, 5, 9, -5, -10, the numerical value widths are modified as $S > 7$, $7 \geq S > 2$, $2 \geq S > -3$, $-3 \geq S > -8$, $-8 \geq S$ to adapt the numerical value widths in association with the adapted expected values. The values after replacing in the
5 replacing portion 210 are 10, 5, 0, -5, -10 with respect to the numerical value widths, respectively.

At the same time, in the normalizing portions 260 and 270, initially, normalization is performed to make 16 into 2, 8 into 1, 0 into 0, -8 into -1 and -16 into -2 (see Fig. 9).
10 Associating with adapting of the expected value, normalization is performed to make 10 into 2, 5 into 1, 0 into 0, -5 into -1 and -10 into -2.

On the other hand, with setting the expected values as -16, -8, 0, 8, 16, the numerical value widths for each of these
15 expected values are provided. In conjunction therewith, when the blind regions are provided between the expected values, the blind regions are set in the regions $13 \geq S \geq 11$, $5 \geq S > 3$, $-3 \geq S > -5$, $-11 \geq S > -13$ (see Fig. 14). However, similarly to the above, when the expected values becomes 10, 5, 0, -5,
20 -10, the blind regions are adapted to be $8 \geq S > 7$, $3 \geq S > 2$, $-2 \geq S > -3$, $-7 \geq S > -8$. The value after replacement is set to be 10, 8, 5, 3, 0, -3, -5, -8, -10/

Similarly, in the normalizing portion, initially, normalization is performed to make 16 into 4, 12 into 3, 8 into
25 2, 4 into 1, 0 into 0, -4 into -1, -8 into -2, -12 into -3 and -16 into -4. Associating with adapting of the expected value,



normalization is performed to make 10 into 4, 8 into 3, 5 into 2, 3 into 1, 0 into 0, -3 into -1, -5 into -2, -8 into -3 and -10 into -2.

As discussed above, in the other embodiment of the branch
5 metric operation device, since the expected values are adapted depending upon fluctuation of magnitude of the input signal, the Viterbi decoding device including the branch metric operation device can enhance precision of the result of decoding.

It should be noted that the present invention can be wholly
10 realized by hardware by integrating into an LSI, it is of course possible to realize the device by storing at least a part thereof in a storage medium, such as ROM and executing the process by CPU according to an operation procedure.

On the other hand, the present invention is suitable for
15 application in signal reproduction process from a storage medium, such as CD, DVD, MO or the like recording digital audio signal or video signal. However, needless to say, it is also applicable for a reproduction system of digital signal in other any fields, such as demodulating portion of a cellular telephone or the
20 like.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As set forth above, with the branch metric operation device according to the present invention, complicate operation in
25 deriving branch metric is unnecessary to reduce operation amount to reduce size of the device.

On the other hand, in the branch metric operation device

according to the present invention, the expected values are adapted to fluctuation of magnitude of the input signal. Therefore, in this case, the foregoing effect can be obtained, Furthermore, precision of the result of Viterbi decoding can
5 be enhanced.

On the other hand, according to the Viterbi decoding device of the present invention, the Viterbi decoding device can be instructed with incorporating the branch metric operation device, scale of the Viterbi decoding device can be also made small.

CLAIMS



1. A branch metric operation device for operation of branch metric to be used for decoding in a Viterbi algorithm on the basis of a sampled value of an input data and a preliminarily
5 set plurality of expected values, comprising:

replacing means for replacing said sampled value with one of said expected values according to a predetermined rule;

storage means for storing branch metrics preliminarily derived on the basis of said replaced sampled value and said
10 plurality of expected values with correspondence to said replaced sampled value; and

branch metric determining means for deriving branch metrics corresponding to said replaced sampled value from said storage means.

15

2. A branch metric operation device for operation of branch metric to be used for decoding in a Viterbi algorithm on the basis of a sampled value of an input data and a preliminarily set plurality of expected values, comprising:

20 replacing means for replacing said sampled value with one of said expected values according to a predetermined rule;

normalizing means for normalizing said replaced sampled value and said expected values; and

branch metric calculating means for deriving branch
25 metrics from said normalized sampled value and said normalized plurality of expected values.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced





3. A branch metric operation device as set forth in claim
1 or 2, wherein when said sampled value is present within said
numerical value width determined for each expected value, said
predetermined rule is to replace said sampled value with the
5 expected value for a relevant numerical value width,

said replacing means is means for replacing said sampled
value with the expected value for said relevant numerical value
width when said sampled value is present within the numerical
value width determined with respect to each expected value.

10

4. A branch metric operation device for operation of branch
metric to be used for decoding in a Viterbi algorithm on the
basis of a sampled value of an input data and a preliminarily
set plurality of expected values, comprising:

15 replacing means for determining numerical value width
for each expected value and arranging blind regions between
determined numerical value widths, when said sampled value is
present in a certain numerical value width, replacing said
sampled value with the expected value for the relevant numerical
20 value width, and when said sampled value is present in certain
blind region, replacing said sampled value with a value
determined for the relevant blind region;

storage means for storing branch metrics preliminarily
derived on the basis of said replaced sampled value and said
25 plurality of expected values with correspondence to said
replaced sampled value; and

branch metric determining means for deriving branch



metrics corresponding to said replaced sampled value from said storage means.

5. A branch metric operation device for operation of branch
5 metric to be used for decoding in a Viterbi algorithm on the basis of a sampled value of an input data and a preliminarily set plurality of expected values, comprising:

replacing means for determining numerical value width
for each expected value and arranging blind regions between
10 determined numerical value widths, when said sampled value is present in a certain numerical value width, replacing said
sampled value with the expected value for the relevant numerical value width, and when said sampled value is present in certain blind region, replacing said sampled value with a value
15 determined for the relevant blind region;

normalizing means for normalizing said replaced sampled value and said expected values; and

branch metric calculating means for deriving branch
metrics from said normalized sampled value and said normalized
20 plurality of expected values.

6. A branch metric operation device as set forth in claim 2, 3 or 5, which further comprises

storage means for storing said sampled value;
25 judgment means for making judgment which of said expected values corresponds to the sampled value stored in said storage means from a result of Viterbi decoding on the basis of result



of operation of said branch metric operation means; and

adapting means for adapting said expected values on the basis of the result of judgment,

said replacing means is adapted to perform replacement
5 on the basis of said adapted expected value, and

said normalizing means performs normalization on the basis of said adapted expected values.

7. A Viterbi decoding device comprising:

10 a branch metric operation device defined in any one of claims 1 to 6;

an ACS computing device calculating a path metric corresponding to each state;

a path memory storing information showing a probably path
15 trace per each state; and

decoding means performing data decoding determining a surviving path with reference to information stored in said path memory.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

