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Record carrier and device for reading such a record carrier.

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The invention relates to a record carrier on which is recorded a data signal representing data words, added codewords of a first type and added codewords of a second type, the added codewords of the first type having a predefined first relation to the data words, and the added codewords of the second type having a second predefined relation to the data words and added codewords of the first type, the first and second relations determining a preliminary error correction, and the data signal being subdivided into blocks which comprise each a control portion containing control data and a data portion containing user-supplied data.

The invention further relates to a device for reading a record carrier.

Such a record carrier and device are known, for example, by the name of CD-ROM and CD-ROM player.

The user-supplied data on a CD-ROM is recorded in a so-termed main channel. Furthermore, the so-termed subcode channel contains addresses in the form of so-termed absolute time codes. The data in the main channel are subdivided into blocks customarily referred to as sectors. Each sector comprises a so-termed sector header which contains, amongst other things, a sector address which corresponds to the absolute time code in the subcode channel, and a data portion which contains the actual user-supplied data. Prior to the data being recorded on the CD-ROM, these data are subjected to a so-termed CIRC process which makes error correction possible. In this process so-termed P-redundancy codewords and so-termed Q-redundancy codewords are added. Besides, the data from the same sector are distributed over a large portion of the recorded signal. The result of this distribution (also denoted interleaving) is that, when the signal is read out, the data of a sector will not be available until the time has elapsed that is necessary for reading the data signal portion over which the data words (and associated P and Q-redundancy codewords) for the appropriate sector have been distributed. Contrary to the data in the main channel the data in the subcode channel are available nearly immediately. For a rapid search on a record carrier for a sector having a specific address, the address data in the subcode channel are used. A drawback of the recording of a subcode channel is that, as a result, the space available for recording the main channel is reduced.

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It is an object of the invention to provide a record carrier on which the blocks recorded on the record carrier can be searched rapidly without using a subcode channel.

This object is achieved by a record carrier as defined in the opening paragraph, characterized in that the data signal portions representing data words of each of the blocks and second-type codewords related thereto are distributed over a portion of the data signal whose length is smaller than the length of the data signal portion over which first-type codewords have been distributed which are related to the data words of the associated block.

As the length of the data signal portion over which the data words of a block are distributed is relatively small, the time necessary for getting data words of the control portions of a block available is relatively short. Although all the available redundant data about data words of the control portion, which words might be received erroneously, has not yet arrived then, these still (partly) uncorrected data words are generally sufficiently reliable to be used to search blocks on the record carrier. The control portion preferably contains data words representing an address. The invention is not restricted thereto. It is alternatively possible that the control portion either or not combined with the address data contain other control data for which it is desirable that the latter be rapidly available during the reading operation.

A further embodiment for the record carrier is characterized in that the control portion contains added data words which have a predefined relation to data words in the control portion, whilst types of errors in the data words in the control portion can be detected in response to the data words and the added data words.

Detection of erroneously received data words in the control portion is possible because of the added data words, so that search procedures based upon erroneous control data can be avoided.

A record carrier according to the invention may be read out by a device comprising reading means for reading a data signal recorded on a record carrier, which device comprises first and second error correcting means for correcting errors in the data words in response to the added first and second-type code words, the device further comprising decoding means for decoding the control portions of the blocks in response to data words that have at most been corrected in response to first-type code words.

The invention will be further explained in the following with reference to the drawing Figures 1 to 4, in which:

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Fig. 1 shows a data signal;

Fig. 2 shows a format of the data signal;

Fig. 3 shows a device for converting data to a modulated signal suitable for recording, and

Fig. 4 shows a device for recovering data from a signal detected from a record carrier.

Fig. 1 shows a data signal which is subdivided into blocks 1. Each of the blocks comprises a synchronization (sync) portion 2 or 3 and a data portion. The data portion comprises a number of n-bit data words. In the embodiment described here n is equal to 8. These n-bit data words will also be referenced (data) bytes. The blocks 1 are grouped in clusters 4 of q blocks. Possible values for q are, for example, 4 or 16. The data signal is intended to be recorded on a record carrier, for example, a record carrier of an optically detectable type. However, other types of record carriers, for example, a magnetic type, are likewise possible. Prior to being recorded, the data words are extended by redundancy codewords which make error correction possible. Subsequently, the data words and added redundancy codewords are converted to a modulated signal which has signal properties tuned to the type of record carrier on which the modulated signal is recorded. In the modulated signal the data words and added redundancy codewords are represented by a series of codes which uniquely determine the data words and code words. The conversion of data words and code words to the modulated signal may be of a type as described in European Patent application No. 94200387.2 (PHN 14.746). Alternatively, however, other modulations such as, for example, a so-termed EFM modulation are likewise possible. The sync portions 2 and 3 in the modulated signal are preferably represented by codes not used for the data words and added codewords. Furthermore, there should be a preference for using for sync portions 2, accommodated in the first block 1 of each cluster, different codes from those for the sync portions 3 in the other blocks 1 of the cluster 4.

Fig. 2 shows in greater detail a preferred embodiment for a format of the blocks 1. In the format shown the bytes (data words) are grouped in rows of four bytes each. To the left of these rows is shown the serial number of the first byte of the row concerned. At the top the position of the bytes in the column is shown by the numbers "+0", "+1", "+2" and "+3". The first four byte positions, denoted "SYNC" in the format are intended for the sync portion 2 or sync portion 3. In addition to the SYNC portion the block comprises a control portion 20 (bytes "4" to "11" inc) and a data portion (byte "12" up to and including the last byte of block 1). The control portion comprises three bytes which

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contain a sector address. The control portion may further comprise other control data, for example, as they are customarily included in the subcode channel on a Compact Disc. The bytes containing these data are referenced "Subcode". These bytes preferably comprise a byte denoting a so-termed Copy Right Class. The control portion further comprises a so-termed MODE byte which denotes the type of format. This MODE byte has a different value from the value used with CD-ROM.

The Pos_in_Cluster byte indicates the position of the relevant sector in a cluster.

Furthermore, there should be a preference for the control portion 20 to comprise 20 CRC bytes. These bytes have a predefined relation to the other bytes in the control portion, so that detection of an erroneous transfer of the control portion bytes is possible. This relation may be one as described in detail in the title "THE ART OF DIGITAL AUDIO" by J. Watkinson (ISBN 0-240-51270-7).

The data portion 21 comprises a Sub-Header, for example, one used in the data blocks a CD-ROM or CD-I signal is divided into. Furthermore the greater part of the data portion is formed by bytes containing the actual user-supplied data (User Data). The data portion 21 may further contain a number of bytes EDC which have a predefined relation to the other bytes in the data portion and which make a detection of erroneous data transfer possible.

In the format described hereinbefore, the boundary between the control portion 20 and the data portion 21 is selected such that the Sub-Header belongs to the data portion 21. The boundary may, however, as well be selected such that the Sub-Header belongs to the control portion 20.

Fig. 3 shows an embodiment for a device by which a signal having the block format shown in Fig. 2 can be recorded on a record carrier. This device comprises a block formatter 30 formatting, in the format shown in Fig. 2 and in a customary fashion, the user-supplied data to be recorded. The whole block 1 is then formed except for the sync portion 2 or 3.

The blocks formed by the block formatter are applied to a so-termed interleaver of a customary type, which reorders the bytes of the blocks in that the bytes of the various blocks are interleaved. For a detailed description of such interleaving, reference be made to said title "THE ART OF DIGITAL AUDIO", more specifically, page 466. The interleaver 31 is followed by a C_2 decoder 32 which adds Q-redundancy bytes to the interleaved sequence of data bytes in a manner as described in chapter 7 of said title. The

interleaved data bytes and Q-redundancy bytes are applied to a deinterleaver 33 which reorders the interleaved data bytes and added Q-redundancy bytes in a manner in which the data bytes are put back in an order that corresponds to the order as it was on the output of the formatter 30. The Q-redundancy bytes which belong to data bytes of a sector are then distributed over a large area. The data bytes produced by the deinterleaver and Q-redundancy bytes are applied to a C1 encoder which adds to the received bytes so-termed P-redundancy bytes in a manner similar to the manner as described in chapter 7 of said title "THE ART OF DIGITAL AUDIO". The sequence thus obtained of data bytes and added Q-redundancy bytes and added P-redundancy bytes is applied to a modulator circuit 35 of a customary type which converts the received sequence of bytes to a modulated signal adapted to the properties of the type of record carrier on which the data are to be recorded. In addition, the modulator adds the sync portions 2 and 3 to the modulated signal. The sync portions 2 and 3 can be supplied to the modulator 35 by a generator 37. The modulator 35 may be of a customary type such as is known, for example, by the name of EFM modulator. However, this modulator may also be of a different type as described in European Patent application No. 94200387.2 (14.746). The modulated signal produced by the modulator 35 is recorded in customary fashion on a record carrier 36, for example, a disc-like record carrier of an optically detectable type on which the modulated signal is represented by an optically detectable data pattern.

For the purpose of synchronization of the signal processing operations, which are performed by the various parts of the device shown in Fig. 3, the device comprises a clock signal generator 38 generating clock signals for the various parts.

Fig. 4 shows a device for reading the data recorded on the record carrier. This device comprises a read head (not shown) which scans the data pattern available on the record carrier and converts this pattern to a corresponding analog detection signal. The detection signal is applied to a so-termed slicer 40 which converts the analog detection signal to a corresponding binary read signal. The binary read signal is applied to a clock extraction circuit 41 for extracting a clock signal from the binary detection signal. The binary detection signal is further applied to a demodulation circuit 42 which reconverts the binary detection signal to a sequence of data bytes and P and Q-redundancy bytes. Besides, the demodulation circuit detects the sync portions 2 and 3. A signal denoting that a sync portion 2 or a sync portion 3 has been detected is fed to a signal line 44 by the demodulator 42. The data bytes and the added P and Q-redundancy bytes are applied to a circuit formed by a C1 decoder 45, an interleaver 46, a C2 decoder 47 and a deinterleaver 48, in this order. The interleaver 46

reorders the received bytes in a manner which is the reverse to the manner in which the bytes have been reordered by the deinterleaver 33. The deinterleaver 47 reorders the received bytes in a manner which is the reverse to the manner in which the bytes have been reordered by the interleaver 31. The C1 and C2 decoders detect and correct, in response to the P and Q-redundancy bytes, erroneously detected data bytes. The data bytes thus corrected are applied to a block deformatter 49 which separates the various types of data in the blocks and transfers these data to data processing arrangements (not shown). To simplify the establishment of the beginning of a block 1, the signal produced by the demodulator 42, which signal indicates that a sync portion 2 or 3 has been detected, is applied to the block deformatter *via* a time delay circuit 51 which delays the signal by a period of time corresponding to the delay of the circuit formed by the elements 45, 46, 47 and 48.

Furthermore, the device shown in Fig. 4 comprises a control circuit 52 which produces a plurality of clock signals which are in synchronism with the clock signal extracted by the clock extraction circuit, and which synchronous clock signals are applied to the various elements of the device to synchronize the operations performed by these elements.

Due to the use of the interleaver 46 and the deinterleaver 48 which reversely reorders the data bytes, the order in which the data bytes are produced by the demodulator 42 corresponds to the order in which the corrected data bytes are produced by the deinterleaver 48. This means that on the output of the demodulator 42 the data bytes are produced for complete blocks 1 at a time. This is advantageous in that the data bytes of the control portion of a block 1, be it in uncorrected form, become available on the output of the demodulator 42 substantially immediately after the bytes following a sync portion 2 or 3 have been read out. This control portion contains data used for searching for blocks recorded on the record carrier 1. Due to this rapid availability it is thus possible to have a rapid search of a desired block 1 on the record carrier in response to the data bytes available on the output of the demodulator 42.

The C1 decoder corrects single errors in response to the added P-redundancy bytes. Therefore, there should be a preference for using for the search control not the data bytes becoming available on the output of the demodulator 42, but the data bytes corrected for single errors, which bytes become available on an output of the C1 decoder. For the purpose of the separation of the control portion, which portion is necessary for search control, the device comprises a circuit 50 which is supplied with both the signal denoting that a sync portion 2 or 3 has been detected by the demodulator and with the data

bytes processed by the C1 decoder. The data separated by circuit 50 are transported to an arrangement (not shown) for search control of blocks 1 on the record carrier 36. There should be preference for having the circuit 50 comprise an error detector which detects, in response to the CRC bytes in the control portions 20 of the blocks 1, whether the received bytes in the control portions contain errors. In this manner the probability of an erroneously received signal being used for searching for blocks 1 on the record carrier 36 is reduced.

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CLAIMS:

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1. Record carrier on which is recorded a data signal representing data words, added codewords of a first type and added codewords of a second type, the added codewords of the first type having a predefined first relation to the data words, and the added codewords of the second type having a second predefined relation to the data words and added codewords of the first type, the first and second relations determining a preliminary error correction, and the data signal being subdivided into blocks which comprise each a control portion containing control data and a data portion containing user-supplied data, characterized in that the data signal portions representing data words of each of the blocks and second-type codewords related thereto are distributed over a portion of the data signal whose length is smaller than the length of the data signal portion over which first-type codewords have been distributed which are related to the data words of the associated block.

2. Record carrier as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the control portion contains added data words which have a predefined relation to data words in the control portion, whilst types of errors in the data words in the control portion can be detected in response to the data words and the added data words.

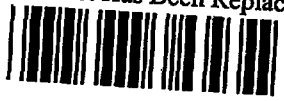
3. Record carrier as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the control portion comprises data words establishing a block address.

4. Device comprising reading means for reading a data signal recorded on a record carrier, which device comprises first and second error correcting means for correcting errors in the data words in response to the applied first and second-type code words, the device further comprising decoding means for decoding the control portions of the blocks in response to data words which have at most been corrected in response to first-type code words.

5. Device as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that the decoding means comprise error detection means for detecting errors in data in the control portion in response to added data words.

6. Device as claimed in Claim 5, characterized in that the decoding means comprise means for deriving a sector address from the control portion.

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ABSTRACT:

Record carrier and device for reading such a record carrier.

A record carrier (36) has a data signal recorded on it which represents data words, added codewords of a first type and added codewords of a second type. The added codewords of the first type have a predefined first relation to the data words. The added codewords of the second type have a second predefined relation to data words and added codewords of the first type. The added codewords of the first and the second type make an error correction possible according to a given algorithm. The data signal is divided into blocks (1) which contain each a control portion (20) with control data and a data portion (21) with user-supplied data. The data words and added first and second codewords are ordered and interrelated in a manner in which the order of the data words, once the error correction has been effected according to the given criterion, is not affected.

Furthermore, the application proposes a device for reading a data signal recorded on the record carrier (36). The device comprises first and second error correcting means (45) (47) for correcting errors in the data words in response to the added codewords of the second type and first type. The device further comprises decoding means (50) for separating the control portions (20) of the blocks (1) in response to the data words produced by the first correcting means (45), whilst the results generated by the second correcting means (46) are discarded.

(Figs. 2 and 4).

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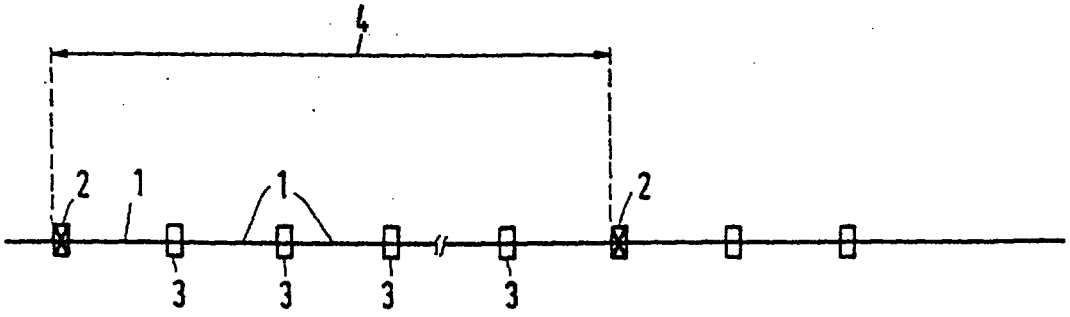


FIG.1

Pos	+0	+1	+2	+3	Size	
0	SYNC				4	
4	CRC				8	20
	Subcode			Pos_in_ Cluster		
12	Address			Mode	4	
16	Sub-				8	21
20	Header					
24	User Data				2048	
2072	EDC				4	
2076	Reserved				4/12	

Total: 2080/2088

FIG.2

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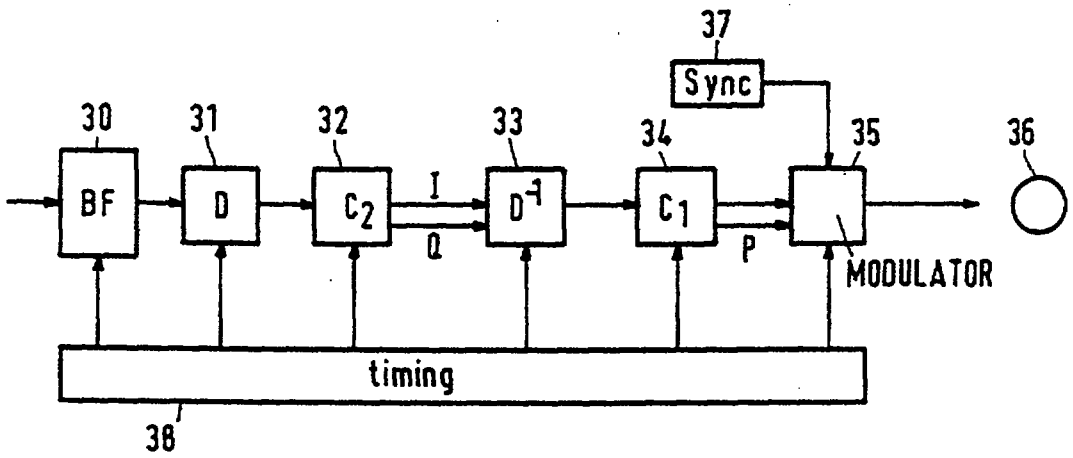


FIG.3

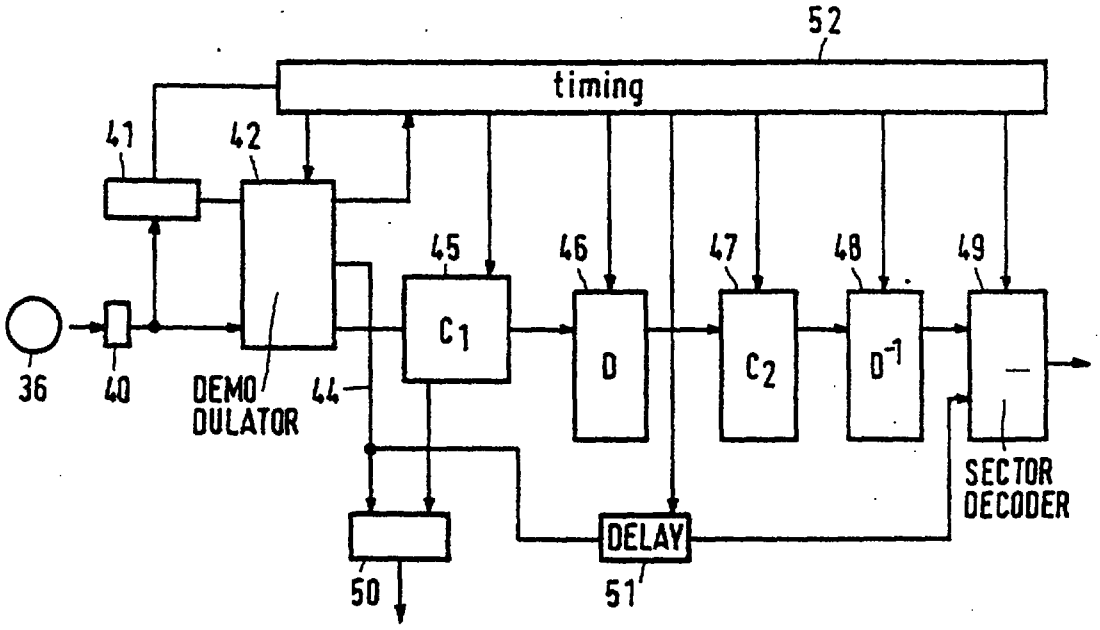


FIG.4

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Record carrier and device for reading such a record carrier.

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The invention relates to a record carrier on which is recorded a data signal representing data words, added codewords of a first type and added codewords of a second type, the added codewords of the first type having a predefined first relation to the data words, and the added codewords of the second type having a second predefined relation to the data words and added codewords of the first type, the first and second relations determining a preliminary error correction, and the data signal being subdivided into blocks which comprise each a control portion containing control data and a data portion containing user-supplied data.

The invention further relates to a device for reading a record carrier.

Such a record carrier and device are known, for example, by the name of CD-ROM and CD-ROM player.

The user-supplied data on a CD-ROM is recorded in a so-termed main channel. Furthermore, the so-termed subcode channel contains addresses in the form of so-termed absolute time codes. The data in the main channel are subdivided into blocks customarily referred to as sectors. Each sector comprises a so-termed sector header which contains, amongst other things, a sector address which corresponds to the absolute time code in the subcode channel, and a data portion which contains the actual user-supplied data. Prior to the data being recorded on the CD-ROM, these data are subjected to a so-termed CIRC process which makes error correction possible. In this process so-termed P-redundancy codewords and so-termed Q-redundancy codewords are added. Besides, the data from the same sector are distributed over a large portion of the recorded signal. The result of this distribution (also denoted interleaving) is that, when the signal is read out, the data of a sector will not be available until the time has elapsed that is necessary for reading the data signal portion over which the data words (and associated P and Q-redundancy codewords) for the appropriate sector have been distributed. Contrary to the data in the main channel the data in the subcode channel are available nearly immediately. For a rapid search on a record carrier for a sector having a specific address, the address data in the subcode channel are used. A drawback of the recording of a subcode channel is that, as a result, the space available for recording the main channel is reduced.

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It is an object of the invention to provide a record carrier on which the blocks recorded on the record carrier can be searched rapidly without using a subcode channel.

This object is achieved by a record carrier as defined in the opening paragraph, characterized in that the data signal portions representing data words of each of the blocks and second-type codewords related thereto are distributed over a portion of the data signal whose length is smaller than the length of the data signal portion over which first-type codewords have been distributed which are related to the data words of the associated block.

As the length of the data signal portion over which the data words of a block are distributed is relatively small, the time necessary for getting data words of the control portions of a block available is relatively short. Although all the available redundant data about data words of the control portion, which words might be received erroneously, has not yet arrived then, these still (partly) uncorrected data words are generally sufficiently reliable to be used to search blocks on the record carrier. The control portion preferably contains data words representing an address. The invention is not restricted thereto. It is alternatively possible that the control portion either or not combined with the address data contain other control data for which it is desirable that the latter be rapidly available during the reading operation.

A further embodiment for the record carrier is characterized in that the control portion contains added data words which have a predefined relation to data words in the control portion, whilst types of errors in the data words in the control portion can be detected in response to the data words and the added data words.

Detection of erroneously received data words in the control portion is possible because of the added data words, so that search procedures based upon erroneous control data can be avoided.

A record carrier according to the invention may be read out by a device comprising reading means for reading a data signal recorded on a record carrier, which device comprises first and second error correcting means for correcting errors in the data words in response to the added first and second-type code words, the device further comprising decoding means for decoding the control portions of the blocks in response to data words that have at most been corrected in response to first-type code words.

The invention will be further explained in the following with reference to the drawing Figures 1 to 4, in which:

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Fig. 1 shows a data signal;

Fig. 2 shows a format of the data signal;

Fig. 3 shows a device for converting data to a modulated signal suitable for recording, and

Fig. 4 shows a device for recovering data from a signal detected from a record carrier.

Fig. 1 shows a data signal which is subdivided into blocks 1. Each of the blocks comprises a synchronization (sync) portion 2 or 3 and a data portion. The data portion comprises a number of n-bit data words. In the embodiment described here n is equal to 8. These n-bit data words will also be referenced (data) bytes. The blocks 1 are grouped in clusters 4 of q blocks. Possible values for q are, for example, 4 or 16. The data signal is intended to be recorded on a record carrier, for example, a record carrier of an optically detectable type. However, other types of record carriers, for example, a magnetic type, are likewise possible. Prior to being recorded, the data words are extended by redundancy codewords which make error correction possible. Subsequently, the data words and added redundancy codewords are converted to a modulated signal which has signal properties tuned to the type of record carrier on which the modulated signal is recorded. In the modulated signal the data words and added redundancy codewords are represented by a series of codes which uniquely determine the data words and code words. The conversion of data words and code words to the modulated signal may be of a type as described in European Patent application No. 94200387.2 (PHN 14.746). Alternatively, however, other modulations such as, for example, a so-termed EFM modulation are likewise possible. The sync portions 2 and 3 in the modulated signal are preferably represented by codes not used for the data words and added codewords. Furthermore, there should be a preference for using for sync portions 2, accommodated in the first block 1 of each cluster, different codes from those for the sync portions 3 in the other blocks 1 of the cluster 4.

Fig. 2 shows in greater detail a preferred embodiment for a format of the blocks 1. In the format shown the bytes (data words) are grouped in rows of four bytes each. To the left of these rows is shown the serial number of the first byte of the row concerned. At the top the position of the bytes in the column is shown by the numbers "+0", "+1", "+2" and "+3". The first four byte positions, denoted "SYNC" in the format are intended for the sync portion 2 or sync portion 3. In addition to the SYNC portion the block comprises a control portion 20 (bytes "4" to "11" inc) and a data portion (byte "12" up to and including the last byte of block 1). The control portion comprises three bytes which

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contain a sector address. The control portion may further comprise other control data, for example, as they are customarily included in the subcode channel on a Compact Disc. The bytes containing these data are referenced "Subcode". These bytes preferably comprise a byte denoting a so-termed Copy Right Class. The control portion further comprises a so-termed MODE byte which denotes the type of format. This MODE byte has a different value from the value used with CD-ROM.

The Pos_in_Cluster byte indicates the position of the relevant sector in a cluster.

Furthermore, there should be a preference for the control portion 20 to comprise 20 CRC bytes. These bytes have a predefined relation to the other bytes in the control portion, so that detection of an erroneous transfer of the control portion bytes is possible. This relation may be one as described in detail in the title "THE ART OF DIGITAL AUDIO" by J. Watkinson (ISBN 0-240-51270-7).

The data portion 21 comprises a Sub-Header, for example, one used in the data blocks a CD-ROM or CD-I signal is divided into. Furthermore the greater part of the data portion is formed by bytes containing the actual user-supplied data (User Data). The data portion 21 may further contain a number of bytes EDC which have a predefined relation to the other bytes in the data portion and which make a detection of erroneous data transfer possible.

In the format described hereinbefore, the boundary between the control portion 20 and the data portion 21 is selected such that the Sub-Header belongs to the data portion 21. The boundary may, however, as well be selected such that the Sub-Header belongs to the control portion 20.

Fig. 3 shows an embodiment for a device by which a signal having the block format shown in Fig. 2 can be recorded on a record carrier. This device comprises a block formatter 30 formatting, in the format shown in Fig. 2 and in a customary fashion, the user-supplied data to be recorded. The whole block 1 is then formed except for the sync portion 2 or 3.

The blocks formed by the block formatter are applied to a so-termed interleaver of a customary type, which reorders the bytes of the blocks in that the bytes of the various blocks are interleaved. For a detailed description of such interleaving, reference be made to said title "THE ART OF DIGITAL AUDIO", more specifically, page 466. The interleaver 31 is followed by a C_2 decoder 32 which adds Q-redundancy bytes to the interleaved sequence of data bytes in a manner as described in chapter 7 of said title. The

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interleaved data bytes and Q-redundancy bytes are applied to a deinterleaver 33 which reorders the interleaved data bytes and added Q-redundancy bytes in a manner in which the data bytes are put back in an order that corresponds to the order as it was on the output of the formatter 30. The Q-redundancy bytes which belong to data bytes of a sector are then distributed over a large area. The data bytes produced by the deinterleaver and Q-redundancy bytes are applied to a C1 encoder which adds to the received bytes so-termed P-redundancy bytes in a manner similar to the manner as described in chapter 7 of said title "THE ART OF DIGITAL AUDIO". The sequence thus obtained of data bytes and added Q-redundancy bytes and added P-redundancy bytes is applied to a modulator circuit 35 of a customary type which converts the received sequence of bytes to a modulated signal adapted to the properties of the type of record carrier on which the data are to be recorded. In addition, the modulator adds the sync portions 2 and 3 to the modulated signal. The sync portions 2 and 3 can be supplied to the modulator 35 by a generator 37. The modulator 35 may be of a customary type such as is known, for example, by the name of EFM modulator. However, this modulator may also be of a different type as described in European Patent application No. 94200387.2 (14.746). The modulated signal produced by the modulator 35 is recorded in customary fashion on a record carrier 36, for example, a disc-like record carrier of an optically detectable type on which the modulated signal is represented by an optically detectable data pattern.

For the purpose of synchronization of the signal processing operations, which are performed by the various parts of the device shown in Fig. 3, the device comprises a clock signal generator 38 generating clock signals for the various parts.

Fig. 4 shows a device for reading the data recorded on the record carrier. This device comprises a read head (not shown) which scans the data pattern available on the record carrier and converts this pattern to a corresponding analog detection signal. The detection signal is applied to a so-termed slicer 40 which converts the analog detection signal to a corresponding binary read signal. The binary read signal is applied to a clock extraction circuit 41 for extracting a clock signal from the binary detection signal. The binary detection signal is further applied to a demodulation circuit 42 which reconverts the binary detection signal to a sequence of data bytes and P and Q-redundancy bytes. Besides, the demodulation circuit detects the sync portions 2 and 3. A signal denoting that a sync portion 2 or a sync portion 3 has been detected is fed to a signal line 44 by the demodulator 42. The data bytes and the added P and Q-redundancy bytes are applied to a circuit formed by a C1 decoder 45, an interleaver 46, a C2 decoder 47 and a deinterleaver 48, in this order. The interleaver 46

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reorders the received bytes in a manner which is the reverse to the manner in which the bytes have been reordered by the deinterleaver 33. The deinterleaver 47 reorders the received bytes in a manner which is the reverse to the manner in which the bytes have been reordered by the interleaver 31. The C1 and C2 decoders detect and correct, in response to the P and Q-redundancy bytes, erroneously detected data bytes. The data bytes thus corrected are applied to a block deformatter 49 which separates the various types of data in the blocks and transfers these data to data processing arrangements (not shown). To simplify the establishment of the beginning of a block 1, the signal produced by the demodulator 42, which signal indicates that a sync portion 2 or 3 has been detected, is applied to the block deformatter *via* a time delay circuit 51 which delays the signal by a period of time corresponding to the delay of the circuit formed by the elements 45, 46, 47 and 48.

Furthermore, the device shown in Fig. 4 comprises a control circuit 52 which produces a plurality of clock signals which are in synchronism with the clock signal extracted by the clock extraction circuit, and which synchronous clock signals are applied to the various elements of the device to synchronize the operations performed by these elements.

Due to the use of the interleaver 46 and the deinterleaver 48 which reversely reorders the data bytes, the order in which the data bytes are produced by the demodulator 42 corresponds to the order in which the corrected data bytes are produced by the deinterleaver 48. This means that on the output of the demodulator 42 the data bytes are produced for complete blocks 1 at a time. This is advantageous in that the data bytes of the control portion of a block 1, be it in uncorrected form, become available on the output of the demodulator 42 substantially immediately after the bytes following a sync portion 2 or 3 have been read out. This control portion contains data used for searching for blocks recorded on the record carrier 1. Due to this rapid availability it is thus possible to have a rapid search of a desired block 1 on the record carrier in response to the data bytes available on the output of the demodulator 42.

The C1 decoder corrects single errors in response to the added P-redundancy bytes. Therefore, there should be a preference for using for the search control not the data bytes becoming available on the output of the demodulator 42, but the data bytes corrected for single errors, which bytes become available on an output of the C1 decoder. For the purpose of the separation of the control portion, which portion is necessary for search control, the device comprises a circuit 50 which is supplied with both the signal denoting that a sync portion 2 or 3 has been detected by the demodulator and with the data

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bytes processed by the C1 decoder. The data separated by circuit 50 are transported to an arrangement (not shown) for search control of blocks 1 on the record carrier 36. There should be preference for having the circuit 50 comprise an error detector which detects, in response to the CRC bytes in the control portions 20 of the blocks 1, whether the received bytes in the control portions contain errors. In this manner the probability of an erroneously received signal being used for searching for blocks 1 on the record carrier 36 is reduced.

* C L M S *

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CLAIMS:

1. Record carrier on which is recorded a data signal representing data words, added codewords of a first type and added codewords of a second type, the added codewords of the first type having a predefined first relation to the data words, and the added codewords of the second type having a second predefined relation to the data words and added codewords of the first type, the first and second relations determining a preliminary error correction, and the data signal being subdivided into blocks which comprise each a control portion containing control data and a data portion containing user-supplied data, characterized in that the data signal portions representing data words of each of the blocks and second-type codewords related thereto are distributed over a portion of the data signal whose length is smaller than the length of the data signal portion over which first-type codewords have been distributed which are related to the data words of the associated block.

2. Record carrier as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the control portion contains added data words which have a predefined relation to data words in the control portion, whilst types of errors in the data words in the control portion can be detected in response to the data words and the added data words.

3. Record carrier as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the control portion comprises data words establishing a block address.

4. Device comprising reading means for reading a data signal recorded on a record carrier, which device comprises first and second error correcting means for correcting errors in the data words in response to the applied first and second-type code words, the device further comprising decoding means for decoding the control portions of the blocks in response to data words which have at most been corrected in response to first-type code words.

5. Device as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that the decoding means comprise error detection means for detecting errors in data in the control portion in response to added data words.

6. Device as claimed in Claim 5, characterized in that the decoding means comprise means for deriving a sector address from the control portion.

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RECORD CARRIER AND DEVICE FOR READING SUCH A RECORD CARRIER

ABSTRACT

A record carrier (36) has a data signal recorded on it which represents data words, added codewords of a first type and added codewords of a second type. The added codewords of the first type have a predefined first relation to the data words. The added codewords of the second type have a second predefined relation to data words and added codewords of the first type. The added codewords of the first and the second type make an error correction possible according to a given algorithm. The data signal is divided into blocks (1) which contain each a control portion (20) with control data and a data portion (21) with user-supplied data. The data words and added first and second codewords are ordered and interrelated in a manner in which the order of the data words, once the error correction has been effected according to the given criterion, is not affected. Furthermore, the application proposes a device for reading a data signal recorded on the record carrier (36). The device comprises first and second error correcting means (45, 47) for correcting errors in the data words in response to the added codewords of the second type and first type. The device further comprises decoding means (50) for separating the control portions (20) of the blocks (1) in response to the data words produced by the first correcting means (45), whilst the results generated by the second correcting means (46) are discarded.

FIGURE 3

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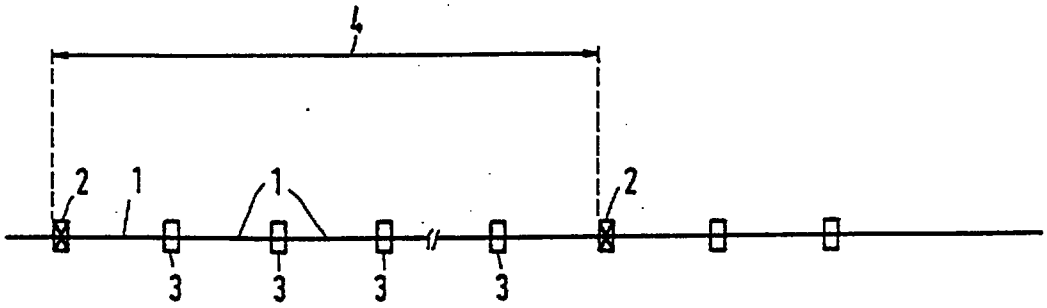


FIG.1

Pos	+0	+1	+2	+3	Size	
0	SYNC				4	
4	CRC				8	20
	Subcode			Pos_in_ Cluster		
12	Address			Mode	4	
16	Sub-				8	21
20	Header					
24	User Data				2048	
2072	EDC				4	
2076	Reserved				4/12	

Total: 2080/2088

FIG.2

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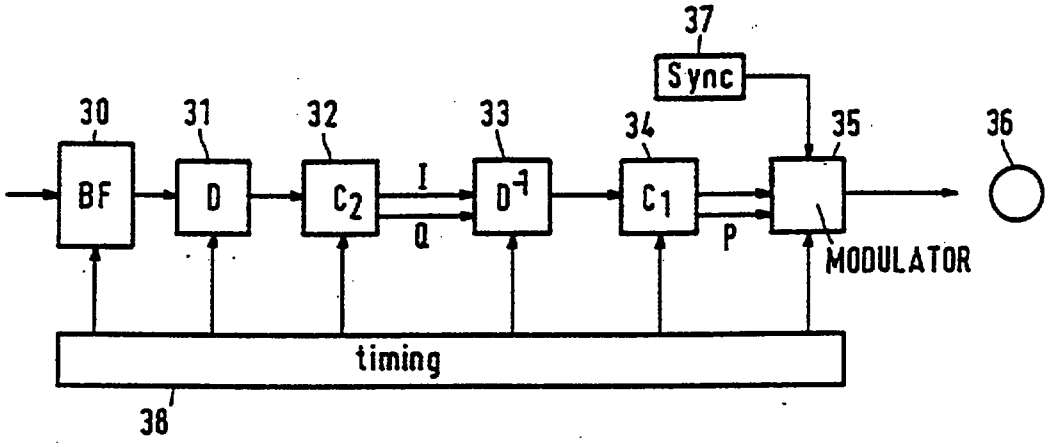


FIG.3

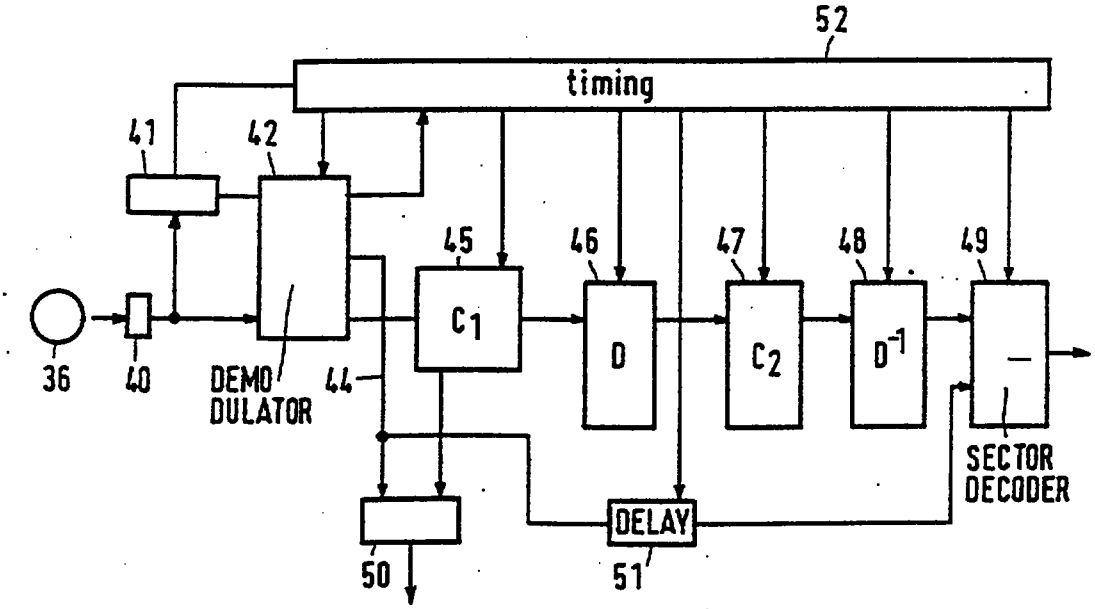


FIG.4

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Record carrier and device for reading such a record carrier.

The invention relates to a record carrier on which is recorded a data signal representing data words, added first-type codewords and added second-type codewords, the added first-type codewords having a predefined first relation to the data words, and the added second-type codewords having a predefined second relation to the data words and added first-type codewords, the predefined first and second relations enabling error correction in accordance with a predetemined algorithm, and the data signal being subdivided into addressable blocks which comprise each a control portion containing control data words and a data portion containing user-supplied data words.

The invention further relates to a device for reading a record carrier.

Such a record carrier and device are known, for example, by the name of CD-ROM and CD-ROM player.

The user-supplied data on a CD-ROM is recorded in a so-termed main channel. Furthermore, the so-termed subcode channel contains addresses in the form of so-termed absolute time codes. The data in the main channel are subdivided into blocks customarily referred to as sectors. Each sector comprises a so-termed sector header which contains, amongst other things, a sector address which corresponds to the absolute time code in the subcode channel, and a data portion which contains the actual user-supplied data. Prior to the data being recorded on the CD-ROM, these data are subjected to a so-termed CIRC process which makes error correction possible. In this process so-termed P-redundancy codewords and so-termed Q-redundancy codewords are added. Besides, the data from the same sector are distributed over a large portion of the recorded signal. The result of this distribution (also denoted interleaving) is that, when the signal is read out, the data of a sector will not be available until the time has elapsed that is necessary for reading the data signal portion over which the data words (and associated P and Q-redundancy codewords) for the appropriate sector have been distributed. Contrary to the data in the main channel the data in the subcode channel are available nearly immediately. For a rapid search on a record carrier for a sector having a specific address, the address data in the subcode channel are used. A drawback of the recording of a subcode channel is that, as a result, the space available for recording the main channel is reduced.

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It is an object of the invention to provide a record carrier on which the blocks recorded on the record carrier can be searched rapidly without using a subcode channel.

This object is achieved by a record carrier as defined in the opening paragraph, characterized in that the first-type codewords which are related to the data words of an associated block have been distributed over a first portion of the data signal, which is substantially longer than the portion of the data signal occupied by said block, and the data words of said block and second-type codewords related thereto have been distributed over a portion of the data signal whose length is smaller than said first portion.

As the length of the data signal portion over which the data words of a block are distributed is relatively small, the time necessary for getting data words of the control portions of a block available is relatively short. Although all the available redundant data about data words of the control portion, which words might be received erroneously, has not yet arrived then, these still (partly) uncorrected data words are generally sufficiently reliable to be used to search blocks on the record carrier. The control portion preferably contains data words representing an address. The invention is not restricted thereto. It is alternatively possible that the control portion either or not combined with the address data contain other control data for which it is desirable that the latter be rapidly available during the reading operation.

A further embodiment for the record carrier is characterized in that the control portion contains added data words which have a predefined relation to data words in the control portion, whilst types of errors in the data words in the control portion can be detected in response to the data words and the added data words.

Detection of erroneously received data words in the control portion is possible because of the added data words, so that search procedures based upon erroneous control data can be avoided.

A record carrier according to the invention may be read out by a device comprising reading means for reading a data signal recorded on the record carrier, which device comprises first and second error correcting means for correcting errors in the data words in response to the added first-type and second-type code words, the device further comprising ordering means coupled to said error correcting means for gathering the first-type codewords from said first portion.

The invention will be further explained in the following with reference to the drawing Figures 1 to 4, in which:

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CLAIMS:

1. Record carrier on which is recorded a data signal representing data words, added first-type codewords and added second-type codewords, the added first-type codewords having a predefined first relation to the data words, and the added second-type codewords having a predefined second relation to the data words and added first-type codewords, the predefined first and second relations enabling error correction in accordance with a predetermined algorithm, and the data signal being subdivided into addressable blocks which comprise each a control portion containing control data words and a data portion containing user-supplied data words, characterized in that the first-type codewords which are related to the data words of an associated block have been distributed over a first portion of the data signal, which is substantially longer than the portion of the data signal occupied by said block, and the data words of said block and second-type codewords related thereto have been distributed over a portion of the data signal whose length is smaller than said first portion.

2. Record carrier as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the control portion contains added data words which have a predefined relation to data words in the control portion, whilst types of errors in the data words in the control portion can be detected in response to the data words and the added data words.

3. Record carrier as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the control portion comprises data words establishing a block address.

4. Device comprising reading means for reading a data signal recorded on a record carrier as claimed in claim 1, which device comprises first and second error correcting means for correcting errors in the data words in response to the added first-type and second-type code words, characterized in that the device comprises ordering means coupled to said error correcting means for gathering the first-type codewords from said first portion.

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5. Device as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that the device comprises decoding means for decoding the control portions of the blocks in response to data words which have at most been corrected in response to second-type code words.

6. Device as claimed in Claim 4 or 5, characterized in that the decoding means comprise error detection means for detecting errors in data in the control portion in response to added data words.

7. Device as claimed in Claim 4, 5 or 6, characterized in that the decoding means comprise means for deriving a sector address from the control portion.

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RECORD CARRIER AND DEVICE FOR READING SUCH A RECORD CARRIER

ABSTRACT

A record carrier (36) has a data signal recorded on it which represents data words, added codewords of a first type and added codewords of a second type. The added codewords of the first type have a predefined first relation to the data words. The added codewords of the second type have a second predefined relation to data words and added codewords of the first type. The added codewords of the first and the second type make an error correction possible according to a given algorithm. The data signal is divided into blocks (1) which contain each a control portion (20) with control data and a data portion (21) with user-supplied data. The data words and added first and second codewords are ordered and interrelated in a manner in which the order of the data words, once the error correction has been effected according to the given criterion, is not affected. Furthermore, the application proposes a device for reading a data signal recorded on the record carrier (36). The device comprises first and second error correcting means (45, 47) for correcting errors in the data words in response to the added codewords of the second type and first type. The device further comprises decoding means (50) for separating the control portions (20) of the blocks (1) in response to the data words produced by the first correcting means (45), whilst the results generated by the second correcting means (46) are discarded.

FIGURE 3