

ADAPTIVE MULTIPLEXING/DEMULTIPLEXING METHOD AND MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER THEREFOR

Technical Field

The present invention relates to an adaptive multiplexing/demultiplexing
5 method, and a multiplexer/demultiplexer using the same in the H.324 system, and
more particularly, to an adaptive multiplexing/demultiplexing method capable of
being effectively used in an error-prone channel, and a multiplexer/demultiplexer
using the method.

Background Art

10 In general, the H.324 recommendation prescribes a multiplexing of video
and audio signals which is effective in an error-prone channel such as a wireless
channel, and includes H.223 multiplexing, H.223/Annex A multiplexing, H.245
controlling, H.263 video coder/decoder (CODEC) and G.723.1 audio CODEC.
Particularly, according to the H.223 recommendation, in order to achieve video
15 telephone and video conferencing in a general digital telecommunication network
by the ITU-T (the Telecommunication standardization sector of the International
Telecommunication Union), video, audio and other data are adaptively multiplexed
in protocol data units (PDU) and then later demultiplexed. An H.223 multiplexer/
demultiplexer (MUX/DEMUX) can be used when a channel bit error rate is 10^{-6}
20 or less. An H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX is a new MUX/DEMUX capable of
improving error robustness, obtained by adding rate compatible punctured
convolutional coder/decoder (RCPC CODEC) and automatic request for
retransmission (ARQ) functions to the H.223 MUX/DEMUX. According to the
H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX, when an error occurs in a receiver, the RCPC-
25 encoded data is retransmitted by a transmitter at different rates.

However, it is nearly impossible to use the H.223 MUX/DEMUX in an
error-prone channel due to its low error-resiliency. Also, in the case of the
H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX, channel throughput is steeply decreased due to the
ARQ, and there is extremely high complexity due to the RCPC.

Disclosure of the Invention

To solve the above problems, it is an object of the present invention to provide an adaptive multiplexing/demultiplexing method and a multiplexer/demultiplexer (MUX/DEMUX) using the same, in which a plurality of MUX/DEMUXs having different complexities are defined between the H.223 MUX/DEMUX and the H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX, so that the multiplexing can be achieved selectively according to specific circumstances by selecting between the plurality of MUX/DEMUXs, to match a particular circumstance via a trade-off of overhead of the MUX/DEMUXs.

According to an aspect of the object, there is provided an adaptive multiplexing/demultiplexing method in an H.324 system, the method comprising the steps of: (a) performing a first multiplexing/demultiplexing process having the complexity of the H.223 recommendation; (b) performing a second multiplexing/demultiplexing process having the complexity of the H.223/Annex A recommendation; and (c) inserting one or more third multiplexing/demultiplexing processes steps having different complexities between the steps (a) and (b).

Preferably, the third multiplexing/demultiplexing process of the step (c) uses a high-level data link control (HDLC) flag including an extra pseudo-random noise (PN) code having more bits than the H.223 recommendation.

Preferably, the third multiplexing/demultiplexing process of the step (c) comprises the substeps of: (c1) using an HDLC flag including an extra PN code having more bits than the H.223 recommendation; and (c2) using a header having more bits than the H.223 recommendation.

Preferably, the third multiplexing/demultiplexing process of the step (c) comprises the substeps of: (c1) using an HDLC flag including an extra PN code having more bits than the H.223 recommendation; (c2) using a header having more bits than the H.223 recommendation; and (c3) using error protection bits in either an adaptation layer or a multiplexer layer.

According to another aspect of the object, there is provided an adaptive multiplexer/demultiplexer (MUX/DEMUX) in an H.324 system, comprising: an H.223 MUX/DEMUX; an H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX; and one or more intermediate MUX/DEMUXs between the H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX and the

H.223 MUX/DEMUX, having different complexities to the H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX and the H.223 MUX/DEMUX.

Preferably, the one or more intermediate MUX/DEMUXs use a high-level data link control (HDLC) flag including an extra pseudo-random noise (PN) code
5 having more bits than the H.223 recommendation.

Preferably, the one or more intermediate MUX/DEMUXs use an HDLC flag including an extra PN code having more bits than the H.223 recommendation, and a header having more bits than the H.223 recommendation.

Preferably, the one or more intermediate MUX/DEMUXs use an HDLC
10 flag including an extra PN code having more bits than the H.223 recommendation, a header having more bits than the H.223 recommendation, and error protection bits in either an adaptation layer or a multiplex layer.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing the structure of the H.324 system for a public
15 switched telephone network (PSTN), in which the present invention is applied;

FIG. 2A is a block diagram of the adaptive MUX/DEMUX of FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2B is a block diagram of the adaptive MUX/DEMUX of FIG. 1 according to another embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG. 2C is a block diagram of the adaptive MUX/DEMUX of FIG. 1 according to still another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3A is a diagram showing the structure of a multiplex protocol data unit (MUX-PDU) of a general H.223 MUX/DEMUX;

FIG. 3B is a diagram showing the structure of the MUX-PDU of a first
25 MUX/DEMUX;

FIG. 3C is a diagram showing an example where a first flag is applied to a long HDLC flag of FIG. 3B;

FIG. 3D is a diagram showing the structure of the MUX-PDU of a second MUX/DEMUX; and

30 FIG. 3E is a diagram showing an example where a first flag and a second flag are applied to a long HDLC flag and a long header of FIG. 3D, respectively.

Best mode for carrying out the Invention

An H.324 system for a public switched telephone network (PSTN), shown in FIG. 1, includes an adaptive multiplexer/demultiplexer (MUX/DEMUX) 110 and a transcoder 120. First, media data (video, audio and other data) are coded, and the coded media data is then multiplexed by the adaptive MUX/DEMUX 110 and the transcoder 120 to form a protocol data unit (PDU) (not shown), and then transmitted through a channel.

FIG. 2A is a block diagram of the adaptive MUX/DEMUX 110 of FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The adaptive MUX/DEMUX 110 shown in FIG. 2A includes an H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210, a first MUX/DEMUX 220 obtained by applying a long HDLC flag to the MUX-PDU of the H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210, a second MUX/DEMUX 230 obtained by applying a long header to the MUX-PDU of the first MUX/DEMUX 220, a third MUX/DEMUX 240 obtained by applying an error bit to the MUX-PDU of the second MUX/DEMUX 230, and an H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX 250.

In the adaptive MUX/DEMUX 110 according to the present invention, as shown in FIG. 2A, a transcoding option is inserted between the H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210 having lower complexity and the H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX 250 having high complexity, to define a new multiplexing/demultiplexing method by using the plurality of MUX/DEMUXs having different complexities, i.e., the first MUX/DEMUX 220, the second MUX/DEMUX 230 and the third MUX/DEMUX 240.

FIG. 3A is a diagram showing the structure of a multiplex-protocol data unit (MUX-PDU) of the general H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210. The MUX-PDU of the H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210 includes an 8-bit high-level data link control (HDLC) flag 310 used for controlling transmission, an 8-bit header 320 including data information, and a payload 330 including video and audio data. Here, the MUX-PDU is the minimal unit generated by multiplexing the audio and video data in the MUX, and is generated before the channel interfacing. Also, the HDLC flag 310 is a unique bit pattern of six successive 1s (for example, 01111110), representing a start or end of a frame.

FIG. 3B is a diagram showing the structure of a MUX-PDU of the first

MUX/DEMUX 220 which operates as a high-level MUX/DEMUX of the H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210. The MUX-PDU of the first MUX/DEMUX 220 includes a long HDLC flag 243 of 8 bits or more having more bits than the H.223 recommendation, an 8-bit header 344 including data information, and a payload 346 including video and audio data. The first MUX/DEMUX 220 adopts an HDLC flag of more bits as shown in FIG. 3B in order to improve synchronization between video and audio signals in the MUX-PDU of the H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210. Thus, in order to maximize the synchronization, an extra flag having bits similar to those of pseudo-random noise (PN) having a high auto-correlation is inserted in the portion of the HDLC flag.

FIG. 3C is a diagram showing an example where a first flag 343 is applied in the long HDLC flag 342 of FIG. 3B.

FIG. 3D is a diagram showing the structure of a MUX-PDU of the second MUX/DEMUX 230 which operates as a high-level MUX/DEMUX of the first MUX/DEMUX 220. The MUX-PDU of the second MUX/DEMUX 230 includes a long HDLC flag 352 having more bits than the H.223 recommendation, a long header 354 including more bits than the H.223 recommendation, and a payload 356 including video and audio data. The second MUX/DEMUX 230 adopts a header of more bits as well as the long HDLC flag applied to the MUX-PDU of the first MUX/DEMUX 220, in order to improve synchronization between video and audio signals. Here, the long header 354 may be used for error protection.

FIG. 3E is a diagram showing an example where first and second flags 343 and 355 are applied in the long HDLC flag 353 and the long header 354, respectively.

The third MUX/DEMUX 240 of FIG. 2A operates a high-level MUX/DEMUX of the second MUX/DEMUX 230 and a low-level MUX/DEMUX of the H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX 250, and the MUX-PDU of the third MUX/DEMUX 240 additionally includes an error protection bit in an adaptation layer or a multiplex layer, as well as the components of the MUX-PDU of the second MUX/DEMUX 230. Thus, the third MUX/DEMUX 240 increases the error-resiliency with respect to the channel CODEC.

FIG. 2B is a block diagram of the adaptive MUX/DEMUX 110 of FIG. 1

according to another embodiment of the present invention. Here, only a first MUX/DEMUX 514, corresponding to the first MUX/DEMUX 220 of FIG. 2A, is inserted between an H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210 and an H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX 250.

- 5 FIG. 2C is a block diagram of the adaptive MUX/DEMUX 110 of FIG. 1 according to still another embodiment of the present invention. Here, a first MUX/DEMUX 524, corresponding to the first MUX/DEMUX 220 of FIG. 2A, and a second MUX/DEMUX 526, corresponding to the second MUX/DEMUX 230 of FIG. 2A, are inserted between an H.223 MUX/DEMUX 210 having lower
10 complexity and an H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX 250 having high complexity.

Industrial Applicability

- As described above, in the adaptive multiplexing/demultiplexing method and a MUX/DEMUX using the same according to the present invention, a plurality of MUX/DEMUXs having different complexities are selectively inserted between an
15 H.223 MUX/DEMUX and an H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX in an H.324 system, thereby improving error-resiliency and performance according to the circumstances.



What is claimed is:

1. An adaptive multiplexing/demultiplexing method in an H.324 system, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) performing a first multiplexing/demultiplexing process having the
5 complexity of the H.223 recommendation;

(b) performing a second multiplexing/demultiplexing process having the complexity of the H.223/Annex A recommendation; and

(c) inserting one or more third multiplexing/demultiplexing processes steps having different complexities between the steps (a) and (b).

10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the third multiplexing/demultiplexing process of the step (c) uses a high-level data link control (HDLC) flag having more bits than the H.223 recommendation.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the HDLC flag includes an extra pseudo-random noise (PN) code.

15 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the third multiplexing/demultiplexing process of the step (c) comprises the substeps of:

(c1) using a high-level data link control (HDLC) flag having more bits than the H.223 recommendation; and

(c2) using a header having more bits than the H.223 recommendation.

20 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the HDLC flag includes an extra pseudo-random noise (PN) code.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the third multiplexing/demultiplexing process of the step (c) comprises the substeps of:

(c1) using a high-level data link control (HDLC) flag having more bits than
25 the H.223 recommendation;

(c2) using a header having more bits than the H.223 recommendation; and

(c3) using error protection bits in either an adaptation layer or a multiplexer layer.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the HDLC flag includes an extra
30 pseudo-random noise (PN) code.

8. An adaptive multiplexer/demultiplexer (MUX/DEMUX) in an H.324 system, comprising:

an H.223 MUX/DEMUX;

an H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX; and

one or more intermediate MUX/DEMUXs between the H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX and the H.223 MUX/DEMUX, having different complexities to the
5 H.223/Annex A MUX/DEMUX and the H.223 MUX/DEMUX.

9. The MUX/DEMUX of claim 8, wherein the one or more intermediate MUX/DEMUXs use a high-level data link control (HDLC) flag having more bits than the H.223 recommendation.

10. The MUX/DEMUX of claim 9, wherein the HDLC flag includes an
10 extra pseudo-random noise (PN) code.

11. The MUX/DEMUX of claim 8, wherein the one or more intermediate MUX/DEMUXs use a high-level data link control (HDLC) flag having more bits than the H.223 recommendation, and a header having more bits than the H.223 recommendation.

15 12. The MUX/DEMUX of claim 11, wherein the HDLC flag includes an extra pseudo-random noise (PN) code.

13. The MUX/DEMUX of claim 8, wherein the one or more intermediate MUX/DEMUXs use a high-level data link control (HDLC) flag having more bits than the H.223 recommendation, a header having more bits than the H.223
20 recommendation, and error protection bits in either an adaptation layer or a multiplex layer.

14. The MUX/DEMUX of claim 13, wherein the HDLC flag includes an extra pseudo-random noise (PN) code.

