

DIGITAL SIGNAL OVERFLOW CORRECTION APPARATUS

This invention relates to an apparatus for correcting the positive and negative overflows that occur in the processing of binary digital signals in a fixed-bit digital signal processing system - such as a digital television receiver.

In the television arts, considerable efforts have been directed toward digitizing the color video signal in the analog domain, processing the digitized samples of the analog video signal to separate the chrominance and luminance components and to demodulate the chrominance components into the respective baseband signals, and then converting the digital samples back into the respective analog signals for the application thereof to the television picture tube for reproduction. A motivation for these efforts comes from the fact that digital television can offer a number of novel features - such as still picture display, multipicture displays, direct hookups to satellite dish amplifiers, etc. As the digital circuits become faster and less expensive, the concept of digital television becomes increasingly practical and attractive.

In a digital television receiver, the two's complement binary number system is in general use because it simplifies the circuitry required for performing arithmetic manipulations. To convert a pure binary number to its positive equivalent in two's complement, a zero is added to the next-higher-significant-bit position. When the negative of a positive two's complement binary number is required, the negative binary number is formed by complementing each bit position of the positive representation and then adding a one. The decimal numbers and the corresponding two's complement binary numbers are illustratively shown in TABLE 1. The most significant bit (MSB) of the two's complement binary numbers indicates the sign. If the MSB is a zero, the two's complement binary number is positive; whereas if the MSB is a one, the two's complement binary number is negative.

T A B L E 1

	DECIMAL NO.	TWO'S COMP. NO.
5	-128	1000 0000
	-127	1000 0001
	-126	1000 0010
10	-2	1111 1110
	-1	1111 1111
	0	0000 0000
	+1	0000 0001
	+2	0000 0010
15	+126	0111 1110
	+127	0111 1111

15 An advantage of the two's complement number system is that the binary numbers are subtracted by adding the two's complement of the subtrahend to the minuend, and ignoring the carry bit. This eliminates the need for having separate circuitry for performing subtractions. For
20 example, the subtraction (10)-(3) can be performed, instead, as an addition (10)+(-3). Thus,

0000 1010 (+10)	0000 1010 (+10)
<u>-0000 0011 (-3)</u>	<u>+1111 1101 (-3)</u>
0000 0111 (+7)	0000 0111 (+7)

25 In the processing of the binary signals, there are situations where unwarranted sign changes occur due to overflows. The word handling capacity of a fixed-bit binary digital processing system is limited. For example, an 8-bit digital processing system can only process whole
30 numbers between -128 (1000 0000) and +127 (0111 1111) in the two's complement binary number system. The overflows occur when the number of bits in the resulting sum or product exceed the range of numbers which the system can handle (e.g., -128 to +127 in 8-bit two's complement
35 system).

 The signal overflows in a digital signal processing system can occur in both positive and negative directions.

The positive overflows occur, for instance, when two positive, 8-bit numbers are added in the two's complement system to produce an erroneous 8-bit negative number. For example,

5	0111 1111 (+127)		0111 1111 (+127)
	<u>+0111 1111 (+127)</u>	or	<u>+0000 0001 (+1)</u>
	1111 1110 (-2)		1000 0000 (-128)

The negative overflows can, on the other hand, occur in the two's complement system, when two negative 8-bit numbers are added to generate an erroneous 8-bit positive number. For example,

	1000 0000 (-128)		1000 0000 (-128)
	<u>+1000 0000 (-128)</u>	or	<u>+1111 1111 (-1)</u>
	0000 0000 (0)		0111 1111 (+127)

15 The overflow correction apparatus in accordance with this invention substitutes the most positive value (e.g., 0111 1111 or +127) and the most negative value (e.g., 1000 0000 or -128) for the erroneous samples when a positive and a negative overflow has occurred respectively. The

20 overflow correction apparatus includes a circuit for generating appropriate substitute values, illustratively comprising a pair of inverters connected together in series. The most significant bit (MSB) of a potentially erroneous sample is coupled to the input of the first

25 inverter. The output of the first inverter forms the MSB of the substitute values, and is applied to the input of the second inverter. The output of the second inverter is expanded to define the least significant bits (LSB's) of the substitute values. When an overflow error condition is

30 detected, the erroneous value of the processed sample is replaced by the appropriate substitute value.

Pursuant to a an alternate implementation of the invention, the second of the two inverters (which serves as a buffer) is eliminated, and the LSB's of the substitute

35 values are generated directly by fanning out the MSB of the potentially erroneous samples.

In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is an overall block diagram of a digital signal processing system including an overflow correction apparatus in accordance with the subject invention;

5 FIGURE 2 depicts a block diagram of the subject overflow correction apparatus of FIGURE 1; and

FIGURE 3 illustrates a modification of the subject overflow correction apparatus of FIGURE 2; and

10 FIGURE 4 shows a block diagram of an illustrative circuit, suitable for use in the FIGURE 1 digital signal processing system, for generating an overflow-indicative control signal.

In the FIGURE 1 digital signal processing system, indicated by a numeral 10, an input terminal 12 applies a
15 sequence of 8-bit parallel binary digital samples in the two's complement system to a digital processor 20. The digital processor 20 performs signal processing operations including arithmetic operations - such as addition, subtraction, etc. The digital processor 20 has two
20 outputs: (a) the processed 8-bit binary samples on a terminal 22, and (b) a 1-bit control signal on a terminal 24, indicative of the presence or absence of the overflow in the processed samples. It is noted that the processed input signal on the terminal 22 and the accompanying
25 control signal on the terminal 24 are both synchronized by the system clock, and have the same data rate.

The processed input samples on the terminal 22 and the associated control signal on the terminal 24 are applied to an overflow correction circuit 30 in accordance with the
30 subject invention. The subject overflow correction circuit 30 substitutes the most positive (0111 1111 or +127) and the most negative value (1000 0000 or -128) for the 8-bit processed input samples on the terminal 22 when a positive and a negative overflow condition is encountered
35 respectively.

As depicted in FIGURE 2, the overflow correction apparatus 30 includes a means 50, responsive to the MSB of the potentially erroneous samples on the terminal 22, for

generating the 8-bit substitute values on the output terminal 52 thereof. The substitute value generating means produces the most positive value 0111 1111 (i.e., +127 or 7F_{Hex}) and the most negative value 1000 0000 (i.e., -128 or 80_{Hex}) when the MSB of a potentially erroneous sample on the terminal 22 is a one and a zero respectively, thereby indicating a positive and a negative overflow.

The substitute value generating means 50 includes a pair of inverters 54 and 56 coupled together in series. The MSB of potentially erroneous, processed input samples is coupled to the input of the first inverter 54. The output of the first inverter 54 forms the MSB of the 8-bit substitute values, and is further applied to the input of the second inverter 56, which serves as a buffer. The output of the second inverter 56 is expanded to define the 7 LSB's of the 8-bit substitute values. The outputs of the two inverters 54 and 56 are combined to form the 8-bit substitute values (i.e., 7F_{Hex} and 80_{Hex}).

For example, when the MSB of a potentially erroneous, processed input sample is a "one" indicating a positive overflow, the outputs of the first and second inverters 54 and 56 are respectively a "zero" and a "one", and the value on the output terminal 52 is 0111 1111 (i.e., +127). On the other hand, when the MSB of a potentially erroneous processed input sample is a "zero" indicating a negative overflow, the value on the terminal 52 is 1000 0000 (i.e., -128).

The overflow correction apparatus 30 additionally includes a two-input multiplexor 60 responsive to the overflow-indicative control signal on the terminal 24. One input of the multiplexor 60 has applied thereto the unaltered, potentially erroneous, processed input samples on the terminal 22. The second input of the multiplexor 60 has coupled thereto the associated substitute values (7F_{Hex} and 80_{Hex}) on the terminal 52. The multiplexor 60 passes on the unaltered values of the processed input samples to its output terminal 32 when there is no overflow. On the

other hand, the multiplexor 60 couples the appropriate substitute values ($7F_{Hex}$ or 80_{Hex}) associated with the processed input samples to the terminal 32 when an overflow has occurred in the processed input samples.

5 FIGURE 3 represents a modification 30' of the subject overflow correction circuit 30. In the FIGURE 3 modification, the second buffer inverter 56 is eliminated, and the 7 LSB's of the substitute values are generated directly by expanding the MSB of the potentially erroneous,
10 processed input samples. The rest of the FIGURE 3 circuitry is the same as the FIGURE 2 circuitry.

FIGURE 4 shows an illustrative circuit 70 for generating the overflow-indicative control signal when an addition is performed. The control signal generating
15 circuit 70, which is a part of the digital processor 20, may simply be a programmable logic array (PLA) fed with the signs of the two numbers A and B that are to be added and the sign of the sum C. The PLA 70 can be programmed to generate the overflow-indicative control signal at its
20 output terminal 24 as illustrated in TABLE 2.

TABLE 2				
	A	B	C = A + B	OUTPUT
	+	+	-	1
	-	-	+	1
25	+	-	+	0
	+	-	-	0
	-	+	+	0
	-	+	-	0

The overflow correction apparatus in accordance with
30 this invention generates and substitutes appropriate limiting values $7F_{Hex}$ and 80_{Hex} for the potentially erroneous, processed input samples when there is a positive and a negative overflow respectively. The subject apparatus not only effectively performs its function, but
35 it used relatively fewer components and is, therefore, less expensive.

It will be understood that in the claims which follow, since there are plural LSB's in the substitute values, the number n-1 of such LSB's is a plural number and n is thus greater than 2.



CLAIMS:

1. Digital signal processing system for processing n-bit, two's-complement binary samples; said system having means for providing a control signal
5 indicative of overflow in processed input samples; and further including overflow correction apparatus comprising:

means responsive to the MSB of said processed potentially erroneous, samples for generating
10 respective, n-bit substitute values; said substitute value generating means including a pair of inverters connected to each other in series; the respective outputs of the first and second inverters defining the MSB and the n-1 LSB's of said n-bit substitute values;
15 and

a two-input switch responsive to said control signal; one input of said two-input switch having coupled thereto said potentially erroneous, processed input samples; the second input of said switch being
20 provided with said respective substitute values; said switch passing to the output thereof either said unaltered processed input samples or said substitute values depending upon the absence of or the presence of an overflow in said processed input samples.

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2. A processing system as defined in Claim 1 wherein said two-input switch is a multiplexor.

3. a processing system as defined in Claim 1
30 wherein "n" is equal to eight.

4. A processing system as defined in Claim 3 wherein said substitute value generating means produces, at the output thereof, values equal to "7F (H)" and
35 "80 (H)", when the MSB of said processed input samples is a logical "one" and a logical "zero" respectively.



1 5. Digital signal processing apparatus
comprising:

 a source of potentially erroneous, n-bit
processed input samples in the two's complement system;

5 a source of a control signal synchronous to
and having the same data rate as said processed input
samples, and indicative of the presence or the absence
of an overflow error therein;

 means responsive to the MSB of said
10 potentially erroneous processed input samples for
generating n-bit substitute values associated
therewith; said substitute value generating means
including a pair of inverters connected to each other
in series; the respective outputs of the first and the
15 second inverter defining the MSB and the n-1 LSB's of
said n-bit substitute values; and

 a two-input switch responsive to said control
signal; one input of said two-input switch having
coupled thereto said processed input samples; the
20 second input of said switch being provided with said
associated substitute values; said switch producing at
the output thereof either said unaltered processed
input samples or said associated substitute values
depending upon the absence or of the presence of the
25 overflow.

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6. Digital signal processing apparatus for generating n-bit substitute values associated with n-bit potentially erroneous, processed input samples in the two's complement system, in which the MSB of said

5 potentially erroneous, processed samples is applied to the input of the first of two inverters connected in series, the output of the first inverter is taken as the MSB of said substitute values and is also coupled to the input of the second inverter, the output of which is

10 taken as the n-1 LSB's of said substitute values.



1 7. Digital signal processing system for
processing n-bit, two's complement binary samples; said
system having means for providing a control signal
indicative of overflow in said n-bit processed samples;
5 said system further including overflow correction
apparatus comprising:

 means responsive to the MSB of said
processed, potentially erroneous, input samples for
generating respective, n-bit substitute values; said
10 substitute value generating means including an inverter
having its input coupled to the MSB of said processed
input samples; the output of said inverter defining the
MSB of said n-bit substitute values; the MSB of said
processed input samples forming the n-1 LSB's of said
15 n-bit substitute values; and

 a two-input switch responsive to said control
signal; one input of said two-input switch having
coupled thereto said potentially erroneous, processed
input samples; the second input of said switch being
20 provided with said respective substitute values; said
switch passing to the output thereof either said
processed input samples or the respective substitute
values depending upon the absence of or the presence of
an overflow in said processed input samples.

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1 8. Digital signal processing apparatus
comprising:

 a source of potentially erroneous, n-bit
processed input samples in the two's complement system;

5 a source of a control signal synchronous to
and having the same data rate as said processed input
samples, and indicative of the presence or the absence
of an overflow error therein;

 means responsive to the MSB of said
10 potentially erroneous processed input samples for
generating n-bit substitute values associated
therewith; said substitute value generating means
including an inverter having its input coupled to the
MSB of said processed input samples; the output of said
15 inverter defining the MSB of said n-bit substitute
values; the MSB of said processed input samples forming
the n-1 LSB's of said n-bit substitute values; and

 a two-input switch responsive to said control
signal; one input of said two-input switch having
20 coupled thereto said processed input samples; the
second input of said switch being provided with said
respective substitute values; said switch producing at
the output thereof either said processed input samples
or said substitute values depending upon the absence of
25 or the presence of the overflow.



9. Digital signal processing apparatus in which, for generating n-bit substitute values associated with n-bit potentially erroneous, processed input samples in the two's complement system, the MSB of said processed
5 input samples is (1) inverted to define the MSB of said n-bit substitute values, and (2) expanded to form the n-1 LSB's of said n-bit substitute values.

10. Digital signal processing apparatus in
10 which processed n-bit samples in two's complement binary form potentially contain an overflow error, comprising means including at least one inverter and responsive to the MSB of a potentially erroneous sample for generating a n-bit replacement value having its MSB
15 of inverse value to and its n-1 LSB's of the same value as, the sample's MSB, means for generating a control signal indicative of an overflow condition in a sample, and means responsive to said control signal for selectively substituting for the erroneous sample the
20 corresponding generated replacement value.

11. Digital signal processing apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to figure 2 of figure 3 of the accompanying drawings.