

DESCRIPTION

ELECTRONIC DEVICE, SYNTHESIZED STREAM TRANSMITTING METHOD,
AND PROGRAM

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present technology relates to an electronic device,
a synthesized stream transmitting method, and a program, and
more particularly to an electronic device and others for
10 synthesizing plural streams into one stream and transmitting
and receiving the synthesized stream to and from an external
device.

BACKGROUND ART

15 [0002]

CI_Plus standard v1. 3. 1 released in January, 2011 does
not have a function of simultaneous descrambling of plural
receiving channels, and therefore does not allow simultaneous
recording of a program by a viewer who is viewing another
20 program. Rather than CI_Plus, M-Card system meeting USA open
cable (Open Cable) standards is known as a precedent having
this function, and is currently in operation.

[0003]

M-Card system realizes output from a host device (Host
25 Device), such as a television receiver (TV Set) and a set-top
box (Set-top Box), to a CAM module having the descrambling
function without changing a conventional physical interface,
by full-multiplexing MPEG-TS signals received by two tuners
provided within the host device on a time axis.

30 [0004]

For example, there is described in Patent Document 1,

a method which creates a synthesized stream by multiplexing two transport streams, transmits and receives the synthesized stream to and from a security mechanism executing descrambling, and distributes transport packets of the received synthesized stream based on stream identification information.

CITATION LIST

PATENT DOCUMENT

10 [0005]

Patent Document 1: US Patent No. 7,508,454

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

15 [0006]

An object of the present technology is to synthesize plural streams into one stream, and realize preferable transmission and reception of the synthesized stream to and from an external device.

20

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

[0007]

A concept of the present technology is directed to an electronic device including:

25 a synthesized stream creating unit that synthesizes transport stream packets of plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream;

a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created synthesized stream to an external device;

30 a processing information retaining unit that retains processing information for a certain period, the processing

information being output at transmission timing of the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets;

5 a count information adding unit that brings a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets into a state to which a particular count value is added for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

10 a stream receiving unit that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

 a processing unit that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information corresponding to the
15 respective transport stream packets and sequentially output from the processing information retaining unit.

[0008]

 According to the present technology, the synthesized stream creating unit synthesizes transport stream packets of
20 plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream. Then, the stream transmitting unit transmits the synthesized stream to the external device. For example, the stream transmitting unit and the stream receiving unit may transmit and receive the synthesized stream to and from the external
25 device via a DVB-CI common interface, or a CI+ common interface, and the external device may be a conditional access module (CAM module) that executes descrambling.

[0009]

 The processing information retaining unit retains
30 processing information for a certain period, which information is output at the transmission timing of the

respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream,
and used for processing the respective transport stream
packets. The processing information retaining unit is
constituted by a FIFO (first in first out) memory, for
5 example.

[0010]

The count information adding unit brings a count
information adding area provided in each of the transport
stream packets into a state to which a particular count value
10 is added for each of the transport stream packets of the
synthesized stream transmitted to the external device. For
example, the count information adding area may be constituted
by a partial area of a synchronous byte area within a header
of each of the transport stream packets.

15 [0011]

In this case, the partial area may be a
predetermined-number bit area having 1 as a bit value of a
synchronous signal. In this case, bit values corresponding
to a synchronous signal can be used without change when the
20 particular count value is set to a value containing 1 for all
the bit values. In this state, rewriting is not required.

[0012]

The stream receiving unit receives the synthesized
stream from the external device. For example, the external
25 device equalizes the order of the respective transport stream
packets of the transmitted synthesized stream with the order
of the respective transport stream packets of the received
synthesized stream based on the fact that the count
information added to the count information adding area
30 provided in each of the transport stream packets is the
particular count value. Then, the processing unit processes

the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information sequentially output from the processing information and corresponding to the respective transport stream packets.

5 [0013]

According to the present technology, therefore, the count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets is brought into the state to which the particular count value is added for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device. Accordingly, this configuration notifies the external device that a function for handling the packet order switching based on count information is not provided, and receives the synthesized stream containing the respective transport stream packets arranged in the same order as the order of the transport stream packets at the time of transmission.

[0014]

According to the present technology, the processing information for processing the respective transport stream packets may contain time information indicating time positions of the respective transport stream packets in original transport streams, and the processing unit may locate, in respective streams to which the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream are distributed, the respective transport stream packets at time positions in accordance with the time information corresponding to the respective transport stream packets so as to reconstitute the plural transport streams, for example.

30 [0015]

In this case, there may be further provided a stream

identification information adding unit that adds stream
identification information for identifying original
transport streams to the respective transport stream packets
of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device,
5 and a stream identification information obtaining unit that
obtains the stream identification information from the
respective transport stream packets of the received
synthesized stream. The processing unit may distribute the
respective transport stream packets of the received
10 synthesized stream to the respective streams in accordance
with the stream identification information obtained from the
respective transport stream packets.

[0016]

Another concept of the present technology is directed
15 to an electronic device including:

a synthesized stream creating unit that synthesizes
transport stream packets of plural transport streams to
create a synthesized stream;

a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created
20 synthesized stream to an external device;

a processing information retaining unit that retains
processing information for a certain period, the processing
information being output at transmission timing of the
respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream,
25 and used for processing the respective transport stream
packets;

a count information adding unit that adds count
information sequentially counted while skipping a particular
count value to both a count information adding area provided
30 in each of the transport stream packets, and processing
information output in correspondence with the transport

stream packets for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

a stream receiving unit that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

5 a processing unit that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information extracted from the processing information retaining unit and containing count information having the same value as the value of count
10 information added to each of the transport stream packets.
[0017]

According to the present technology, the synthesized stream creating unit synthesizes transport stream packets of plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream.
15 Then, the stream transmitting unit transmits the synthesized stream to the external device. For example, the stream transmitting unit and the stream receiving unit may transmit and receive the synthesized stream to and from the external device via a DVB-CI common interface, or a CI+ common
20 interface, and the external device may be a conditional access module (CAM module) that executes descrambling.
[0018]

The processing information retaining unit retains the processing information for a certain period, which
25 information is output at the transmission timing of the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets. The processing information retaining unit is constituted by a FIFO (first in first out) memory, for
30 example.
[0019]

The count information adding unit adds the count information sequentially counted while skipping a particular count value to both the count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets, and the processing information output in correspondence with the transport stream packets for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device. For example, the count information adding area may be constituted by a partial area of a synchronous byte area within a header of each of the transport stream packets. In this case, the partial area may be a low-order 4-bit area or a low-order 3-bit area, for example.

[0020]

The stream receiving unit receives the synthesized stream from the external device. Then, the processing unit processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information extracted from the processing information retaining unit and containing count information having the same count value as the count value of count information added to each of the transport stream packets.

[0021]

According to the present technology, therefore, the count information sequentially counted while skipping a particular count value is added to both the count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets, and the processing information output in correspondence with the transport stream packets for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device. Accordingly, this configuration notifies the external device that the function for handling packet order

switching based on count information is provided. In this case, the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream can be appropriately processed based on the corresponding processing information even when the
5 respective transport stream packets received from the external device are arranged in an order different from the order of the transport stream packet at the time of transmission.

[0022]

10 According to the present technology, for example, the processing information for processing the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream may contain time information indicating time positions of the respective transport stream packets in original transport
15 streams, and the processing unit may locate, in respective streams to which the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream are distributed, the respective transport stream packets at time positions in accordance with the time information corresponding to the
20 respective transport stream packets so as to reconstitute the plural transport streams.

[0023]

 In this case, there may be further provided a stream identification information adding unit that adds stream
25 identification information for identifying original transport streams to the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device, and a stream identification information obtaining unit that obtains the stream identification information from the
30 respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream. The processing unit may distribute the

respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream to the respective streams in accordance with the stream identification information obtained from the respective transport stream packets.

5 [0024]

A further concept of the present technology is directed to an electronic device including:

a stream receiving unit that receives a synthesized stream created by synthesizing transport stream packets of plural transport streams from an external device;

a processing unit that separates the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream, decrypts the respective separated transport stream packets, and synthesizes the respective decrypted transport stream packets to create a synthesized stream;

a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created synthesized stream to the external device; and

a control unit that controls the processing unit based on count information added to a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream.

[0025]

According to the present technology, the stream receiving unit receives the synthesized stream created by synthesizing the transport stream packets of the plural transport streams from the external device. The processing unit separates the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream, decrypts the respective separated transport stream packets, and synthesizes the respective decrypted transport stream packets to create a synthesized stream. Then, the stream transmitting unit

transmits the created synthesized stream to the external device.

[0026]

The control unit controls the processing unit based on
5 count information added to the count information adding area
provided in each of the transport stream packets of the
received synthesized stream. For example, the count
information adding area may be constituted by a partial area
of a synchronous byte area within a header of each of the
10 transport stream packets.

[0027]

For example, the control unit may control such that the
order of the respective transport stream packets of the
created synthesized stream becomes the same order as the order
15 of the respective transport stream packets of the received
synthesized stream when the count information has a
particular count value. In this case, the control unit may
raise the speed of decrypting operation. By raising the
operation speed, the power consumption increases. However,
20 reduction of the delay amount is achievable.

[0028]

According to the present technology, therefore, the
processing unit is controlled based on the count information
added to the count information adding area provided in each
25 of the transport stream packets of the received synthesized
stream. This configuration easily notifies the external
device that the function for handling packet order switching
based on count information is not provided, and transmits to
the external device a synthesized stream containing the
30 respective transport stream packets arranged in the same
order as the order of the transport stream packets at the time

of transmission.

EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0029]

5 According to the present technology, plural streams are synthesized into one stream, and preferable transmission and reception of the synthesized stream to and from an external device is realized.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0030]

 Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a digital broadcasting reception system according to an embodiment.

15 Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a common interface controller which has a function for handling packet order switching based on count information, and allows switching of a packet order at a CAM module.

20 Fig. 3 is a figure illustrating a structure of a transport stream packet (TSP).

 Fig. 4 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a multiplexing unit constituting a common interface controller.

25 Figs. 5(a) and 5(b) are figures illustrating an example of information added to a PID packet, and an example of information retained at a FIFO unit only for a certain period.

 Fig. 6 is a figure illustrating an example of bit allocation of LTSID and LCC in a synchronous byte area.

30 Figs. 7(a) to 7(c) are figures illustrating an example of bit arrangement and the like when 4 bits are allocated to

both LTSID and LCC.

Figs. 8(a) to 8(c) are figures illustrating an example of bit arrangement and the like when 5 bits and 3 bits are allocated to LTSID and LCC, respectively.

5 Figs. 9(a) to 9(c) are figures illustrating another example of bit arrangement and the like when 4 bits are allocated to both LTSID and LCC.

Fig. 10 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a demultiplexing unit constituting the common
10 interface controller.

Fig. 11 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a FIFO unit constituting the common interface controller.

Figs. 12(a) to 12(d) are figures schematically
15 illustrating an operation example (1/2) of the FIFO unit.

Figs. 13(e) to 13(h) are figures schematically illustrating an operation example (2/2) of the FIFO unit.

Figs. 14(a) and 14(b) illustrate a configuration example of the PID packets of respective transport streams
20 supplied to the LTS adding unit and an example of not unnecessary PID packets after removal of PID data packets of not selected (channel-selected) service channels.

Figs. 15(a) to 15(c) are figures for explaining processing by the multiplexing unit and an LCC adding unit.

25 Figs. 16(a) to 16(c) are figures for explaining processing by the demultiplexing unit and the FIFO unit.

Fig. 17 is a flowchart showing an example of processing procedures executed by the common interface controller for synthesizing PID packets of respective transport streams and
30 transmitting the synthesized PID packets to the CAM module as one stream.

Fig. 18 is a figure illustrating an example of processing procedures executed by the common interface controller for receiving the synthesized PID packets of the respective transport streams from the CAM module.

5 Fig. 19 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of a common interface which does not have the function for handling packet order switching based on count information, and does not allow switching of a packet order at the CAM module.

10 Figs. 20(a) to 20(c) are figures schematically illustrating an operation example (1/2) of the FIFO unit.

 Fig. 21(a) to 21(c) are figures schematically illustrating an operation example (2/2) of the FIFO unit.

 Fig. 22 is a flowchart showing an example of processing
15 procedures executed by the common interface controller for synthesizing PID packets of respective transport streams and transmitting the synthesized PID packets to the CAM module as one stream.

 Fig. 23 is a figure illustrating an example of
20 processing procedures executed by the common interface controller for receiving the synthesized PID packets of the respective transport streams from the CAM module.

 Fig. 24 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of the CAM module.

25 Figs. 25(a) to 25(d) are timing charts when a synthesized stream CTS received by a TS separating unit is transmitted from a controller having the function for handling packet order switching based on count information.

 Figs. 26(a) to 26(d) are timing charts when the
30 synthesized stream CTS received by the TS separating unit is transmitted from a controller not having the function for

handling packet order switching based on count information.

Fig. 27 is a flowchart showing an outline of an example of processing procedures executed by the CAM module.

5 Figs. 28(a) to 28(d) are timing charts when the synthesized stream CTS received by the TS separating unit is transmitted from a controller not having the function for handling packet order switching based on count information, at a raised speed of decryption.

10 Figs. 29(a) and 29(b) are figures illustrating another example of information added to a PID packet, and information retained by the FIFO unit only for a certain period.

Fig. 30 is a figure illustrating an example of bit allocation of LTSID and LCC in a cyclic counter area.

15 MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0031]

A mode for carrying out the invention (hereinafter referred to as "embodiment") is now described. The description is presented in the following order.

- 20 1. Embodiment
- 2. Modified Example

[0032]

<1. Embodiment>

[Configuration Example of Digital Broadcasting
25 Reception System]

Fig. 1 is a configuration example of a digital broadcasting reception system 10 according to the embodiment. Discussed herein is an example handling three transport streams. However, the number of transport streams allowed
30 to be handled by the present technology is not limited to this number. The reception system 10 is constituted by a host

device (Host Device) 100, and a CAM module (CAM Module) 200. The host device 100 is an electronic device such as a television receiver (TV Set) and a set-top box (Set-top Box). [0033]

5 The host device 100 includes a microprocessor (Microprocessor) 101, tuners (Tuners) 102-1, 102-2, and 102-3, and demodulators (Demodulators) 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3. The host device 100 further includes a common interface controller (Common Interface Controller) 104,
10 demultiplexers (Demultiplexers) 105-1, 105-2, and 105-3. The host device 100 further includes MPEG decoders (MPEG Decoders) 106-1, 106-2, and 106-3. [0034]

 The microprocessor 101 controls operations of the
15 respective units of the host device 100. The tuners 102-1, 102-2, and 102-3 receive RF modulation signals of transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3, respectively, transmitted from broadcasting stations. The tuners 102-1, 102-2, and 102-3 subsequently down-convert the received RF modulation signals
20 into signals at an intermediate frequency, and output the converted signals as input to the demodulators 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3. The demodulators 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3 demodulate IF modulation signals at the intermediate frequency after down-conversion to obtain the baseband
25 transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3, respectively. [0035]

 The common interface controller 104 synthesizes the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 obtained at the demodulators 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3 to create a synthesized
30 stream, and exchanges the synthesized stream with the CAM module 200, i.e., transmits and receives the synthesized

stream to and from the CAM module 200. The common interface controller 104 and the CAM module 200 are connected via a DVB-CI common interface (DVB-CI Common Interface), or a CI+ common interface (CI+ Common Interface).

5 [0036]

Each of the transport streams contains PID packets (TSP: transport stream packets) of plural service channels on a time-sharing basis. The common interface controller 104 performs exchanges while removing PID data packets of service channels not selected (channel-selected) from each of the transport streams. This method is adopted for the purpose of reduction of the transmission bit rate. The detailed configuration of the common interface controller 104 will be described later.

15 [0037]

The demultiplexers 105-1, 105-2, and 105-3 extract PID data packets of selected (channel-selected) service channels from the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 obtained at the common interface controller 104. These PID data packets are video and audio PID data packets. The MPEG decoders 106-1, 106-2, and 106-3 decode elementary streams constituted by the PID data packets extracted by the demultiplexers 105-1, 105-2, and 105-3 to obtain video data and audio data.

[0038]

25 The CAM module 200 is an attachment device which engages with a common interface connector (Common Interface Connector) of the host device 100 for executing descrambling. The CAM module 200 is used with insertion of cards (Smartcards) such as a magnetic card and an IC card where view subscriber information, contract term information and others are recorded.

30

[0039]

The CAM module 200 includes a microprocessor 201 and a descrambler (De-scrambling) 202. The CAM module 200 receives PID packets transmitted from the common interface controller 104 of the host device 100 via a common interface, and descrambles the received PID packets. The CAM module 200 subsequently transmits the respective PID packets to the common interface controller 104 of the host device 100.

[0040]

The operation of the reception system 10 illustrated in Fig. 1 is now briefly described. The RF modulation signals of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 transmitted from the broadcasting stations are received by the tuners 102-1, 102-2, and 102-3, respectively. The received RF modulation signals are down-converted into signals at an intermediate frequency by the tuners 102-1, 102-2, and 102-3, and supplied to the demodulators 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3. The demodulators 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3 demodulate the IF modulation signals down-converted into the intermediate frequency to obtain the baseband transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3, respectively. The obtained transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 are supplied to the common interface controller 104.

[0041]

The common interface controller 104 synthesizes the PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 supplied from the demodulators 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3 to create a synthesized stream. The respective PID packets constituting the synthesized stream are sequentially transmitted from the common interface controller 104 to the CAM module 200 via the common interface. At this time, PID data packets of service

channels not selected (channel-selected) are removed from each of the transport streams.

[0042]

The CAM module 200 receives the synthesized stream
5 transmitted from the common interface controller 104 of the host device 100 via the common interface, and descrambles the respective PID packets. Thereafter, the synthesized stream is transmitted from the CAM module 200 to the common interface controller 104 of the host device 100 via the common
10 interface.

[0043]

The common interface controller 104 receives the synthesized stream transmitted from the CAM module 200 via the common interface. The common interface controller 104
15 distributes the respective PID packets contained in the synthesized stream to respective streams to reconstitute the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. The reconstituted transport streams TS1, and TS2, and TS3 are supplied to the demultiplexers 105-1, 105-2, and 105-3, respectively.

20 [0044]

The demultiplexers 105-1, 105-2, and 105-3 extract PID data packets of service channels selected (channel-selected) from the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3, respectively, to which the PID data packets have been distributed by the
25 common interface controller 104. The video and audio PID data packets extracted at the demultiplexers 105-1, 105-2, and 105-3 are supplied to the MPEG decoders 106-1, 106-2, and 106-3.

[0045]

30 Each of the MPEG decoders 106-1, 106-2, and 106-3 decodes video and audio elementary streams constituted by

video and audio PID data packets. Thereafter, video data and audio data of the selected (channel-selected) service channels are output from the MPEG decoders 106-1, 106-2, and 106-3.

5 [0046]

[Configuration Example of Common Interface Controller]

The detailed configuration of the common interface controller 104 is now described. Discussed herein are (1) a common interface controller 104A having a function for
10 handling packet order switching based on count information, and (2) a common interface controller 104B not having a function for handling packet order switching based on count information.

[0047]

15 "Example Having Function for Handling Packet Order Switching"

Initially discussed is the common interface controller 104A which has a function for handling packet order switching based on count information, and allows switching of the packet
20 order at the CAM module 200. Fig. 2 illustrates a configuration example of the controller 104A. The controller 104A includes LTS (Local Time Stamp) adding units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3, and PID filter (PID filter) units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3. The controller 104A further
25 includes a multiplexing (MUX) unit 143, an LCC (Local Continuity Counter) adding unit 144, a demultiplexing (DEMUX) unit 145, an LCC extracting unit 146, and a FIFO (First In First Out) unit 147.

[0048]

30 The LTS adding units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3 add an LTS (Local Time Stamp) corresponding to input time to each of the

PID packets (TSP: transport stream packet) of the corresponding input transport streams TS1, TS2 and TS3. This LTS is obtained based on a clock generated by a self-advancing type clock generator or a PCR-recovered clock generator, for example.

[0049]

The PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3 execute filtering for removing PID data packets of channels not selected (channel-selected) from the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. This filtering reduces the transmission bit rate of the synthesized stream obtained by synthesizing the respective PID data packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3.

[0050]

The multiplexing unit 143 synthesizes the respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 into one stream, i.e., creates a synthesized stream CTS, and outputs the synthesized stream CTS. The multiplexing unit 143 also adds an LTSID (Local TS Identifier) to a part of a synchronous byte (Sync byte) within a TS header of each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS thus created. This LTSID is stream identification information for identifying the original transport stream of the corresponding PID packet, and created and used at the time of creation of the synthesized stream CTS.

[0051]

Fig. 3 illustrates a structure of a TSP (PID packet). A TSP is configured to have a fixed length of 188 bytes. Initial 4 bytes of the TSP correspond to a TS header, and the following 184 bytes correspond to a PES packet payload. There exist in the TS header an 8-bit synchronous word (0×47) in

the initial synchronous byte area, a subsequent 13-bit PID, and a final 4-bit cyclic counter (Continuity counter).

[0052]

The multiplexing unit 143 also outputs LTSs (Local Time Stamps) corresponding to the respective PID packets in accordance with the output timing of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS. Each of the LTSs is time information indicating a time position of the corresponding PID packet in the original transport stream. For example, the LTSs added by the LTS adding units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3 as discussed above are separated and utilized as the LTSs to be output from the multiplexing unit 143.

[0053]

Fig. 4 illustrates a configuration example of the multiplexing unit 143. The multiplexing unit 143 includes LTS separating units 151-1, 151-2, and 151-3, and a TS multiplexing unit 152. The LTS separating units 151-1, 151-2, and 151-3 separate LTSs from the respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. The LTS separating units 151-1, 151-2, and 151-3 subsequently output the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 constituted by respective PID packets not containing LTS, and also output LTSs corresponding to the LTSs which had been added to the respective PID packets.

[0054]

The TS multiplexing unit 152 synthesizes the respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 output from the LTS separating units 151-1, 151-2, and 151-3 to create and output the synthesized stream CTS. For example, the respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 are temporarily accumulated in a not-shown dual port

memory, and sequentially extracted in the order from the earliest PID packet on a time basis for synthesis.

[0055]

The TS multiplexing unit 152 also creates a
5 predetermined-bit LTSID for identifying the original
transport stream of each of the PID packets of the synthesized
stream CTS, and inserts and adds the created LTSID to a part
of the synchronous byte area within the TS header of each of
the PID packets. Thereafter, the TS multiplexing unit 152
10 sequentially outputs the LTSs corresponding to the respective
PID packets based on the LTSs output from the LTS separating
units 151-1, 151-2, and 151-3 in accordance with the output
timing of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream
CTS.

15 [0056]

The LCC adding unit 144 inserts and adds count
information sequentially counted while skipping a particular
count value to a count information adding area of each of the
PID packets as an LCC (Local continuity counter) for each of
20 the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS output from the
multiplexing unit 143. The count information adding area
herein is constituted by a part of the synchronous byte area
within the TS header of each of the PID packets. According
to this embodiment, the particular count value is a value
25 containing "1" for all the bit values. The particular count
values are used by the common interface controller 104B which
does not have the function for handling packet order switching
based on count information, as will be described later.

[0057]

30 The LCC adding unit 144 sequentially outputs the
respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS

containing LCCs added thereto in this manner to the CAM module 200. Each of the LCCs is count information for handling packet order switching which occurs within the CAM module 200, and is created and used at the time of addition of LCCs. The LCC adding unit 144 also adds LCCs added to the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS as discussed above to LTSs output in correspondence with the respective PID packets from the multiplexing unit 143. The LCC adding unit 144 sequentially outputs the LTSs containing the added LCCs to the FIFO unit 147.

[0058]

Fig. 5(a) illustrates insertion of LTSID and LCC into a synchronous byte (Sync byte) area within a TS header of a PID packet transmitted from the host device 100 (controller 104A, 104B) to the CAM module 200. Either LTSID or LCC may be located at the head. The bit areas of LTSID and LCC may be mixed. Fig. 5(b) illustrates addition of LCC to LTS supplied to the FIFO unit 147 within the host device 100 (controller 104A) for each of the PID packets.

[0059]

Fig. 6 illustrates an example of bit allocation of LTSID and LCC in a synchronous byte area. For example, when 6 bits and 2 bits are allocated to LTSID and LCC, respectively, identification of 64 transport streams is allowed, wherefore order change of 2 or fewer packets can be handled. On the other hand, when 5 bits and 3 bits are allocated to LTSID and LCC, respectively, for example, identification of 32 transport streams is allowed, wherefore order change of 6 or fewer packets can be handled. Furthermore, when 4 bits are allocated to both LTSID and LCC, for example, identification of 16 transport streams is allowed, wherefore order change

of 14 or fewer packets can be handled.

[0060]

Fig. 7(a) illustrates an example of bit arrangement when 4 bits are allocated to both LTSID and LCC. According to this example, 4 bits of LTSID are located in high-order 4 bits, while 4 bits of LCC are located in low-order 4 bits. Fig. 7(b) shows respective bit values of a synchronous word (0×47) originally located in a synchronous byte area. Each of the sixth bit, second bit, first bit, and zeroth bit is "1", while each of the seventh bit, fifth bit, fourth bit, and third bit is "0".

[0061]

Fig. 8(a) illustrates an example of bit arrangement when 5 bits and 3 bits are allocated to LTSID and LCC, respectively. According to this example, 5 bits of LTSID are located in high-order 5 bits, while 3 bits of LCC are located in low-order 3 bits. Fig. 8(b) shows respective bit values of a synchronous word (0×47) originally located in a synchronous byte area similarly to Fig. 7(b) discussed above.

20 [0062]

According to the examples of bit arrangement illustrated in Fig. 7(a) and Fig. 8(a), the respective bits of LTSID are successively located in the high-order bit side, while the respective bits of LCC are successively located on the low-order bit side. On the contrary, the respective bits of LCC may be located on the high-order bit side, while the respective bits of LTSID may be located on the low-order bit side. In addition, the respective bits of LTSID and LCC are not required to be successively located.

30 [0063]

Fig. 9(a) illustrates an example of bit arrangement

when 4 bits are allocated to both LTSID and LCC. According to this example, the respective bits of LTSID are located in the seventh bit, fifth bit, fourth bit, and third bit, while the respective bits of LCC are located in the sixth bit, second bit, first bit, and zeroth bit. Fig. 9(b) shows the
 5 respective bit values of a synchronous word (0×47) originally located in a synchronous byte area similarly to Fig. 7(b) discussed above.

[0064]

10 Returning to Fig. 2, the FIFO unit 147 retains LTSs sequentially output from the LCC adding unit 144 and containing added LCCs for a certain period. The certain period herein is required to be at least time corresponding to the maximum delay time from reception to transmission of
 15 the synthesized stream CTS by the CAM module 200.

[0065]

The FIFO unit 147 also outputs LTSs corresponding to the respective PID packets for each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS received from the CAM module 200 as
 20 will be described later. In this case, the FIFO unit 147 refers to LCC inserted and added to the synchronous byte area within the header of each of the PID packets, and selectively outputs LTS to which LCC having the same value is added. This selective output allows output of LTSs corresponding to the
 25 respective PID packets even when an order change of PID packets, i.e., packet order switching, occurs within the CAM module 200.

[0066]

The demultiplexing unit 145 receives the synthesized
 30 stream CTS from the CAM module 200. The demultiplexing unit 145 subsequently processes the respective PID packets of the

received synthesized stream based on LTSs corresponding to the PID packets and output from the FIFO unit 147.

[0067]

More specifically, the demultiplexing unit 145
5 distributes the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream to respective streams based on LTSIDs inserted and added to the synchronous byte areas within the headers of the respective PID packets. The demultiplexing unit 145 subsequently locates the respective PID packets at
10 time positions corresponding to LTSs in the respective streams to which the PID packets are distributed, so as to reconstitute the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3.

[0068]

Fig. 10 illustrates a configuration example of the
15 demultiplexing unit 145. The demultiplexing unit 145 includes a TS separating and Sync replacing unit 161, and output timing adjusting units 162-1, 162-2, and 162-3.

[0069]

The TS separating and Sync replacing unit 161
20 distributes respective PID packets of a synthesized stream received from the CAM module 200 to respective streams based on LTSIDs added to the respective PID packets. The TS separating and Sync replacing unit 161 also replaces the bit values of the synchronous byte areas of the respective PID
25 packets distributed to the corresponding streams with bit values of a synchronous word (0×47) at the FIFO unit 147.

[0070]

The output timing adjusting units 162-1, 162-2, and 162-3 locate the respective PID packets at time positions in
30 the respective streams in accordance with LTSs corresponding to the respective PID packets output from the FIFO unit 147.

The output timing adjusting units 162-1, 162-2, and 162-3 subsequently output the reconstituted transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3, respectively.

[0071]

5 Returning to Fig. 2, the LCC extracting unit 146 extracts the LCC inserted into the synchronous byte area within the header of each of the PID packets from each of the PID packets of the received synthesized stream, and transmits the extracted LCC to the FIFO unit 147. As discussed above,
10 the FIFO unit 147 refers to the received LCC, and selectively outputs LTS to which LCC having the same value is added.

[0072]

Fig. 11 illustrates an example of a detailed configuration of the FIFO unit 147. Discussed in this example
15 is a case when LCC is 2-bit count information. The FIFO unit 147 includes series circuits of six flip-flops (latched circuits) 171a, 171b, 171c, 171d, 171e, and 171f, a selection signal generating unit 172, and a switch unit 173.

[0073]

20 The six flip-flop series circuits constitute a processing information retaining unit. TS sync signals (TS Sync) are input as latch signals from the multiplexing (MUX) unit 143 to the respective flip-flops. The LTS and LCC input from the LCC adding unit 144 are sequentially shifted to and
25 retained by the following flip-flops every time a TS sync signal (TS Sync) is input.

[0074]

The switch unit 173 selectively outputs one LTS from the respective LTSs retained by the flip-flops 171c, 171d,
30 171e, and 171f. The selection signal generating unit 172 compares the LCC extracted by the LCC extracting unit 146 with

each of the LCCs retained by the flip-flops 171c, 171d, 171e, and 171f, and transmits a selection signal SWC to the switch unit 173 to allow the switch unit 173 to output LTS to which LCC having the same value is added.

5 [0075]

By the function of the FIFO unit 147 having the configuration illustrated in Fig. 11, the LTSs corresponding to PID packets are extracted and output for each of the PID packets of the received synthesized stream even when the order of the PID packets (2 packet or fewer) changes within the CAM module 200.

[0076]

Figs. 12 and 13 schematically illustrate an operation example of the FIFO unit 147 having the configuration illustrated in Fig. 11. According to this example, LCC to which 2 bits are allocated is added to each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS, and changes in the manner as "0", "1", "2", "0", "1", and further in this order at the input to the CAM module 200. As discussed above, the count value containing "1" for all the bit values is skipped, wherefore the value following "2" ("10" in binary digits) is not "3" ("11" in binary digits), but "0" ("00" in binary digits).

15 [0077]

In addition, according to this example, 6 bits are allocated to LTSID, wherefore identification of 64 transport streams is allowed. This example handles the synthesized stream CTS obtained by synthesizing the respective PID packets of three transport streams LTSID 0, LTSID 1, and LTSID 2.

25 [0078]

Figs. 12 and 13 show input to the flip-flop 171a (FIFO

in), output from the flip-flop 171c (C out), output from the flip-flop 171d (D out), output from the flip-flop 171e (E out), and output from the flip-flop 171f (F out) for the line of the FIFO unit 147. On the other hand, Figs. 12 and 13 show
 5 input (to CAM) and output (from CAM) for the line of the CAM module 200. "Numerals" indicate values of LCC added to LTS for the line of the FIFO unit 147, and indicate values of LCC added to a PID packet for the line of the CAM module 200.
 [0079]

10 The values of LCC added to the PID packet as input to the CAM module 200 (to CAM) agree with the values of LCC added to LTS as input to the flip-flop 171a (FIFO in). The state switches in the manner shown in Figs. 12(a), (b), (c), (d) and further in this order, in accordance with input of the
 15 TS sync signal (TS Sync).
 [0080]

The state in Fig. 12(d) subsequently switches to a state in Fig. 13(e). In this case, the value of LCC added to the PID packet as output from the CAM module 200 (from CAM) is
 20 "1". This value agrees with the value of LCC added to LTS as output from the flip-flop 171e (E out). Accordingly, the switch unit 173 of the FIFO unit 147 outputs LTS of the flip-flop 171e at this time based on the selection signal SWC.
 [0081]

25 The state in Fig. 13(e) subsequently shifts to a state in Fig. 13(f). In this case, the value of LCC added to the PID packet as output from the CAM module 200 (from CAM) is "0" (order change). This value agrees with the value of LCC added to LTS as output from the flip-flop 171d (D out).
 30 Accordingly, the switch unit 173 of the FIFO unit 147 outputs LTS of the flip-flop 171d at this time based on the selection

signal SWC.

[0082]

The state in Fig. 13(f) subsequently shifts to a state in Fig. 13(g). In this case, the value of LCC added to the
 5 PID packet as output from the CAM module 200 (from CAM) is "2". This value agrees with the value of LCC added to LTS as output from the flip-flop 171f (F out). Accordingly, the switch unit 173 of the FIFO unit 147 outputs LTS of the flip-flop 171f at this time based on the selection signal SWC.

10 [0083]

The state in Fig. 13(g) subsequently shifts to a state in Fig. 13(h). In this case, the value of LCC added to the PID packet as output from the CAM module 200 (from CAM) is "1". This value agrees with the value of LCC added to LTS
 15 as output from the flip-flop 171e (E out). Accordingly, the switch unit 173 of the FIFO unit 147 outputs LTS of the flip-flop 171e at this time based on the selection signal SWC. Thereafter, similar operations continue.

[0084]

20 The operation of the common interface controller 104A illustrated in Fig. 2 is now described. The transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 supplied from the demodulators 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3 (see Fig. 1) are supplied to the LTS adding units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3, respectively. The LTS adding units
 25 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3 add LTSS (Local Time Stamps) corresponding to input time to the respective PID packets of the input transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 (TSP: transport stream packets), respectively.

[0085]

30 The transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 containing the respective PID packets to each of which LTS is added are

supplied to the PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3, respectively. The PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3 execute filtering for removing PID data packets of service channels not selected (channel-selected) from the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3.

[0086]

Fig. 14(a) illustrates a configuration example of the PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 supplied to the LTS adding units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3. Fig. 14(b) illustrates an example of PID packets (not unnecessary PID packets) remaining after filtering of the input in Fig. 14(a) by the PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3.

[0087]

Returning to Fig. 2, the filtered transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 are supplied to the multiplexing unit 143. The multiplexing unit 143 synthesizes respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 after removal of LTS to create the synthesized stream CTS.

[0088]

In addition, the multiplexing unit 143 inserts and adds LTSID to the synchronous byte area within the TS header of each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS thus created (see Figs. 5(a) and 5(b)). The multiplexing unit 143 also outputs LTSs (Local Time Stamps) corresponding to the PID packets in accordance with output timing of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS.

[0089]

The synthesized stream CTS created by the multiplexing unit 143 is supplied to the LCC adding unit 144. The LTSs output from the multiplexing unit 143 are supplied to the LCC adding unit 144. The LCC adding unit 144 inserts and adds

count information, as the LCC, which indicates a count value sequentially counted while skipping a particular count value, to a count information adding area provided in the synchronous byte area within the TS header of each of the PID packets for each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS.

[0090]

As discussed above, this LCC is count information for handling an order change of PID packets, i.e., packet order switching within the CAM module 200, and is created and used at the time of addition of LCC. The respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS to which LCCs are added in this manner are sequentially transmitted from the LCC adding unit 144 to the CAM module 200 via a common interface.

[0091]

The LCC adding unit 144 also adds LCCs added to the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS as described above to LTSS output from the multiplexing unit 143 in correspondence with the respective PID packets. The LTSSs to which the LCCs are added in this manner are sequentially supplied to the FIFO unit 147.

[0092]

Fig. 15(a) illustrates an example of the PID packets of the respective transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 supplied from the PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3 to the multiplexing unit 143. Each of the PID packets contains LTS added thereto.

[0093]

Fig. 15(b) illustrates an example of arrangement of the respective PID packets of the synthesized streams CTS sequentially output from the LCC adding unit 144 to the CAM module 200. Fig. 15(c) illustrates an example of arrangement

of LTSs containing LCCs added thereto and sequentially output from the LCC adding unit 144 to the FIFO unit 147.

[0094]

LTSID and LCC are added to each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS. LTSID (ID1) is LTSID indicating that the original transport stream is the transport stream TS1. LTSID (ID2) is LTSID indicating that the original transport stream is the transport stream TS2. LTSID (ID3) is LTSID indicating that the original transport stream is the transport stream TS3.

[0095]

The respective PID packets of the synthesized streams sequentially received from the CAM module 200 via the common interface are transmitted to the demultiplexing unit 145 via the LCC extracting unit 146. The LCC extracting unit 146 extracts LCC inserted into the synchronous byte area within the header for each of the PID packets of the received synthesized stream, and transmits the extracted LCCs to the FIFO unit 147.

[0096]

The FIFO unit 147 retains LTSs sequentially output from the LCC adding unit 144 and containing LCCs added to the LTSs for a certain period. In this case, the LTSs are retained at least for a time corresponding to the maximum delay time from reception to transmission of the synthesized stream CTS by the CAM module 200.

[0097]

The FIFO unit 147 subsequently outputs LTSs corresponding to the respective PID packets for each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS received from the CAM module 200. More specifically, the FIFO unit 147 in this

case refers to LCC extracted by the LCC extracting unit 146 and inserted and added to the synchronous byte area of the header of each of the PID packets, and selectively outputs LTS to which LCC having the same value is added (see FIGS. 11 through 13).

[0098]

The respective LTSS sequentially output from the FIFO unit 147 are transmitted to the demultiplexing unit 145. The demultiplexing unit 145 processes the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream based on the added LTSIDs, and LTSS output from the FIFO unit 147 and corresponding to the respective PID packets.

[0099]

More specifically, the demultiplexing unit 145 distributes the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream to respective streams in accordance with LTSIDs. The demultiplexing unit 145 also adjusts output timing such that the respective PID packets can be located at time positions in accordance with LTSS corresponding to the respective PID packets, and obtains the reconstituted transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3.

[0100]

Fig. 16(a) illustrates an example of the respective PID packets of the synthesized streams CTS sequentially input to the demultiplexing unit 145 from the CAM module 200 via the common interface (Fig. 16(a) corresponds to Fig. 15(b), but is different therefrom in the parts to which marks "*" are added).

[0101]

Fig. 16(b) illustrates an example of the LTSS sequentially transmitted from the FIFO unit 147 to the

demultiplexing unit 145 at the input timing of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS (Fig. 16(b) corresponds to Fig. 15(c), but the order is changed in accordance with order switching of the PID packets). In practical situations, LCCs are not contained herein, but are shown in the figure for comparison with the LCCs added to the PID packets.

[0102]

FIG. 16(c) illustrates an example of the respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 reconstituted and output from the demultiplexing unit 145.

[0103]

A flowchart shown in Fig. 17 shows an example of processing procedures executed by the common interface controller 104A for synthesizing the respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 to create the synthesized stream CTS, and transmitting the created synthesized stream CTS to the CAM module 200.

[0104]

The controller 104A starts processing in step ST1, and then shifts to a process in step ST2. In this step ST2, the controller 104A inputs the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. The controller 104A adds LTSs to the PID packets of each of the transport streams in step ST3.

[0105]

Then, the controller 104A removes PID data packets of service channels not selected (channel-selected) in the respective transport streams in step ST4. The controller 104A subsequently arranges the remaining PID packets (PID packets after LTS removal) in the order from the earliest PID packet on a time basis to create a synthesized stream in step

ST5. At this time, the controller 104A adds LTSID and LCC to each of the PID packets. The LCC in this case is count information sequentially counted while skipping a particular count value.

5 [0106]

Then, the controller 104A sequentially transmits the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS to the CAM module 200 at a clock rate necessary for successive transmission in step ST6. In this step ST6, the controller
10 104A also inputs LTSs to which LCCs are added to the FIFO unit 147 in accordance with transmission of the respective PID packets, and allows the FIFO unit 147 to retain the LTSs for a certain period. After the process in step ST6, the controller 104A ends the processing in step ST7.

15 [0107]

A flowchart in Fig. 18 shows an example of processing procedures executed by the common interface controller 104A for receiving the synthesized stream CTS from the CAM module 200, and reconstituting the transport streams TS1, TS2, and
20 TS3.

[0108]

The controller 104A starts processing in step ST11, and then shifts to a process in step ST12. In this step ST12, the controller 104A sequentially receives the respective PID
25 packets of the synthesized stream CTS from the CAM module 200. The controller 104A also obtains LTSs corresponding to the respective PID packets from the FIFO unit 147.

[0109]

Then, the controller 104A executes Sync replacement of
30 the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS, and also distributes the respective PID packets to corresponding

streams based on LTSIDs added to the respective PID packets in step ST13. The controller 104A subsequently outputs the respective PID packets for each stream while adjusting output timing based on LTSs selectively output from the FIFO unit 147 with reference to LCCs added to the respective PID packets in step ST14. By this method, the controller 104A outputs the reconstituted transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. After the process in step ST14, the controller 104A ends processing in step ST15.

10 [0110]

The controller 104A executes the foregoing transmitting process shown in the flowchart in Fig. 17, and the foregoing receiving process shown in the flowchart in Fig. 18 in parallel, and repeats the respective processes cyclically.

[0111]

As described above, the controller 104A illustrated in Fig. 2 executes addition of LCC corresponding to count information sequentially counted while skipping a particular count value, for each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS transmitted to the CAM module 200. In this case, LCC is added to both a part of the synchronous byte area as a count information adding area provided for each of the PID packets, and LTS output in accordance with the corresponding PID packet.

25 [0112]

By adding LCC to each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS transmitted to the CAM module 200, the controller 104A can notify the CAM module 200 that the controller 104A has a function for handling packet order switching based on count information, and that packet order

switching is thus allowed.

[0113]

In addition, the controller 104A can obtain LTS
corresponding to each of the PID packets from the FIFO unit
5 147 based on LCC added to the synchronous byte area within
the header of the corresponding PID packet of the received
synthesized stream CTS. Accordingly, the respective PID
packets can be appropriately processed based on the
corresponding LTSs even in the case of receiving from the CAM
10 module 200 the synthesized stream CTS containing PID packets
arranged in a different order from the order at the time of
transmission.

[0114]

"Example of Not Having Function for Handling Packet
15 Order Switching"

Discussed hereinafter is the common interface
controller 104B which does not have a function for handling
packet order switching based on count information, and does
not allow packet order switching at the CAM module 200. Fig.
20 19 illustrates a configuration example of the controller 104B.
Parts in Fig. 19 corresponding to the parts in Fig. 2 are given
similar reference numbers, and the detailed explanation of
these parts are not repeated when appropriate.

[0115]

25 The controller 104B includes the LTS (Local Time Stamp)
adding units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3, and the PID filter (PID
filter) units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3. The controller 104B
further includes the multiplexing (MUX) unit 143, a LCC (Local
Continuity Counter) adding unit 144B, the demultiplexing
30 (DEMUX) unit 145, and a FIFO (First In First Out) unit 147B.

[0116]

The LCC adding unit 144B inserts and adds a particular count value to a count information addition area as LCC (Local continuity counter) for each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS output from the multiplexing unit 143.

5 As discussed in the description of the controller 104A (see Fig. 2), the count information adding area is constituted by a part of the synchronous byte area within the TS header of each of the PID packets. The particular count value is a value containing "1" for all the bit values.

10 [0117]

Fig. 7(c) illustrates an example in which each bit of LCC is set to 1 in a state of high-order 4 bits of the synchronous byte area allocated to LTSID, and low-order 4 bits allocated to LCC. In this case, the low-order 4 bits of a synchronous word (0×47) are "0111" as illustrated in Fig. 15 7(b), wherefore the LCC adding unit 144B rewrites the third bit of the synchronous byte area from "0" to "1", and maintains the bits from the second to the zero at "1" without change.

[0118]

20 Fig. 8(c) illustrates an example in which each bit of LCC is set to 1 in a state of high-order 5 bits of the synchronous byte area allocated to LTSID, and low-order 3 bits allocated to LCC. In this case, the low-order 3 bits of a synchronous word (0×47) are "111" as illustrated in Fig. 25 8(b), wherefore the LCC adding unit 144B maintains the bits from the second to the zero at "1" without change.

[0119]

Fig. 9(c) illustrates an example in which each bit of LCC is set to 1 in a state of the seventh bit, fifth bit, fourth 30 bit, and third bit of the synchronous byte area allocated to LTSID, and sixth bit, second bit, first bit, and zero bit

allocated to LCC. In this case, each of the sixth bit, second bit, first bit, and zero bit of a synchronous word (0×47) is "1" as illustrated in Fig. 9(b), wherefore the LCC adding unit 144B maintains the sixth bit, second bit, first bit, and zeroth bit second bit at "1" without change.

5 [0120]

The LCC adding unit 144B sequentially outputs the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS containing LCCs added thereto to the CAM module 200. Each

10 of the LCCs is information for notifying the CAM module 200 that the controller 104B does not have the function for handling packet order switching based on count information. Unlike the LCC adding unit 144 of the foregoing controller 104A (see Fig. 2), the LCC adding unit 144B does not add LCC

15 to LTS output in accordance with each of the PID packets from the multiplexing unit 143. The LCC adding unit 144B sequentially transmits LTS corresponding to each of the PID packets and not containing LCC to the FIFO unit 147B in accordance with sequential transmission of the respective PID

20 packets of the synthesized stream CTS to the CAM module 200.

[0121]

The FIFO unit 147B retains LTSS sequentially output from the LCC adding unit 144B for a certain period, and outputs the LTSS after retention. The certain period herein is set

25 to time corresponding to the delay time from reception to transmission of the synthesized stream CTS by the CAM module 200. The microprocessor 101 communicates with the CAM module 200 to obtain information on the delay time at the CAM module 200, and controls the retention time at the FIFO unit 147B

30 based on this information. By this method, the FIFO unit 147B outputs LTSS corresponding to the PID packets for each of the

PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS received from the CAM module 200.

[0122]

The CAM module 200 recognizes that the controller 104B
5 does not have the function for handling packet order switching based on count information from the fact that the LCC inserted and added to the synchronous byte area within the header of each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS has a particular count value. In this case, the CAM module 200
10 operates such that packet order switching does not occur. Accordingly, the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream input to the CAM module 200 are sequentially output from the CAM module 200 with a certain delay time and in the packet order kept unchanged.

15 [0123]

The demultiplexing unit 145 receives the synthesized stream CTS from the CAM module 200. The demultiplexing unit 145 subsequently processes each of the PID packets of the received synthesized stream based on LTSs corresponding to
20 the respective PID packets output from the FIFO unit 147B. More specifically, the demultiplexing unit 145 distributes the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream to respective streams based on LTSIDs inserted and added to the synchronous byte areas within the headers of the
25 respective PID packets.

[0124]

The demultiplexing unit 145 subsequently locates the respective PID packets at time positions corresponding to LTSs in the respective streams to which the PID packets are
30 distributed, so as to reconstitute the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. Other parts of the controller 104B illustrated

in Fig. 19, which are not detailed herein, have configurations similar to the corresponding parts of the controller 104A illustrated in Fig. 2.

[0125]

5 The operation of the common interface controller 104B illustrated in Fig. 19 is now described. The transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 supplied from the demodulators 103-1, 103-2, and 103-3 (see Fig. 1) are supplied to the LTS adding units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3, respectively. The LTS adding
10 units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3 add LTSs (Local Time Stamps) corresponding to input time to the respective PID packets of the input transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 (TSP: transport stream packets), respectively.

[0126]

15 The transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 containing the respective PID packets to each of which LTS is added are supplied to the PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3, respectively. The PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3 execute filtering for removing PID data packets of service
20 channels not selected (channel-selected) from the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3.

[0127]

Fig. 14(a) illustrates a configuration example of the PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3
25 supplied to the LTS adding units 141-1, 141-2, and 141-3. Fig. 14(b) illustrates an example of PID packets (not unnecessary PID packets) remaining after filtering of the input in Fig. 14(a) by the PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3.

[0128]

30 Returning to Fig. 19, the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 after filtering are supplied to the multiplexing unit

143. The multiplexing unit 143 synthesizes respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 after removal of LTS to create the synthesized stream CTS.

[0129]

5 In addition, the multiplexing unit 143 inserts and adds LTSID to the synchronous byte area within the TS header of each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS thus created (see Figs. 5(a) and 5(b)). The multiplexing unit 143 also outputs LTSs (Local Time Stamps) corresponding to the
10 PID packets in accordance with output timing of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS.

[0130]

 The synthesized stream CTS created by the multiplexing unit 143 is supplied to the LCC adding unit 144B. The LTSs
15 output from the multiplexing unit 143 are supplied to the LCC adding unit 144B.

[0131]

 The LCC adding unit 144B inserts and adds, as the LCCs, a particular count value (such as value having "1" for all
20 bits) to a count information adding area provided in the synchronous byte area within the TS header of each of the PID packets for each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS. The respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS to which LCCs are added in this manner are sequentially
25 transmitted from the LCC adding unit 144B to the CAM module 200 via a common interface.

[0132]

 The LTSs corresponding to the respective PID packets are sequentially transmitted from the LCC adding unit 144B
30 to the FIFO unit 147B in accordance with sequential transmission of the respective PID packets of the synthesized

stream CTS to the CAM module 200. Accordingly, LCCs are not added to the LTSs transmitted to the FIFO unit 147B.

[0133]

Fig. 20(a) illustrates an example of the respective PID packets of the respective transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 supplied from the PID filter units 142-1, 142-2, and 142-3 to the multiplexing unit 143. Each of the PID packets contains LTS added thereto.

[0134]

Fig. 20(b) illustrates an example of arrangement of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS sequentially output from the LCC adding unit 144B to the CAM module 200. Fig. 20(c) illustrates an example of arrangement of LTSs sequentially output from the LCC adding unit 144B to the FIFO unit 147B.

[0135]

LTSID and LCC (particular count value) are added to each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS. LTSID (ID1) is LTSID indicating that the original transport stream is the transport stream TS1. LTSID (ID2) is LTSID indicating that the original transport stream is the transport stream TS2. LTSID (ID3) is LTSID indicating that the original transport stream is the transport stream TS3.

[0136]

The respective PID packets of the synthesized stream sequentially received from the CAM module 200 via the common interface are transmitted to the demultiplexing unit 145. As discussed above, the CAM module 200 recognizes that the controller 104B does not have the function for handling packet order switching based on count information from the fact that each of the LCCs inserted and added to the respective PID

packets of the synthesized stream CTS is a particular count value.

[0137]

5 The CAM module 200 is operated such that packet order switching does not occur. Accordingly, the packet order of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS output from the CAM module 200 does not change from the packet order of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS input to the CAM module 200.

10 [0138]

The LTSs sequentially output from the LCC adding unit 144B are transmitted from the FIFO unit 147B to the demultiplexing unit 145 with delay corresponding to the time from reception to transmission of the synthesized stream CTS by the CAM module 200. By this method, the demultiplexing unit 145 receives supply of the respective LTSs corresponding to the PID packets in accordance with supply of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS received from the CAM module 200.

20 [0139]

The demultiplexing unit 145 processes the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream based on the added LTSIDs, and further on the LTSs corresponding to the PID packets and output from the FIFO unit 147B. More specifically, the demultiplexing unit 145 distributes the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream to respective streams in accordance with LTSIDs. The demultiplexing unit 145 also adjusts output timing such that the respective PID packets can be located at time positions in accordance with LTSs corresponding to the respective PID packets, and obtains the reconstituted transport streams TS1,

25
30

TS2, and TS3.

[0140]

Fig. 21(a) illustrates an example of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS sequentially input from the CAM module 200 to the demultiplexing unit 145 via the common interface. Fig. 21(a) in this example corresponds to Fig. 20(b), but the packet order is maintained at the CAM module 200, wherefore packet order switching does not occur in this example.

10 [0141]

Fig. 21(b) illustrates an example of the respective LTSs sequentially transmitted from the FIFO unit 147B to the demultiplexing unit 145 at the timing of input of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS (corresponds to Fig. 20(c)). Fig. 21(c) illustrates an example of the respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 reconstituted and output from the demultiplexing unit 145.

[0142]

20 A flowchart in Fig. 22 shows an example of processing procedures executed by the common interface controller 104B for synthesizing the respective PID packets of the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 to create the synthesized stream CTS, and transmitting the synthesized stream CTS to the CAM module 200.

[0143]

The controller 104B starts processing in step ST21, and then shifts to a process in step ST22. In this step ST22, the controller 104B inputs the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. The controller 104B adds LTSs to the PID packets of each of the transport streams in step ST23.

30

[0144]

Then, the controller 104B removes PID data packets of service channels not selected (channel-selected) in the respective transport streams in step ST24. The controller
5 104B subsequently arranges the remaining PID packets (PID packets after LTS removal) in the order from the earliest PID packet on a time basis to create a synthesized stream in step ST25. At this time, the controller 104B adds LTSID and LCC to each of the PID packets. The LCC in this case is a
10 particular count value (fixed value).

[0145]

Then, the controller 104B sequentially transmits the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS to the CAM module 200 at a clock rate necessary for successive
15 transmission in step ST26. In this step ST26, the controller 104B also inputs LTSs corresponding to the PID packets to the FIFO unit 147B in accordance with transmission of the respective PID packets, and allows the FIFO unit 147B to retain the LTSs for a certain period. After the process in
20 step ST26, the controller 104B ends the processing in step ST7.

[0146]

A flowchart in Fig. 23 shows an example of processing procedures executed by the common interface controller 104B
25 for receiving the synthesized stream CTS from the CAM module 200, and reconstituting the transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3.

[0147]

The controller 104B starts processing in step ST31, and
30 then shifts to a process in step ST32. In this step ST32, the controller 104B sequentially receives the respective PID

packets of the synthesized stream CTS from the CAM module 200. The controller 104B also obtains LTSs corresponding to the respective PID packets from the FIFO unit 147B.

[0148]

5 Then, the controller 104B executes Sync replacement of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS, and also distributes the respective PID packets to corresponding streams based on LTSIDs added to the respective PID packets in step ST33. The controller 104B subsequently outputs the
10 respective PID packets for each stream while adjusting output timing based on corresponding LTSs output from the FIFO unit 147B in step ST34. By this method, the controller 104B outputs the reconstituted transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. After the process in step ST34, the controller 104B ends
15 processing in step ST35.

[0149]

 The controller 104B executes the foregoing transmitting process shown in the flowchart in Fig. 22, and the foregoing receiving process shown in the flowchart in Fig.
20 23 in parallel, and repeats the respective processes cyclically.

[0150]

 As described above, the controller 104B illustrated in Fig. 19 adds the particular count value to the count
25 information adding area as LCC for each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS transmitted to the CAM module 200. By this method, the controller 104B can notify the CAM module 200 that the controller 104B does not have the function for handling packet order switching based on count
30 information, and that packet order switching is thus not allowed.

[0151]

By notifying the CAM module 200 that packet order switching is not allowed as discussed above, the controller 104B receives from the CAM module 200 the synthesized stream CTS having the same packet order of PID packets as the packet order at the time of transmission. In addition, the FIFO unit 147B outputs the LTSs with delay of time corresponding to the time from reception to transmission of the synthesized stream CTS by the CAM module 200. Accordingly, the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS can be appropriately processed based on the corresponding LTSs.

[0152]

[Configuration Example of CAM Module]

The detailed configuration of the CAM module 200 is now described. Fig. 24 illustrates a configuration example of the CAM module 200. The CAM module 200 includes the microprocessor 201 and the descrambler 202 as discussed above (see Fig. 1).

[0153]

The microprocessor 201 executes necessary communication with the microprocessor 101 of the host device 100, and controls operation of the descrambler 202. The descrambler 202 receives the synthesized stream CTS transmitted from the common interface controller 104 (104A, 104B) of the host device 100 via a common interface, and descrambles the synthesized stream CTS. The descrambler 202 subsequently transmits the descrambled synthesized stream CTS to the controller 104 of the host device 100.

[0154]

The descrambler 202 includes a TS separating unit 211, N CA decryption units 212-1 through 212-N, N buffer units

213-1 through 213-N, and a TS synthesizing unit 214. The TS separating unit 211 receives the synthesized stream CTS transmitted from the controller 104 of the host device 100. The TS separating unit 211 subsequently distributes the
5 respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS to respective streams TS1 through TSN based on LTSID inserted and added to the synchronous byte area within the header of each of the PID packets (see Figs. 5(a) and 5(b)).

[0155]

10 The TS separating unit 211 also extracts LCC inserted and added to a count information area, i.e., a part of the synchronous byte area within the header (see Figs. 5(a) and 5(b)) in each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS, and transmits the extracted LCC to the microprocessor
15 201. As discussed above, this LCC is count information sequentially counted while skipping a particular count value when the synthesized stream CTS is transmitted from the controller 104A having the function for handling packet order switching based on count information (see Fig. 2). In this
20 case, the microprocessor 201 recognizes that the controller 104 to transmit the synthesized stream CTS is the controller 104A having the function for handling packet order switching based on count information, and that packet order switching is thus allowed.

25 [0156]

 On the other hand, when the synthesized stream CTS is transmitted from the controller 104B which does not have the function for handling packet order switching based on count information (see Fig. 19), the LCC has a particular count
30 value. In this case, the microprocessor 201 recognizes that the controller 104 to transmit the synthesized stream CTS is

the controller 104B not having the function for handling packet order switching based on count information, and that packet order switching is thus not allowed.

[0157]

5 The microprocessor 201 controls operation of the descrambler 202, particularly operation of buffering and synthesis of the respective PID packets based on recognition of whether or not packet order switching by LCC as above is allowed. This control operation will be detailed later.

10 [0158]

Each of the CA decryption units 212-1 through 212-N decrypts the PID packets of the corresponding streams. The CA decryption units used herein are not all the CA decryption units 212-1 through 212-N, but only a part of the CA
15 description units corresponding to the number of streams contained in the synthesized stream CTS. The buffer units 213-1 through 213-N buffer the PID packets decrypted by the CA decryption units 212-1 through 212-N.

[0159]

20 The TS synthesizing unit 214 synthesizes the PID packets of the respective streams buffered by the buffer units 213-1 through 213-N to create the synthesized stream CTS, and transmits the synthesized stream CTS to the controller 104 of the host device 100.

25 [0160]

The operation control of buffering and synthesis of the respective PID packets executed by the microprocessor 201 is now described. When recognizing that the packet order switching is allowed based on LCCs as discussed above, the
30 microprocessor 201 controls buffering and synthesis of the respective PID packets such that the PID packets of the

respective decrypted streams can be synthesized in the decrypting order.

[0161]

5 Figs. 25(a) to 25(d) are timing charts when the synthesized stream CTS received by the TS separating unit 211 is transmitted from the controller 104A having the function for handling packet order switching based on count information.

[0162]

10 Fig. 25(a) shows the synthesized stream CTS received by the TS separating unit 211. In this figure, a0, a1, a2, and others represent PID packets of the transport stream TS1. Moreover, b0, b1, b2, and others represent PID packets of the transport stream TS2. Furthermore, c0, c1, c2, and others represent PID packets of the transport stream TS3.

15 [0163]

Fig. 25(b) shows PID packets of the streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 separated by the TS separating unit 211. Fig. 25(c) shows the PID packets of the streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 decrypted by the CA decryption units 212-1, 212-2, and 212-3.

20 [0164]

Fig. 25(d) shows the synthesized stream CTS created by synthesizing the PID packets of the respective streams by the TS synthesizing unit 214, and transmitted to the controller 104A. The order of the respective PID packets of this synthesized stream CTS is different from the order of the PID packets of the received synthesized stream CTS, indicating that packet order switching has occurred. However, no problem arises in the controller 104A where packet order switching is allowed.

25 30 [0165]

On the other hand, when recognizing that packet order switching is not allowed based on LCCs as discussed above, the microprocessor 201 controls buffering and synthesis of the respective PID packets such that the PID packets of the
 5 respective decrypted streams are synthesized in the order of the respective packets PID at the time of reception of the synthesized stream CTS.

[0166]

Figs. 26(a) to 26(d) are timing charts when the
 10 synthesized stream CTS received by the TS separating unit 211 is transmitted from the controller 104B not having the function for handling packet order switching based on count information.

[0167]

Fig. 26(a) shows the synthesized stream CTS received
 15 by the TS separating unit 211. In this figure, a0, a1, a2, and others represent PID packets of the transport stream TS1. Moreover, b0, b1, b2, and others represent PID packets of the transport stream TS2. Furthermore, c0, c1, c2, and others
 20 represent PID packets of the transport stream TS3.

[0168]

Fig. 26(b) shows PID packets of the streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 separated by the TS separating unit 211. Fig. 25(c) shows the PID packets of the streams TS1, TS2, and TS3
 25 decrypted by the CA decryption units 212-1, 212-2, and 212-3. Figs. 26(a) through 26(c) are identical to Figs. 25(a) through 25(c).

[0169]

Fig. 26(d) shows the synthesized stream CTS created by
 30 synthesizing the PID packets of the respective streams by the TS synthesizing unit 214, and transmitted to the controller

104B. The order of the respective PID packets of this synthesized stream CTS is identical to the order of the PID packets of the received synthesized stream CTS. In this case, the buffer capacity required for queuing increases so as to
5 maintain the order of the PID packets, wherefore delay time at the CAM module 200 becomes longer.

[0170]

The operation of the CAM module 200 illustrated in Fig. 24 is now described. The TS separating unit 211 receives the
10 synthesized stream CTS transmitted from the common interface controller 104 (104A, 104B) of the host device 100 via a common interface. The TS separating unit 211 subsequently distributes the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS to the respective streams TS1 through TSN based
15 on LTSID inserted and added to the synchronous byte area within the header of each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS (see Figs. 5(a) and 5(b)).

[0171]

The TS separating unit 211 extracts LCC inserted and
20 added to the synchronous byte area within the header of each of the PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS, and transmits the LCC to the microprocessor 201. The microprocessor 201 recognizes whether or not packet order switching is allowed based on the extracted LCCs, and controls
25 buffering and synthesis of the respective PID packets based on the recognition result.

[0172]

The PID packets of the respective streams separated by the TS separating unit 211 are supplied to the CA decryption
30 units 212-1 through 212-N. The CA decryption units 212-1 through 212-N decrypt the PID packets of the respective

streams to which the PID packets are distributed. The decrypted PID packets of the respective streams are supplied to the buffer units 213-1 through 213-N to be temporarily accumulated therein.

5 [0173]

The TS synthesizing unit 214 synthesizes the PID packets of the respective streams accumulated in the buffer units 213-1 through 213-N to create the synthesized stream CTS, and transmits the synthesized stream CTS to the
 10 controller 104 (104A, 104B) of the host device 100. In this case, the decrypted PID packets of the respective streams are synthesized in the order of decrypting (see Fig. 25(d)) when the controller 104 is the controller 104A which allows packet order switching (see Fig. 2). On the other hand, the
 15 decrypted PID packets of the respective streams are synthesized in the order of the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream CTS (see Fig. 26(d)) when the controller 104 is the controller 104B which does not allow packet order switching (see Fig. 19).

20 [0174]

A flowchart in Fig. 27 shows the outline of an example of processing procedures executed by the CAM module 200. The CAM module 200 initially starts processing in step ST41, and subsequently shifts to a process in step ST42. In this step
 25 ST42, the CAM module 200 receives the synthesized stream CTS.

[0175]

Then, the CAM module 200 detects LCCs added to the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream CTS in step ST43. The CAM module 200 also distributes the
 30 respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream CTS to respective streams based on LTSIDs added to the PID packets

in step ST44. The CAM module 200 subsequently decrypts the PID packets of the respective streams in step ST45.

[0176]

Thereafter, the CAM module 200 determines whether or
5 not the LCCs detected in step ST43 are particular count values
in step ST46. When the LCCs are particular count values, i.e.,
when packet order switching is not allowed, the CAM module
200 executes buffering and queuing of the PID packets of the
respective streams in step ST47, and then synthesizes the
10 decrypted PID packets of the respective streams such that the
order of the PID packets becomes identical to the order of
the respective PID packets of the received synthesized stream
CTS, so as to create the synthesized stream CTS in step ST48.

[0177]

15 Subsequently, the CAM module 200 transmits the
synthesized stream CTS obtained in step ST48 to the controller
104 of the host device 100 in step ST49. Thereafter, the CAM
module 200 ends processing in step ST50.

[0178]

20 On the other hand, when the LCCs are not particular count
values in step ST46, i.e., when packet order switching is
allowed, the CAM module 200 synthesizes the decrypted PID
packets of the respective stream in the order of decrypting
to create the synthesized stream CTS in step ST48. Then, the
25 CAM module 200 transmits the synthesized stream CTS to the
controller 104 of the host device 100 in step ST49.

Thereafter, the CAM module 200 ends processing in step ST50.

[0179]

As described above, the CAM module 200 illustrated in
30 Fig. 24 controls buffering and synthesis of the respective
PID packets at the descrambler 202 based on LCC added to the

count information adding area provided in each of the PID packets of the received synthesized stream. Accordingly, the synthesized stream returns to the control 104 in the state corresponding to the controller 104 of the host device 100.

5 [0180]

In the foregoing description of the CAM module 200, the operation for decrypting by the CA decryption units 212-1 through 212-N is not particularly touched upon. However, even when the decrypted PID packets of the respective streams are synthesized in the same order as the packet order of the received synthesized stream CTS based on recognition that packet order switching is not allowed, reduction of the delay amount is achievable by increasing the operation speed of the decrypting process.

15 [0181]

Figs. 28(a) to 28(d) are timing charts for describing this method. Fig. 28(a) shows the synthesized stream CTS received by the TS separating unit 211. Fig. 28(b) shows PID packets of the streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 separated by the TS separating unit 211. Figs. 28(a) and 28(b) are identical to Figs. 26(a) and 26(b).

[0182]

Fig. 28(c) shows PID packets of the streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 decrypted by the CA decryption units 212-1, 212-2, and 212-3. By increasing the operation speed of the decrypting process, delays of the streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 produced by the decrypting process become $1/3$ packet, $2/3$ packet, and 1 packet, respectively. On the other hand, when the operation speed of the decrypting process is not raised, the delays of the streams TS1, TS2, and TS3 by the decrypting process become 1 packet, 2 packets, and 3 packets,

respectively, as illustrated in Fig. 26(c).

[0183]

Fig. 28(d) shows the synthesized stream CTS created by synthesizing the PID packets of the respective streams at the
5 TS synthesizing unit 214, and transmitted to the controller 104B. The order of the respective PID packets of the synthesized stream CTS is identical to the order of the PID packets of the received synthesized stream CTS. In this case, the operation speed of the decrypting process is raised,
10 wherefore the delay amount becomes smaller in comparison with the delay amount shown in Fig. 26(d).

[0184]

<2. Modified Example>

According to the foregoing example, LTSID and LCC are
15 inserted into a synchronous byte (Sync byte) area within a TS header of a PID packet (see Fig. 5(a)). However, the present technology is not limited to this example. For example, there is a method which inserts LTSID and LCC into a cyclic counter (continuity_counter) area within a TS header
20 of a PID packet as illustrated in Fig. 29(a). In this case, processing information supplied to the FIFO unit 147 or 147B and retained for a certain period therein becomes LTS and CC to which LCC is added as illustrated in Fig. 29(b), or LTS and CC to which LCC is not added. The CC herein is an original
25 value in the cyclic count area.

[0185]

For the controller 104A which allows packet order switching at the CAM module 200, addition of LCC to LTS and CC in this manner is needed. However, for the controller 104B
30 which does not allow packet order switching at the CAM module 200, addition of LCC to LTS and CC in this manner is not needed.

[0186]

Fig. 30 illustrates an example of bit allocation of LTSID and LCC. When 2 bits are allocated to both LTSID and LCC, for example, identification of 4 transport streams is allowed. In this case, order switching of 2 packets or fewer can be handled. When 1 bit and 3 bits are allocated to LTSID and LCC, respectively, for example, identification of 2 transport streams is allowed. In this case, order switching of 6 packets or fewer can be handled.

10 [0187]

According to the foregoing description, the host device 100 includes 3 tuners 102-1, 102-2, and 102-3 to handle the three transport streams TS1, TS2, and TS3. The present technology is applicable to situations handling two, four or more transport streams.

[0188]

According to the foregoing description, the host device 100 transmits and receives synthesized streams to and from the CAM module 200 connected via a DVB-CI common interface, or a CI+ common interface. However, needless to say, the present technology is similarly applicable to wired or wireless transmission and reception of these synthesized streams between a host device and other external devices.

[0189]

25 The present technology may have the following configurations.

(1) An electronic device including:

a synthesized stream creating unit that synthesizes transport stream packets of plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream;

a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created

synthesized stream to an external device;

a processing information retaining unit that retains processing information for a certain period, the processing information being output at transmission timing of the
5 respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets;

a count information adding unit that brings a count information adding area provided in each of the transport
10 stream packets into a state to which a particular count value is added for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

a stream receiving unit that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

15 a processing unit that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information corresponding to the respective transport stream packets and sequentially output from the processing information retaining unit.

20 (2) The electronic device according (1) described above, wherein the count information adding area is constituted by a partial area of a synchronous byte area within a header of each of the transport stream packets.

(3) The electronic device according (2) described above,
25 wherein the partial area is a predetermined-number bit area having 1 as a bit value of a synchronous signal.

(4) The electronic device according any of (1) through (3) described above, wherein

the processing information for processing the
30 respective transport stream packets contains time information indicating time positions of the respective

transport stream packets in original transport streams, and
the processing unit locates, in respective streams to
which the respective transport stream packets of the received
synthesized stream are distributed, the respective transport
5 stream packets at time positions in accordance with the time
information corresponding to the respective transport stream
packets so as to reconstitute the plural transport streams.

(5) The electronic device according to (4) described
above, further including:

10 a stream identification information adding unit that
adds stream identification information for identifying
original transport streams to the respective transport stream
packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external
device; and

15 a stream identification information obtaining unit
that obtains the stream identification information from the
respective transport stream packets of the received
synthesized stream,

wherein the processing unit distributes the respective
20 transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream
to the respective streams in accordance with the stream
identification information obtained from the respective
transport stream packets.

(6) The electronic device according to any of (1)
25 through (5) described above, wherein

the stream transmitting unit transmits the synthesized
stream to the external device via a DVB-CI common interface,
or a CI+ common interface,

the stream receiving unit receives the synthesized
30 stream from the external device via a DVB-CI common interface,
or a CI+ common interface, and

the external device is a conditional access module that executes descrambling.

(7) A synthesized stream transmitting method including:

5 in transmitting a synthesized stream created by synthesizing transport stream packets of plural transport streams to an external device, bringing a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets into a state to which a particular count value is added for
10 each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream.

(8) A program under which a computer provides the functions of:

synthesized stream creating means that synthesizes
15 transport stream packets of plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream;

stream transmitting means that transmits the created synthesized stream to an external device;

processing information retaining means that retains
20 processing information for a certain period, the processing information being output at transmission timing of the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets;

25 count information adding means that brings a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets into a state to which a particular count value is added for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

30 stream receiving means that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

processing means that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information corresponding to the respective transport stream packets sequentially output from the processing information retaining means.

(9) An electronic device including:

a synthesized stream creating unit that synthesizes transport stream packets of plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream;

10 a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created synthesized stream to an external device;

a processing information retaining unit that retains processing information for a certain period, the processing information being output at transmission timing of the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets;

a count information adding unit that adds count information sequentially counted while skipping a particular count value to both a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets, and processing information output in correspondence with the transport stream packets for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

25 a stream receiving unit that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

a processing unit that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information extracted from the processing information retaining unit and containing count information having the same value as the value of count

information added to each of the transport stream packets.

(10) The electronic device according to (9) described above, wherein the count information adding area is constituted by a partial area of a synchronous byte area within a header of each of the transport stream packets.

(11) The electronic device according to (10) described above, wherein the partial area is a low-order 4-bit area or a low-order 3-bit area of the synchronous byte area.

(12) The electronic device according to any of (9) through (11) described above, wherein

the processing information for processing the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream contains time information indicating time positions of the respective transport stream packets in original transport streams, and

the processing unit locates, in respective streams to which the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream are distributed, the respective transport stream packets at time positions in accordance with the time information corresponding to the respective transport stream packets so as to reconstitute the plural transport streams.

(13) The electronic device according to (12) described above, further including:

a stream identification information adding unit that adds stream identification information for identifying original transport streams to the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device; and

a stream identification information obtaining unit that obtains the stream identification information from the respective transport stream packets of the received

synthesized stream,

wherein the processing unit distributes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream to the respective streams in accordance with the stream
5 identification information obtained from the respective transport stream packets.

(14) The electronic device according to any of (9) through (13) described above, wherein

the stream transmitting unit transmits the synthesized
10 stream to the external device via a DVB-CI common interface, or a CI+ common interface,

the stream receiving unit receives the synthesized stream from the external device via a DVB-CI common interface, or a CI+ common interface, and

15 the external device is a conditional access module that executes descrambling.

(15) A synthesized stream transmitting method including:

in transmitting a synthesized stream created by
20 synthesizing transport stream packets of plural transport streams to an external device, adding predetermined-bit count information sequentially incremented except for a particular count value to a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets for each of the transport
25 stream packets of the synthesized stream.

(16) A program under which a computer provides the functions of:

synthesized stream creating means that synthesizes transport stream packets of plural transport streams to
30 create a synthesized stream;

stream transmitting means that transmits the created

synthesized stream to an external device;

processing information retaining means that retains processing information for a certain period, the processing information being output at transmission timing of the
5 respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets;

count information adding means that adds count information sequentially counted while skipping a particular
10 count value to both a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets, and processing information output in correspondence with the transport stream packets for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

15 stream receiving means that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

processing means that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information extracted from the
20 processing information retaining means and containing count information having the same value as the value of count information added to each of the transport stream packets.

(17) An electronic device including:

a stream receiving unit that receives a synthesized
25 stream created by synthesizing transport stream packets of plural transport streams from an external device;

a processing unit that separates the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream, decrypts the respective separated transport stream packets,
30 and synthesizes the respective decrypted transport stream packets to create a synthesized stream;

a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created synthesized stream to the external device; and

a control unit that controls the processing unit based on count information added to a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets of the
5 received synthesized stream.

(18) The electronic device according to (17) described above, wherein the control unit controls such that the order of the respective transport stream packets of the created
10 synthesized stream becomes the same order as the order of the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream when the count information has a particular count value.

(19) The electronic device according to (18) described
15 above, wherein the control unit raises the speed of decrypting operation when the count information has a particular count value.

(20) The electronic device according to any of (17) through (19) described above, wherein the count information
20 adding area is constituted by a partial area of a synchronous byte area within a header of each of the transport stream packets.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

25 [0190]
10 Reception system
100 Host device
101 Microprocessor
102-1 to 102-3 Tuner
30 103-1 to 103-3 Demodulator
104, 104A, 104B Common interface controller

- 105-1 to 105-3 Demultiplexer
- 106-1 to 106-3 MPEG decoder
- 141-1 to 141-3 LTS adding unit
- 142-1 to 142-3 PID filter unit
- 5 143 Multiplexing (MUX) unit
- 144, 144B LCC adding unit
- 145 Demultiplexing (DEMUX) unit
- 146 LCC extracting unit
- 147, 147B FIFO unit
- 10 151-1 to 151-3 LTS separating unit
- 152 TS multiplexing unit
- 161 TS separating and Sync replacing unit
- 162-1 to 162-3 Output timing adjusting unit
- 171a to 171f Flip-flop
- 15 172 Selection signal generating unit
- 173 Switch unit
- 200 CAM module
- 201 Microprocessor
- 202 Descrambler
- 20 211 TS separating unit
- 212-1 to 212-N CA decryption unit
- 213-3 to 213-N Buffer unit
- 214 TS synthesizing unit

CLAIMS

1. An electronic device comprising:

5 a synthesized stream creating unit that synthesizes transport stream packets of plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream;

a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created synthesized stream to an external device;

10 a processing information retaining unit that retains processing information for a certain period, the processing information being output at transmission timing of the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets;

15 a count information adding unit that brings a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets into a state to which a particular count value is added for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

20 a stream receiving unit that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

a processing unit that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information corresponding to the
25 respective transport stream packets and sequentially output from the processing information retaining unit.

2. The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the count information adding area is constituted by a partial area
30 of a synchronous byte area within a header of each of the transport stream packets.

3. The electronic device according to claim 2, wherein the partial area is a predetermined-number bit area having 1 as a bit value of a synchronous signal.

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4. The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the processing information for processing the respective transport stream packets contains time information indicating time positions of the respective transport stream packets in original transport streams, and the processing unit locates, in respective streams to which the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream are distributed, the respective transport stream packets at time positions in accordance with the time information corresponding to the respective transport stream packets so as to reconstitute the plural transport streams.

5. The electronic device according to claim 4 further comprising:

20 a stream identification information adding unit that adds stream identification information for identifying original transport streams to the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device; and

25 a stream identification information obtaining unit that obtains the stream identification information from the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream,

wherein the processing unit distributes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream to the respective streams in accordance with the stream

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identification information obtained from the respective transport stream packets.

6. The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein
5 the stream transmitting unit transmits the synthesized stream to the external device via a DVB-CI common interface, or a CI+ common interface,
the stream receiving unit receives the synthesized stream from the external device via a DVB-CI common interface,
10 or a CI+ common interface, and
the external device is a conditional access module that executes descrambling.

7. A synthesized stream transmitting method comprising:
15 in transmitting a synthesized stream created by synthesizing transport stream packets of plural transport streams to an external device, bringing a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets into a state to which a particular count value is added for
20 each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream.

8. A program under which a computer provides the functions of:
25 synthesized stream creating means that synthesizes transport stream packets of plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream;
stream transmitting means that transmits the created synthesized stream to an external device;
30 processing information retaining means that retains processing information for a certain period, the processing

information being output at transmission timing of the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets;

5 count information adding means that brings a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets into a state to which a particular count value is added for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

10 stream receiving means that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

 processing means that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information corresponding to the
15 respective transport stream packets sequentially output from the processing information retaining means.

9. An electronic device comprising:

 a synthesized stream creating unit that synthesizes
20 transport stream packets of plural transport streams to create a synthesized stream;

 a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created synthesized stream to an external device;

 a processing information retaining unit that retains
25 processing information for a certain period, the processing information being output at transmission timing of the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream, and used for processing the respective transport stream packets;

30 a count information adding unit that adds count information sequentially counted while skipping a particular

count value to both a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets, and processing information output in correspondence with the transport stream packets for each of the transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;

5 a stream receiving unit that receives the synthesized stream from the external device; and

a processing unit that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information extracted from the processing information retaining unit and containing count information having the same value as the value of count information added to each of the transport stream packets.

15 10. The electronic device according to claim 9, wherein the count information adding area is constituted by a partial area of a synchronous byte area within a header of each of the transport stream packets.

20 11. The electronic device according to claim 10, wherein the partial area is a low-order 4-bit area or a low-order 3-bit area of the synchronous byte area.

12. The electronic device according to claim 9, wherein
25 the processing information for processing the respective transport stream packets contains time information indicating time positions of the respective transport stream packets in original transport streams, and
the processing unit locates, in respective streams to
30 which the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream are distributed, the respective transport

stream packets at time positions in accordance with the time information corresponding to the respective transport stream packets so as to reconstitute the plural transport streams.

5 13. The electronic device according to claim 12 further comprising:

a stream identification information adding unit that adds stream identification information for identifying original transport streams to the respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device; and

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a stream identification information obtaining unit that obtains the stream identification information from the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream,

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wherein the processing unit distributes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream to the respective streams in accordance with the stream identification information obtained from the respective transport stream packets.

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14. The electronic device according to claim 9, wherein the stream transmitting unit transmits the synthesized stream to the external device via a DVB-CI common interface, or a CI+ common interface,

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the stream receiving unit receives the synthesized stream from the external device via a DVB-CI common interface, or a CI+ common interface, and

the external device is a conditional access module that executes descrambling.

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15. A synthesized stream transmitting method comprising:
in transmitting a synthesized stream created by
synthesizing transport stream packets of plural transport
streams to an external device, adding predetermined-bit count
5 information sequentially incremented except for a particular
count value to a count information adding area provided in
each of the transport stream packets for each of the transport
stream packets of the synthesized stream.
- 10 16. A program under which a computer provides the functions
of:
synthesized stream creating means that synthesizes
transport stream packets of plural transport streams to
create a synthesized stream;
15 stream transmitting means that transmits the created
synthesized stream to an external device;
processing information retaining means that retains
processing information for a certain period, the processing
information being output at transmission timing of the
20 respective transport stream packets of the synthesized stream,
and used for processing the respective transport stream
packets;
count information adding means that adds count
information sequentially counted while skipping a particular
25 count value to both a count information adding area provided
in each of the transport stream packets, and processing
information output in correspondence with the transport
stream packets for each of the transport stream packets of
the synthesized stream transmitted to the external device;
30 stream receiving means that receives the synthesized
stream from the external device; and

processing means that processes the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream based on the processing information extracted from the processing information retaining means and containing count
5 information having the same value as the value of count information added to each of the transport stream packets.

17. An electronic device comprising:

a stream receiving unit that receives a synthesized
10 stream created by synthesizing transport stream packets of plural transport streams from an external device;

a processing unit that separates the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream, decrypts the respective separated transport stream packets,
15 and synthesizes the respective decrypted transport stream packets to create a synthesized stream;

a stream transmitting unit that transmits the created synthesized stream to the external device; and

a control unit that controls the processing unit based
20 on count information added to a count information adding area provided in each of the transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream.

18. The electronic device according to claim 17, wherein
25 the control unit controls such that the order of the respective transport stream packets of the created synthesized stream becomes the same order as the order of the respective transport stream packets of the received synthesized stream when the count information has a
30 particular count value.

19. The electronic device according to claim 18, wherein the control unit raises the speed of decrypting operation when the count information has a particular count value.
- 5 20. The electronic device according to claim 17, wherein the count information adding area is constituted by a partial area of a synchronous byte area within a header of each of the transport stream packets.