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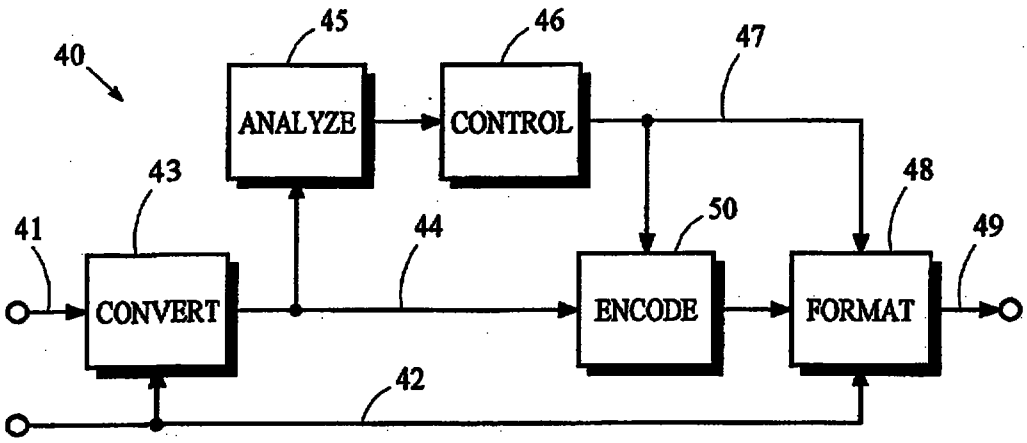
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(54) Title: DATA FRAMING FOR ADAPTIVE–BLOCK–LENGTH CODING SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

An audio encoder applies an adaptive block–encoding process to segments of audio information to generate frames of encoded information that are aligned with a reference signal conveying the alignement of a sequence of video information frames. The audio information is analized to determine various characteristics of the audio signal such as the occurence and location of a transient, and a control signal is generated that causes the adaptive block–encoding process to encode segments of varying length. A complementary decoder applies an adaptive block–decoding process to recover the segments of audio information from the frames of encoded information. In embodiments that apply time–domain aliasing cancellation (TDAC) transforms, window functions and transforms are applied according to one of a plurality of segment patterns that define window functions and transform parameters for each segment in a sequence of segments. The segments in each frame of a sequence of overlapping frames may be recovered without aliasing artifacts independently from the recovery of segments in other frames. Window functions are adapted to provide preferred frequency–domain responses and time–domain gain profiles.