SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention:

DATA SLICE CIRCUIT AND DATA SLICE METHOD

2. Detailed Description of the Invention:

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a data slice circuit and a data slice method, and more specifically, to a data slice circuit and a data slice method for more precisely digitizing a signal read from a recording medium, such as an optical disk, on which data are stored.

[0002]

[Background Art]

As a storage medium for storing information such as data, image and sound, optical disks, such as compact disks (CDs), magneto optical disks (MOs) and digital video disks (DVDs), have been developed and their capacities are being increased.

[0003]

Since data bits are stored at a high density on an optical disk having a large recording capacity, a signal read from the optical disk tends to be affected by so-called "inter-symbol interference." The inter-symbol interference, also called "inter-wave interference," is such a phenomenon that read signals interfere with signals read for adjacent data and the read signals are changed from the ideal waveforms.

[0004]

The effect of inter-wave interference is particularly distinctive, for example, when data is a combination of "3T" (shortest data) - "8T" (longest data) patterns in "2 - 7" code. That is, as is shown in Fig. 1, if long data such as "8T" are present and adjacent read waveform for the "3T" pattern is reduced from waveform 10 to waveform 11 by inter-

wave interference. In other words, the effect of inter-wave interference varies depending on how the data patterns are combined.

[0005]

As a result, when the signal is digitized by a so-called "PWM" system for digitizing signals based on pulse width, as is shown in Fig. 1 the pulse width digitized using threshold value 12 is decreased from T1 to T0. In some cases, the signals can not be digitized because the pulse width is too narrow. Or in other words, reproduction of the signals is impossible.

[0006]

Variation in the effect provided by inter-wave interference depends not only on how the data patterns are combined, but also on other factors, such as the reflectivity of an optical system and of an optical disk used for signal reading. There are two types of DVDs that are employed as data recording mediums: a DVD-ROM used specifically for read-only, and a rewritable DVD-RAM. A DVD-ROM has a smaller modulation ratio A (= Hmin/Hmax), which is defined

as a ratio of the amplitude (Hmin) of the shortest data to the amplitude (Hmax) of the longest data, than does a CD-ROM; and a DVD-RAM has a greater change in light reflectivity than does a CD-ROM. As a result, both the DVD-ROM and the DVD-RAM tend to be affected by the inter-symbol interference more easily than is the CD-ROM.

[0007]

A phase compensator for compensating for the effect of the inter-wave interference is disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. Hei 6-333082. However, this device defines in advance a compensation value for a pulse width in accordance with a data bit pattern, and compensates for a pulse width of a digitally read signal by an amount that is the equivalent to the compensation value. Therefore, the conventional device merely compensates mechanically for the pulse width, in accordance with the data bit pattern, and does not determine a compensation value by monitoring an actual read signal when compensating for the effect of the inter-wave interference. The precision of the signal digitization is low.

[0008]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

It is, therefore, one object of the present invention to provide facilitating means and a method for reducing the effect of inter-wave interference on signals read from a storage medium, and for precisely digitizing the read signals.

[0009]

It is another object of the present invention to provide facilitating means and a method for reducing the occurrence of data bit errors during the reading of stored data.

[0010]

[Summary of the Invention]

According to the present invention, a data slice circuit (100), for digitizing a signal read from a storage medium on which data are recorded, comprises: a peak detector (26), for detecting a peak value for an amplitude of a signal read from the storage medium; a threshold value determiner (28), for employing the peak value obtained by the peak detector to determine a compensation value that is used for

compensating for the effect of inter-wave interference on the signal, and for employing the threshold value calculated by the conventional method and the compensation value to determine a compensated threshold value; and a digitization circuit (32), for digitizing the signal by using the threshold value determined by the threshold value determiner.

[0011]

Furthermore, according to the present invention, a data slice method, for digitizing a signal read from a storage medium on which data are recorded, comprises the steps of: detecting a peak value of an amplitude of a signal read from the storage medium; employing the peak value to determine a compensation value, which is used for compensating for the effect on the signal of inter-wave interference, and employing the threshold value calculated by the conventional method and the compensation value to determine a compensated threshold value; and digitizing the signal by using the determined threshold value.

[0012]

In addition, provided is an optical disk device (200) that employs a novel data slice circuit (100).

[0013]

[Preferred Embodiment]

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating the arrangement of a data slice circuit according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0014]

In Fig. 2, a data slice circuit 100 comprises an interpolator 24 for receiving a signal 22 read from a storage medium; a peak detector 26, a threshold value determiner 28, a delay circuit 30 and a comparator 32. The interpolator 24 is not always required for the implementation of the present invention.

[0015]

As is shown in Fig. 3, the interpolator 24 is required for the acquisition of interpolation points (▲) for a read signal 34 that is to be sampled at sampling points (o), for the performance of precise sampling (to acquire an

approximation value) for the read signal 34, and for increasing the precision of the calculation performance by the peak detector 26 at the following stage whereat the peak value for the amplitude is calculated. That is, in Fig. 3, when interpolation is performed by the interpolator 24, the peak value of the amplitude of a read signal can be calculated more precisely using the equivalent of the length "d" than when the interpolator 24 is not used for interpolation. It is preferable that the odd function be employed to enhance the precision of the calculation of the peak value. For the interpolation in Fig. 3, interpolation points are acquired by using an approximation expression.

[0016]

The peak detector 26 acquires a peak value for the amplitude of the read signal that is obtained by sampling. When the interpolator 24 is not employed, the peak value for the amplitude of the read signal that is sampled is produced by using only the sampling points (o). When the interpolator 24 is employed, as is described above, the peak value for the amplitude of a signal waveform is calculated after interpolation is performed.

[0017]

The threshold value determiner 28 determines a compensation value to be used for employing the peak value obtained by the peak detector 26 to compensate for the effect on the read signal of inter-wave interference, and then determines a threshold value, which is required for the digitization of the read signal, based on the peak value and the compensation value. Specifically, a new threshold value Vth for digitization is acquired by expression

$$Vth = Vt + \Delta Vt \qquad (1)$$

where Vt denotes a threshold value before compensation (current threshold value), and ΔVt denotes a compensation value for compensating for the inter-symbol interference.

[0018]

The determination of the compensation value ΔVt is performed using the following two methods.

[0019]

The first method is a compensation method used when a change in the peak value for the amplitude of a read signal corresponds to a change in the threshold value used for

digitization, which is especially a problem on a DVD-RAM that has a large modulation ratio A (= Hmin/Hmax), defined as a ratio of the amplitude (Hmin) of the shortest data to the amplitude (Hmax) of the longest data, i.e., that has a small change in amplitude in accordance with the data length. With this method, the changed value for the peak value of the amplitude is employed as a compensation value.

[0020]

In this case, compensation value ΔVt is acquired by expression

$$\Delta Vt = k*(Vp - Vpp) \qquad (2)$$

where Vp denotes a current peak value, Vpp denotes an immediately preceding peak value, and k denotes a proportional constant determined according to the magnitude of the inter-wave interference.

[0021]

The second method is used to compensate for a reduction, due to inter-wave interference, in the read signal for short data, where short data, such as a 3T pattern, are adjacent to long data, such as an 8T pattern, in 2-7 code, which is

especially a problem for a DVD-ROM. In this case, since the modulation ratio A is small, i.e., since the change in the amplitude corresponding to the data length is large, the change in the peak value for the amplitude of a read signal does not correspond to the change in the threshold value for digitization. Therefore, the fluctuation value of the peak value for the amplitude can not be determined as being the compensation value, as it is for the first method. Instead, according to the second method, when the change in the amplitude is monitored and the amplitude for short data is detected, the compensation value for the threshold value used for digitation is determined, in order to extend the data length, and the compensation value is employed to determine the threshold value.

[0022]

In this case, compensation value ΔVt is acquired by expression

$$\Delta Vt = k*(Vc - Vt) \qquad (3)$$

where Vc denotes a middle value obtained from the peak value, Vc denotes a threshold value before compensation (current threshold value), and k denotes a proportional

constant determined in accordance with the magnitude of the inter-wave interference.

[0023]

Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing a data slice method according to the present invention. This method is employed by the data slice circuit of the present invention described above.

[0024]

At step 38, a peak value is detected for the amplitude of a signal 36 read from a storage medium. At step 40 a compensation value, based on the detected peak value, is determined that is used to compensate for the inter-wave interference provided by the read signal. At step 42, the threshold value calculated by the conventional method and the compensation value that have been determined are employed to determine a threshold value that is required for the digitization of the read signal. At step 44, the digitization of the read signal 36 is performed based on the threshold value.

[0025]

Although not shown in the flowchart in Fig. 4, a step of determining an interpolation value used to compensate the signal read from the storage medium can be inserted before step 38.

[0026]

Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating an optical disk device incorporating the data slice circuit 100 of the present invention. An optical disk device 200 comprises: an optical disk 50; a spindle motor 52 for rotating the optical disk 50; a rotation controller 54 for controlling the rotation of the spindle motor 52; an optical pickup 58 for irradiating the optical disk 50 with an optical beam 56 and for receiving the reflected beam; an optical pickup controller 60 for controlling the optical pickup 58; a signal processor 62 for processing signals acquired from the optical pickup 58; and a drive controller 64 for controlling the three circuits 54, 60 and 62 and for exchanging a data signal 66 with an external device.

[0027]

The data slice circuit 100 in Fig. 2 is included in the

signal processor 62 of the optical disk device 200 in Fig. 5. Specifically, the data slice circuit 100 in the signal processor 62 detects the peak value for the amplitude of the signal read from the storage medium by the optical pickup 58; employs the peak value to determine the compensation value for compensating for the effect on the read signal of inter-wave interference; employs the threshold value calculated by the conventional method and the compensation value to determine a threshold value to be used for digitizing the read signal; and digitizes the read signal based on the threshold value.

[0028]

As is described above, according to the present invention, the peak value for the amplitude of the signal read from the storage medium is actually monitored, and an adequate threshold value required for the digitization of the read signal is determined. Unlike the conventional device, the device of the present invention does not, in accordance with a data bit pattern, select a compensation value for a pulse width that is defined in advance and mechanically compensate for the data bit pattern. Therefore, according to the

present invention, precise digitization of signals whereby the effect of inter-wave interference can be reduced can be performed for individual read signals, and the occurrence of data bit errors can be reduced.

[0029]

In addition, the circuits, the device and the method of the present invention are provided in order to reduce the effect of inter-wave interference in accordance with individual read signals, and to enable precise digitization of the signals, and can be applied not only for a DVD but also for any other type of optical disk device, such as a CD-ROM and a magneto optical disk (MO).

3. Brief Description of the Drawings:

Fig. 1 is a diagram for explaining the effect of inter-wave interference.

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating the arrangement of a data slice circuit according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating one example interpolation method performed by an interpolator according to the present

invention.

Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing a data slice method according to the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating an optical disk device incorporating the data slice circuit of the present invention.

4 Claims:

Claim 1

A data slice circuit, for digitizing a signal read from a storage medium on which data are recorded, comprising:

a peak detector, for detecting a peak value for an amplitude of a signal read from said storage medium;

a threshold value determiner, for employing said peak value obtained by said peak detector to determine a compensation value that is used for compensating for the effect of inter-wave interference on said signal, and for employing said threshold value calculated by the conventional method and said compensation value to determine a compensated threshold value; and

a digitization circuit, for digitizing said signal by using said threshold value determined by said threshold value determiner.

Claim 2



The data slice circuit according to claim 1, wherein said threshold value determiner acquires a new threshold value Vth by using expression

$$Vth = Vt + \Delta Vt$$

where Vt denotes a threshold value before compensation (current threshold value) and ΔVt denotes a compensation value.

Claim 3

The data slice circuit according to claim 2, wherein said compensation value ΔVt is acquired by using expression

$$\Delta Vt = k*(Vp - Vpp)$$

where Vp denotes a current peak value, Vpp denotes an immediately preceding peak value, and k denotes a proportional constant determined in accordance with the magnitude of inter-wave interference.

Claim 4

The data slice circuit according to claim 2, wherein said compensation value ΔVt is acquired by using expression

$$\Delta Vt = k*(Vc - Vt)$$

where Vc denotes a middle value obtained from a peak value,

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and k denotes a proportional constant determined in accordance with the magnitude of inter-wave interference.

Claim 5

The data slice circuit according to claim 3, wherein said inter-wave interference is compensated for when a modulation ratio, defined as a ratio of the amplitude of the shortest data to the amplitude of the longest data, is great.

Claim 6

The data slice circuit according to claim 4, wherein said inter-wave interference is compensated for when a modulation ratio, defined as a ratio of the amplitude of the shortest data to the amplitude of the longest data, is small.

Claim 7

The data slice circuit according to claim 1, further comprising a compensator for determining a compensation value used to interpolate value for said signal read from said storage medium.



Claim 8

The data slice circuit according to claim 7, wherein said peak detector employs a sample value for said read signal and said interpolation value to detect a peak value for the amplitude of said read signal.

Claim 9

The data slice circuit according to claim 1 or 7, further comprising a delay circuit for holding said sample value for said read signal until said threshold value determiner determines a threshold value.

Claim 10

The data slice circuit according to claim 1, wherein said storage medium is selected from a group including a digital video disk (DVD), a magneto optical disk (MO), a compact disk (CD) and a laser disk (LD).

Claim 11

A data slice method, for digitizing a signal read from a storage medium on which data are recorded, comprising the steps of:

detecting a peak value of an amplitude of a signal read from

said storage medium;

employing said peak value to determine a compensation value, which is used for compensating for the effect on said signal of inter-wave interference;

employing said threshold value calculated by the conventional method and said compensation value to determine a compensated threshold value; and

digitizing said signal by using said determined threshold value.

Claim 12

The data slice method according to claim 11, wherein said threshold value is determined by using expression

$$Vth = Vt + \Delta Vt$$

where Vth denotes a new threshold value, Vt denotes a threshold value before compensation (current threshold value) and ΔVt denotes a compensation value.

Claim 13

The data slice method according to claim 12, wherein said compensation value ΔVt is acquired by using expression

$$\Delta Vt = k*(Vp - Vpp)$$

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where Vp denotes a current peak value, Vpp denotes an immediately preceding peak value, and k denotes a proportional constant determined in accordance with the magnitude of inter-wave interference.

Claim 14

The data slice method according to claim 12, wherein said compensation value ΔVt is acquired by using expression

$$\Delta Vt = k*(Vc - Vt)$$

where Vc denotes a middle value obtained from a peak value, and k denotes a proportional constant determined in accordance with the magnitude of inter-wave interference.

Claim 15

The data slice method according to claim 13, wherein said inter-wave interference is compensated for when a modulation ratio, defined as a ratio of the amplitude of the shortest data to the amplitude of the longest data, is great.

Claim 16

The data slice method according to claim 14, wherein said inter-wave interference is compensated for when a modulation



ratio, defined as a ratio of the amplitude of the shortest data to the amplitude of the longest data, is small.

Claim 17

The data slice method according to claim 11, further comprising a step of determining an interpolation value used to compensate for said signal read from said storage medium.

Claim 18

The data slice method according to claim 17, wherein at said step of detecting said peak value, a sample value for said read signal and said interpolation value are employed to detect a peak value for the amplitude of said read signal.

Claim 19

The data slice method according to claim 11 or 17, further comprising a step of holding said sample value for said read signal until said threshold value is determined.

Claim 20

The data slice method according to claim 11, wherein said storage medium is selected from a group including a digital

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video disk (DVD), a magneto optical disk (MO), a compact disk (CD) and a laser disk (LD).

Claim 21

An optical disk device comprising:

an optical disk;

a spindle motor for rotating said optical disk;

a rotation controller for controlling a rotation of said spindle motor;

an optical pickup for irradiating said optical disk with an optical beam and receiving a reflecting beam from the disk;

an optical pickup controller for controlling said optical pickup;

a signal processor, for processing signals acquired from said optical pickup;

a drive controller for controlling said three circuits, and for exchanging a data signal with an external device;

said signal processor, including a data slice circuit for digitizing a signal read from a storage medium on which data are recorded, said slice circuit including,

a peak detector, for detecting a peak value for an amplitude of a signal read from said storage medium,

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a threshold value determiner, for employing said peak value obtained by said peak detector to determine a compensation value that is used for compensating for the effect of inter-wave interference on said signal, and for employing said threshold value calculated by the conventional method and said compensation value to determine a compensated threshold value, and

a digitization circuit, for digitizing said read signal by using said threshold value determined by said threshold value determiner.

