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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 :
H04H 7/00, H04S 3/00
G11B 20/10

A1

(11) International Publication Number: **WO 93/25016**

(43) International Publication Date: 9 December 1993 (09.12.93)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US93/05183

(22) International Filing Date: 1 June 1993 (01.06.93)

(30) Priority data:
891,590 1 June 1992 (01.06.92) US

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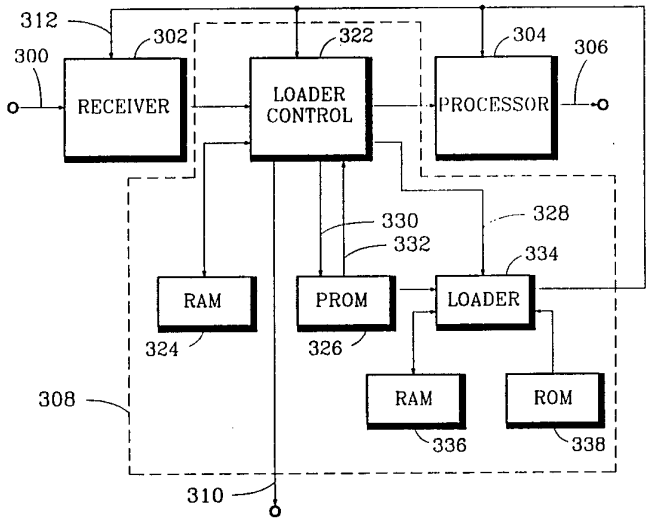
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(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

Published
With international search report.
Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: DYNAMIC LOADER



(57) Abstract

The invention relates generally to an apparatus and a method for receiving and processing information, and for adapting the operational characteristics of the processing in response to material included in the received information. More particularly, the invention relates to an apparatus and a method embodying a software-controlled process which adapts or modifies the software in response to the received information. Although the invention has many applications, the invention is more particularly described in connection with a motion picture application in which film stock carries a conventional analog SVA soundtrack and a digital soundtrack with a digital representation of the software required to properly process the digital soundtrack. An apparatus and a method according to one embodiment establishes what version of software is required to properly process the digital soundtrack, optionally modifies its sofware from information carried with the digital soundtrack if the current version on hand is not appropriate, and uses the updated version of software to process the digital soundtrack on the remainder of the current film and other future films until such time as another software update is required.

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DESCRIPTION

DYNAMIC LOADER

Technical Field

The invention relates generally to an apparatus and a method for receiving and processing information, and for adapting the operational characteristics of the processing in response to material included in the received information. More particularly, the invention relates to an apparatus and a method embodying a software-controlled process which adapts or modifies the software in response to the received information. Although the invention has many applications, the invention is more particularly described in connection with a motion picture application in which film stock carries a conventional analog SVA soundtrack and a digital soundtrack with a digital representation of the software required to properly process the digital soundtrack. An apparatus and a method according to one embodiment establishes what version of software is required to properly process the digital soundtrack, optionally modifies its software from information carried with the digital soundtrack if the current version on hand is not appropriate, and uses the updated version of software to process the digital soundtrack on the remainder of the current film and other future films until such time as another software update is required.

Background Art

As software-controlled devices become increasingly important in many diverse fields of application, the difficulties associated with modifying the software that controls these devices is becoming increasingly troublesome. The need to modify software arises from a variety of situations such as: (1) the software does not operate correctly due to some deficiency in design or implementation, often referred to as a "bug"; (2) the needs of the application in which the software operates have changed, therefore the software must be modified, enhanced, or replaced in order to service the changed needs; or (3) new software is available which provides new features or which services an application more efficiently.

Modifications to software are placed into effect by a procedure referred to herein as an "installation." A particular embodiment of software is referred to herein as a "version" of the software. Thus, modifying or replacing a particular embodiment of software with a different embodiment is referred to as installing a different version of the software.

A later version of software which comprises corrections to bugs or a version which includes additional features is referred to herein as an "upgrade" and the installation of such a version is referred to as "upgrading" the software. Likewise, a former version of software or a version which comprises fewer features is referred to as a "downgrade" and the installation of such a version is referred to as "downgrading" the software.

It should be understood that, as used herein, the term "software" refers to all computer programs regardless of their embodiment. A distinction is sometimes made in the art between "software" which may be loaded directly into computer read/write memory and "firmware" which is embodied in Read Only Memory (ROM). No such distinction is made herein; the term "software" includes both types of computer programs. When necessary, firmware will be distinguished by terms such as "ROM-based software."

With the advent of microprocessor-based personal computers, installing new versions of software is a commonplace experience. This experience illustrates two principal difficulties associated with modifying software: performing the installation itself, and distributing the materials necessary to perform the installation.

Performing software installations is frequently troublesome because it often requires skills not normally possessed by the "end user" of the software product, or it demands time and/or expense which the end user does not wish to expend. The end user is sometimes required to provide critical information such as what type of equipment the installed software is to support, and to elect various options which customize the software's operation according to the end user's preferences.

By improving the sophistication of installation procedures, software developers have reduced the amount of end-user intervention required but some intervention is still generally required to decide at least whether the installation is to take place. End-user intervention is undesirable because it is inconvenient to the end user and because it also introduces an opportunity for mistakes which may invalidate the installation.

Distributing installation materials is difficult because of a host of administrative and logistical problems. The provider of the installation materials must know, for example, who needs the materials, what materials are needed, where and when the materials are needed, and the skill and training levels of the person expected to perform the installation. The responsibility to insure the provider has this knowledge can be placed upon the end user by requiring the end user to request the desired materials, upon the provider of the materials, or it can be shared.

It may be reasonable, for example, to expect an end user to request installation materials for a later version of word processing software which he or she wishes to install only because it has desirable new features.

It is not as reasonable, however, to expect an end user to assume responsibility for requesting installation materials to upgrade ROM-based software in a microprocessor-controlled Compact Disk (CD) player. The average end user probably will not even realize that the CD player is controlled by software. Responsibility must, therefore, fall upon the provider of the installation materials, but unless the provider has accurate records showing who uses which products, distribution of installation materials is difficult at best. Of course, even if the materials can be distributed, the installation itself may be essentially impossible for the end user to perform.

These two difficulties are readily apparent during development of a product such as the CD player mentioned above. During early product development, software is particularly volatile and requires frequent modification. Installation of a new software version entails either replacing the current ROM integrated circuits or "chips" with new ROM chips embodying the new version, or altering the contents of the current ROM chips if the chips are "programmable."

During later development phases, products are commonly subjected to "Beta testing" at locations geographically removed from product developers. The need to modify software continues, but such modifications become more difficult; replacing or reprogramming ROM chips is not normally within the capabilities of the average end user. The end user is normally dependent upon the product developer to install different versions of ROM-based software. The end user is usually required to take the product out of service and deliver it to the manufacturer or an authorized agent who installs new software. This procedure is costly and inconvenient, and perhaps even impossible if the end user cannot afford to take the product out of service.

Because of the difficulties involved with the distribution of installation materials and with the performing of the installation itself, the manufacturer of a CD player, for example, cannot reasonably require an end user to use conventional methods to install different software versions to play particular Compact Disks or particular selections on a Compact Disk. But the ability to install a different software version for each disk or selection offers some attractive advantages.

First, the operating characteristics of the CD player can be altered to accommodate, for example, changes in Compact Disk recording formats. Assuming that format changes

are compatible with physical components or "hardware," a CD player can be manufactured now which will be able to playback disks encoded according to some future format not yet defined provided a suitable version of software not yet developed is installed in the CD player.

Similarly, a future playback system can be adapted to playback a disk with an older format provided a suitable version of software is installed. This illustrates an important concept: installations may downgrade as well as upgrade software.

Second, performance of a CD player can be optimized for each disk or selection. The producer of a Compact Disk can incorporate features or special effects not normally needed but which can enhance the playback of the particular disk or selection.

These advantages apply to a wide range of software-controlled "presentation system" products such as cinema soundtrack playback systems, audio-tape and audio-cassette-tape recorders, video-tape and video-cassette-tape recorders, and radio and television receivers. In general, a "presentation system" product receives one or more input signals comprising "presentation material" and processes that material to generate output signals which, in combination with suitable transducers, produce one or more perceptual stimuli such as sounds, visual images, odors, flavors, or touch.

The realization of the advantages discussed above depends upon the ability to provide for automatic installation of software without end user intervention and for automatic distribution of materials required for such an installation.

Disclosure of Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and a method for the automatic installation of software versions without requiring end user intervention.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and a method for the automatic distribution of installation materials to a software installation process.

According to the teachings of the present invention, an apparatus receives information comprising presentation material and operation material. In response to the presentation material, the apparatus generates one or more signals which represent one or more perceptual stimuli such as aural or visual stimuli. In response to the operation material, the system adapts the operational characteristics of the process which generates these signals.

In one embodiment of the present invention for a cinema soundtrack playback system, an apparatus receives from motion picture film stock both soundtrack information

and processing software information; the processing software information conveys the version of software required to properly process the soundtrack information. According to this embodiment, the apparatus determines whether the version of software currently embodied in programmable ROM is suitable for processing the film soundtrack, and if not, constructs an appropriate version of software from the processing software information on the film and installs the constructed version in the programmable ROM. After the appropriate version of software is installed, the apparatus operates according to the newly installed software to receive and playback the soundtrack information.

According to further teachings of the present invention, a medium carries encoded information comprising two or more forms of presentation material corresponding to a set of signals representing perceptual stimuli such as aural or visual stimuli and comprising operation material corresponding to operational characteristics of an apparatus for generating perceptual stimuli in response to the presentation material.

In one embodiment of the present invention for a cinema soundtrack recording system, motion picture film stock carries soundtrack information in two forms, a conventional analog SVA soundtrack and a digitally encoded form of the soundtrack, and processing software information; the processing software information conveys the version of software required by a playback system to properly process the digitally encoded soundtrack.

Embodiments as well as objects and advantages of the present invention in addition to those discussed above are set forth throughout this description and particularly below in the Detailed Description of the Invention.

Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 is a functional block diagram of a presentation system which does not incorporate the present invention.

Figure 2 is a functional block diagram of a presentation system which does incorporate the present invention.

Figure 3 is a functional block diagram of a cinema soundtrack playback system incorporating a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

Figure 1 illustrates the basic functional structure of a conventional presentation system. Receiver 102 receives from path 100 encoded information, extracts presentation

material from the encoded information, and passes the extracted presentation material to processor 104. Processor 104 generates in response to the presentation material one or more signals representing one or more perceptual stimuli and passes these signals along path 106.

In one embodiment of a known CD playback system, for example, receiver 102 receives video-like signals from path 100 which represent visual images on a Compact Disk scanned by a laser-illuminator/photodiode-sensor combination; receiver 102 generates in response to the video-like signals Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) encoded digital information corresponding to the optical patterns carried by the Compact Disk; processor 104 converts the PCM encoded digital information into one or more analog signals which may be amplified and presented by suitable transducers such loudspeakers.

Figure 2 illustrates a basic functional structure of a presentation system according to the present invention. Receiver 202 receives from path 200 encoded information, extracts presentation material and operation material from the encoded information, and passes the extracted presentation and operation material to adaptor 208. By utilizing path 212 as required, adaptor 208 adapts the operating characteristics of receiver 202, processor 204, and/or adaptor 208 in response to the operation material, and passes the presentation material to processor 204. Processor 204 generates in response to the presentation material one or more signals representing one or more perceptual stimuli and passes these signals along path 206.

In a preferred embodiment of a primary presentation system, adaptor 208 interrupts the flow of presentation material to processor 204 and passes along path 210 instructions to one or more peripheral devices such as a secondary presentation system to provide temporary service while adaptor 208 is adapting the operational characteristics of the primary presentation system.

Many variations in embodiment come within the scope of the present invention: the nature of the information received from path 200, the components which constitute receiver 202 and processor 204, and the nature of the signals passed along path 206 are not critical to the practice of the present invention. For example, receiver 202 for a CD player may comprise both the optics and electronics required to obtain a PCM representation of the optical patterns carried by a disk, in which case the information received from path 200 comprise light waves. An alternative embodiment is like that described above; receiver 202 may comprise only the electronics in which case, for example, the information

received from path 200 are video-like signals generated by a laser-illuminator/photodiode-sensor combination.

The allocation of certain processes among receiver 202, adaptor 208, and processor 204 may have important practical significance to the implementation of a presentation system, but the specific allocation chosen is not critical to the practice of the present invention. For example, receiver 202 may apply error detection/correction (EDC) techniques to the digital information recovered from a disk, or adaptor 208 and/or processor 204 may apply such techniques.

In an alternative embodiment, adaptor 208 may follow processor 204; however, the structure illustrated in Figure 2 is the preferred embodiment for many applications. According to this preferred embodiment, adaptor 208 is placed as early as possible in the processing path so as to minimize the delay in adapting the operational characteristics in response to the operation material.

Figure 3 illustrates a basic functional structure of a cinema soundtrack playback system according to the present invention. Receiver 302 receives from path 300 encoded information, extracts presentation material comprising motion picture soundtrack information and operation material comprising processing software information from the encoded information, and passes the extracted soundtrack and processing software information to loader control 322 within adaptor 308. Loader control 322 passes the soundtrack information to processor 304 and optionally calls for the adaption of the operational characteristics of receiver 302, processor 304, and/or loader control 322 in response to the processing software information. Processor 304 generates in response to the soundtrack information one or more signals representing one or more channels of aural stimuli and passes these signals along path 306.

According to one embodiment, the software required to operate the cinema soundtrack playback system comprises several software modules. Each module corresponds to the computer program of one major "function" such as receiver 302, processor 304, or loader control 322.

During initialization of the playback system, loader 334 loads the appropriate software module into each of the major system functions. Loader 334 first examines the contents of Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM) 326. If PROM 326 contains a version of one or more software modules, loader 334 loads those modules into the system functions along path 312. Otherwise, loader 334 loads software modules found in ROM 338.

ROM 338 stores a base version of all software modules required to operate the playback system including the software required to control the operation of loader 334. The base version must be available to downgrade software modules in order to playback soundtracks on films which do not include operation material such as processing software information, and the base version also provides the software necessary to recover from catastrophic failures in PROM 326.

Also during initialization, loader 334 constructs in RAM 336 a "local directory" with entries for each software module indicating the version currently loaded into the system. A list of all software modules and their base version is copied from ROM 338 into RAM 336. Versions of software modules residing in PROM 326 are merged into the directory in RAM 336. Loader 334 also stores into RAM 336 the amount of unused or "free" space available in PROM 326. The local directory and the amount of free space is passed along path 312 to loader control 322.

After initialization is completed, the playback system begins normal operation according to the software loaded into the various functions. Receiver 302 extracts and formats "packets" of information in response to the encoded information received from path 300. An "audio packet" contains soundtrack information. A "software packet" contains processing software information. A "directory packet" contains a directory or an inventory of all software modules carried by the motion picture film, thereby indicating what versions of each software module is required to properly playback the film soundtrack.

Loader control 322 examines the contents of the directory packet and compares it to the local directory to establish whether each software module currently loaded in the system is adequate to properly playback the film soundtrack. If all modules are adequate, audio packets are passed to processor 304 for subsequent processing.

If the directory packet indicates that any of the currently loaded software modules are not adequate, then loader control 322 causes the inadequate modules to be altered by extracting information from certain software packets to construct in RAM 324 the appropriate version of those software modules corresponding to the inadequate modules.

In the preferred embodiment, loader control 322 begins extracting information from "relevant" software packets even before the directory packet is examined. "Relevant" modules are those which are appropriate for the particular hardware implementing the playback system; it should be appreciated that the software packets may convey processing software information appropriate for different playback system implementations. In this

manner, loader control 322 can reduce the amount of time required to adapt the operational characteristics of the system by having relevant software modules already constructed, or in the process of being constructed, when the directory packet is examined just in case the directory packet indicates any software modules must be altered. If the directory packet indicates that no software modules need to be updated, loader control 322 stops extracting information from the relevant software packets.

After all of the required new versions have been constructed in RAM 324, loader control 322 checks the amount of free space available in PROM 326. If sufficient free space is available to hold all of the newly constructed modules, then loader control 322 begins loading them along path 330 into the unused areas of PROM 326 and decrements the amount of free space accordingly.

If there is insufficient free space in PROM 326 to hold the newly constructed modules, then loader control 322 obtains along path 332 a copy of those software modules in PROM 326 which do not have a corresponding new version constructed in RAM 324. Thus, loader control 322 places in RAM 324 the appropriate version of all software modules represented in PROM 326 which are required to playback the film soundtrack. After this is accomplished, loader control 322 erases the contents of PROM 326 and then loads along path 330 all modules in RAM 324 into PROM 326.

After loader control 322 completes loading the appropriate versions of software modules into PROM 326, it requests along path 328 that loader 334 reinitialize the system as described above. In this manner, loader control 322 and loader 334 are able to alter the operational characteristics of the playback system by loading appropriate versions of software into each of the major functions along path 312.

The preferred embodiment of the present invention also provides for installing a temporary version of one or more software modules without altering the contents of PROM 326. A "temporary" software packet contains software information which loader control 322 uses to construct a temporary software module in RAM 324 similarly to that described above for normal software packets; however, loader control 322 does not consult the local directory to establish whether a temporary software module should be loaded. Temporary software modules are always loaded into the system.

The loading of temporary software modules is accomplished as follows. After loader control 322 has constructed all of the temporary modules in RAM 324, it requests along path 328 that loader 334 load a special version of the loader control module residing in ROM 338. Operating under this special software version, loader control 322 sends

along path 328 to loader 334 the temporary software modules residing in RAM 324. Loader 334 loads the major functions using these temporary modules rather than the corresponding modules in PROM 326 and ROM 338. After initialization is completed, the system begins operation according to the software loaded into the various functions. This feature is particularly useful for testing and for playing back one-of-kind film soundtracks.

In preferred embodiments, Flash Electrically Programmable Read Only Memory implements PROM 326; however, it should be appreciated that other implementations are possible such as Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory.

In the preferred embodiment of a cinema soundtrack playback system, the motion picture film carries a conventional analog soundtrack in the Stereo Variable Area (SVA) and digitally encoded information comprising software packets and audio packets with digital soundtrack corresponding to the SVA soundtrack. The primary playback system processes the digital soundtrack. If loader control 322 establishes that one or more software modules must be replaced by modules represented by information carried in the software packets, loader control 322 interrupts the flow of audio packets to processor 304 and indicates along path 310 that the primary playback system is interrupting operation. Playback of the film soundtrack may continue uninterrupted by switching to a conventional secondary playback system, not shown, which processes the SVA soundtrack. After new versions of software modules have been loaded and the primary system has resumed operation, loader control 322 indicates along path 310 that playback may switch to the primary system.

Additional details outside the scope of the present invention which pertain to the implementation of the preferred embodiment of a cinema soundtrack playback system are set forth in International Patent Application Number PCT/US 92/00898 filed February 4, 1992, designating the United States, and in International Patent Application Number PCT/US 92/00133 filed January 8, 1992, designating the United States, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. A preferred configuration of blocks containing digital sound track information interleaved with "ancillary blocks" containing ancillary information such as processing software information is set forth particularly on pages 32-33 of application number PCT/US 92/00133; however, the actual configuration of blocks is not critical to the practice of the present invention.

The operation of devices peripheral to the cinema soundtrack playback system may also be adapted in response to operation material. A few examples include altering the acoustic characteristics of a motion picture theater by switching between different

loudspeaker systems, altering the equalization characteristics of loudspeaker systems, and moving acoustic panels.

It should be appreciated that the present invention may be used in numerous applications. It is particularly useful in applications utilizing software-controlled products to process information carried by either a storage medium such as optical or magnetic storage media or by a transmission medium such as radio or television broadcasts.

For example, a television receiver may support both current signal standards such as NTSC and an advanced signal standard not yet defined by adapting its operational characteristics in response to operation material carried by the television signal. By defining the advanced signal standard to also include a basic signal standard such as NTSC, such a television receiver may present visual and aural stimuli according to the advanced standard provided it has adequate software, but can switch to the basic signal standard to provide continued operation while installing software required for the advanced signal standard received from the transmission itself.

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus comprising

receiver means for receiving encoded information comprising presentation material and operation material,

processor means for generating in response to said presentation material one or more signals representing one or more perceptual stimuli, and

adaptor means for adapting in response to said operation material the operational characteristics of said receiver means, said processor means, said adaptor means, and/or peripheral device means connected to said apparatus.

2. Apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said adaptor means adapts said operational characteristics without end user intervention.

3. Apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the operation of at least one of said receiver means, said processor means, and said adaptor means is controlled by one or more software modules and said adaptor means adapts said operational characteristics of at least one of said receiver means, said processor means, and said adaptor means by altering and/or replacing at least one of said one or more software modules.

4. Apparatus according to claim 3 further comprising control means for establishing in response to said operation material the desired version for each of said one or more software modules, wherein said adaptor means alters and/or replaces only those software modules not having the desired version.

5. Apparatus according to claim 4 wherein said operation material comprises software packets and one or more directory packets providing an inventory of the contents of said software packets, whereby said control means establishes which of said one more software modules must be altered and/or replaced by comparing the contents of said one or more directory packets to the current versions of said one or more software modules.

6. Apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said presentation material and said operation material are interspersed with respect to one another within said encoded information.

7. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 6 wherein said presentation material represents signals intended to drive transducers generating one or more of aural, visual, odorous, taste, and tactile stimuli.

8. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 6 wherein said receiver means receives said encoded information carried by either a storage medium or a transmission medium.

9. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 6 wherein said receiver means receives said encoded information from an optical storage medium carrying encoded information representing visual and/or aural stimuli.

10. Apparatus according to claim 9 wherein said optical storage medium is motion picture film stock carrying an analog soundtrack and encoded digital information, said presentation material comprising said analog soundtrack and a portion of said encoded digital information, and said control operation material constituting a portion of said encoded digital information.

11. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 6 wherein said receiver means receives said encoded information from a magnetic storage medium carrying encoded information representing visual and/or aural stimuli.

12. Apparatus according to claim 11 wherein said magnetic storage medium is magnetic tape carrying analog information and encoded digital information, said presentation material comprising said analog information and a portion of said encoded digital information, and said control operation material constituting a portion of said encoded digital information.

13. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 6 wherein said receiver means receives said encoded information from an electro-magnetic signal.

14. Apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said adaptor means comprises means for instructing a peripheral device, said adaptor means instructing said peripheral device to generate one or more signals representing one or more perceptual stimuli in response to alternate presentation material while interrupting the generating of said processor means and while adapting said operational characteristics.

15. Apparatus according to claim 14 wherein said alternate presentation material and said encoded information are carried by a common medium.

16. A method comprising

receiving encoded information comprising presentation material and operation material,

generating in response to said presentation material one or more signals representing one or more perceptual stimuli, and

adapting in response to said operation material the operational characteristics of said receiving, said generating, and/or said adapting.

17. A method according to claim 16 wherein said adapting adapts said operational characteristics without end user intervention.

18. A method according to claim 16 wherein the operation of at least one of said receiving, said generating, and said adapting is controlled by one or more software modules and said adapting adapts said operational characteristics by altering and/or replacing at least one of said one or more software modules.

19. A method according to claim 18 further comprising establishing in response to said operation material the desired version for each of said one or more software modules, wherein said adapting alters and/or replaces only those software modules not having the desired version.

20. A method according to claim 19 wherein said operation material comprises software packets and one or more directory packets providing an inventory of the contents of said software packets, whereby said establishing establishes which of said one more software modules must be altered and/or replaced by comparing the contents of said one or more directory packets to the current versions of said one or more software modules.

21. A method according to claim 16 wherein said presentation material and said operation material are interspersed with respect to one another within said encoded information.

22. A method according to claim 16 or 21 wherein said presentation material represents signals intended to drive transducers generating one or more of aural, visual, odorous, taste, and tactile stimuli.

23. A method according to claim 16 or 21 wherein said receiving receives said encoded information carried by either a storage medium or a transmission medium.

24. A method according to claim 16 or 21 wherein said receiving receives said encoded information from an optical storage medium carrying encoded information representing visual and/or aural stimuli.

25. A method according to claim 24 wherein said optical storage medium is motion picture film stock carrying an analog soundtrack and encoded digital information, said presentation material comprising said analog soundtrack and a portion of said encoded digital information, and said control operation material constituting a portion of said encoded digital information.

26. A method according to claim 16 or 21 wherein said receiving receives said encoded information from a magnetic storage medium carrying encoded information representing visual and/or aural stimuli.

27. A method according to claim 26 wherein said magnetic storage medium is magnetic tape carrying analog information and encoded digital information, said presentation material comprising said analog information and a portion of said encoded digital information, and said control operation material constituting a portion of said encoded digital information.

28. A method according to claim 16 or 21 wherein said receiving receives said encoded information from an electro-magnetic signal.

29. A method according to claim 16 wherein said adapting comprises instructing a peripheral device to produce one or more signals representing one or more perceptual stimuli in response to alternate presentation material while interrupting said generating and while adapting said operational characteristics.

30. A method according to claim 29 wherein said alternate presentation material and said encoded information are carried by a common medium.

31. A storage or a transmission medium carrying information comprising operation material and two or more forms of presentation material, wherein said two or more forms of presentation material pertain to a set of signals representing perceptual stimuli and wherein said operation material conveys operational characteristics required to generate said perceptual stimuli in response to at least one of said two or more forms of presentation material.

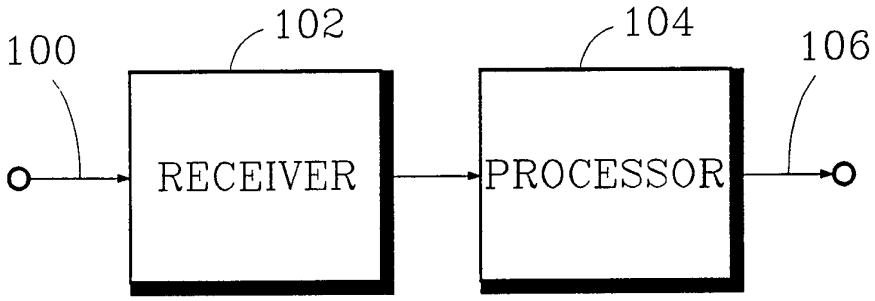

100
102
104
106
RECEIVER
PROCESSOR

FIG. 1

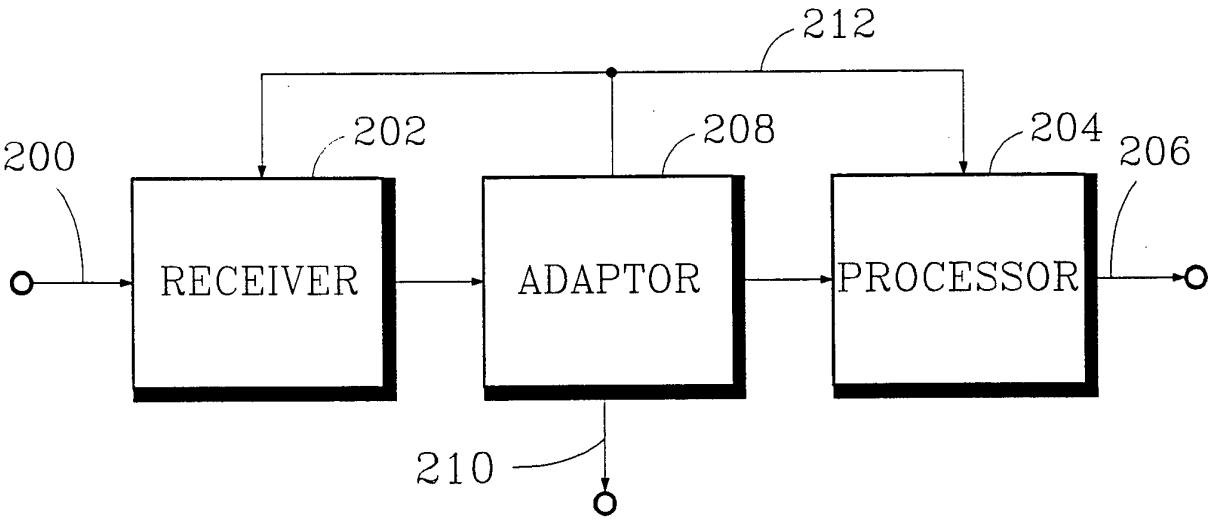

212
200
202
208
204
206
RECEIVER
ADAPTOR
PROCESSOR
210

FIG. 2

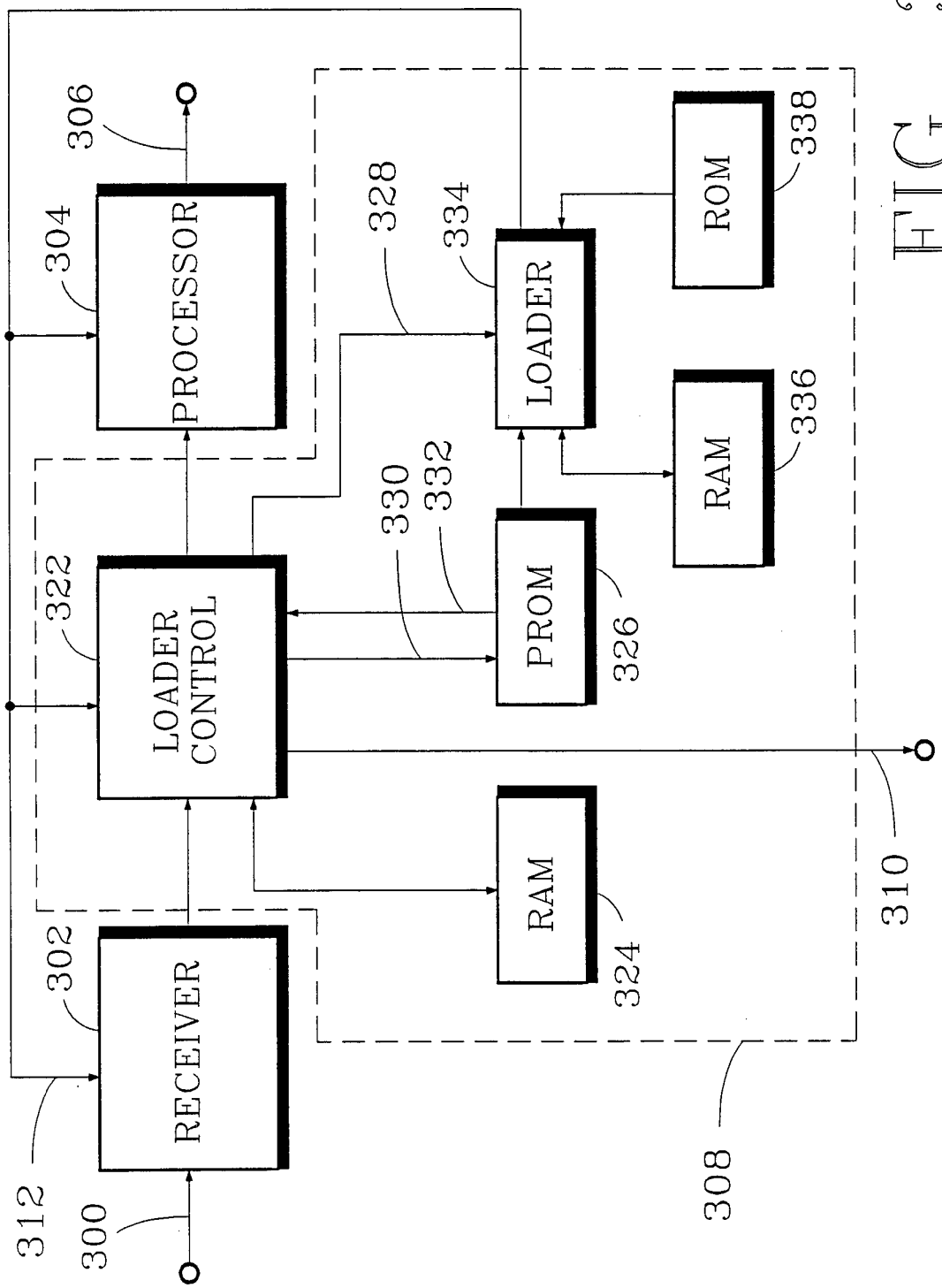

RECEIVER
LOADER CONTROL
PROCESSOR
LOADER
ROM
RAM
PROM
RAM
300
302
304
306
308
310
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FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 93/05183

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)[6]

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 H04H7/00; H04S3/00; G11B20/10

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched[7]

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 5	H04H ; H04S ; G11B ; G03B

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched[8]

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT[9]

Category °	Citation of Document,[11] with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages[12]	Relevant to Claim No.[13]
A	WO,A,9 115 851 (PALMISANO) 17 October 1991 see page 1, column 1 - page 2, column 8 see page 3, line 13 - page 8, line 24 see page 9, line 11 - page 10, line 29 see page 11, line 19 - page 12, line 5	1-31
A	WO,A,9 113 497 (VOYAGER SUOND) 5 September 1991 see page 2, line 15 - page 4, line 13 see page 5, line 5 - page 21, line 5	1-31
A	WO,A,9 116 709 (OPTICAL RADIATION) 31 October 1991 see page 5, line 2-21 see page 12, line 15 - page 27, line 13	1-31

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° Special categories of cited documents :[10]

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
07 OCTOBER 1993	15. 10. 93
International Searching Authority	**Signature of Authorized Officer**
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	ZANTI P.V.L.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 12, no. 456 (P-793)30 November 1988 & JP,A,63 178 327 (HITACHI) 22 July 1988 see abstract -----	1-5,16, 20

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

US 9305183
SA 76055

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 07/10/93

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		AU-A- 7542891	30-10-91
WO-A-9113497	05-09-91	US-A- 5212733	18-05-93
		EP-A- 0517848	16-12-92
WO-A-9116709	31-10-91	US-A- 5194996	16-03-93
		AU-A- 7767391	11-11-91