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(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING A SIGNAL**

VORRICHTUNG UND VERFAHREN ZUM SENDEN UND EMPFANGEN EINES SIGNALS

APPAREIL ET PROCÉDÉ POUR LA TRANSMISSION ET LA RÉCEPTION D'UN SIGNAL

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field of the Invention**

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for transmitting and receiving a signal and an apparatus for transmitting and receiving a signal, and more particularly, to a method for transmitting and receiving a signal and an apparatus for transmitting and receiving a signal, which are capable of improving data transmission efficiency.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] As a digital broadcasting technology has been developed, users have received a high definition (HD) moving image. With continuous development of a compression algorithm and high performance of hardware, a better environment will be provided to the users in the future. A digital television (DTV) system can receive a digital broadcasting signal and provide a variety of supplementary services to users as well as a video signal and an audio signal.

[0003] Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB)-C2 is the third specification to join DVB's family of second generation transmission systems. Developed in 1994, today DVB-C is deployed in more than 50 million cable tuners worldwide. In line with the other DVB second generation systems, DVB-C2 uses a combination of Low-density parity-check (LDPC) and BCH codes. This powerful Forward Error correction (FEC) provides about 5dB improvement of carrier-to-noise ratio over DVB-C. Appropriate bit-interleaving schemes optimize the overall robustness of the FEC system. Extended by a header, these frames are called Physical Layer Pipes (PLP). One or more of these PLPs are multiplexed into a data slice. Two dimensional interleaving (in the time and frequency domains) is applied to each slice enabling the receiver to eliminate the impact of burst impairments and frequency selective interference such as single frequency ingress.

[0004] With the development of these digital broadcasting technologies, a requirement for a service such as a video signal and an audio signal increased and the size of data desired by users or the number of broadcasting channels gradually increased. DVB project "Frame structure channel and modulation for a second generation terrestrial television broadcasting system (DVB-T2)", Digital Video Broadcasting [online] June 2008 (2008-06-01) discloses frame structure channel coding techniques for broadcast systems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Any occurrence of the term "embodiment" in the description has to be considered as an "aspect of the invention", the invention being defined in the appended independent claims. Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a method for transmitting and receiving a signal and an apparatus for transmitting and receiving a signal that substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0006] An object of the present invention is to provide a method of transmitting broadcasting signal to a receiver according to claim 1.

[0007] Another aspect of the present invention provides a method of receiving broadcasting signal according to claim 9.

[0008] Yet another aspect of the present invention provides a transmitter for transmitting broadcasting signal to a receiver according to claim 5.

[0009] Yet another aspect of the present invention provides a receiver for receiving broadcasting signal according to claim 10.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an example of 64- Quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) used in European DVB-T.

Fig. 2 is a method of Binary Reflected Gray Code (BRGC).

Fig. 3 is an output close to Gaussian by modifying 64-QAM used in DVB-T.

Fig. 4 is Hamming distance between Reflected pair in BRGC.

Fig. 5 is characteristics in QAM where Reflected pair exists for each I axis and Q axis.

Fig. 6 is a method of modifying QAM using Reflected pair of BRGC.

Fig. 7 is an example of modified 64/256/1024/4096-QAM.

Figs. 8-9 are an example of modified 64-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC.

Figs. 10-11 are an example of modified 256-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC.
 Figs. 12-13 are an example of modified 1024-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(0~511).
 Figs. 14-15 are an example of modified 1024-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(512~1023).
 Figs. 16-17 are an example of modified 4096-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(0~511).
 5 Figs. 18-19 are an example of modified 4096-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(512~1023).
 Figs. 20-21 are an example of modified 4096-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(1024~1535).
 Figs. 22-23 are an example of modified 4096-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(1536~2047).
 Figs. 24-25 are an example of modified 4096-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(2048~2559).
 Figs. 26-27 are an example of modified 4096-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(2560~3071).
 10 Figs. 28-29 are an example of modified 4096-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(3072~3583).
 Figs. 30-31 are an example of modified 4096-QAM using Reflected Pair of BRGC(3584~4095).
 Fig. 32 is an example of Bit mapping of Modified-QAM where 256-QAM is modified using BRGC.
 Fig. 33 is an example of transformation of MQAM into Non-uniform constellation.
 Fig. 34 is an example of digital transmission system.
 15 Fig. 35 is an example of an input processor.
 Fig. 36 is an information that can be included in Base band (BB).
 Fig. 37 is an example of BICM.
 Fig. 38 is an example of shortened/punctured encoder.
 Fig. 39 is an example of applying various constellations.
 20 Fig. 40 is another example of cases where compatibility between conventional systems is considered.
 Fig. 41 is a frame structure which comprises preamble for L1 signaling and data symbol for PLP data.
 Fig. 42 is an example of frame builder.
 Fig. 43 is an example of pilot insert (404) shown in Fig. 4.
 Fig. 44 is a structure of SP.
 25 Fig. 45 is a new SP structure or Pilot Pattern (PP) 5'.
 Fig. 46 is a suggested PP5' structure.
 Fig. 47 is a relationship between data symbol and preamble.
 Fig. 48 is another relationship between data symbol and preamble.
 Fig. 49 is an example of cable channel delay profile.
 30 Fig. 50 is scattered pilot structure that uses $z=56$ and $z=112$.
 Fig. 51 is an example of modulator based on OFDM.
 Fig. 52 is an example of preamble structure.
 Fig. 53 is an example of Preamble decoding.
 Fig. 54 is a process for designing more optimized preamble.
 35 Fig. 55 is another example of preamble structure
 Fig. 56 is another example of Preamble decoding.
 Fig. 57 is an example of Preamble structure.
 Fig. 58 is an example of L1 decoding.
 Fig. 59 is an example of analog processor.
 40 Fig. 60 is an example of digital receiver system.
 Fig. 61 is an example of analog processor used at receiver.
 Fig. 62 is an example of demodulator.
 Fig. 63 is an example of frame parser.
 Fig. 64 is an example of BICM demodulator.
 45 Fig. 65 is an example of LDPC decoding using shortening / puncturing.
 Fig. 66 is an example of output processor.
 Fig. 67 is an example of L1 block repetition rate of 8 MHz.
 Fig. 68 is an example of L1 block repetition rate of 8 MHz.
 Fig. 69 is a new L1 block repetition rate of 7.61 MHz.
 50 Fig. 70 is an example of L1 signaling which is transmitted in frame header.
 Fig. 71 is preamble and L1 Structure simulation result.
 Fig. 72 is an example of symbol interleaver.
 Fig. 73 is an example of an L1 block transmission.
 Fig. 74 is another example of L1 signaling transmitted within a frame header.
 55 Fig. 75 is an example of frequency or time interleaving/deinterleaving.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0011] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0012] In the following description, the term "service" is indicative of either broadcast contents which can be transmitted/received by the signal transmission/reception apparatus.

[0013] Quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) using Binary Reflected Gray Code (BRGC) is used as modulation in a broadcasting transmission environment where conventional Bit Interleaved Coded Modulation (BICM) is used. Fig. 1 shows an example of 64-QAM used in European DVB-T.

[0014] BRGC can be made using the method shown in Fig. 2. An n bit BRGC can be made by adding a reverse code of (n-1) bit BRGC (i.e., reflected code) to a back of (n-1) bit, by adding 0s to a front of original (n-1) bit BRGC, and by adding 1s to a front of reflected code. The BRGC code made by this method has a Hamming distance between adjacent codes of one (1). In addition, when BRGC is applied to QAM, the Hamming distance between a point and the four points which are most closely adjacent to the point, is one (1) and the Hamming distance between the point and another four points which are second most closely adjacent to the point, is two (2). Such characteristics of Hamming distances between a specific constellation point and other adjacent points can be dubbed as Gray mapping rule in QAM.

[0015] To make a system robust against Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN), distribution of signals transmitted from a transmitter can be made close to Gaussian distribution. To be able to do that, locations of points in constellation can be modified. Fig. 3 shows an output close to Gaussian by modifying 64-QAM used in DVB-T. Such constellation can be dubbed as Non-uniform QAM (NU-QAM).

[0016] To make a constellation of Non-uniform QAM, Gaussian Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) can be used. In case of 64, 256, or 1024 QAM, i.e., 2^N AMs, QAM can be divided into two independent N-PAM. By dividing Gaussian CDF into N sections of identical probability and by allowing a signal point in each section to represent the section, a constellation having Gaussian distribution can be made. In other words, coordinate x_j of newly defined non-uniform N-PAM can be defined as follows:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{x_j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = p_j, \quad p_j \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2N}, \frac{3}{2N}, \dots, \frac{2N-1}{2N} \right\} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

[0017] Fig. 3 is an example of transforming 64QAM of DVB-T into NU-64QAM using the above methods. Fig. 3 represents a result of modifying coordinates of each I axis and Q axis using the above methods and mapping the previous constellation points to newly defined coordinates. In case of 32, 128, or 512 QAM, i.e., cross QAM, which is not 2^N QAM, by modifying p_j appropriately, a new coordinate can be found.

[0018] One embodiment of the present invention can modify QAM using BRGC by using characteristics of BRGC. As shown in Fig. 4, the Hamming distance between Reflected pair in BRGC is one because it differs only in one bit which is added to the front of each code. Fig. 5 shows the characteristics in QAM where Reflected pair exists for each I axis and Q axis. In this figure, Reflected pair exists on each side of the dotted black line.

[0019] By using Reflected pairs existing in QAM, an average power of a QAM constellation can be lowered while keeping Gray mapping rule in QAM. In other words, in a constellation where an average power is normalized as 1, the minimum Euclidean distance in the constellation can be increased. When this modified QAM is applied to broadcasting or communication systems, it is possible to implement either a more noise-robust system using the same energy as a conventional system or a system with the same performance as a conventional system but which uses less energy.

[0020] Fig. 6 shows a method of modifying QAM using Reflected pair of BRGC. Fig. 6a shows a constellation and Fig. 6b shows a flowchart for modifying QAM using Reflected pair of BRGC. First, a target point which has the highest power among constellation points needs to be found. Candidate points are points where that target point can move and are the closest neighbor points of the target point's reflected pair. Then, an empty point (i.e., a point which is not yet taken by other points) having the smallest power needs to be found among the candidate points and the power of the target point and the power of a candidate point are compared. If the power of the candidate point is smaller, the target point moves to the candidate point. These processes are repeated until an average power of the points on constellation reaches a minimum while keeping Gray mapping rule.

[0021] Fig. 7 shows an example of modified 64/256/1024/4096-QAM. The Gray mapped values correspond to Figs. 8 ~ 31 respectively. In addition to these examples, other types of modified QAM which enables identical power optimization can be realized. This is because a target point can move to multiple candidate points. The suggested modified QAM can be applied to, not only the 64/256/1024/4096-QAM, but also cross QAM, a bigger size QAM, or modulations using

other BRGC other than QAM.

[0022] Fig. 32 shows an example of Bit mapping of Modified-QAM where 256-QAM is modified using BRGC. Fig. 32a and Fig. 32b show mapping of Most Significant Bits (MSB). Points designated as filled circles represent mappings of ones and points designated as blank circles represent mappings of zeros. In a same manner, each bit is mapped as shown in figures from (a) through (h) in Fig. 32, until Least Significant Bits (LSB) are mapped. As shown in Fig. 32, Modified-QAM can enable bit decision using only I or Q axes as conventional QAM, except for a bit which is next to MSB (Fig. 32c and Fig. 32d). By using these characteristics, a simple receiver can be made by partially modifying a receiver for QAM. An efficient receiver can be implemented by checking both I and Q values only when determining bit next to MSB and by calculating only I or Q for the rest of bits. This method can be applied to Approximate LLR, Exact LLR, or Hard decision.

[0023] By using the Modified-QAM or MQAM, which uses the characteristics of above BRGC, Non-uniform constellation or NU-MQAM can be made. In the above equation where Gaussian CDF is used, P_j can be modified to fit MQAM. Just like QAM, in MQAM, two PAMs having I axis and Q axis can be considered. However, unlike QAM where a number of points corresponding to a value of each PAM axis are identical, the number of points changes in MQAM. If a number of points that corresponds to j th value of PAM is defined as n_j in a MQAM where a total of M constellation points exist, then P_j can be defined as follows:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{x_j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = P_j \quad P_j = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{i=j-1} n_i + \frac{n_j}{2}}{M}, \quad n_0 = 0 \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

[0024] By using the newly defined P_j , MQAM can be transformed into Non-uniform constellation. P_j can be defined as follows for the example of 256-MQAM.

$$P_j \in \left\{ \frac{2.5}{256}, \frac{10}{256}, \frac{22}{256}, \frac{36}{256}, \frac{51}{256}, \frac{67}{256}, \frac{84}{256}, \frac{102}{256}, \frac{119.5}{256}, \frac{136.5}{256}, \frac{154}{256}, \frac{172}{256}, \frac{189}{256}, \frac{205}{256}, \frac{220}{256}, \frac{234}{256}, \frac{246}{256}, \frac{253.5}{256} \right\}$$

[0025] Fig. 33 is an example of transformation of MQAM into Non-uniform constellation. The NU-MQAM made using these methods can retain characteristics of MQAM receivers with modified coordinates of each PAM. Thus, an efficient receiver can be implemented. In addition, a more noise-robust system than the previous NU-QAM can be implemented. For a more efficient broadcasting transmission system, hybridizing MQAM and NU-MQAM is possible. In other words, a more noise-robust system can be implemented by using MQAM for an environment where an error correction code with high code rate is used and by using NU-MQAM otherwise. For such a case, a transmitter can let a receiver have information of code rate of an error correction code currently used and a kind of modulation currently used such that the receiver can demodulate according to the modulation currently used.

[0026] Fig. 34 shows an example of digital transmission system. Inputs can comprise a number of MPEG-TS streams or GSE (General Stream Encapsulation) streams. An input processor module 101 can add transmission parameters to input stream and perform scheduling for a BICM module 102. The BICM module 102 can add redundancy and interleave data for transmission channel error correction. A frame builder 103 can build frames by adding physical layer signaling information and pilots. A modulator 104 can perform modulation on input symbols in efficient methods. An analog processor 105 can perform various processes for converting input digital signals into output analog signals.

[0027] Fig. 35 shows an example of an input processor. Input MPEG-TS or GSE stream can be transformed by input preprocessor into a total of n streams which will be independently processed. Each of those streams can be either a complete TS frame which includes multiple service components or a minimum TS frame which includes service component (i.e., video or audio). In addition, each of those streams can be a GSE stream which transmits either multiple services or a single service.

[0028] Input interface module 202-1 can allocate a number of input bits equal to the maximum data field capacity of a Baseband (BB) frame. A padding may be inserted to complete the LDPC/BCH code block capacity. The input stream sync module 203-1 can provide a mechanism to regenerate, in the receiver, the clock of the Transport Stream (or packetized Generic Stream), in order to guarantee end-to-end constant bit rates and delay.

[0029] In order to allow the Transport Stream recombining without requiring additional memory in the receiver, the input Transport Streams are delayed by delay compensators 204-1~ n considering interleaving parameters of the data PLPs in a group and the corresponding common PLP. Null packet deleting modules 205-1~ n can increase transmission efficiency by removing inserted null packet for a case of VBR (variable bit rate) service. Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)

encoder modules 206-1~n can add CRC parity to increase transmission reliability of BB frame. BB header inserting modules 207-1~n can add BB frame header at a beginning portion of BB frame. Information that can be included in BB header is shown in Fig. 36.

[0030] A Merger/slicer module 208 can perform BB frame slicing from each PLP, merging BB frames from multiple PLPs, and scheduling each BB frame within a transmission frame. Therefore, the merger/slicer module 208 can output L1 signaling information which relates to allocation of PLP in frame. Lastly, a BB scrambler module 209 can randomize input bitstreams to minimize correlation between bits within bitstreams. The modules in shadow in Fig. 35 are modules used when transmission system uses a single PLP, the other modules in Fig. 35 are modules used when the transmission device uses multiple PLPs.

[0031] Fig. 37 shows an example of BICM module. Fig. 37a shows data path and Fig. 37b shows L1 path of BICM module. An outer coder module 301 and an inner coder module 303 can add redundancy to input bitstreams for error correction. An outer interleaver module 302 and an inner interleaver module 304 can interleave bits to prevent burst error. The Outer interleaver module 302 can be omitted if the BICM is specifically for DVB-C2. A bit demux module 305 can control reliability of each bit output from the inner interleaver module 304. A symbol mapper module 306 can map input bitstreams into symbol streams. At this time, it is possible to use any of a conventional QAM, an MQAM which uses the aforementioned BRGC for performance improvement, an NU-QAM which uses Non-uniform modulation, or an NU-MQAM which uses Non-uniform modulation applied BRGC for performance improvement. To construct a system which is more robust against noise, combinations of modulations using MQAM and/or NU-MQAM depending on the code rate of the error correction code and the constellation capacity can be considered. At this time, the Symbol mapper module 306 can use a proper constellation according to the code rate and constellation capacity. Fig. 39 shows an example of such combinations.

[0032] Case 1 shows an example of using only NU-MQAM at low code rate for simplified system implementation. Case 2 shows an example of using optimized constellation at each code rate. The transmitter can send information about the code rate of the error correction code and the constellation capacity to the receiver such that the receiver can use an appropriate constellation. Fig. 40 shows another example of cases where compatibility between conventional systems is considered. In addition to the examples, further combinations for optimizing the system are possible.

[0033] The ModCod Header inserting module 307 shown in Fig. 37 can take Adaptive coding and modulation (ACM)/Variable coding and modulation (VCM) feedback information and add parameter information used in coding and modulation to a FEC block as header. The Modulation type/Coderate (ModCod) header can include the following information:

- * FEC type (1 bits) - long or short LDPC
- * Coderate (3 bits)
- * Modulation (3 bits) - up-to 64K QAM
- * PLP identifier (8 bits)

[0034] The Symbol interleaver module 308 can perform interleaving in symbol domain to obtain additional interleaving effects. Similar processes performed on data path can be performed on L1 signaling path but with possibly different parameters (301-1 ~ 308-1). At this point, a shortened/punctured code module (303-1) can be used for inner code.

[0035] Fig. 38 shows an example of LDPC encoding using shortening / puncturing. Shortening process can be performed on input blocks which have less bits than a required number of bits for LDPC encoding as many zero bits required for LDPC encoding can be padded (301c). Zero Padded input bitstreams can have parity bits through LDPC encoding (302c). At this time, for bitstreams that correspond to original bitstreams, zeros can be removed (303c) and for parity bitstreams, puncturing (304c) can be performed according to code-rates. These processed information bitstreams and parity bitstreams can be multiplexed into original sequences and outputted (305c).

[0036] Fig. 41 shows a frame structure which comprises preamble for L1 signaling and data symbol for PLP data. It can be seen that preamble and data symbols are cyclically generated, using one frame as a unit. Data symbols comprise PLP type 0 which is transmitted using a fixed modulation/coding and PLP type 1 which is transmitted using a variable modulation/coding. For PLP type 0, information such as modulation, FEC type, and FEC code rate are transmitted in preamble (see Fig. 42 Frame header insert 401). For PLP type 1, corresponding information can be transmitted in FEC block header of a data symbol (see Fig. 37 ModCod header insert 307). By the separation of PLP types, ModCod overhead can be reduced by 3~4% from a total transmission rate, for PLP type0 which is transmitted at a fixed bit rate. At a receiver, for fixed modulation/coding PLP of PLP type 0, Frame header remover r401 shown in Fig. 63 can extract information on Modulation and FEC code rate and provide the extracted information to a BICM decoding module. For variable modulation/coding PLP of PLP type 1, ModCod extracting modules, r307 and r307-1 shown in Fig. 64 can extract and provide the parameters necessary for BICM decoding.

[0037] Fig. 42 shows an example of a frame builder. A frame header inserting module 401 can form a frame from input symbol streams and can add frame header at front of each transmitted frame. The frame header can include the following

information:

* Number of bonded channels (4 bits)
 * Guard interval (2 bits)
 5 * PAPR (2 bits)
 * Pilot pattern (2 bits)
 * Digital System identification (16 bits)
 * Frame identification (16 bits)
 * Frame length (16 bits) - number of Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) symbols per frame
 10 * Superframe length (16 bits) - number of frames per superframe
 * number of PLPs (8 bits)
 * for each PLP

 PLP identification (8 bits)
 15 Channel bonding id (4 bits)
 PLP start (9 bits)
 PLP type (2 bits) - common PLP or others
 PLP payload type (5 bits)
 MC type (1 bit) - fixed/variable modulation & coding
 20 if MC type == fixed modulation & coding

 FEC type (1 bits) - long or short LDPC
 Coderate (3 bits)
 Modulation (3 bits) - up-to 64K QAM
 25
 end if;
 Number of notch channels (2 bits)
 for each notch

 30 Notch start (9 bits)
 Notch width (9 bits)

 end for;
 PLP width (9 bits) - max number of FEC blocks of PLP
 35 PLP time interleaving type (2 bits)

 end for;
 * CRC-32 (32 bits)

 40 **[0038]** Channel bonding environment is assumed for L1 information transmitted in Frame header and data that correspond to each data slice is defined as PLP. Therefore, information such as PLP identifier, channel bonding identifier, and PLP start address are required for each channel used in bonding. One embodiment of this invention suggests transmitting ModCod field in FEC frame header if PLP type supports variable modulation/coding and transmitting ModCod field in Frame header if PLP type supports fixed modulation/coding to reduce signaling overhead. In addition, if a Notch band exists for each PLP, by transmitting the start address of the Notch and its width, decoding corresponding carriers at the receiver can become unnecessary.
 45 **[0039]** Fig. 43 shows an example of Pilot Pattern 5 (PP5) applied in a channel bonding environment. As shown, if SP positions are coincident with preamble pilot positions, irregular pilot structure can occur.
[0040] Fig. 43a shows an example of pilot inserting module 404 as shown in Fig. 42. As represented in Fig. 43, if a single frequency band (for example, 8 MHz) is used, the available bandwidth is 7.61 MHz, but if multiple frequency bands are bonded, guard bands can be removed, thus, frequency efficiency can increase greatly. Fig. 43b is an example of preamble inserting module 504 as shown in Fig. 51 that is transmitted at the front part of the frame and even with channel bonding, the preamble has repetition rate of 7.61 MHz, which is bandwidth of L1 block. This is a structure considering the bandwidth of a tuner which performs initial channel scanning.
 50 **[0041]** Pilot Patterns exist for both Preamble and Data Symbols. For data symbol, scattered pilot (SP) patterns can be used. Pilot Pattern 5 (PP5) and Pilot Pattern 7 (PP7) of T2 can be good candidates for frequency-only interpolation. PP5 has $x=12$, $y=4$, $z=48$ for $GI=1/64$ and PP7 has $x=24$, $y=4$, $z=96$ for $GI=1/128$. Additional time-interpolation is also possible for a better channel estimation. Pilot patterns for preamble can cover all possible pilot positions for initial channel

acquisition. In addition, preamble pilot positions should be coincident with SP positions and a single pilot pattern for both the preamble and the SP is desired. Preamble pilots could also be used for time-interpolation and every preamble could have an identical pilot pattern. These requirements are important for C2 detection in scanning and necessary for frequency offset estimation with scrambling sequence correlation. In a channel bonding environment, the coincidence in pilot positions should also be kept for channel bonding because irregular pilot structure may degrade interpolation performance.

[0042] In detail, if a distance z between scattered pilots (SPs) in an OFDM symbol is 48 and if a distance y between SPs corresponding to a specific SP carrier along the time axis is 4, an effective distance x after time interpolation becomes 12. This is when a guard interval (GI) fraction is $1/64$. If GI fraction is $1/128$, $x=24$, $y=4$, and $z=96$ can be used. If channel bonding is used, SP positions can be made coincident with preamble pilot positions by generating non-continuous points in scattered pilot structure.

[0043] At this time, preamble pilot positions can be coincident with every SP positions of data symbol. When channel bonding is used, data slice where a service is transmitted, can be determined regardless of 8 MHz bandwidth granularity. However, for reducing overhead for data slice addressing, transmission starting from SP position and ending at SP position can be chosen.

[0044] When a receiver receives such SPs, if necessary, channel estimation module r501 shown in Fig. 62 can perform time interpolation to obtain pilots shown in dotted lines in Fig. 43 and perform frequency interpolation. At this time, for non-continuous points of which intervals are designated as 32 in Fig. 43, either performing interpolations on left and right separately or performing interpolations on only one side then performing interpolation on the other side by using the already interpolated pilot positions of which interval is 12 as a reference point can be implemented. At this time, data slice width can vary within 7.61 MHz, thus, a receiver can minimize power consumption by performing channel estimation and decoding only necessary subcarriers.

[0045] Fig. 44 shows another example of PP5 applied in channel bonding environment or a structure of SP for maintaining effective distance x as 12 to avoid irregular SP structure shown in Fig. 43 when channel bonding is used. Fig. 44a is a structure of SP for data symbol and Fig. 44b is a structure of SP for preamble symbol.

[0046] As shown, if SP distance is kept consistent in case of channel bonding, there will be no problem in frequency interpolation but pilot positions between data symbol and preamble may not be coincident. In other words, this structure does not require additional channel estimation for an irregular SP structure, however, SP positions used in channel bonding and preamble pilot positions become different for each channel.

[0047] Fig. 45 shows a new SP structure or PP5' to provide a solution to the two problems aforementioned in channel bonding environment. Specifically, a pilot distance of $x=16$ can solve those problems. To preserve pilot density or to maintain the same overhead, a PP5' can have $x=16$, $y=3$, $z=48$ for $GI=1/64$ and a PP7' can have $x=16$, $y=6$, $z=96$ for $GI=1/128$. Frequency-only interpolation capability can still be maintained. Pilot positions are depicted in Fig. 45 for comparison with PP5 structure.

[0048] Fig. 46 shows an example of a new SP Pattern or PP5' structure in channel bonding environment. As shown in figure 46, whether either single channel or channel bonding is used, an effective pilot distance $x=16$ can be provided. In addition, because SP positions can be made coincident with preamble pilot positions, channel estimation deterioration caused by SP irregularity or non-coincident SP positions can be avoided. In other words, no irregular SP position exists for freq-interpolator and coincidence between preamble and SP positions is provided.

[0049] Consequently, the proposed new SP patterns can be advantageous in that single SP pattern can be used for both single and bonded channel; no irregular pilot structure can be caused, thus a good channel estimation is possible; both preamble and SP pilot positions can be kept coincident; pilot density can be kept the same as for PP5 and PP7 respectively; and Frequency-only interpolation capability can also be preserved.

[0050] In addition, the preamble structure can meet the requirements such as preamble pilot positions should cover all possible SP positions for initial channel acquisition; maximum number of carriers should be 3409 (7.61 MHz) for initial scanning; exactly same pilot patterns and scrambling sequence should be used for C2 detection; and no detection-specific preamble like P1 in T2 is required.

[0051] In terms of relation with frame structure, data slice position granularity may be modified to 16 carriers rather than 12, thus, less position addressing overhead can occur and no other problem regarding data slice condition, Null slot condition etc can be expected.

[0052] Therefore, at channel estimation module r501 of Fig. 62, pilots in every preamble can be used when time interpolation of SP of data symbol is performed. Therefore, channel acquisition and channel estimation at the frame boundaries can be improved.

[0053] Now, regarding requirements related to the preamble and the pilot structure, there is consensus in that positions of preamble pilots and SPs should coincide regardless of channel bonding; the number of total carriers in L1 block should be dividable by pilot distance to avoid irregular structure at band edge; L1 blocks should be repeated in frequency domain; and L1 blocks should always be decodable in arbitrary tuner window position. Additional requirements would be that pilot positions and patterns should be repeated by period of 8 MHz; correct carrier frequency offset should be

estimated without channel bonding knowledge; and L1 decoding (re-ordering) is impossible before the frequency offset is compensated.

[0054] Fig. 47 shows a relationship between data symbol and preamble when preamble structures as shown in Fig. 52 and Fig. 53 are used. L1 block can be repeated by period of 6 MHz. For L1 decoding, both frequency offset and Preamble shift pattern should be found. L1 decoding is not possible in arbitrary tuner position without channel bonding information and a receiver cannot differentiate between preamble shift value and frequency offset.

[0055] Thus, a receiver, specifically for Frame header remover r401 shown in Fig. 63 to perform L1 signal decoding, channel bonding structure needs to be obtained. Because preamble shift amount expected at two vertically shadowed regions in Fig. 47 is known, time/freq synchronizing module r505 in Fig. 62 can estimate carrier frequency offset. Based on the estimation, L1 signaling path (r308-1 ~ r301-1) in Fig. 64 can decode L1.

[0056] Fig. 48 shows a relationship between data symbol and preamble when the preamble structure as shown in Fig. 55 is used. L1 block can be repeated by period of 8 MHz. For L1 decoding, only frequency offset needs to be found and channel bonding knowledge may not be required. Frequency offset can be easily estimated by using known Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) sequence. As shown in Fig. 48, preamble and data symbols are aligned, thus, additional sync search can become unnecessary. Therefore, for a receiver, specifically for the Frame header remover module r401 shown in Fig. 63, it is possible that only correlation peak with pilot scrambling sequence needs to be obtained to perform L1 signal decoding. The time/freq synchronizing module r505 in Fig. 62 can estimate carrier frequency offset from peak position.

[0057] Fig. 49 shows an example of cable channel delay profile.

[0058] From the point of view of pilot design, current GI already over-protects delay spread of cable channel. In the worst case, redesigning the channel model can be an option. To repeat the pattern exactly every 8 MHz, the pilot distance should be a divisor of 3584 carriers ($z=32$ or 56). A pilot density of $z=32$ can increase pilot overhead, thus, $z=56$ can be chosen. Slightly less delay coverage may not be an important in cable channel. For example, it can be $8\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ for PP5' and $4\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ for PP7' compared to $9.3\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (PP5) and $4.7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (PP7). Meaningful delays can be covered by both pilot patterns even in a worst case. For preamble pilot position, no more than all SP positions in data symbol are necessary.

[0059] If the -40 dB delay path can be ignored, actual delay spread can become $2.5\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, $1/64\text{ GI} = 7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, or $1/128\text{ GI} = 3.5\text{ }\mu\text{s}$. This shows that pilot distance parameter, $z=56$ can be a good enough value. In addition, $z=56$ can be a convenient value for structuring pilot pattern that enables preamble structure shown in Fig. 48.

[0060] Fig. 50 shows scattered pilot structure that uses $z=56$ and $z=112$ which is constructed at pilot inserting module 404 in Fig. 42. PP5' ($x=14, y=4, z=56$) and PP7' ($x=28, y=4, z=112$) are proposed. Edge carriers could be inserted for closing edge.

[0061] As shown in Fig. 50, pilots are aligned at 8 MHz from each edge of the band, every pilot position and pilot structure can be repeated every 8 MHz. Thus, this structure can support the preamble structure shown in Fig. 48. In addition, a common pilot structure between preamble and data symbols can be used. Therefore, channel estimation module r501 in Fig. 62 can perform channel estimation using interpolation on preamble and data symbols because no irregular pilot pattern can occur, regardless of window position which is decided by data slice locations. At this time, using only frequency interpolation can be enough to compensate channel distortion from delay spread. If time interpolation is performed additionally, more accurate channel estimation can be performed.

[0062] Consequently, in the new proposed pilot pattern, pilot position and pattern can be repeated based on a period of 8 MHz. A single pilot pattern can be used for both preamble and data symbols. L1 decoding can always be possible without channel bonding knowledge. In addition, the proposed pilot pattern may not affect commonality with T2 because the same pilot strategy of scattered pilot pattern can be used; T2 already uses 8 different pilot patterns; and no significant receiver complexity can be increased by modified pilot patterns. For a pilot scrambling sequence, the period of PRBS can be 2047 (m-sequence); PRBS generation can be reset every 8 MHz, of which the period is 3584; pilot repetition rate of 56 can be also co-prime with 2047; and no PAPR issue can be expected.

[0063] Fig. 51 shows an example of a modulator based on OFDM. Input symbol streams can be transformed into time domain by IFFT module 501. If necessary, peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) can be reduced at PAPR reducing module 502. For PAPR methods, Active constellation extension (ACE) or tone reservation can be used. GI inserting module 503 can copy a last part of effective OFDM symbol to fill guard interval in a form of cyclic prefix.

[0064] Preamble inserting module 504 can insert preamble at the front of each transmitted frame such that a receiver can detect digital signal, frame and acquire time/freq offset acquisition. At this time, the preamble signal can perform physical layer signaling such as FFT size (3 bits) and Guard interval size (3 bits). The Preamble inserting module 504 can be omitted if the modulator is specifically for DVB-C2.

[0065] Fig. 52 shows an example of a preamble structure for channel bonding, generated at preamble inserting module 504 in Fig. 51. One complete L1 block should be "always decodable" in any arbitrary 7.61 MHz tuning window position and no loss of L1 signaling regardless of tuner window position should occur. As shown, L1 blocks can be repeated in frequency domain by period of 6 MHz. Data symbol can be channel bonded for every 8 MHz. If, for L1 decoding, a receiver uses a tuner such as the tuner r603 represented in Fig. 61 which uses a bandwidth of 7.61 MHz, the Frame

header remover r401 in Fig. 63 needs to rearrange the received cyclic shifted L1 block (Fig. 53) to its original form. This rearrangement is possible because L1 block is repeated for every 6MHz block. Fig. 53a can be reordered into Fig. 53b.

[0066] Fig. 54 shows a process for designing a more optimized preamble. The preamble structure of Fig. 52 uses only 6MHz of total tuner bandwidth 7.61 MHz for L1 decoding. In terms of spectrum efficiency, tuner bandwidth of 7.61 MHz is not fully utilized. Therefore, there can be further optimization in spectrum efficiency.

[0067] Fig. 55 shows another example of preamble structure or preamble symbols structure for full spectrum efficiency, generated at Frame Header Inserting module 401 in Fig. 42. Just like data symbol, L1 blocks can be repeated in frequency domain by period of 8 MHz. One complete L1 block is still "always decodable" in any arbitrary 7.61 MHz tuning window position. After tuning, the 7.61 MHz data can be regarded as a virtually punctured code. Having exactly the same bandwidth for both the preamble and data symbols and exactly the same pilot structure for both the preamble and data symbols can maximize spectrum efficiency. Other features such as cyclic shifted property and not sending L1 block in case of no data slice can be kept unchanged. In other words, the bandwidth of preamble symbols can be identical with the bandwidth of data symbols or, as shown in Fig. 57, the bandwidth of the preamble symbols can be the bandwidth of the tuner (here, it's 7.61 MHz). The tuner bandwidth can be defined as a bandwidth that corresponds to a number of total active carriers when a single channel is used. That is, the bandwidth of the preamble symbol can correspond to the number of total active carriers (here, it's 7.61 MHz).

[0068] Fig. 56 shows a virtually punctured code. The 7.61 MHz data among the 8 MHz L1 block can be considered as punctured coded. When a tuner r603 shown in Fig. 61 uses 7.61 MHz bandwidth for L1 decoding, Frame header remover r401 in Fig. 63 needs to rearrange received, cyclic shifted L1 block into original form as shown in Fig. 56. At this time, L1 decoding is performed using the entire bandwidth of the tuner. Once the L1 block is rearranged, a spectrum of the rearranged L1 block can have a blank region within the spectrum as shown in upper right side of Fig. 56 because an original size of L1 block is 8 MHz bandwidth.

[0069] Once the blank region is zero padded, either after deinterleaving in symbol domain by the freq. deinterleaver r403 in Fig. 63 or by the symbol deinterleaver r308-1 in Fig. 64 or after deinterleaving in bit domain by the symbol demapper r306-1, bit mux r305-1, and inner deinterleaver r304-1 in Fig. 64, the block can have a form which appears to be punctured as shown in lower right side of Fig. 56.

[0070] This L1 block can be decoded at the punctured/shortened decode module r303-1 in Fig. 64. By using these preamble structure, the entire tuner bandwidth can be utilized, thus spectrum efficiency and coding gain can be increased. In addition, an identical bandwidth and pilot structure can be used for the preamble and data symbols.

[0071] In addition, if the preamble bandwidth or the preamble symbols bandwidth is set as a tuner bandwidth as shown in Fig. 58, (it's 7.61 MHz in the example), a complete L1 block can be obtained after rearrangement even without puncturing. In other words, for a frame having preamble symbols, wherein the preamble symbols have at least one layer 1 (L1) block, it can be said, the L1 block has 3408 active subcarriers and the 3408 active subcarriers correspond to 7.61 MHz of 8MHz Radio Frequency (RF) band.

[0072] Thus, spectrum efficiency and L1 decoding performance can be maximized. In other words, at a receiver, decoding can be performed at punctured/shortened decode module r303-1 in Fig. 64, after performing only deinterleaving in the symbol domain.

[0073] Consequently, the proposed new preamble structure can be advantageous in that it's fully compatible with previously used preamble except that the bandwidth is different; L1 blocks are repeated by period of 8 MHz; L1 block can be always decodable regardless of tuner window position; Full tuner bandwidth can be used for L1 decoding; maximum spectrum efficiency can guarantee more coding gain; incomplete L1 block can be considered as punctured coded; simple and same pilot structure can be used for both preamble and data; and identical bandwidth can be used for both preamble and data.

[0074] Fig. 59 shows an example of an analog processor. A DAC module 601 can convert digital signal input into analog signal. After transmission frequency bandwidth is up-converted (602) and analog filtered (603) signal can be transmitted.

[0075] Fig. 60 shows an example of a digital receiver system. Received signal is converted into digital signal at an analog process module r105. A demodulator r104 can convert the signal into data in frequency domain. A frame parser r103 can remove pilots and headers and enable selection of service information that needs to be decoded. A BICM demodulator r102 can correct errors in the transmission channel. An output processor r101 can restore the originally transmitted service stream and timing information.

[0076] Fig. 61 shows an example of analog processor used at the receiver. A Tuner/AGC module r603 can select desired frequency bandwidth from received signal. A down converting module r602 can restore baseband. An ADC module r601 can convert analog signal into digital signal.

[0077] Fig. 62 shows an example of demodulator. A frame detecting module r506 can detect the preamble, check if a corresponding digital signal exists, and detect a start of a frame. A time/freq synchronizing module r505 can perform synchronization in time and frequency domains. At this time, for time domain synchronization, a guard interval correlation can be used. For frequency domain synchronization, correlation can be used or offset can be estimated from phase

information of a subcarrier that is transmitted in the frequency domain. A preamble removing module r504 can remove preamble from the front of detected frame. A GI removing module r503 can remove guard interval. A FFT module r501 can transform signal in the time domain into signal in the frequency domain. A channel estimation/equalization module r501 can compensate errors by estimating distortion in transmission channel using pilot symbol. The Preamble removing module r504 can be omitted if the demodulator is specifically for DVB-C2.

[0078] Fig. 63 shows an example of frame parser. A pilot removing module r404 can remove pilot symbol. A freq deinterleaving module r403 can perform deinterleaving in the frequency domain. An OFDM symbol merger r402 can restore data frame from symbol streams transmitted in OFDM symbols. A frame header removing module r401 can extract physical layer signaling from header of each transmitted frame and remove header. Extracted information can be used as parameters for following processes in the receiver.

[0079] Fig. 64 shows an example of a BICM demodulator. Fig. 64a shows a data path and Fig. 64b shows a L1 signaling path. A symbol deinterleaver r308 can perform deinterleaving in the symbol domain. A ModCod extract r307 can extract ModCod parameters from front of each BB frame and make the parameters available for following adaptive/variable demodulation and decoding processes. A Symbol demapper r306 can demap input symbol streams into bit Log-Likelihood Ratio (LLR) streams. The Output bit LLR streams can be calculated by using a constellation used in a Symbol mapper 306 of the transmitter as reference point. At this point, when the aforementioned MQAM or NU-MQAM is used, by calculating both I axis and Q axis when calculating bit nearest from MSB and by calculating either I axis or Q axis when calculating the rest bits, an efficient symbol demapper can be implemented. This method can be applied to, for example, Approximate LLR, Exact LLR, or Hard decision.

[0080] When an optimized constellation according to constellation capacity and code rate of error correction code at the Symbol mapper 306 of the transmitter is used, the Symbol demapper r306 of the receiver can obtain a constellation using the code rate and constellation capacity information transmitted from the transmitter. The bit mux r305 of the receiver can perform an inverse function of the bit demux 305 of the transmitter. The Inner deinterleaver r304 and outer deinterleaver r302 of the receiver can perform inverse functions of the inner interleaver 304 and outer interleaver 302 of the transmitter, respectively to get the bitstream in its original sequence. The outer deinterleaver r302 can be omitted if the BICM demodulator is specifically for DVB-C2.

[0081] The inner decoder r303 and outer decoder r301 of the receiver can perform corresponding decoding processes to the inner coder 303 and outer code 301 of the transmitter, respectively, to correct errors in the transmission channel. Similar processes performed on data path can be performed on L1 signaling path, but with different parameters (r308-1 ~ r301-1). At this point, as explained in the preamble part, a shortened/punctured code module r303-1 can be used for L1 signal decoding.

[0082] Fig. 65 shows an example of LDPC decoding using shortening / puncturing. A demux r301 a can separately output information part and parity part of systematic code from input bit streams. For the information part, a zero padding (r302a) can be performed according to a number of input bit streams of LDPC decoder, for the parity part, input bit streams for (r303a) the LDPC decoder can be generated by de-puncturing punctured part. LDPC decoding (r304a) can be performed on generated bit streams, zeros in information part can be removed and output (r305a).

[0083] Fig. 66 shows an example of output processor. A BB descrambler r209 can restore scrambled (209) bit streams at the transmitter. A Splitter r208 can restore BB frames that correspond to multiple PLP that are multiplexed and transmitted from the transmitter according to PLP path. For each PLP path, a BB header remover r207-1~n can remove the header that is transmitted at the front of the BB frame. A CRC decoder r206-1~n can perform CRC decoding and make reliable BB frames available for selection. A Null packet inserting modules r205-1~n can restore null packets which were removed for higher transmission efficiency in their original location. A Delay recovering modules r204-1~n can restore a delay that exists between each PLP path.

[0084] An output clock recovering modules r203-1~n can restore the original timing of the service stream from timing information transmitted from the input stream synchronization modules 203-1~n. An output interface modules r202-1~n can restore data in TS/GS packet from input bit streams that are sliced in BB frame. An output postprocess modules r201-1~n can restore multiple TS/GS streams into a complete TS/GS stream, if necessary. The shaded blocks shown in Fig. 66 represent modules that can be used when a single PLP is processed at a time and the rest of the blocks represent modules that can be used when multiple PLPs are processed at the same time.

[0085] Preamble pilot patterns were carefully designed to avoid PAPR increase, thus, whether L1 repetition rate may increase PAPR needs to be considered. The number of L1 information bits varies dynamically according to the channel bonding, the number of PLPs, etc. In detail, it is necessary to consider things such as fixed L1 block size may introduce unnecessary overhead; L1 signaling should be protected more strongly than data symbols; and time interleaving of L1 block can improve robustness over channel impairment such as impulsive noise need.

[0086] For a L1 block repetition rate of 8 MHz, as shown in Fig. 67, full spectrum efficiency (26.8% BW increase) is exhibited with virtual puncturing but the PAPR may be increased since L1 bandwidth is the same as that of the data symbols. For the repetition rate of 8 MHz, 4K-FFT DVB-T2 frequency interleaving can be used for commonality and the same pattern can repeat itself at a 8 MHz period after interleaving.

[0087] For a L1 block repetition rate of 6 MHz, as shown in Fig. 68, reduced spectrum efficiency can be exhibited with no virtual puncturing. A similar problem of PAPR as for the 8MHz case can occur since the L1 and data symbol bandwidths share LCM=24 MHz. For the repetition rate of 6 MHz, 4K-FFT DVB-T2 frequency interleaving can be used for commonality and the same pattern can repeat itself at a period of 24 MHz after interleaving.

[0088] Fig. 69 shows a new L1 block repetition rate of 7.61 MHz or full tuner bandwidth. A full spectrum efficiency (26.8% BW increase) can be obtained with no virtual puncturing. There can be no PAPR issue since L1 and data symbol bandwidths share LCM≈1704 MHz. For the repetition rate of 7.61 MHz, 4K-FFT DVB-T2 frequency interleaving can be used for commonality and the same pattern can repeat itself by period of about 1704 MHz after interleaving.

[0089] Fig. 70 is an example of L1 signaling which is transmitted in the frame header. Each information in L1 signaling can be transmitted to the receiver and can be used as a decoding parameter. Especially, the information can be used in L1 signal path shown in Fig. 64 and PLPs can be transmitted in each data slice. An increased robustness for each PLP can be obtained.

[0090] Fig. 72 is an example of a symbol interleaver 308-1 as shown in L1 signaling path in Fig. 37 and also can be an example of its corresponding symbol deinterleaver r308-1 as shown in L1 signaling path in Fig. 64. Blocks with tilted lines represent L1 blocks and solid blocks represent data carriers. L1 blocks can be transmitted not only within a single preamble, but also can be transmitted within multiple OFDM blocks. Depending on a size of L1 block, the size of the interleaving block can vary. In other words, num_L1_sym and L1 span can be different from each other. To minimize unnecessary overhead, data can be transmitted within the rest of the carriers of the OFDM symbols where the L1 block is transmitted. At this point, full spectrum efficiency can be guaranteed because the repeating cycle of L1 block is still a full tuner bandwidth. In Fig. 72, the numbers in blocks with tilted lines represent the bit order within a single LDPC block.

[0091] Consequently, when bits are written in an interleaving memory in the row direction according to a symbol index as shown in Fig. 72 and read in the column direction according to a carrier index, a block interleaving effect can be obtained. In other words, one LDPC block can be interleaved in the time domain and the frequency domain and then can be transmitted. Num_L1_sym can be a predetermined value, for example, a number between 2~4 can be set as a number of OFDM symbols. At this point, to increase the granularity of the L1 block size, a punctured/shortened LDPC code having a minimum length of the codeword can be used for L1 protection.

[0092] Fig. 73 is an example of an L1 block transmission. Fig. 73 illustrates Fig. 72 in frame domain. As shown on Fig. 73a, L1 blocks can be spanning in full tuner bandwidth or as shown on Fig. 73b, L1 blocks can be partially spanned and the rest of the carriers can be used for data carrier. In either case, it can be seen that the repetition rate of L1 block can be identical to a full tuner bandwidth. In addition, for OFDM symbols which uses L1 signaling including preamble, only symbol interleaving can be performed while not allowing data transmission in that OFDM symbols. Consequently, for OFDM symbol used for L1 signaling, a receiver can decode L1 by performing deinterleaving without data decoding. At this point, the L1 block can transmit L1 signaling of current frame or L1 signaling of a subsequent frame. At the receiver side, L1 parameters decoded from L1 signaling decoding path shown in Fig. 64 can be used for decoding process for data path from frame parser of subsequent frame.

[0093] In summary, at a transmitter, interleaving blocks of L1 region can be performed by writing blocks to a memory in a row direction and reading the written blocks from the memory in a column direction. At a receiver, deinterleaving blocks of L1 region can be performed by writing blocks to a memory in a column direction and reading the written blocks from the memory in a row direction. The reading and writing directions of transmitter and receiver can be interchanged.

[0094] When simulation is performed with assumptions such as CR=1/2 for L1 protection and for T2 commonality; 16-QAM symbol mapping; pilot density of 6 in the Preamble; number of short LDPC implies required amount of puncturing/shortening are made, results or conclusions such as only preamble for L1 transmission may not be sufficient; the number of OFDM symbols depends on the amount of L1 block size; shortest LDPC codeword (e.g. 192 bits information) among shortened/punctured code may be used for flexibility and fine granularity; and Padding may be added if required with negligible overhead, can be obtained. The result is summarized in Fig. 71.

[0095] Consequently, for a L1 block repetition rate, full tuner bandwidth with no virtual puncturing can be a good solution and still no PAPR issue can arise with full spectrum efficiency. For L1 signaling, efficient signaling structure can allow maximum configuration in an environment of 8 channels bonding, 32 notches, 256 data slices, and 256 PLPs. For L1 block structure, flexible L1 signaling can be implemented according to L1 block size. Time interleaving can be performed for better robustness for T2 commonality. Less overhead can allow data transmission in preamble.

[0096] Block interleaving of L1 block can be performed for better robustness. The interleaving can be performed with fixed pre-defined number of L1 symbols (num_L1_sym) and a number of carriers spanned by L1 as a parameter (L1_span). The same technique is used for P2 preamble interleaving in DVB-T2.

[0097] L1 block of variable size can be used. Size can be adaptable to the amount of L1 signaling bits, resulting in a reduced overhead. Full spectrum efficiency can be obtained with no PAPR issue. Less than 7.61 MHz repetition can mean that more redundancy can be sent but unused. No PAPR issue can arise because of 7.61 MHz repetition rate for L1 block.

[0098] Fig. 74 is another example of L1 signaling transmitted within a frame header. This Fig. 74 is different from Fig.

70 in that the L1_span field having 12 bits it is divided into two fields. In other words, the L1_span field is divided into a L1_column having 9 bits and a L1_row having 3 bits. The L1_column represents the carrier index that L1 spans. Because data slice starts and ends at every 12 carriers, which is the pilot density, the 12 bits of overhead can be reduced by 3 bits to reach 9 bits.

[0099] L1_row represents the number of OFDM symbols where L1 is spanning when time interleaving is applied. Consequently, time interleaving can be performed within an area of L1_columns multiplied by L1_rows. Alternatively, a total size of L1 blocks can be transmitted such that L1_span shown in Fig. 70 can be used when time interleaving is not performed. For such a case, L1 block size is 11,776 x 2 bits in the example, thus 15 bits is enough. Consequently, the L1_span field can be made up of 15 bits.

[0100] Fig. 75 is an example of frequency or time interleaving/deinterleaving. The Fig. 75 shows a part of a whole transmission frame. The Fig. 75 also shows bonding of multiple 8 MHz bandwidths. A frame can consist of a preamble which transmits L1 blocks and a data symbol which transmits data. The different kinds of data symbols represent data slices for different services. As shown in Fig. 75, the preamble transmits L1 blocks for every 7.61 MHz.

[0101] For the preamble, frequency or time interleaving is performed within L1 blocks and not performed between L1 blocks. That is, for the preamble, it can be said that interleaving is performed at L1 block level. This allows decoding the L1 blocks by transmitting L1 blocks within a tuner window bandwidth even when the tuner window has moved to a random location within a channel bonding system.

[0102] For decoding data symbol at a random tuner window bandwidth, interleaving between data slices should not occur. That is, for data slices, it can be said that interleaving is performed at data slice level. Consequently, frequency interleaving and time interleaving should be performed within a data slice. Therefore, a symbol interleaver 308 in a data path of a BICM module of transmitter as shown in Fig. 37 can perform symbol interleaving for each data slice. A symbol interleaver 308-1 in an L1 signal path can perform symbol interleaving for each L1 block.

[0103] A frequency interleaver 403 shown in Fig. 42 needs to perform interleaving on the preamble and data symbols separately. Specifically, for the preamble, frequency interleaving can be performed for each L1 block and for data symbol, frequency interleaving can be performed for each data slice. At this point, time interleaving in data path or L1 signal path may not be performed considering low latency mode.

[0104] Using the suggested methods and devices, among others advantages it is possible to implement an efficient digital transmitter, receiver and structure of physical layer signaling.

[0105] By transmitting ModCod information in each BB frame header that is necessary for ACM/VCM and transmitting the rest of the physical layer signaling in a frame header, signaling overhead can be minimized.

[0106] Modified QAM for a more energy efficient transmission or a more noise-robust digital broadcasting system can be implemented. The system can include transmitter and receiver for each example disclosed and the combinations thereof.

[0107] An Improved Non-uniform QAM for a more energy efficient transmission or a more noise-robust digital broadcasting system can be implemented. A method of using code rate of error correction code of NU-MQAM and MQAM is also described. The system can include transmitter and receiver for each example disclosed and the combinations thereof.

[0108] The suggested L1 signaling method can reduce overhead by 3~4% by minimizing signaling overhead during channel bonding.

[0109] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the invention.

Claims

1. A method of transmitting a broadcasting signal to a receiver decoding the broadcasting signal, comprising:

- performing outer coding on data bits for error correction;
- performing inner coding on the outer coded data bits for error correction;
- performing outer coding on preamble data bits for error correction;
- performing inner coding on the outer coded preamble data bits for error correction;
- mapping the coded preamble data bits into preamble data symbols and the coded data bits into data symbols;
- building at least one data slice based on the data symbols;
- time-interleaving the data symbols at data slice level;
- building a signal frame based on the preamble data symbols and the interleaved data symbols;
- modulating the built signal frame by an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing, OFDM, method; and
- transmitting the modulated signal frame,

wherein a Layer-1, L1, block is repeated in the preamble data symbols in frequency domain by a same bandwidth, wherein the same bandwidth is 7.61 MHz, and wherein when two parts out of repeated L1 blocks within a tuning

window of the receiver are reordered, the reordered parts configure a complete L1 block, wherein the L1 block includes L1 signaling information for signaling the data slice.

2. The method of claim 1, the method further includes:

adding zero padding bits to the preamble data bits to fill required number of bits.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the method further comprises:

puncturing parity bits, the parity bits being added by the inner coding on the outer coded preamble data bits.

4. The method of claim 3, the method further comprises:

removing the added zero padding bits after the inner coding on the preamble data bits.

5. An apparatus for transmitting a broadcasting signal to a receiver decoding the broadcasting signal, comprising:

a first outer code unit for performing outer coding on data bits for error correction;
a first inner code unit for performing inner coding on the outer coded data bits for error correction;
a second outer code unit for performing outer coding on preamble data bits for error correction;
a second inner code unit for performing inner coding on the outer coded preamble data bits for error correction;
a symbol mapper for mapping the coded preamble data bits into preamble data symbols and the coded data bits into data symbols;
a time-interleaver for time-interleaving the data symbols at data slice level, wherein at least one data slice is built based on the data symbols;
a frame builder for building a signal frame based on the preamble data symbols and the interleaved data symbols;
a modulating unit for modulating the built signal frame by an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing, OFDM, method; and
a transmission unit for transmitting the modulated signal frame,
wherein a Layer-1, L1, block is repeated in the preamble data symbols in frequency domain by a same bandwidth, wherein the same bandwidth is 7.61 MHz, and wherein when two parts out of repeated L1 blocks within a tuning window of the receiver are reordered, the reordered parts configure a complete L1 block, wherein the L1 block includes L1 signaling information for signaling the data slice.

6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the second inner code unit further adds zero padding bits to the preamble data bits to fill required number of bits.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the second inner code unit further punctures parity bits, the parity bits being added by the inner coding on the outer coded preamble data bits.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the second inner code unit further removes the added zero padding bits after the inner coding on the preamble data bits.

9. A method of receiving a broadcasting signal in a receiver having a tuner for decoding the broadcasting signal, comprising:

demodulating the broadcasting signal using an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing, OFDM, method;
obtaining a signal frame from the demodulated broadcasting signal, the signal frame comprising preamble data symbols and data symbols, wherein the data symbols are included in at least one data slice;
time-deinterleaving the data symbols at data slice level;
demapping the time-deinterleaved data symbols into data bits;
demapping the preamble data symbols into preamble data bits;
decoding the data bits using low density parity check decoding scheme; and decoding the preamble data bits using low density parity check decoding scheme, wherein a Layer-1, L1, block is repeated in the preamble data symbols in frequency domain by a same bandwidth, wherein the same bandwidth is 7.61 MHz, and wherein when two parts out of repeated L1 blocks within a tuning window of the receiver are reordered, the reordered parts configure a complete L1 block, wherein the L1 block includes L1 signaling information for signaling the data slice.

10. A receiver for receiving a broadcasting signal, comprising:

a demodulating unit for demodulating the broadcasting signal using of an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing, OFDM, method;
 a obtaining unit for obtaining a signal frame from the demodulated broadcasting signal, the signal frame comprising preamble data symbols and data symbols, wherein the data symbols are included in at least one data slice;
 a time-deinterleaver for time-deinterleaving the data symbols at data slice level;
 a first demapping unit for demapping the time-deinterleaved data symbols into data bits;
 a second demapping unit for demapping the preamble data symbols into preamble data bits;
 a first decoding unit for decoding the data bits using low density parity check decoding scheme; and
 a second decoding unit for decoding the preamble data bits using low density parity check decoding scheme,

wherein a Layer-1, L1, block is repeated in the preamble data symbols in frequency domain by a same bandwidth, wherein the same bandwidth is 7.61 MHz, and wherein when two parts out of repeated L1 blocks within a tuning window of the receiver are reordered, the reordered parts configure a complete L1 block, wherein the L1 block includes L1 signaling information for signaling the data slice.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Senden eines Rundfunksignals an einen Empfänger, der das Rundfunksignal dekodiert, umfassend:

Ausführen von äußerem Kodieren an Datenbits zur Fehlerkorrektur;
 Ausführen von innerem Kodieren an den äußeren kodierten Datenbits zur Fehlerkorrektur;
 Ausführen von äußerem Kodieren an Präambeldatenbits zu Fehlerkorrektur;
 Ausführen von innerem Kodieren an den äußeren kodierten Präambeldatenbits zur Fehlerkorrektur;
 Abbilden der kodierten Präambeldatenbits in Präambeldatensymbole und der kodierten Datenbits in Datensymbole;
 Aufbauen zumindest einer Datenscheibe auf der Grundlage der Datensymbole;
 Zeitverschachteln der Datensymbole auf Datenscheibenniveau;
 Aufbauen eines Signalrahmens auf der Grundlage der Präambeldatensymbole und der verschachtelten Datensymbole;
 Modulieren des aufgebauten Signalrahmens durch ein Orthogonal-Frequency-Division-Multiplexing-Verfahren, OFDM-Verfahren, und
 Senden des modulierten Signalrahmens,
 wobei ein Layer-1-Block, L1-Block, in den Präambeldatensymbolen im Frequenzbereich durch eine gleiche Bandbreite wiederholt wird, wobei die gleiche Bandbreite 7,61 MHz beträgt, und wobei, wenn zwei Teile aus wiederholten L1-Blöcken innerhalb eines Abstimmungsfensters des Empfängers umgeordnet sind, die umgeordneten Teile einen vollständigen L1-Block konfigurieren, wobei der L1-Block L1-Signalisierungsinformationen zum Signalisieren der Datenscheibe beinhaltet.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Verfahren ferner Folgendes umfasst:

Hinzufügen von Nullauffüllbits zu den Präambeldatenbits, um eine erforderliche Anzahl von Bits aufzufüllen.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei das Verfahren ferner Folgendes umfasst:

Punktieren von Paritätsbits, wobei die Paritätsbits durch das innere Kodieren an den äußeren kodierten Präambeldatenbits hinzugefügt werden.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, wobei das Verfahren ferner Folgendes umfasst:

Entfernen der hinzugefügten Nullauffüllbits nach dem inneren Kodieren an den Präambeldatenbits.

5. Vorrichtung zum Senden eines Rundfunksignals an einen Empfänger, der das Rundfunksignal dekodiert, umfassend:

eine erste äußere Kodierungseinheit zum Ausführen von äußerem Kodieren an Datenbits zur Fehlerkorrektur;
 eine erste innere Kodierungseinheit zum Ausführen von innerem Kodieren an den äußeren kodierten Datenbits zur Fehlerkorrektur;
 eine zweite äußere Kodierungseinheit zum Ausführen von äußerem Kodieren an Präambeldatenbits zur Fehlerkorrektur;

lerkorrektur;

eine zweite innere Kodierungseinheit zum Ausführen von innerem Kodieren an den äußeren kodierten Präambeldatenbits zur Fehlerkorrektur;

eine Symbolabbildungseinheit zum Abbilden der kodierten Präambeldatenbits in Präambeldatensymbole und der kodierten Datenbits in Datensymbole;

eine Zeitverschachtelungseinrichtung zum Zeitverschachteln der Datensymbole auf Datenscheibenniveau, wobei zumindest eine Datenscheibe auf der Grundlage der Datensymbole aufgebaut wird;

eine Rahmenaufbaueinrichtung zum Aufbauen eines Signalrahmens auf der Grundlage der Präambeldatensymbole und der verschachtelten Datensymbole;

eine Modulationseinheit zum Modulieren des aufgebauten Signalrahmens durch ein Orthogonal-Frequency-Division-Multiplexing-Verfahren, OFDM-Verfahren; und

eine Sendeeinheit zum Senden des modulierten Signalrahmens,

wobei ein Layer-1-Block, L1-Block, in den Präambeldatensymbolen im Frequenzbereich durch eine gleiche Bandbreite wiederholt wird, wobei die gleiche Bandbreite 7,61 MHz beträgt, und wobei, wenn zwei Teile aus wiederholten L1-Blöcken innerhalb eines Abstimmungsfensters des Empfängers umgeordnet sind, die umgeordneten Teile einen vollständigen L1-Block konfigurieren, wobei der L1-Block L1-Signalisierungsinformationen zum Signalisieren der Datenscheibe beinhaltet.

6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei die zweite innere Kodierungseinheit ferner Nullauffüllbits zu den Präambeldatenbits hinzufügt, um eine erforderliche Anzahl an Bits aufzufüllen.

7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, wobei die zweite innere Kodierungseinheit ferner Paritätsbits punktiert, wobei die Paritätsbits durch das innere Kodieren an den äußeren kodierten Präambeldatenbits hinzugefügt werden.

8. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, wobei die zweite innere Kodierungseinheit ferner die hinzugefügten Nullauffüllbits nach dem innerem Kodieren an den Präambeldatenbits entfernt.

9. Verfahren zum Empfangen eines Rundfunksignals in einem Empfänger, der einen Tuner zum Dekodieren des Rundfunksignals aufweist, umfassend:

Demodulieren des Rundfunksignals anhand eines Orthogonal-Frequency-Division-Multiplexing-Verfahrens, OFDM-Verfahrens;

Erhalten eines Signalrahmens aus dem demodulierten Rundfunksignal, wobei der Signalrahmen Präambeldatensymbole und Datensymbole umfasst, wobei die Datensymbole in zumindest einer Datenscheibe enthalten sind;

Zeitentschachteln der Datensymbole auf Datenscheibenniveau;

Rückabbilden der zeitentschachtelten Datensymbole in Datenbits;

Rückabbilden der Präambeldatensymbole in Präambeldatenbits;

Dekodieren der Datenbits anhand eines Low-Density-Parity-Check-Dekodierungsschemas und

Dekodieren der Präambeldatenbits anhand eines Low-Density-Parity-Check-Dekodierungsschemas,

wobei ein Layer-1-Block, L1-Block, in den Präambeldatensymbolen im Frequenzbereich durch eine gleiche Bandbreite wiederholt wird, wobei die gleiche Bandbreite 7,61 MHz beträgt, und wobei, wenn zwei Teile aus wiederholten L1-Blöcken innerhalb eines Abstimmungsfensters des Empfängers umgeordnet sind, die umgeordneten Teile einen vollständigen L1-Block konfigurieren, wobei der L1-Block L1-Signalisierungsinformationen zum Signalisieren der Datenscheibe beinhaltet.

10. Empfänger zum Empfangen eines Rundfunksignals, umfassend:

eine Demodulationseinheit zum Demodulieren des Rundfunksignals anhand eines Orthogonal-Frequency-Division-Multiplexing-Verfahrens, OFDM-Verfahrens;

eine Erlangungseinheit zum Erlangen eines Signalrahmens aus dem demodulierten Rundfunksignal, wobei der Signalrahmen Präambeldatensymbole und Datensymbole umfasst, wobei die Datensymbole in zumindest einer Datenscheibe enthalten sind;

eine Zeitentschachtelungseinrichtung zum Zeitentschachteln der Datensymbole auf Datenscheibenniveau;

eine erste Rückabbildungseinheit zum Rückabbilden der zeitentschachtelten Datensymbole in Datenbits;

eine zweite Rückabbildungseinheit zum Rückabbilden der Präambeldatensymbole in Präambeldatenbits;

eine erste Dekodierungseinheit zum Dekodieren der Datenbits anhand eines Low-Density-Parity-Check-Dekodierungsschemas und

eine zweite Dekodierungseinheit zum Dekodieren der Präambeldatenbits anhand eines Low-Density-Parity-Check-Dekodierungsschemas,
wobei ein Layer-1-Block, L1-Block, in den Präambeldatensymbolen im Frequenzbereich durch eine gleiche Bandbreite wiederholt wird, wobei die gleiche Bandbreite 7,61 MHz beträgt, und wobei, wenn zwei Teile aus wiederholten L1-Blöcken innerhalb eines Abstimmungsfensters des Empfängers umgeordnet sind, die umgeordneten Teile einen vollständigen L1-Block konfigurieren, wobei der L1-Block L1-Signalisierungsinformationen zum Signalisieren der Datenscheibe beinhaltet.

Revendications

1. Procédé de transmission d'un signal de radiodiffusion à un récepteur décodant le signal de radiodiffusion, comprenant :

l'exécution d'un codage externe sur des bits de données pour la correction d'erreur ;
l'exécution d'un codage interne sur les bits de données soumis au codage externe pour la correction d'erreur ;
l'exécution d'un codage externe sur des bits de données de préambule pour la correction d'erreur ;
l'exécution d'un codage interne sur les bits de données de préambule soumis au codage externe pour la correction d'erreur ;
le mappage de bits de données de préambule codés dans des symboles de données de préambule et de bits de données codés dans des symboles de données ;
la construction d'au moins une tranche de données sur la base des symboles de données ;
l'entrelacement temporel des symboles de données à un niveau de tranche de données ;
la construction d'une trame de signal sur la base des symboles de données de préambule et des symboles de données entrelacés ;
la modulation de la trame de signal construite par un procédé de multiplexage par répartition en fréquence orthogonale, OFDM ; et
la transmission de la trame de signal modulée,
dans lequel un bloc de couche 1, L1, est répété dans les symboles de données de préambule dans le domaine fréquentiel par une même bande passante, dans lequel la même bande passante est 7,61 MHz, et dans lequel, quand deux parties parmi des blocs de L1 répétés à l'intérieur d'une fenêtre de syntonisation du récepteur sont réordonnées, les parties réordonnées configurent un bloc de L1 complet, dans lequel le bloc de L1 inclut des informations de signalisation de L1 pour la signalisation de la tranche de données.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le procédé inclut en outre :

l'ajout de bits de remplissage nuls aux bits de données de préambule pour remplir un nombre nécessaire de bits.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le procédé comprend en outre :

la perforation de bits de parité, les bits de parité étant ajoutés par le codage interne sur les bits de données de préambule soumis au codage externe.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le procédé comprend en outre :

la suppression des bits de remplissage nuls ajoutés après le codage interne sur les bits de données de préambule.

5. Appareil pour transmettre un signal de radiodiffusion à un récepteur décodant le signal de radiodiffusion, comprenant :

une première unité de codage externe pour exécuter un codage externe sur des bits de données pour la correction d'erreur ;
une première unité de codage interne pour exécuter un codage interne sur les bits de données soumis au codage externe pour la correction d'erreur ;
une deuxième unité de codage externe pour exécuter un codage externe sur des bits de données de préambule pour la correction d'erreur ;
une deuxième unité de codage interne pour exécuter un codage interne sur les bits de données de préambule

soumis au codage externe pour la correction d'erreur ;
 un dispositif de mappage de symboles pour le mappage de bits de données de préambule codés dans des symboles de données de préambule et de bits de données codés dans des symboles de données ;
 un dispositif d'entrelacement temporel pour l'entrelacement temporel de symboles de données à un niveau de
 5 tranche de données, dans lequel au moins une tranche de données est construite sur la base des symboles de données ;
 un dispositif de construction de trame pour la construction d'une trame de signal sur la base des symboles de données de préambule et des symboles de données entrelacés ;
 10 une unité de modulation pour la modulation de la trame de signal construite par un procédé de multiplexage par répartition en fréquence orthogonale, OFDM ; et
 une unité de transmission pour la transmission de la trame de signal modulée,
 dans lequel un bloc de couche 1, L1, est répété dans les symboles de données de préambule dans le domaine fréquentiel par une même bande passante, dans lequel la même bande passante est 7,61 MHz, et dans lequel,
 15 quand deux parties parmi des blocs de L1 répétés à l'intérieur d'une fenêtre de syntonisation du récepteur sont réordonnées, les parties réordonnées configurent un bloc de L1 complet, dans lequel le bloc de L1 inclut des informations de signalisation de L1 pour la signalisation de la tranche de données.

6. Appareil selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la deuxième unité de codage interne ajoute en outre des bits de remplissage nuls aux bits de données de préambule pour remplir un nombre nécessaire de bits.

7. Appareil selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la deuxième unité de codage interne perfore en outre des bits de parité, les bits de parité étant ajoutés par le codage interne sur les bits de données de préambule soumis au codage externe.

8. Appareil selon la revendication 7, dans lequel la deuxième unité de codage interne supprime en outre les bits de remplissage nuls ajoutés après le codage interne sur les bits de données de préambule.

9. Procédé de réception d'un signal de radiodiffusion dans un récepteur ayant un syntoniseur pour décoder le signal de radiodiffusion, comprenant :

la démodulation du signal de radiodiffusion en utilisant un procédé de multiplexage par répartition en fréquence orthogonale, OFDM ;
 l'obtention d'une trame de signal à partir du signal de radiodiffusion démodulé, la trame de signal comprenant des symboles de données de préambule et des symboles de données, dans lequel les symboles de données
 35 sont inclus dans au moins une tranche de données ;
 le désentrelacement temporel des symboles de données à un niveau de tranche de données ;
 le démappage des symboles de données désentrelacés temporellement en bits de données ;
 le démappage des symboles de données de préambule en bits de données de préambule ;
 le décodage des bits de données en utilisant un schéma de décodage à contrôle de parité à faible densité ; et
 40 le décodage des données de préambule en utilisant un schéma de décodage à contrôle de parité à faible densité, dans lequel un bloc de couche 1, L1, est répété dans les symboles de données de préambule dans le domaine fréquentiel par une même bande passante, dans lequel la même bande passante est 7,61 MHz, et dans lequel,
 quand deux parties parmi des blocs de L1 répétés à l'intérieur d'une fenêtre de syntonisation du récepteur sont réordonnées, les parties réordonnées configurent un bloc de L1 complet, dans lequel le bloc de L1 inclut des
 45 informations de signalisation de L1 pour la signalisation de la tranche de données.

10. Récepteur pour recevoir un signal de radiodiffusion, comprenant :

une unité de démodulation pour la démodulation du signal de radiodiffusion en utilisant un procédé de multi-
 50 plexage par répartition en fréquence orthogonale, OFDM ;
 une unité d'obtention pour l'obtention d'une trame de signal à partir du signal de radiodiffusion démodulé, la trame de signal comprenant des symboles de données de préambule et des symboles de données, dans lequel les symboles de données sont inclus dans au moins une tranche de données ;
 un dispositif de désentrelacement temporel pour le désentrelacement temporel des symboles de données à un
 55 niveau de tranche de données ;
 une première unité de démappage pour le démappage des symboles de données désentrelacés temporellement en bits de données ;
 une deuxième unité de démappage pour le démappage des symboles de données de préambule en bits de

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données de préambule ;

une première unité de décodage pour le décodage des bits de données en utilisant un schéma de décodage à contrôle de parité à faible densité ; et

une deuxième unité de décodage pour le décodage des bits de données de préambule en utilisant un schéma de décodage à contrôle de parité à faible densité,

dans lequel un bloc de couche 1, L1, est répété dans les symboles de données de préambule dans le domaine fréquentiel par une même bande passante, dans lequel la même bande passante est 7,61 MHz, et dans lequel, quand deux parties parmi des blocs de L1 répétés à l'intérieur d'une fenêtre de syntonisation du récepteur sont réordonnées, les parties réordonnées configurent un bloc de L1 complet, dans lequel le bloc de L1 inclut des informations de signalisation de L1 pour la signalisation de la tranche de données.

Fig. 1

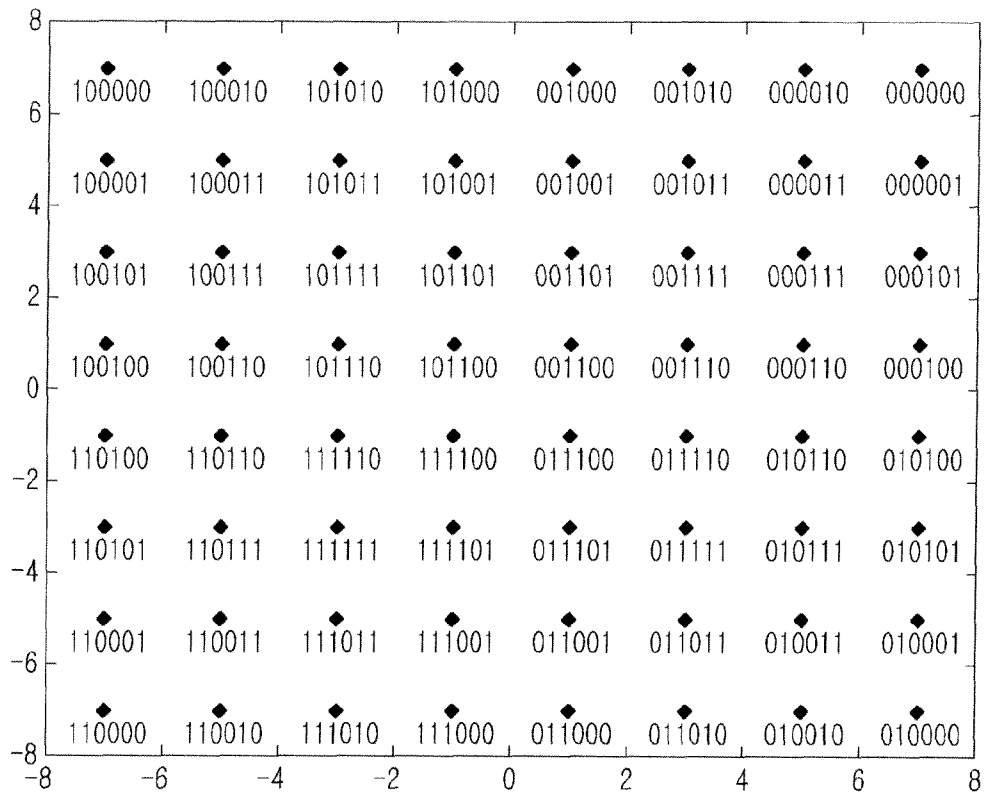


Fig. 2

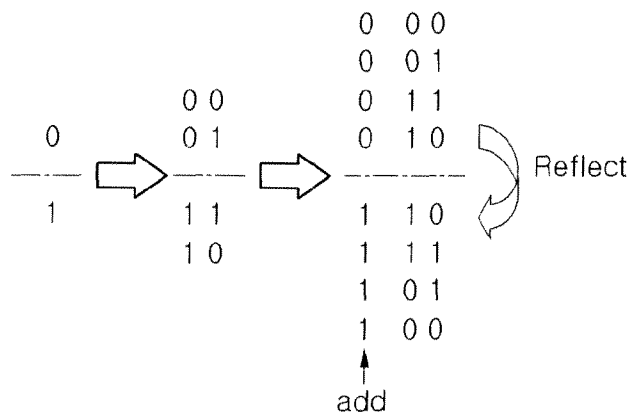


Fig. 3

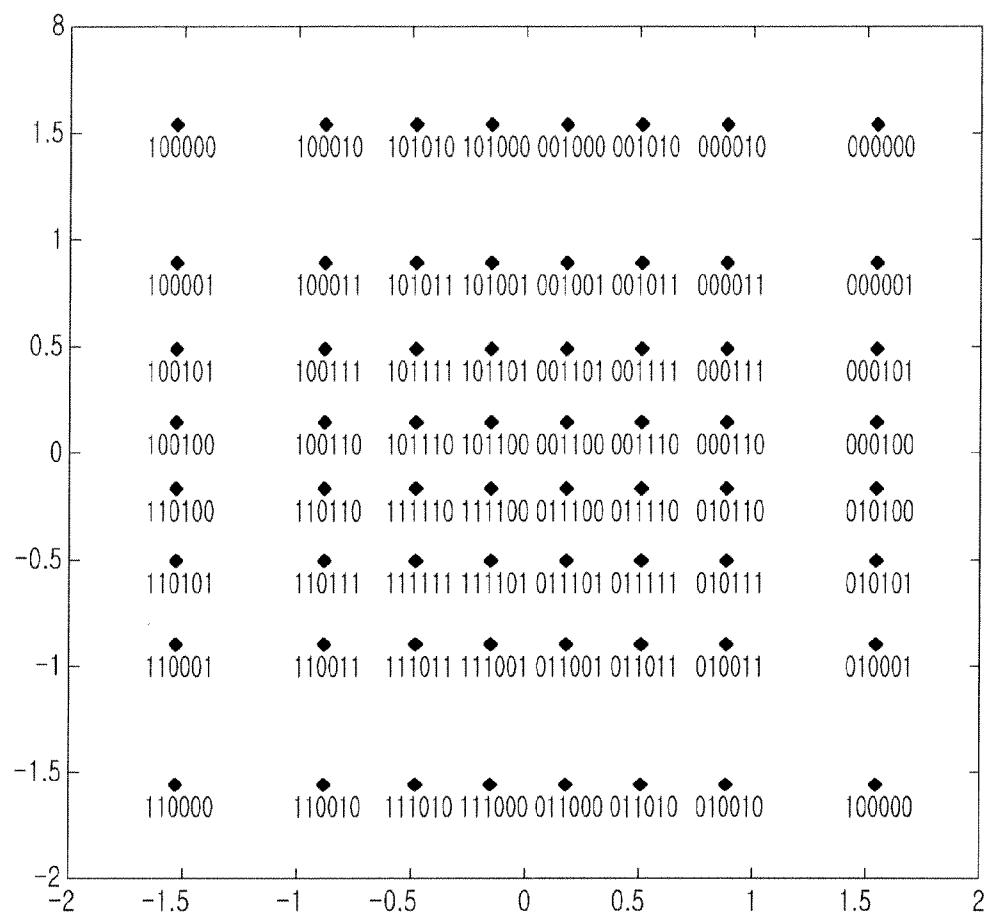


Fig. 4

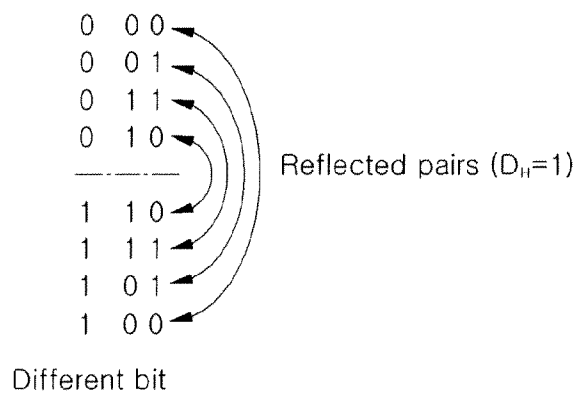


Fig. 5

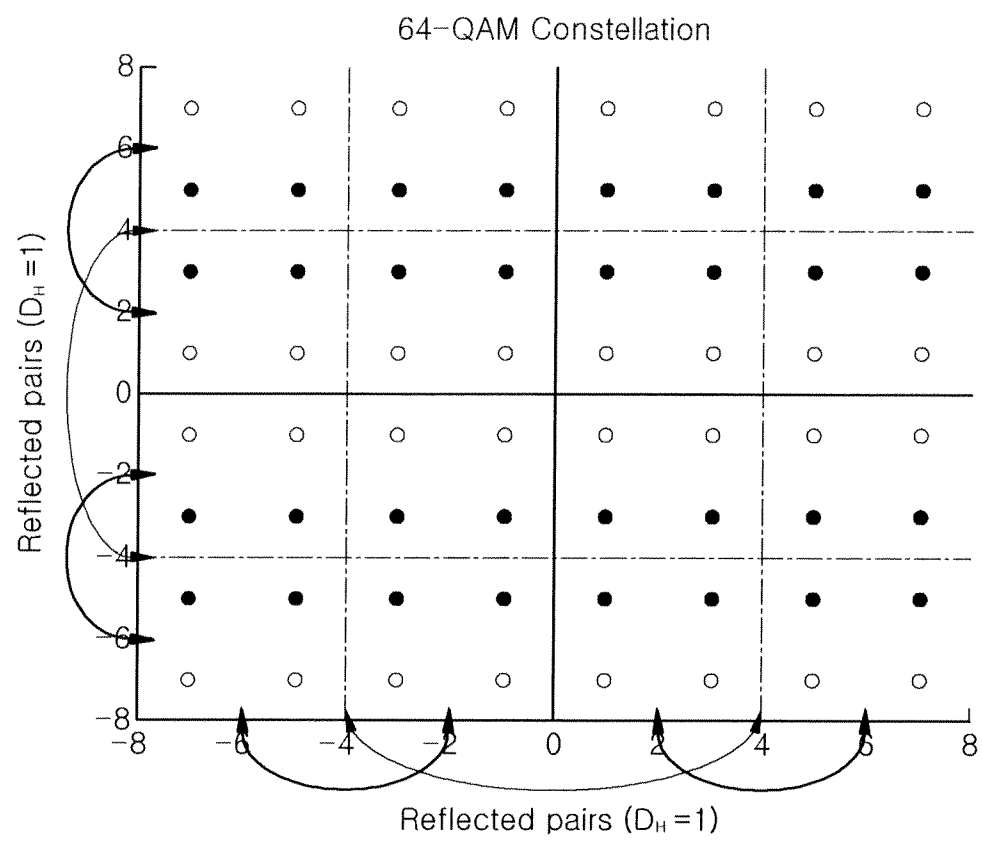
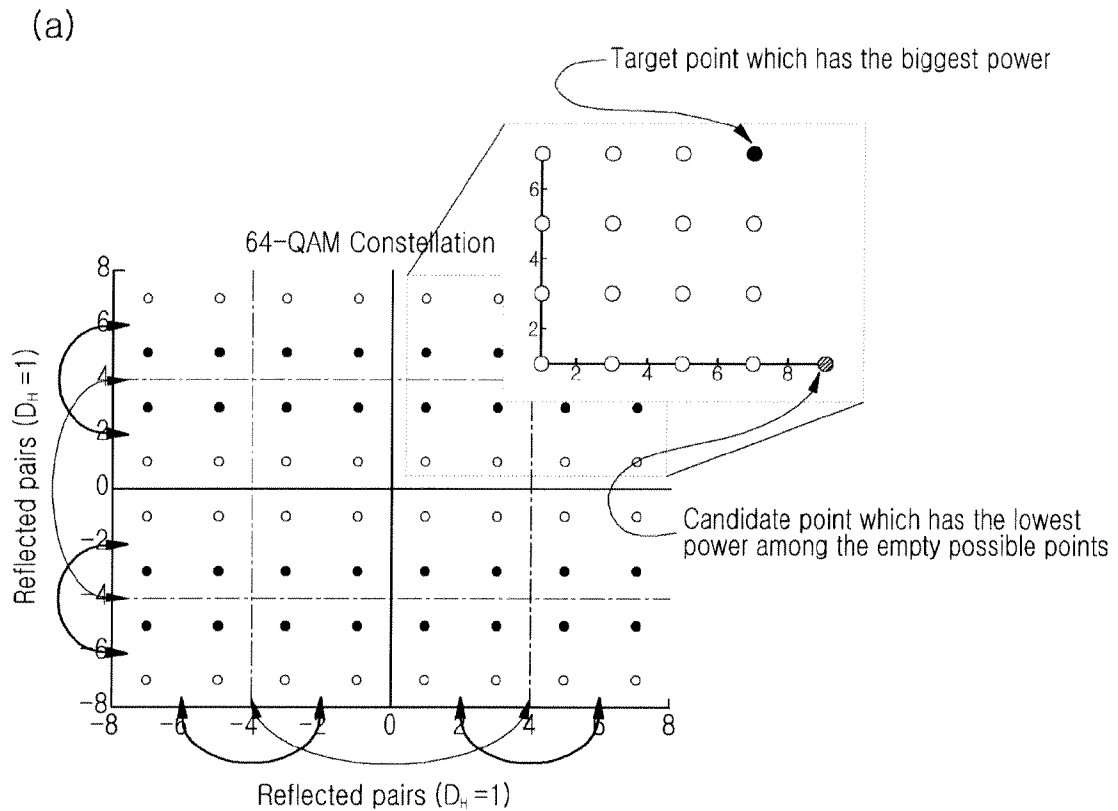


Fig. 6



(b)

*Candidate point is the closest neighbor point of target point's reflected pair

Pt : Power of target point
 Pc : Power of candidate point
 Ps : Powers of each scatter points

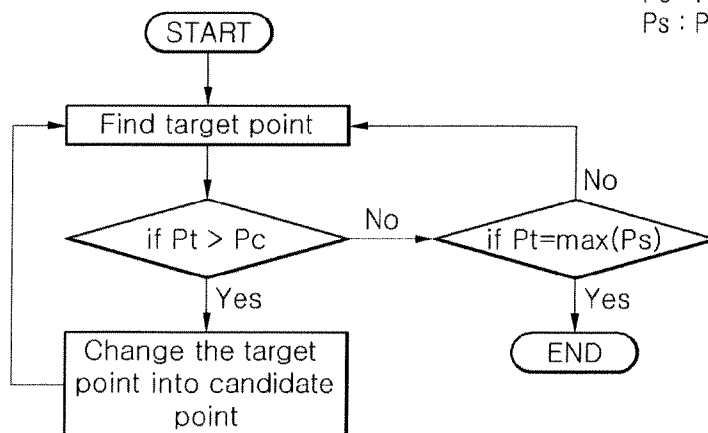


Fig. 7

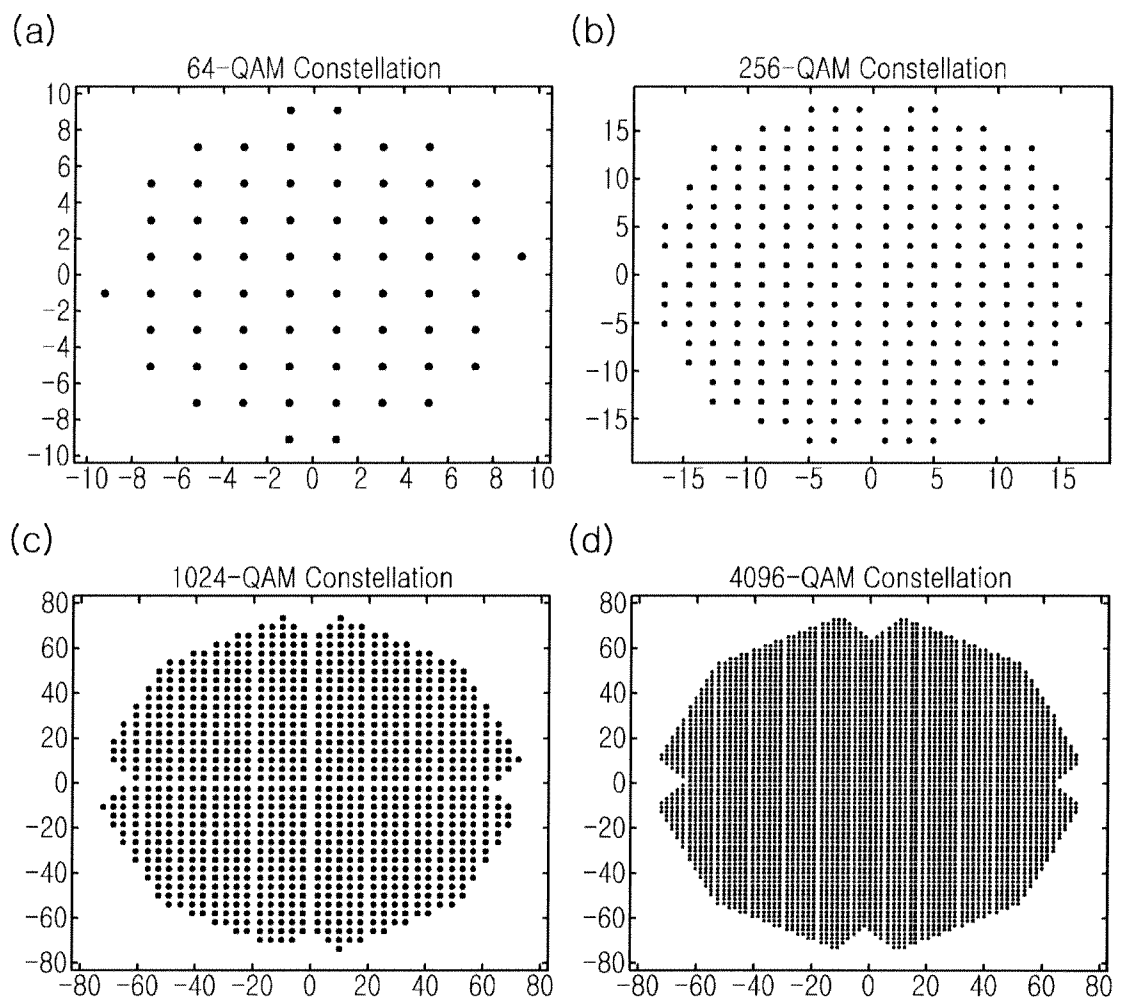


Fig. 8

Value	Scatter
0	9 + 1i
1	7 + 5i
2	5 + 7i
3	5 + 5i
4	7 + 1i
5	7 + 3i
6	5 + 1i
7	5 + 3i
8	1 + 7i
9	1 + 5i
10	3 + 7i
11	3 + 5i
12	1 + 1i
13	1 + 3i
14	3 + 1i
15	3 + 3i
16	1 - 9i
17	7 - 5i
18	5 - 7i
19	5 - 5i
20	7 - 1i
21	7 - 3i
22	5 - 1i
23	5 - 3i
24	1 - 7i
25	1 - 5i
26	3 - 7i
27	3 - 5i
28	1 - 1i
29	1 - 3i
30	3 - 1i

Fig. 9

Value	Scatter
31	3 - 3i
32	-1 + 9i
33	-7 + 5i
34	-5 + 7i
35	-5 + 5i
36	-7 + 1i
37	-7 + 3i
38	-5 + 1i
39	-5 + 3i
40	-1 + 7i
41	-1 + 5i
42	-3 + 7i
43	-3 + 5i
44	-1 + 1i
45	-1 + 3i
46	-3 + 1i
47	-3 + 3i
48	-9 - 1i
49	-7 - 5i
50	-5 - 7i
51	-5 - 5i
52	-7 - 1i
53	-7 - 3i
54	-5 - 1i
55	-5 - 3i
56	-1 - 7i
57	-1 - 5i
58	-3 - 7i
59	-3 - 5i
60	-1 - 1i
61	-1 - 3i
62	-3 - 1i
63	-3 - 3i

Fig. 10

Value	Scatter	Value	Scatter	Value	Scatter	Value	Scatter
0	17 + 1i	64	1 - 17i	128	-1 + 17i	192	-17 - 1i
1	17 + 3i	65	17 - 3i	129	-17 + 3i	193	-17 - 3i
2	3 + 17i	66	3 - 17i	130	-3 + 17i	194	-3 - 17i
3	13 + 13i	67	13 - 13i	131	-13 + 13i	195	-13 - 13i
4	15 + 9i	68	15 - 9i	132	-15 + 9i	196	-15 - 9i
5	17 + 5i	69	17 - 5i	133	-17 + 5i	197	-17 - 5i
6	13 + 9i	70	13 - 9i	134	-13 + 9i	198	-13 - 9i
7	13 + 11i	71	13 - 11i	135	-13 + 11i	199	-13 - 11i
8	9 + 15i	72	9 - 15i	136	-9 + 15i	200	-9 - 15i
9	9 + 13i	73	9 - 13i	137	-9 + 13i	201	-9 - 13i
10	5 + 17i	74	5 - 17i	138	-5 + 17i	202	-5 - 17i
11	11 + 13i	75	11 - 13i	139	-11 + 13i	203	-11 - 13i
12	9 + 9i	76	9 - 9i	140	-9 + 9i	204	-9 - 9i
13	9 + 11i	77	9 - 11i	141	-9 + 11i	205	-9 - 11i
14	11 + 9i	78	11 - 9i	142	-11 + 9i	206	-11 - 9i
15	11 + 11i	79	11 - 11i	143	-11 + 11i	207	-11 - 11i
16	15 + 1i	80	15 - 1i	144	-15 + 1i	208	-15 - 1i
17	15 + 3i	81	15 - 3i	145	-15 + 3i	209	-15 - 3i
18	13 + 1i	82	13 - 1i	146	-13 + 1i	210	-13 - 1i
19	13 + 3i	83	13 - 3i	147	-13 + 3i	211	-13 - 3i
20	15 + 7i	84	15 - 7i	148	-15 + 7i	212	-15 - 7i
21	15 + 5i	85	15 - 5i	149	-15 + 5i	213	-15 - 5i
22	13 + 7i	86	13 - 7i	150	-13 + 7i	214	-13 - 7i
23	13 + 5i	87	13 - 5i	151	-13 + 5i	215	-13 - 5i
24	9 + 1i	88	9 - 1i	152	-9 + 1i	216	-9 - 1i
25	9 + 3i	89	9 - 3i	153	-9 + 3i	217	-9 - 3i
26	11 + 1i	90	11 - 1i	154	-11 + 1i	218	-11 - 1i
27	11 + 3i	91	11 - 3i	155	-11 + 3i	219	-11 - 3i
28	9 + 7i	92	9 - 7i	156	-9 + 7i	220	-9 - 7i
29	9 + 5i	93	9 - 5i	157	-9 + 5i	221	-9 - 5i
30	11 + 7i	94	11 - 7i	158	-11 + 7i	222	-11 - 7i

Fig. 11

31	11 + 5i	95	11 - 5i	159	-11 + 5i	223	-11 - 5i
32	1 + 15i	96	1 - 15i	160	-1 + 15i	224	-1 - 15i
33	1 + 13i	97	1 - 13i	161	-1 + 13i	225	-1 - 13i
34	3 + 15i	98	3 - 15i	162	-3 + 15i	226	-3 - 15i
35	3 + 13i	99	3 - 13i	163	-3 + 13i	227	-3 - 13i
36	1 + 9i	100	1 - 9i	164	-1 + 9i	228	-1 - 9i
37	1 + 11i	101	1 - 11i	165	-1 + 11i	229	-1 - 11i
38	3 + 9i	102	3 - 9i	166	-3 + 9i	230	-3 - 9i
39	3 + 11i	103	3 - 11i	167	-3 + 11i	231	-3 - 11i
40	7 + 15i	104	7 - 15i	168	-7 + 15i	232	-7 - 15i
41	7 + 13i	105	7 - 13i	169	-7 + 13i	233	-7 - 13i
42	5 + 15i	106	5 - 15i	170	-5 + 15i	234	-5 - 15i
43	5 + 13i	107	5 - 13i	171	-5 + 13i	235	-5 - 13i
44	7 + 9i	108	7 - 9i	172	-7 + 9i	236	-7 - 9i
45	7 + 11i	109	7 - 11i	173	-7 + 11i	237	-7 - 11i
46	5 + 9i	110	5 - 9i	174	-5 + 9i	238	-5 - 9i
47	5 + 11i	111	5 - 11i	175	-5 + 11i	239	-5 - 11i
48	1 + 1i	112	1 - 1i	176	-1 + 1i	240	-1 - 1i
49	1 + 3i	113	1 - 3i	177	-1 + 3i	241	-1 - 3i
50	3 + 1i	114	3 - 1i	178	-3 + 1i	242	-3 - 1i
51	3 + 3i	115	3 - 3i	179	-3 + 3i	243	-3 - 3i
52	1 + 7i	116	1 - 7i	180	-1 + 7i	244	-1 - 7i
53	1 + 5i	117	1 - 5i	181	-1 + 5i	245	-1 - 5i
54	3 + 7i	118	3 - 7i	182	-3 + 7i	246	-3 - 7i
55	3 + 5i	119	3 - 5i	183	-3 + 5i	247	-3 - 5i
56	7 + 1i	120	7 - 1i	184	-7 + 1i	248	-7 - 1i
57	7 + 3i	121	7 - 3i	185	-7 + 3i	249	-7 - 3i
58	5 + 1i	122	5 - 1i	186	-5 + 1i	250	-5 - 1i
59	5 + 3i	123	5 - 3i	187	-5 + 3i	251	-5 - 3i
60	7 + 7i	124	7 - 7i	188	-7 + 7i	252	-7 - 7i
61	7 + 5i	125	7 - 5i	189	-7 + 5i	253	-7 - 5i
62	5 + 7i	126	5 - 7i	190	-5 + 7i	254	-5 - 7i
63	5 + 5i	127	5 - 5i	191	-5 + 5i	255	-5 - 5i

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Fig. 13

31	27 + 21i	95	27 + 11i	159	5 + 21i	223	5 + 11i	267	27 - 21i	351	27 - 11i	415	5 - 21i	479	5 - 11i
32	17 + 31i	96	17 + 11i	160	15 + 31i	224	15 + 11i	288	17 - 31i	352	17 - 11i	416	15 - 31i	480	15 - 11i
33	17 + 29i	97	17 + 31i	161	15 + 29i	225	15 + 31i	289	17 - 29i	353	17 - 31i	417	15 - 29i	481	15 - 31i
34	13 + 33i	98	19 + 11i	162	13 + 31i	226	13 + 11i	290	13 - 33i	354	19 - 11i	418	13 - 31i	482	13 - 11i
35	19 + 29i	99	19 + 31i	163	13 + 29i	227	13 + 31i	291	19 - 29i	355	19 - 31i	419	13 - 29i	483	13 - 31i
36	17 + 25i	100	17 + 7i	164	15 + 25i	228	15 + 7i	292	17 - 25i	356	17 - 7i	420	15 - 25i	484	15 - 7i
37	17 + 27i	101	17 + 5i	165	15 + 27i	229	15 + 5i	293	17 - 27i	357	17 - 5i	421	15 - 27i	485	15 - 5i
38	19 + 25i	102	19 + 7i	166	13 + 25i	230	13 + 7i	294	19 - 25i	358	19 - 7i	422	13 - 25i	486	13 - 7i
39	19 + 27i	103	19 + 5i	167	13 + 27i	231	13 + 5i	295	19 - 27i	359	19 - 5i	423	13 - 27i	487	13 - 5i
40	9 + 33i	104	23 + 11i	168	9 + 31i	232	9 + 11i	296	9 - 33i	360	23 - 11i	424	9 - 31i	488	9 - 11i
41	9 + 35i	105	23 + 31i	169	9 + 29i	233	9 + 31i	297	9 - 35i	361	23 - 31i	425	9 - 29i	489	9 - 31i
42	11 + 33i	106	21 + 11i	170	11 + 31i	234	11 + 11i	298	11 - 33i	362	21 - 11i	426	11 - 31i	490	11 - 11i
43	21 + 29i	107	21 + 31i	171	11 + 29i	235	11 + 31i	299	21 - 29i	363	21 - 31i	427	11 - 29i	491	11 - 31i
44	23 + 25i	108	23 + 7i	172	9 + 25i	236	9 + 7i	300	23 - 25i	364	23 - 7i	428	9 - 25i	492	9 - 7i
45	23 + 27i	109	23 + 5i	173	9 + 27i	237	9 + 5i	301	23 - 27i	365	23 - 5i	429	9 - 27i	493	9 - 5i
46	21 + 25i	110	21 + 7i	174	11 + 25i	238	11 + 7i	302	21 - 25i	366	21 - 7i	430	11 - 25i	494	11 - 7i
47	21 + 27i	111	21 + 5i	175	11 + 27i	239	11 + 5i	303	21 - 27i	367	21 - 5i	431	11 - 27i	495	11 - 5i
48	17 + 17i	112	17 + 15i	176	15 + 17i	240	15 + 15i	304	17 - 17i	368	17 - 15i	432	15 - 17i	496	15 - 15i
49	17 + 19i	113	17 + 13i	177	15 + 19i	241	15 + 13i	305	17 - 19i	369	17 - 13i	433	15 - 19i	497	15 - 13i
50	19 + 17i	114	19 + 15i	178	13 + 17i	242	13 + 15i	306	19 - 17i	370	19 - 15i	434	13 - 17i	498	13 - 15i
51	19 + 19i	115	19 + 13i	179	13 + 19i	243	13 + 13i	307	19 - 19i	371	19 - 13i	435	13 - 19i	499	13 - 13i
52	17 + 23i	116	17 + 9i	180	15 + 23i	244	15 + 9i	308	17 - 23i	372	17 - 9i	436	15 - 23i	500	15 - 9i
53	17 + 21i	117	17 + 11i	181	15 + 21i	245	15 + 11i	309	17 - 21i	373	17 - 11i	437	15 - 21i	501	15 - 11i
54	19 + 23i	118	19 + 9i	182	13 + 23i	246	13 + 9i	310	19 - 23i	374	19 - 9i	438	13 - 23i	502	13 - 9i
55	19 + 21i	119	19 + 11i	183	13 + 21i	247	13 + 11i	311	19 - 21i	375	19 - 11i	439	13 - 21i	503	13 - 11i
56	23 + 17i	120	23 + 15i	184	9 + 17i	248	9 + 15i	312	23 - 17i	376	23 - 15i	440	9 - 17i	504	9 - 15i
57	23 + 19i	121	23 + 13i	185	9 + 19i	249	9 + 13i	313	23 - 19i	377	23 - 13i	441	9 - 19i	505	9 - 13i
58	21 + 17i	122	21 + 15i	186	11 + 17i	250	11 + 15i	314	21 - 17i	378	21 - 15i	442	11 - 17i	506	11 - 15i
59	21 + 19i	123	21 + 13i	187	11 + 19i	251	11 + 13i	315	21 - 19i	379	21 - 13i	443	11 - 19i	507	11 - 13i
60	23 + 23i	124	23 + 9i	188	9 + 23i	252	9 + 9i	316	23 - 23i	380	23 - 9i	444	9 - 23i	508	9 - 9i
61	23 + 21i	125	23 + 11i	189	9 + 21i	253	9 + 11i	317	23 - 21i	381	23 - 11i	445	9 - 21i	509	9 - 11i
62	21 + 23i	126	21 + 9i	190	11 + 23i	254	11 + 9i	318	21 - 23i	382	21 - 9i	446	11 - 23i	510	11 - 9i
63	21 + 21i	127	21 + 11i	191	11 + 21i	255	11 + 11i	319	21 - 21i	383	21 - 11i	447	11 - 21i	511	11 - 11i

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Fig. 16

31	69 + 11i	95	69 + 21i	159	37 + 53i	223	37 + 43i	287	59 + 11i	351	59 + 21i	415	37 + 11i	479	37 + 21i
32	15 + 65i	96	49 + 33i	160	17 + 65i	224	47 + 33i	288	49 + 1i	352	49 + 31i	416	47 + 1i	480	47 + 31i
33	15 + 67i	97	49 + 35i	161	17 + 67i	225	47 + 35i	289	49 + 3i	353	49 + 29i	417	47 + 3i	481	47 + 29i
34	13 + 65i	98	51 + 33i	162	19 + 65i	226	45 + 33i	290	51 + 1i	354	51 + 31i	418	45 + 1i	482	45 + 31i
35	13 + 67i	99	51 + 35i	163	19 + 67i	227	45 + 35i	291	51 + 3i	355	51 + 29i	419	45 + 3i	483	45 + 29i
36	15 + 71i	100	49 + 39i	164	17 + 71i	228	47 + 39i	292	49 + 7i	356	49 + 25i	420	47 + 7i	484	47 + 25i
37	15 + 69i	101	49 + 37i	165	17 + 69i	229	47 + 37i	293	49 + 5i	357	49 + 27i	421	47 + 5i	485	47 + 27i
38	13 + 71i	102	51 + 39i	166	45 + 57i	230	45 + 39i	294	51 + 7i	358	51 + 25i	422	45 + 7i	486	45 + 25i
39	13 + 69i	103	51 + 37i	167	19 + 69i	231	45 + 37i	295	51 + 5i	359	51 + 27i	423	45 + 5i	487	45 + 27i
40	9 + 65i	104	55 + 33i	168	23 + 65i	232	41 + 33i	296	55 + 1i	360	55 + 31i	424	41 + 1i	488	41 + 31i
41	9 + 67i	105	55 + 35i	169	23 + 67i	233	41 + 35i	297	55 + 3i	361	55 + 29i	425	41 + 3i	489	41 + 29i
42	11 + 65i	106	53 + 33i	170	21 + 65i	234	43 + 33i	298	53 + 1i	362	53 + 31i	426	43 + 1i	490	43 + 31i
43	11 + 67i	107	53 + 35i	171	21 + 67i	235	43 + 35i	299	53 + 3i	363	53 + 29i	427	43 + 3i	491	43 + 29i
44	9 + 71i	108	55 + 39i	172	41 + 57i	236	41 + 39i	300	55 + 7i	364	55 + 25i	428	41 + 7i	492	41 + 25i
45	9 + 69i	109	55 + 37i	173	41 + 59i	237	41 + 37i	301	55 + 5i	365	55 + 27i	429	41 + 5i	493	41 + 27i
46	11 + 71i	110	53 + 39i	174	43 + 57i	238	43 + 39i	302	53 + 7i	366	53 + 25i	430	43 + 7i	494	43 + 25i
47	11 + 69i	111	53 + 37i	175	21 + 69i	239	43 + 37i	303	53 + 5i	367	53 + 27i	431	43 + 5i	495	43 + 27i
48	49 + 49i	112	49 + 47i	176	47 + 49i	240	47 + 47i	304	49 + 15i	368	49 + 17i	432	47 + 15i	496	47 + 17i
49	49 + 51i	113	49 + 45i	177	47 + 51i	241	47 + 45i	305	49 + 13i	369	49 + 19i	433	47 + 13i	497	47 + 19i
50	51 + 49i	114	51 + 47i	178	45 + 49i	242	45 + 47i	306	51 + 15i	370	51 + 17i	434	45 + 15i	498	45 + 17i
51	51 + 51i	115	51 + 45i	179	45 + 51i	243	45 + 45i	307	51 + 13i	371	51 + 19i	435	45 + 13i	499	45 + 19i
52	49 + 55i	116	49 + 41i	180	47 + 55i	244	47 + 41i	308	49 + 9i	372	49 + 23i	436	47 + 9i	500	47 + 23i
53	49 + 53i	117	49 + 43i	181	47 + 53i	245	47 + 43i	309	49 + 11i	373	49 + 21i	437	47 + 11i	501	47 + 21i
54	13 + 73i	118	51 + 41i	182	45 + 55i	246	45 + 41i	310	51 + 9i	374	51 + 23i	438	45 + 9i	502	45 + 23i
55	51 + 53i	119	51 + 43i	183	45 + 53i	247	45 + 43i	311	51 + 11i	375	51 + 21i	439	45 + 11i	503	45 + 21i
56	55 + 49i	120	55 + 47i	184	41 + 49i	248	41 + 47i	312	55 + 15i	376	55 + 17i	440	41 + 15i	504	41 + 17i
57	73 + 13i	121	55 + 45i	185	41 + 51i	249	41 + 45i	313	55 + 13i	377	55 + 19i	441	41 + 13i	505	41 + 19i
58	53 + 49i	122	53 + 47i	186	43 + 49i	250	43 + 47i	314	53 + 15i	378	53 + 17i	442	43 + 15i	506	43 + 17i
59	53 + 51i	123	53 + 45i	187	43 + 51i	251	43 + 45i	315	53 + 13i	379	53 + 19i	443	43 + 13i	507	43 + 19i
60	73 + 9i	124	55 + 41i	188	41 + 55i	252	41 + 41i	316	55 + 9i	380	55 + 23i	444	41 + 9i	508	41 + 23i
61	73 + 11i	125	55 + 43i	189	41 + 53i	253	41 + 43i	317	55 + 11i	381	55 + 21i	445	41 + 11i	509	41 + 21i
62	11 + 73i	126	53 + 41i	190	43 + 55i	254	43 + 41i	318	53 + 9i	382	53 + 23i	446	43 + 9i	510	43 + 23i
63	53 + 53i	127	53 + 43i	191	43 + 53i	255	43 + 43i	319	53 + 11i	383	53 + 21i	447	43 + 11i	511	43 + 21i

Fig. 17

31	69 + 11i	95	69 + 21i	159	37 + 53i	223	37 + 43i	287	59 + 11i	351	59 + 21i	415	37 + 11i	479	37 + 21i
32	15 + 65i	96	49 + 33i	160	17 + 65i	224	47 + 33i	288	49 + 11i	352	49 + 31i	416	47 + 11i	480	47 + 31i
33	15 + 67i	97	49 + 35i	161	17 + 67i	225	47 + 35i	289	49 + 3i	353	49 + 29i	417	47 + 3i	481	47 + 29i
34	13 + 65i	98	51 + 33i	162	19 + 65i	226	45 + 33i	290	51 + 11i	354	51 + 31i	418	45 + 11i	482	45 + 31i
35	13 + 67i	99	51 + 35i	163	19 + 67i	227	45 + 35i	291	51 + 3i	355	51 + 29i	419	45 + 3i	483	45 + 29i
36	15 + 71i	100	49 + 39i	164	17 + 71i	228	47 + 39i	292	49 + 7i	356	49 + 25i	420	47 + 7i	484	47 + 25i
37	15 + 69i	101	49 + 37i	165	17 + 69i	229	47 + 37i	293	49 + 5i	357	49 + 27i	421	47 + 5i	485	47 + 27i
38	13 + 71i	102	51 + 39i	166	45 + 57i	230	45 + 39i	294	51 + 7i	358	51 + 25i	422	45 + 7i	486	45 + 25i
39	13 + 69i	103	51 + 37i	167	19 + 69i	231	45 + 37i	295	51 + 5i	359	51 + 27i	423	45 + 5i	487	45 + 27i
40	9 + 65i	104	55 + 33i	168	23 + 65i	232	41 + 33i	296	55 + 11i	360	55 + 31i	424	41 + 11i	488	41 + 31i
41	9 + 67i	105	55 + 35i	169	23 + 67i	233	41 + 35i	297	55 + 3i	361	55 + 29i	425	41 + 3i	489	41 + 29i
42	11 + 65i	106	53 + 33i	170	21 + 65i	234	43 + 33i	298	53 + 11i	362	53 + 31i	426	43 + 11i	490	43 + 31i
43	11 + 67i	107	53 + 35i	171	21 + 67i	235	43 + 35i	299	53 + 3i	363	53 + 29i	427	43 + 3i	491	43 + 29i
44	9 + 71i	108	55 + 39i	172	41 + 57i	236	41 + 39i	300	55 + 7i	364	55 + 25i	428	41 + 7i	492	41 + 25i
45	9 + 69i	109	55 + 37i	173	41 + 59i	237	41 + 37i	301	55 + 5i	365	55 + 27i	429	41 + 5i	493	41 + 27i
46	11 + 71i	110	53 + 39i	174	43 + 57i	238	43 + 39i	302	53 + 7i	366	53 + 25i	430	43 + 7i	494	43 + 25i
47	11 + 69i	111	53 + 37i	175	21 + 69i	239	43 + 37i	303	53 + 5i	367	53 + 27i	431	43 + 5i	495	43 + 27i
48	49 + 49i	112	49 + 47i	176	47 + 49i	240	47 + 47i	304	49 + 15i	368	49 + 17i	432	47 + 15i	496	47 + 17i
49	49 + 51i	113	49 + 45i	177	47 + 51i	241	47 + 45i	305	49 + 13i	369	49 + 19i	433	47 + 13i	497	47 + 19i
50	51 + 49i	114	51 + 47i	178	45 + 49i	242	45 + 47i	306	51 + 15i	370	51 + 17i	434	45 + 15i	498	45 + 17i
51	51 + 51i	115	51 + 45i	179	45 + 51i	243	45 + 45i	307	51 + 13i	371	51 + 19i	435	45 + 13i	499	45 + 19i
52	49 + 55i	116	49 + 41i	180	47 + 55i	244	47 + 41i	308	49 + 9i	372	49 + 23i	436	47 + 9i	500	47 + 23i
53	49 + 53i	117	49 + 43i	181	47 + 53i	245	47 + 43i	309	49 + 11i	373	49 + 21i	437	47 + 11i	501	47 + 21i
54	13 + 73i	118	51 + 41i	182	45 + 55i	246	45 + 41i	310	51 + 9i	374	51 + 23i	438	45 + 9i	502	45 + 23i
55	51 + 53i	119	51 + 43i	183	45 + 53i	247	45 + 43i	311	51 + 11i	375	51 + 21i	439	45 + 11i	503	45 + 21i
56	55 + 49i	120	55 + 47i	184	41 + 49i	248	41 + 47i	312	55 + 15i	376	55 + 17i	440	41 + 15i	504	41 + 17i
57	73 + 13i	121	55 + 45i	185	41 + 51i	249	41 + 45i	313	55 + 13i	377	55 + 19i	441	41 + 13i	505	41 + 19i
58	53 + 49i	122	53 + 47i	186	43 + 49i	250	43 + 47i	314	53 + 15i	378	53 + 17i	442	43 + 15i	506	43 + 17i
59	53 + 51i	123	53 + 45i	187	43 + 51i	251	43 + 45i	315	53 + 13i	379	53 + 19i	443	43 + 13i	507	43 + 19i
60	73 + 9i	124	55 + 41i	188	41 + 55i	252	41 + 41i	316	55 + 9i	380	55 + 23i	444	41 + 9i	508	41 + 23i
61	73 + 11i	125	55 + 43i	189	41 + 53i	253	41 + 43i	317	55 + 11i	381	55 + 21i	445	41 + 11i	509	41 + 21i
62	11 + 73i	126	53 + 41i	190	43 + 55i	254	43 + 41i	318	53 + 9i	382	53 + 23i	446	43 + 9i	510	43 + 23i
63	53 + 53i	127	53 + 43i	191	43 + 53i	255	43 + 43i	319	53 + 11i	383	53 + 21i	447	43 + 11i	511	43 + 21i

Fig. 19

541	7 + 53i	605	7 + 43i	669	25 + 53i	733	25 + 43i	797	7 + 11i	861	7 + 21i	925	25 + 11i	989	25 + 21i
542	5 + 55i	606	5 + 41i	670	27 + 55i	734	27 + 41i	798	5 + 9i	862	5 + 23i	926	27 + 9i	990	27 + 23i
543	5 + 53i	607	5 + 43i	671	27 + 53i	735	27 + 43i	799	5 + 11i	863	5 + 21i	927	27 + 11i	991	27 + 21i
544	15 + 63i	608	15 + 33i	672	17 + 63i	736	17 + 33i	800	15 + 1i	864	15 + 31i	928	17 + 1i	992	17 + 31i
545	15 + 61i	609	15 + 35i	673	17 + 61i	737	17 + 35i	801	15 + 3i	865	15 + 29i	929	17 + 3i	993	17 + 29i
546	13 + 63i	610	13 + 33i	674	19 + 63i	738	19 + 33i	802	13 + 1i	866	13 + 31i	930	19 + 1i	994	19 + 31i
547	13 + 61i	611	13 + 35i	675	19 + 61i	739	19 + 35i	803	13 + 3i	867	13 + 29i	931	19 + 3i	995	19 + 29i
548	15 + 57i	612	15 + 39i	676	17 + 57i	740	17 + 39i	804	15 + 7i	868	15 + 25i	932	17 + 7i	996	17 + 25i
549	15 + 59i	613	15 + 37i	677	17 + 59i	741	17 + 37i	805	15 + 5i	869	15 + 27i	933	17 + 5i	997	17 + 27i
550	13 + 57i	614	13 + 39i	678	19 + 57i	742	19 + 39i	806	13 + 7i	870	13 + 25i	934	19 + 7i	998	19 + 25i
551	13 + 59i	615	13 + 37i	679	19 + 59i	743	19 + 37i	807	13 + 5i	871	13 + 27i	935	19 + 5i	999	19 + 27i
552	9 + 63i	616	9 + 33i	680	23 + 63i	744	23 + 33i	808	9 + 1i	872	9 + 31i	936	23 + 1i	1000	23 + 31i
553	9 + 61i	617	9 + 35i	681	23 + 61i	745	23 + 35i	809	9 + 3i	873	9 + 29i	937	23 + 3i	1001	23 + 29i
554	11 + 63i	618	11 + 33i	682	21 + 63i	746	21 + 33i	810	11 + 1i	874	11 + 31i	938	21 + 1i	1002	21 + 31i
555	11 + 61i	619	11 + 35i	683	21 + 61i	747	21 + 35i	811	11 + 3i	875	11 + 29i	939	21 + 3i	1003	21 + 29i
556	9 + 57i	620	9 + 39i	684	23 + 57i	748	23 + 39i	812	9 + 7i	876	9 + 27i	940	23 + 7i	1004	23 + 27i
557	9 + 59i	621	9 + 37i	685	23 + 59i	749	23 + 37i	813	9 + 5i	877	9 + 25i	941	23 + 5i	1005	23 + 25i
558	11 + 57i	622	11 + 39i	686	21 + 57i	750	21 + 39i	814	11 + 7i	878	11 + 27i	942	21 + 7i	1006	21 + 27i
559	11 + 59i	623	11 + 37i	687	21 + 59i	751	21 + 37i	815	11 + 5i	879	11 + 25i	943	21 + 5i	1007	21 + 25i
560	15 + 49i	624	15 + 47i	688	17 + 49i	752	17 + 47i	816	15 + 15i	880	15 + 17i	944	17 + 15i	1008	17 + 17i
561	15 + 51i	625	15 + 45i	689	17 + 51i	753	17 + 45i	817	15 + 13i	881	15 + 19i	945	17 + 13i	1009	17 + 19i
562	13 + 49i	626	13 + 47i	690	19 + 49i	754	19 + 47i	818	13 + 15i	882	13 + 17i	946	19 + 15i	1010	19 + 17i
563	13 + 51i	627	13 + 45i	691	19 + 51i	755	19 + 45i	819	13 + 13i	883	13 + 19i	947	19 + 13i	1011	19 + 19i
564	15 + 55i	628	15 + 41i	692	17 + 55i	756	17 + 41i	820	15 + 9i	884	15 + 23i	948	17 + 9i	1012	17 + 23i
565	15 + 53i	629	15 + 43i	693	17 + 53i	757	17 + 43i	821	15 + 11i	885	15 + 21i	949	17 + 11i	1013	17 + 21i
566	13 + 55i	630	13 + 41i	694	19 + 55i	758	19 + 41i	822	13 + 9i	886	13 + 23i	950	19 + 9i	1014	19 + 23i
567	13 + 53i	631	13 + 43i	695	19 + 53i	759	19 + 43i	823	13 + 11i	887	13 + 21i	951	19 + 11i	1015	19 + 21i
568	9 + 49i	632	9 + 47i	696	23 + 49i	760	23 + 47i	824	9 + 15i	888	9 + 17i	952	23 + 15i	1016	23 + 17i
569	9 + 51i	633	9 + 45i	697	23 + 51i	761	23 + 45i	825	9 + 13i	889	9 + 19i	953	23 + 13i	1017	23 + 19i
570	11 + 49i	634	11 + 47i	698	21 + 49i	762	21 + 47i	826	11 + 15i	890	11 + 17i	954	21 + 15i	1018	21 + 17i
571	11 + 51i	635	11 + 45i	699	21 + 51i	763	21 + 45i	827	11 + 13i	891	11 + 19i	955	21 + 13i	1019	21 + 19i
572	9 + 55i	636	9 + 41i	700	23 + 55i	764	23 + 41i	828	9 + 9i	892	9 + 23i	956	23 + 9i	1020	23 + 23i
573	9 + 53i	637	9 + 43i	701	23 + 53i	765	23 + 43i	829	9 + 11i	893	9 + 21i	957	23 + 11i	1021	23 + 21i
574	11 + 55i	638	11 + 41i	702	21 + 55i	766	21 + 41i	830	11 + 9i	894	11 + 23i	958	21 + 9i	1022	21 + 23i
575	11 + 53i	639	11 + 43i	703	21 + 53i	767	21 + 43i	831	11 + 11i	895	11 + 21i	959	21 + 11i	1023	21 + 21i

Fig. 21

1056	15 - 65i	1120	49 - 33i	1184	17 - 65i	1248	47 - 33i	1312	49 - 1i	1376	49 - 31i	1440	47 - 1i	1504	47 - 31i
1057	15 - 67i	1121	49 - 35i	1185	17 - 67i	1249	47 - 35i	1313	49 - 3i	1377	49 - 29i	1441	47 - 3i	1505	47 - 29i
1058	13 - 65i	1122	51 - 33i	1186	19 - 65i	1250	45 - 33i	1314	51 - 1i	1378	51 - 31i	1442	45 - 1i	1506	45 - 31i
1059	13 - 67i	1123	51 - 35i	1187	19 - 67i	1251	45 - 35i	1315	51 - 3i	1379	51 - 29i	1443	45 - 3i	1507	45 - 29i
1060	15 - 71i	1124	49 - 39i	1188	17 - 71i	1252	47 - 39i	1316	49 - 7i	1380	49 - 25i	1444	47 - 7i	1508	47 - 25i
1061	15 - 69i	1125	49 - 37i	1189	17 - 69i	1253	47 - 37i	1317	49 - 5i	1381	49 - 27i	1445	47 - 5i	1509	47 - 27i
1062	13 - 71i	1126	51 - 39i	1190	45 - 57i	1254	45 - 39i	1318	51 - 7i	1382	51 - 25i	1446	45 - 7i	1510	45 - 25i
1063	13 - 69i	1127	51 - 37i	1191	19 - 69i	1255	45 - 37i	1319	51 - 5i	1383	51 - 27i	1447	45 - 5i	1511	45 - 27i
1064	9 - 65i	1128	55 - 33i	1192	23 - 65i	1256	41 - 33i	1320	55 - 1i	1384	55 - 31i	1448	41 - 1i	1512	41 - 31i
1065	9 - 67i	1129	55 - 35i	1193	23 - 67i	1257	41 - 35i	1321	55 - 3i	1385	55 - 29i	1449	41 - 3i	1513	41 - 29i
1066	11 - 65i	1130	53 - 33i	1194	21 - 65i	1258	43 - 33i	1322	53 - 1i	1386	53 - 31i	1450	43 - 1i	1514	43 - 31i
1067	11 - 67i	1131	53 - 35i	1195	21 - 67i	1259	43 - 35i	1323	53 - 3i	1387	53 - 29i	1451	43 - 3i	1515	43 - 29i
1068	9 - 71i	1132	55 - 39i	1196	41 - 57i	1260	41 - 39i	1324	55 - 7i	1388	55 - 25i	1452	41 - 7i	1516	41 - 25i
1069	9 - 69i	1133	55 - 37i	1197	41 - 59i	1261	41 - 37i	1325	55 - 5i	1389	55 - 27i	1453	41 - 5i	1517	41 - 27i
1070	11 - 71i	1134	53 - 39i	1198	43 - 57i	1262	43 - 39i	1326	53 - 7i	1390	53 - 25i	1454	43 - 7i	1518	43 - 25i
1071	11 - 69i	1135	53 - 37i	1199	21 - 69i	1263	43 - 37i	1327	53 - 5i	1391	53 - 27i	1455	43 - 5i	1519	43 - 27i
1072	49 - 49i	1136	49 - 47i	1200	47 - 49i	1264	47 - 47i	1328	49 - 15i	1392	49 - 17i	1456	47 - 15i	1520	47 - 17i
1073	49 - 51i	1137	49 - 45i	1201	47 - 51i	1265	47 - 45i	1329	49 - 13i	1393	49 - 19i	1457	47 - 13i	1521	47 - 19i
1074	51 - 49i	1138	51 - 47i	1202	45 - 49i	1266	45 - 47i	1330	51 - 15i	1394	51 - 17i	1458	45 - 15i	1522	45 - 17i
1075	51 - 51i	1139	51 - 45i	1203	45 - 51i	1267	45 - 45i	1331	51 - 13i	1395	51 - 19i	1459	45 - 13i	1523	45 - 19i
1076	49 - 55i	1140	49 - 41i	1204	47 - 55i	1268	47 - 41i	1332	49 - 9i	1396	49 - 23i	1460	47 - 9i	1524	47 - 23i
1077	49 - 53i	1141	49 - 43i	1205	47 - 53i	1269	47 - 43i	1333	49 - 11i	1397	49 - 21i	1461	47 - 11i	1525	47 - 21i
1078	13 - 73i	1142	51 - 41i	1206	45 - 55i	1270	45 - 41i	1334	51 - 9i	1398	51 - 23i	1462	45 - 9i	1526	45 - 23i
1079	51 - 53i	1143	51 - 43i	1207	45 - 53i	1271	45 - 43i	1335	51 - 11i	1399	51 - 21i	1463	45 - 11i	1527	45 - 21i
1080	55 - 49i	1144	55 - 47i	1208	41 - 49i	1272	41 - 47i	1336	55 - 15i	1400	55 - 17i	1464	41 - 15i	1528	41 - 17i
1081	73 - 13i	1145	55 - 45i	1209	41 - 51i	1273	41 - 45i	1337	55 - 13i	1401	55 - 19i	1465	41 - 13i	1529	41 - 19i
1082	53 - 49i	1146	53 - 47i	1210	43 - 49i	1274	43 - 47i	1338	53 - 15i	1402	53 - 17i	1466	43 - 15i	1530	43 - 17i
1083	53 - 51i	1147	53 - 45i	1211	43 - 51i	1275	43 - 45i	1339	53 - 13i	1403	53 - 19i	1467	43 - 13i	1531	43 - 19i
1084	9 - 73i	1148	55 - 41i	1212	41 - 55i	1276	41 - 41i	1340	55 - 9i	1404	55 - 23i	1468	41 - 9i	1532	41 - 23i
1085	73 - 11i	1149	55 - 43i	1213	41 - 53i	1277	41 - 43i	1341	55 - 11i	1405	55 - 21i	1469	41 - 11i	1533	41 - 21i
1086	11 - 73i	1150	53 - 41i	1214	43 - 55i	1278	43 - 41i	1342	53 - 9i	1406	53 - 23i	1470	43 - 9i	1534	43 - 23i
1087	53 - 53i	1151	53 - 43i	1215	43 - 53i	1279	43 - 43i	1343	53 - 11i	1407	53 - 21i	1471	43 - 11i	1535	43 - 21i

Fig. 23

1571	13 - 61i	1635	13 - 35i	1699	19 - 61i	1763	19 - 35i	1827	13 - 3i	1891	13 - 29i	1955	19 - 3i	2019	19 - 29i
1572	15 - 57i	1636	15 - 39i	1700	17 - 57i	1764	17 - 39i	1828	15 - 7i	1892	15 - 25i	1956	17 - 7i	2020	17 - 25i
1573	15 - 59i	1637	15 - 37i	1701	17 - 59i	1765	17 - 37i	1829	15 - 5i	1893	15 - 27i	1957	17 - 5i	2021	17 - 27i
1574	13 - 57i	1638	13 - 39i	1702	19 - 57i	1766	19 - 39i	1830	13 - 7i	1894	13 - 25i	1958	19 - 7i	2022	19 - 25i
1575	13 - 59i	1639	13 - 37i	1703	19 - 59i	1767	19 - 37i	1831	13 - 5i	1895	13 - 27i	1959	19 - 5i	2023	19 - 27i
1576	9 - 63i	1640	9 - 33i	1704	23 - 63i	1768	23 - 33i	1832	9 - 1i	1896	9 - 31i	1960	23 - 1i	2024	23 - 31i
1577	9 - 61i	1641	9 - 35i	1705	23 - 61i	1769	23 - 35i	1833	9 - 3i	1897	9 - 29i	1961	23 - 3i	2025	23 - 29i
1578	11 - 63i	1642	11 - 33i	1706	21 - 63i	1770	21 - 33i	1834	11 - 1i	1898	11 - 31i	1962	21 - 1i	2026	21 - 31i
1579	11 - 61i	1643	11 - 35i	1707	21 - 61i	1771	21 - 35i	1835	11 - 3i	1899	11 - 29i	1963	21 - 3i	2027	21 - 29i
1580	9 - 57i	1644	9 - 39i	1708	23 - 57i	1772	23 - 39i	1836	9 - 7i	1900	9 - 25i	1964	23 - 7i	2028	23 - 25i
1581	9 - 59i	1645	9 - 37i	1709	23 - 59i	1773	23 - 37i	1837	9 - 5i	1901	9 - 27i	1965	23 - 5i	2029	23 - 27i
1582	11 - 57i	1646	11 - 39i	1710	21 - 57i	1774	21 - 39i	1838	11 - 7i	1902	11 - 25i	1966	21 - 7i	2030	21 - 25i
1583	11 - 59i	1647	11 - 37i	1711	21 - 59i	1775	21 - 37i	1839	11 - 5i	1903	11 - 27i	1967	21 - 5i	2031	21 - 27i
1584	15 - 49i	1648	15 - 47i	1712	17 - 49i	1776	17 - 47i	1840	15 - 15i	1904	15 - 17i	1968	17 - 15i	2032	17 - 17i
1585	15 - 51i	1649	15 - 45i	1713	17 - 51i	1777	17 - 45i	1841	15 - 13i	1905	15 - 19i	1969	17 - 13i	2033	17 - 19i
1586	13 - 49i	1650	13 - 47i	1714	19 - 49i	1778	19 - 47i	1842	13 - 15i	1906	13 - 17i	1970	19 - 15i	2034	19 - 17i
1587	13 - 51i	1651	13 - 45i	1715	19 - 51i	1779	19 - 45i	1843	13 - 13i	1907	13 - 19i	1971	19 - 13i	2035	19 - 19i
1588	15 - 55i	1652	15 - 41i	1716	17 - 55i	1780	17 - 41i	1844	15 - 9i	1908	15 - 23i	1972	17 - 9i	2036	17 - 23i
1589	15 - 53i	1653	15 - 43i	1717	17 - 53i	1781	17 - 43i	1845	15 - 11i	1909	15 - 21i	1973	17 - 11i	2037	17 - 21i
1590	13 - 55i	1654	13 - 41i	1718	19 - 55i	1782	19 - 41i	1846	13 - 9i	1910	13 - 23i	1974	19 - 9i	2038	19 - 23i
1591	13 - 53i	1655	13 - 43i	1719	19 - 53i	1783	19 - 43i	1847	13 - 11i	1911	13 - 21i	1975	19 - 11i	2039	19 - 21i
1592	9 - 49i	1656	9 - 47i	1720	23 - 49i	1784	23 - 47i	1848	9 - 15i	1912	9 - 17i	1976	23 - 15i	2040	23 - 17i
1593	9 - 51i	1657	9 - 45i	1721	23 - 51i	1785	23 - 45i	1849	9 - 13i	1913	9 - 19i	1977	23 - 13i	2041	23 - 19i
1594	11 - 49i	1658	11 - 47i	1722	21 - 49i	1786	21 - 47i	1850	11 - 15i	1914	11 - 17i	1978	21 - 15i	2042	21 - 17i
1595	11 - 51i	1659	11 - 45i	1723	21 - 51i	1787	21 - 45i	1851	11 - 13i	1915	11 - 19i	1979	21 - 13i	2043	21 - 19i
1596	9 - 55i	1660	9 - 41i	1724	23 - 55i	1788	23 - 41i	1852	9 - 9i	1916	9 - 23i	1980	23 - 9i	2044	23 - 23i
1597	9 - 53i	1661	9 - 43i	1725	23 - 53i	1789	23 - 43i	1853	9 - 11i	1917	9 - 21i	1981	23 - 11i	2045	23 - 21i
1598	11 - 55i	1662	11 - 41i	1726	21 - 55i	1790	21 - 41i	1854	11 - 9i	1918	11 - 23i	1982	21 - 9i	2046	21 - 23i
1599	11 - 53i	1663	11 - 43i	1727	21 - 53i	1791	21 - 43i	1855	11 - 11i	1919	11 - 21i	1983	21 - 11i	2047	21 - 21i

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Fig. 25

2081	-15 + 67	2145	-49 + 35	2209	-17 + 67	2273	-47 + 35	2337	-49 + 31	2401	-49 + 29	2465	-47 + 31	2529	-47 + 29
2082	-13 + 65	2146	-51 + 33	2210	-19 + 65	2274	-45 + 33	2338	-51 + 11	2402	-51 + 31	2466	-45 + 11	2530	-45 + 31
2083	-13 + 67	2147	-51 + 35	2211	-19 + 67	2275	-45 + 35	2339	-51 + 31	2403	-51 + 29	2467	-45 + 31	2531	-45 + 29
2084	-15 + 71	2148	-49 + 39	2212	-17 + 71	2276	-47 + 39	2340	-49 + 71	2404	-49 + 25	2468	-47 + 71	2532	-47 + 25
2085	-15 + 69	2149	-49 + 37	2213	-17 + 69	2277	-47 + 37	2341	-49 + 51	2405	-49 + 27	2469	-47 + 51	2533	-47 + 27
2086	-13 + 71	2150	-51 + 39	2214	-45 + 57	2278	-45 + 39	2342	-51 + 71	2406	-51 + 25	2470	-45 + 71	2534	-45 + 25
2087	-13 + 69	2151	-51 + 37	2215	-19 + 69	2279	-45 + 37	2343	-51 + 51	2407	-51 + 27	2471	-45 + 51	2535	-45 + 27
2088	-9 + 65	2152	-55 + 33	2216	-23 + 65	2280	-41 + 33	2344	-55 + 11	2408	-55 + 31	2472	-41 + 11	2536	-41 + 31
2089	-9 + 67	2153	-55 + 35	2217	-23 + 67	2281	-41 + 35	2345	-55 + 31	2409	-55 + 29	2473	-41 + 31	2537	-41 + 29
2090	-11 + 65	2154	-53 + 33	2218	-21 + 65	2282	-43 + 33	2346	-53 + 11	2410	-53 + 31	2474	-43 + 11	2538	-43 + 31
2091	-11 + 67	2155	-53 + 35	2219	-21 + 67	2283	-43 + 35	2347	-53 + 31	2411	-53 + 29	2475	-43 + 31	2539	-43 + 29
2092	-9 + 71	2156	-55 + 39	2220	-41 + 57	2284	-41 + 39	2348	-55 + 71	2412	-55 + 25	2476	-41 + 71	2540	-41 + 25
2093	-9 + 69	2157	-55 + 37	2221	-41 + 59	2285	-41 + 37	2349	-55 + 51	2413	-55 + 27	2477	-41 + 51	2541	-41 + 27
2094	-11 + 71	2158	-53 + 39	2222	-43 + 57	2286	-43 + 39	2350	-53 + 71	2414	-53 + 25	2478	-43 + 71	2542	-43 + 25
2095	-11 + 69	2159	-53 + 37	2223	-21 + 69	2287	-43 + 37	2351	-53 + 51	2415	-53 + 27	2479	-43 + 51	2543	-43 + 27
2096	-49 + 49	2160	-49 + 47	2224	-47 + 49	2288	-47 + 47	2352	-49 + 15	2416	-49 + 17	2480	-47 + 15	2544	-47 + 17
2097	-49 + 51	2161	-49 + 45	2225	-47 + 51	2289	-47 + 45	2353	-49 + 13	2417	-49 + 19	2481	-47 + 13	2545	-47 + 19
2098	-51 + 49	2162	-51 + 47	2226	-45 + 49	2290	-45 + 47	2354	-51 + 15	2418	-51 + 17	2482	-45 + 15	2546	-45 + 17
2099	-51 + 51	2163	-51 + 45	2227	-45 + 51	2291	-45 + 45	2355	-51 + 13	2419	-51 + 19	2483	-45 + 13	2547	-45 + 19
2100	-49 + 55	2164	-49 + 41	2228	-47 + 55	2292	-47 + 41	2356	-49 + 91	2420	-49 + 23	2484	-47 + 91	2548	-47 + 23
2101	-49 + 53	2165	-49 + 43	2229	-47 + 53	2293	-47 + 43	2357	-49 + 11	2421	-49 + 21	2485	-47 + 11	2549	-47 + 21
2102	-13 + 73	2166	-51 + 41	2230	-45 + 55	2294	-45 + 41	2358	-51 + 91	2422	-51 + 23	2486	-45 + 91	2550	-45 + 23
2103	-51 + 53	2167	-51 + 43	2231	-45 + 53	2295	-45 + 43	2359	-51 + 11	2423	-51 + 21	2487	-45 + 11	2551	-45 + 21
2104	-55 + 49	2168	-55 + 47	2232	-41 + 49	2296	-41 + 47	2360	-55 + 15	2424	-55 + 17	2488	-41 + 15	2552	-41 + 17
2105	-73 + 13	2169	-55 + 45	2233	-41 + 51	2297	-41 + 45	2361	-55 + 13	2425	-55 + 19	2489	-41 + 13	2553	-41 + 19
2106	-53 + 49	2170	-53 + 47	2234	-43 + 49	2298	-43 + 47	2362	-53 + 15	2426	-53 + 17	2490	-43 + 15	2554	-43 + 17
2107	-53 + 51	2171	-53 + 45	2235	-43 + 51	2299	-43 + 45	2363	-53 + 13	2427	-53 + 19	2491	-43 + 13	2555	-43 + 19
2108	-9 + 73	2172	-55 + 41	2236	-41 + 55	2300	-41 + 41	2364	-55 + 91	2428	-55 + 23	2492	-41 + 91	2556	-41 + 23
2109	-73 + 11	2173	-55 + 43	2237	-41 + 53	2301	-41 + 43	2365	-55 + 11	2429	-55 + 21	2493	-41 + 11	2557	-41 + 21
2110	-11 + 73	2174	-53 + 41	2238	-43 + 55	2302	-43 + 41	2366	-53 + 91	2430	-53 + 23	2494	-43 + 91	2558	-43 + 23
2111	-53 + 53	2175	-53 + 43	2239	-43 + 53	2303	-43 + 43	2367	-53 + 11	2431	-53 + 21	2495	-43 + 11	2559	-43 + 21

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Fig. 27

2591	-5 + 53i	2655	-5 + 43i	2719	-27 + 53i	2783	-27 + 43i	2847	-5 + 11i	2911	-5 + 21i	2975	-27 + 11i	3039	-27 + 21i
2592	-15 + 63i	2656	-15 + 33i	2720	-17 + 63i	2784	-17 + 33i	2848	-15 + 1i	2912	-15 + 31i	2976	-17 + 1i	3040	-17 + 31i
2593	-15 + 61i	2657	-15 + 35i	2721	-17 + 61i	2785	-17 + 35i	2849	-15 + 3i	2913	-15 + 29i	2977	-17 + 3i	3041	-17 + 29i
2594	-13 + 63i	2658	-13 + 33i	2722	-19 + 63i	2786	-19 + 33i	2850	-13 + 1i	2914	-13 + 31i	2978	-19 + 1i	3042	-19 + 31i
2595	-13 + 61i	2659	-13 + 35i	2723	-19 + 61i	2787	-19 + 35i	2851	-13 + 3i	2915	-13 + 29i	2979	-19 + 3i	3043	-19 + 29i
2596	-15 + 57i	2660	-15 + 39i	2724	-17 + 57i	2788	-17 + 39i	2852	-15 + 7i	2916	-15 + 25i	2980	-17 + 7i	3044	-17 + 25i
2597	-15 + 59i	2661	-15 + 37i	2725	-17 + 59i	2789	-17 + 37i	2853	-15 + 5i	2917	-15 + 27i	2981	-17 + 5i	3045	-17 + 27i
2598	-13 + 57i	2662	-13 + 39i	2726	-19 + 57i	2790	-19 + 39i	2854	-13 + 7i	2918	-13 + 25i	2982	-19 + 7i	3046	-19 + 25i
2599	-13 + 59i	2663	-13 + 37i	2727	-19 + 59i	2791	-19 + 37i	2855	-13 + 5i	2919	-13 + 27i	2983	-19 + 5i	3047	-19 + 27i
2600	-9 + 63i	2664	-9 + 33i	2728	-23 + 63i	2792	-23 + 33i	2856	-9 + 1i	2920	-9 + 31i	2984	-23 + 1i	3048	-23 + 31i
2601	-9 + 61i	2665	-9 + 35i	2729	-23 + 61i	2793	-23 + 35i	2857	-9 + 3i	2921	-9 + 29i	2985	-23 + 3i	3049	-23 + 29i
2602	-11 + 63i	2666	-11 + 33i	2730	-21 + 63i	2794	-21 + 33i	2858	-11 + 1i	2922	-11 + 31i	2986	-21 + 1i	3050	-21 + 31i
2603	-11 + 61i	2667	-11 + 35i	2731	-21 + 61i	2795	-21 + 35i	2859	-11 + 3i	2923	-11 + 29i	2987	-21 + 3i	3051	-21 + 29i
2604	-9 + 57i	2668	-9 + 39i	2732	-23 + 57i	2796	-23 + 39i	2860	-9 + 7i	2924	-9 + 25i	2988	-23 + 7i	3052	-23 + 25i
2605	-9 + 59i	2669	-9 + 37i	2733	-23 + 59i	2797	-23 + 37i	2861	-9 + 5i	2925	-9 + 27i	2989	-23 + 5i	3053	-23 + 27i
2606	-11 + 57i	2670	-11 + 39i	2734	-21 + 57i	2798	-21 + 39i	2862	-11 + 7i	2926	-11 + 25i	2990	-21 + 7i	3054	-21 + 25i
2607	-11 + 59i	2671	-11 + 37i	2735	-21 + 59i	2799	-21 + 37i	2863	-11 + 5i	2927	-11 + 27i	2991	-21 + 5i	3055	-21 + 27i
2608	-15 + 49i	2672	-15 + 47i	2736	-17 + 49i	2800	-17 + 47i	2864	-15 + 15i	2928	-15 + 17i	2992	-17 + 15i	3056	-17 + 17i
2609	-15 + 51i	2673	-15 + 45i	2737	-17 + 51i	2801	-17 + 45i	2865	-15 + 13i	2929	-15 + 19i	2993	-17 + 13i	3057	-17 + 19i
2610	-13 + 49i	2674	-13 + 47i	2738	-19 + 49i	2802	-19 + 47i	2866	-13 + 15i	2930	-13 + 17i	2994	-19 + 15i	3058	-19 + 17i
2611	-13 + 51i	2675	-13 + 45i	2739	-19 + 51i	2803	-19 + 45i	2867	-13 + 13i	2931	-13 + 19i	2995	-19 + 13i	3059	-19 + 19i
2612	-15 + 55i	2676	-15 + 41i	2740	-17 + 55i	2804	-17 + 41i	2868	-15 + 9i	2932	-15 + 23i	2996	-17 + 9i	3060	-17 + 23i
2613	-15 + 53i	2677	-15 + 43i	2741	-17 + 53i	2805	-17 + 43i	2869	-15 + 11i	2933	-15 + 21i	2997	-17 + 11i	3061	-17 + 21i
2614	-13 + 55i	2678	-13 + 41i	2742	-19 + 55i	2806	-19 + 41i	2870	-13 + 9i	2934	-13 + 23i	2998	-19 + 9i	3062	-19 + 23i
2615	-13 + 53i	2679	-13 + 43i	2743	-19 + 53i	2807	-19 + 43i	2871	-13 + 11i	2935	-13 + 21i	2999	-19 + 11i	3063	-19 + 21i
2616	-9 + 49i	2680	-9 + 47i	2744	-23 + 49i	2808	-23 + 47i	2872	-9 + 15i	2936	-9 + 17i	3000	-23 + 15i	3064	-23 + 17i
2617	-9 + 51i	2681	-9 + 45i	2745	-23 + 51i	2809	-23 + 45i	2873	-9 + 13i	2937	-9 + 19i	3001	-23 + 13i	3065	-23 + 19i
2618	-11 + 49i	2682	-11 + 47i	2746	-21 + 49i	2810	-21 + 47i	2874	-11 + 15i	2938	-11 + 17i	3002	-21 + 15i	3066	-21 + 17i
2619	-11 + 51i	2683	-11 + 45i	2747	-21 + 51i	2811	-21 + 45i	2875	-11 + 13i	2939	-11 + 19i	3003	-21 + 13i	3067	-21 + 19i
2620	-9 + 55i	2684	-9 + 41i	2748	-23 + 55i	2812	-23 + 41i	2876	-9 + 9i	2940	-9 + 23i	3004	-23 + 9i	3068	-23 + 23i
2621	-9 + 53i	2685	-9 + 43i	2749	-23 + 53i	2813	-23 + 43i	2877	-9 + 11i	2941	-9 + 21i	3005	-23 + 11i	3069	-23 + 21i
2622	-11 + 55i	2686	-11 + 41i	2750	-21 + 55i	2814	-21 + 41i	2878	-11 + 9i	2942	-11 + 23i	3006	-21 + 9i	3070	-21 + 23i
2623	-11 + 53i	2687	-11 + 43i	2751	-21 + 53i	2815	-21 + 43i	2879	-11 + 11i	2943	-11 + 21i	3007	-21 + 11i	3071	-21 + 21i

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Fig. 29

3101	-71 - 11	3165	-57 - 43	3229	-39 - 53	3293	-39 - 43	3357	-57 - 11	3421	-57 - 21	3485	-39 - 11	3549	-39 - 21
3102	-69 - 9	3166	-59 - 41	3230	-37 - 55	3294	-37 - 41	3358	-59 - 9	3422	-59 - 23	3486	-37 - 9	3550	-37 - 23
3103	-69 - 11	3167	-69 - 21	3231	-37 - 53	3295	-37 - 43	3359	-59 - 11	3423	-59 - 21	3487	-37 - 11	3551	-37 - 21
3104	-15 - 65	3168	-49 - 33	3232	-17 - 65	3296	-47 - 33	3360	-49 - 1	3424	-49 - 31	3488	-47 - 1	3552	-47 - 31
3105	-15 - 67	3169	-49 - 35	3233	-17 - 67	3297	-47 - 35	3361	-49 - 3	3425	-49 - 29	3489	-47 - 3	3553	-47 - 29
3106	-13 - 65	3170	-51 - 33	3234	-19 - 65	3298	-45 - 33	3362	-51 - 1	3426	-51 - 31	3490	-45 - 1	3554	-45 - 31
3107	-13 - 67	3171	-51 - 35	3235	-19 - 67	3299	-45 - 35	3363	-51 - 3	3427	-51 - 29	3491	-45 - 3	3555	-45 - 29
3108	-15 - 71	3172	-49 - 39	3236	-17 - 71	3300	-47 - 39	3364	-49 - 7	3428	-49 - 25	3492	-47 - 7	3556	-47 - 25
3109	-15 - 69	3173	-49 - 37	3237	-17 - 69	3301	-47 - 37	3365	-49 - 5	3429	-49 - 27	3493	-47 - 5	3557	-47 - 27
3110	-13 - 71	3174	-51 - 39	3238	-45 - 57	3302	-45 - 39	3366	-51 - 7	3430	-51 - 25	3494	-45 - 7	3558	-45 - 25
3111	-13 - 69	3175	-51 - 37	3239	-19 - 69	3303	-45 - 37	3367	-51 - 5	3431	-51 - 27	3495	-45 - 5	3559	-45 - 27
3112	-9 - 65	3176	-55 - 33	3240	-23 - 65	3304	-41 - 33	3368	-55 - 1	3432	-55 - 31	3496	-41 - 1	3560	-41 - 31
3113	-9 - 67	3177	-55 - 35	3241	-23 - 67	3305	-41 - 35	3369	-55 - 3	3433	-55 - 29	3497	-41 - 3	3561	-41 - 29
3114	-11 - 65	3178	-53 - 33	3242	-21 - 65	3306	-43 - 33	3370	-53 - 1	3434	-53 - 31	3498	-43 - 1	3562	-43 - 31
3115	-11 - 67	3179	-53 - 35	3243	-21 - 67	3307	-43 - 35	3371	-53 - 3	3435	-53 - 29	3499	-43 - 3	3563	-43 - 29
3116	-9 - 71	3180	-55 - 39	3244	-41 - 57	3308	-41 - 39	3372	-55 - 7	3436	-55 - 25	3500	-41 - 7	3564	-41 - 25
3117	-9 - 69	3181	-55 - 37	3245	-41 - 59	3309	-41 - 37	3373	-55 - 5	3437	-55 - 27	3501	-41 - 5	3565	-41 - 27
3118	-11 - 71	3182	-53 - 39	3246	-43 - 57	3310	-43 - 39	3374	-53 - 7	3438	-53 - 25	3502	-43 - 7	3566	-43 - 25
3119	-11 - 69	3183	-53 - 37	3247	-21 - 69	3311	-43 - 37	3375	-53 - 5	3439	-53 - 27	3503	-43 - 5	3567	-43 - 27
3120	-49 - 49	3184	-49 - 47	3248	-47 - 49	3312	-47 - 47	3376	-49 - 15	3440	-49 - 17	3504	-47 - 15	3568	-47 - 17
3121	-49 - 51	3185	-49 - 45	3249	-47 - 51	3313	-47 - 45	3377	-49 - 13	3441	-49 - 19	3505	-47 - 13	3569	-47 - 19
3122	-51 - 49	3186	-51 - 47	3250	-45 - 49	3314	-45 - 47	3378	-51 - 15	3442	-51 - 17	3506	-45 - 15	3570	-45 - 17
3123	-51 - 51	3187	-51 - 45	3251	-45 - 51	3315	-45 - 45	3379	-51 - 13	3443	-51 - 19	3507	-45 - 13	3571	-45 - 19
3124	-49 - 55	3188	-49 - 41	3252	-47 - 55	3316	-47 - 41	3380	-49 - 9	3444	-49 - 23	3508	-47 - 9	3572	-47 - 23
3125	-49 - 53	3189	-49 - 43	3253	-47 - 53	3317	-47 - 43	3381	-49 - 11	3445	-49 - 21	3509	-47 - 11	3573	-47 - 21
3126	-13 - 73	3190	-51 - 41	3254	-45 - 55	3318	-45 - 41	3382	-51 - 9	3446	-51 - 23	3510	-45 - 9	3574	-45 - 23
3127	-51 - 53	3191	-51 - 43	3255	-45 - 53	3319	-45 - 43	3383	-51 - 11	3447	-51 - 21	3511	-45 - 11	3575	-45 - 21
3128	-55 - 49	3192	-55 - 47	3256	-41 - 49	3320	-41 - 47	3384	-55 - 15	3448	-55 - 17	3512	-41 - 15	3576	-41 - 17
3129	-73 - 13	3193	-55 - 45	3257	-41 - 51	3321	-41 - 45	3385	-55 - 13	3449	-55 - 19	3513	-41 - 13	3577	-41 - 19
3130	-53 - 49	3194	-53 - 47	3258	-43 - 49	3322	-43 - 47	3386	-53 - 15	3450	-53 - 17	3514	-43 - 15	3578	-43 - 17
3131	-53 - 51	3195	-53 - 45	3259	-43 - 51	3323	-43 - 45	3387	-53 - 13	3451	-53 - 19	3515	-43 - 13	3579	-43 - 19
3132	-73 - 9	3196	-55 - 41	3260	-41 - 55	3324	-41 - 41	3388	-55 - 9	3452	-55 - 23	3516	-41 - 9	3580	-41 - 23
3133	-73 - 11	3197	-55 - 43	3261	-41 - 53	3325	-41 - 43	3389	-55 - 11	3453	-55 - 21	3517	-41 - 11	3581	-41 - 21
3134	-11 - 73	3198	-53 - 41	3262	-43 - 55	3326	-43 - 41	3390	-53 - 9	3454	-53 - 23	3518	-43 - 9	3582	-43 - 23
3135	-53 - 53	3199	-53 - 43	3263	-43 - 53	3327	-43 - 43	3391	-53 - 11	3455	-53 - 21	3519	-43 - 11	3583	-43 - 21

Fig. 31

3616	-15 - 63i	3680	-15 - 33i	3744	-17 - 63i	3808	-17 - 33i	3872	-15 - 1i	3936	-15 - 31i	4000	-17 - 1i	4064	-17 - 31i
3617	-15 - 61i	3681	-15 - 35i	3745	-17 - 61i	3809	-17 - 35i	3873	-15 - 3i	3937	-15 - 29i	4001	-17 - 3i	4065	-17 - 29i
3618	-13 - 63i	3682	-13 - 33i	3746	-19 - 63i	3810	-19 - 33i	3874	-13 - 1i	3938	-13 - 31i	4002	-19 - 1i	4066	-19 - 31i
3619	-13 - 61i	3683	-13 - 35i	3747	-19 - 61i	3811	-19 - 35i	3875	-13 - 3i	3939	-13 - 29i	4003	-19 - 3i	4067	-19 - 29i
3620	-15 - 57i	3684	-15 - 39i	3748	-17 - 57i	3812	-17 - 39i	3876	-15 - 7i	3940	-15 - 25i	4004	-17 - 7i	4068	-17 - 25i
3621	-15 - 59i	3685	-15 - 37i	3749	-17 - 59i	3813	-17 - 37i	3877	-15 - 5i	3941	-15 - 27i	4005	-17 - 5i	4069	-17 - 27i
3622	-13 - 57i	3686	-13 - 39i	3750	-19 - 57i	3814	-19 - 39i	3878	-13 - 7i	3942	-13 - 25i	4006	-19 - 7i	4070	-19 - 25i
3623	-13 - 59i	3687	-13 - 37i	3751	-19 - 59i	3815	-19 - 37i	3879	-13 - 5i	3943	-13 - 27i	4007	-19 - 5i	4071	-19 - 27i
3624	-9 - 63i	3688	-9 - 33i	3752	-23 - 63i	3816	-23 - 33i	3880	-9 - 1i	3944	-9 - 31i	4008	-23 - 1i	4072	-23 - 31i
3625	-9 - 61i	3689	-9 - 35i	3753	-23 - 61i	3817	-23 - 35i	3881	-9 - 3i	3945	-9 - 29i	4009	-23 - 3i	4073	-23 - 29i
3626	-11 - 63i	3690	-11 - 33i	3754	-21 - 63i	3818	-21 - 33i	3882	-11 - 1i	3946	-11 - 31i	4010	-21 - 1i	4074	-21 - 31i
3627	-11 - 61i	3691	-11 - 35i	3755	-21 - 61i	3819	-21 - 35i	3883	-11 - 3i	3947	-11 - 29i	4011	-21 - 3i	4075	-21 - 29i
3628	-9 - 57i	3692	-9 - 39i	3756	-23 - 57i	3820	-23 - 39i	3884	-9 - 7i	3948	-9 - 25i	4012	-23 - 7i	4076	-23 - 25i
3629	-9 - 59i	3693	-9 - 37i	3757	-23 - 59i	3821	-23 - 37i	3885	-9 - 5i	3949	-9 - 27i	4013	-23 - 5i	4077	-23 - 27i
3630	-11 - 57i	3694	-11 - 39i	3758	-21 - 57i	3822	-21 - 39i	3886	-11 - 7i	3950	-11 - 25i	4014	-21 - 7i	4078	-21 - 25i
3631	-11 - 59i	3695	-11 - 37i	3759	-21 - 59i	3823	-21 - 37i	3887	-11 - 5i	3951	-11 - 27i	4015	-21 - 5i	4079	-21 - 27i
3632	-15 - 49i	3696	-15 - 47i	3760	-17 - 49i	3824	-17 - 47i	3888	-15 - 15i	3952	-15 - 17i	4016	-17 - 15i	4080	-17 - 17i
3633	-15 - 51i	3697	-15 - 45i	3761	-17 - 51i	3825	-17 - 45i	3889	-15 - 13i	3953	-15 - 19i	4017	-17 - 13i	4081	-17 - 19i
3634	-13 - 49i	3698	-13 - 47i	3762	-19 - 49i	3826	-19 - 47i	3890	-13 - 15i	3954	-13 - 17i	4018	-19 - 15i	4082	-19 - 17i
3635	-13 - 51i	3699	-13 - 45i	3763	-19 - 51i	3827	-19 - 45i	3891	-13 - 13i	3955	-13 - 19i	4019	-19 - 13i	4083	-19 - 19i
3636	-15 - 55i	3700	-15 - 41i	3764	-17 - 55i	3828	-17 - 41i	3892	-15 - 9i	3956	-15 - 23i	4020	-17 - 9i	4084	-17 - 23i
3637	-15 - 53i	3701	-15 - 43i	3765	-17 - 53i	3829	-17 - 43i	3893	-15 - 11i	3957	-15 - 21i	4021	-17 - 11i	4085	-17 - 21i
3638	-13 - 55i	3702	-13 - 41i	3766	-19 - 55i	3830	-19 - 41i	3894	-13 - 9i	3958	-13 - 23i	4022	-19 - 9i	4086	-19 - 23i
3639	-13 - 53i	3703	-13 - 43i	3767	-19 - 53i	3831	-19 - 43i	3895	-13 - 11i	3959	-13 - 21i	4023	-19 - 11i	4087	-19 - 21i
3640	-9 - 49i	3704	-9 - 47i	3768	-23 - 49i	3832	-23 - 47i	3896	-9 - 15i	3960	-9 - 17i	4024	-23 - 15i	4088	-23 - 17i
3641	-9 - 51i	3705	-9 - 45i	3769	-23 - 51i	3833	-23 - 45i	3897	-9 - 13i	3961	-9 - 19i	4025	-23 - 13i	4089	-23 - 19i
3642	-11 - 49i	3706	-11 - 47i	3770	-21 - 49i	3834	-21 - 47i	3898	-11 - 15i	3962	-11 - 17i	4026	-21 - 15i	4090	-21 - 17i
3643	-11 - 51i	3707	-11 - 45i	3771	-21 - 51i	3835	-21 - 45i	3899	-11 - 13i	3963	-11 - 19i	4027	-21 - 13i	4091	-21 - 19i
3644	-9 - 55i	3708	-9 - 41i	3772	-23 - 55i	3836	-23 - 41i	3900	-9 - 9i	3964	-9 - 23i	4028	-23 - 9i	4092	-23 - 23i
3645	-9 - 53i	3709	-9 - 43i	3773	-23 - 53i	3837	-23 - 43i	3901	-9 - 11i	3965	-9 - 21i	4029	-23 - 11i	4093	-23 - 21i
3646	-11 - 55i	3710	-11 - 41i	3774	-21 - 55i	3838	-21 - 41i	3902	-11 - 9i	3966	-11 - 23i	4030	-21 - 9i	4094	-21 - 23i
3647	-11 - 53i	3711	-11 - 43i	3775	-21 - 53i	3839	-21 - 43i	3903	-11 - 11i	3967	-11 - 21i	4031	-21 - 11i	4095	-21 - 21i

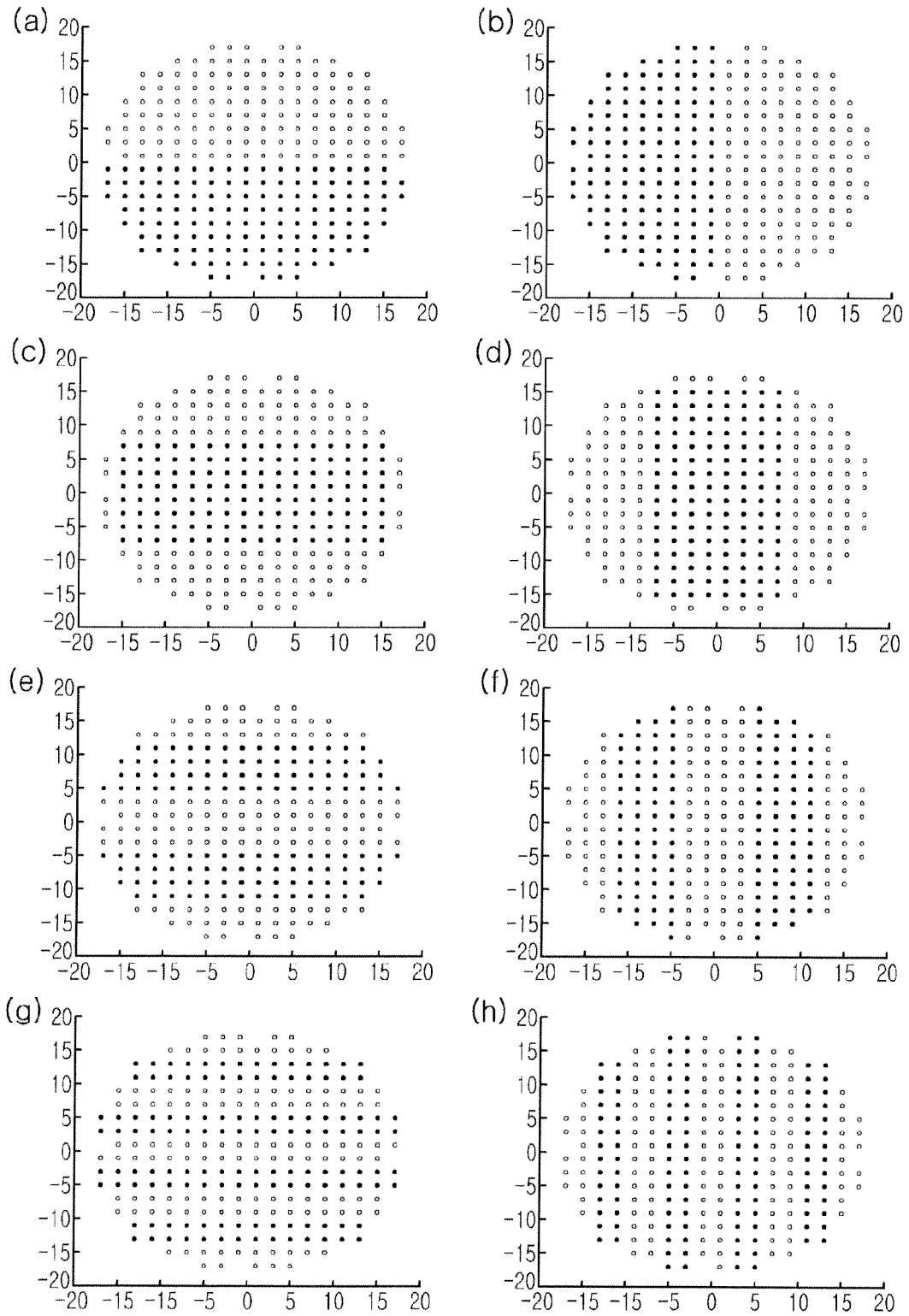
Fig. 32

Fig. 33

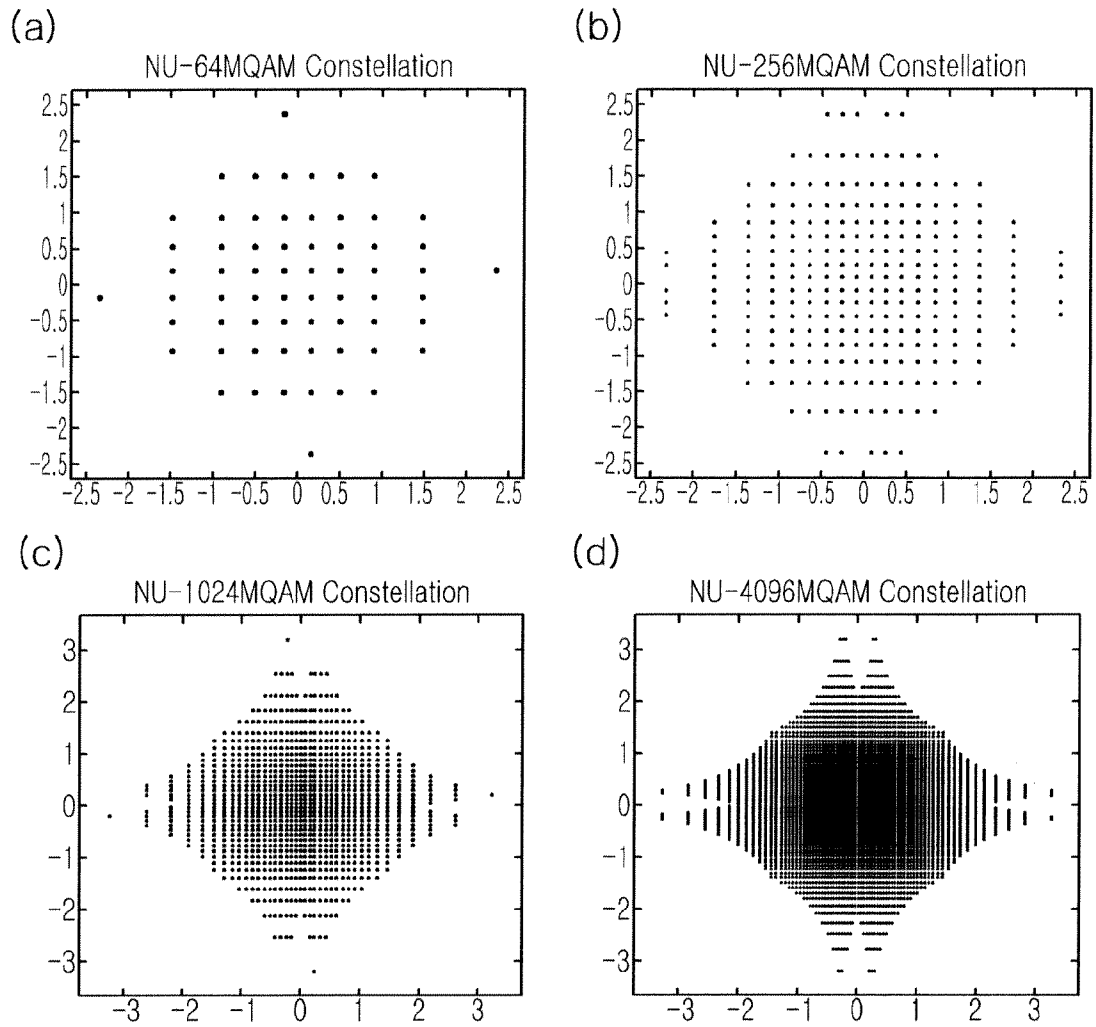


Fig. 34

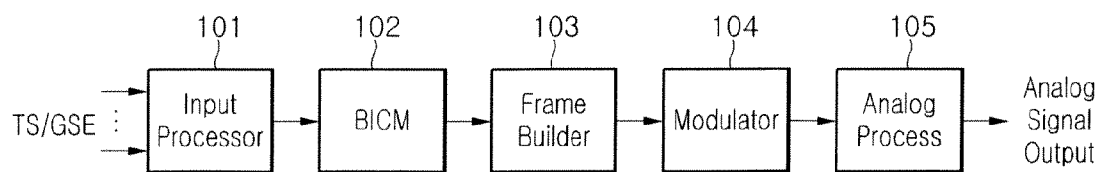


Fig. 35

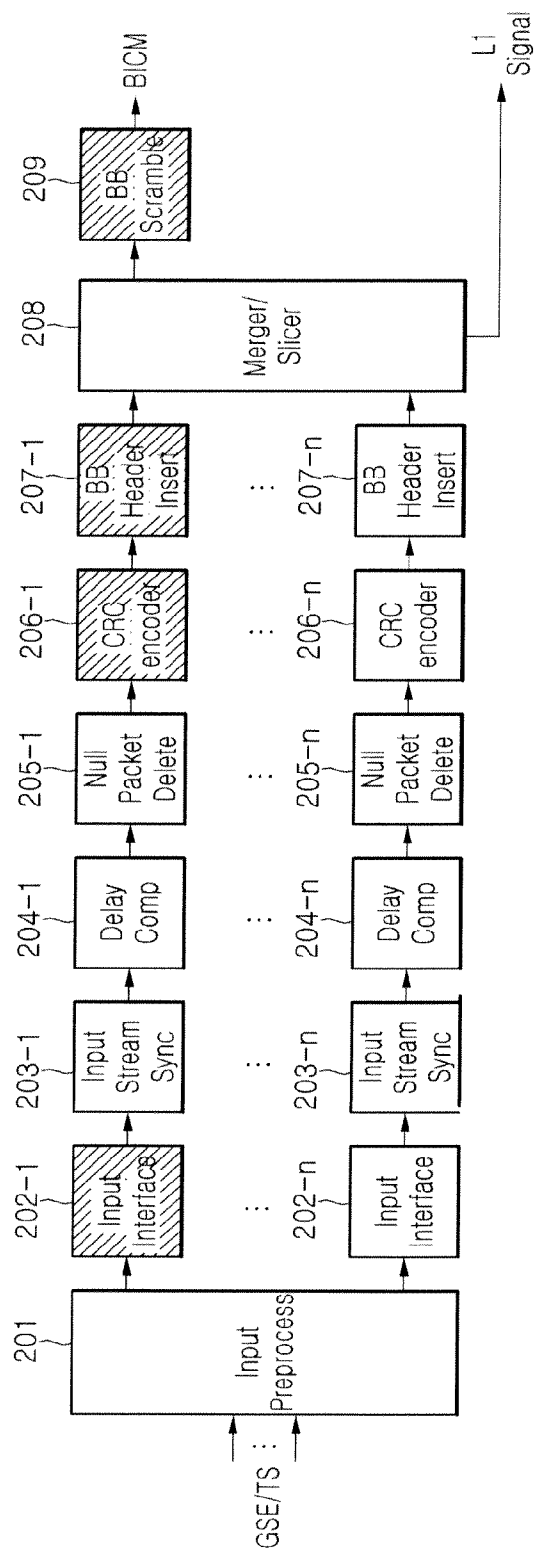


Fig. 36

TS/GS (2 bits)	SIS/MIS (1 bit)	CCM/ACM (1 bit)	ISSYI (1 bit)	NPD (1bit)	EXT (2bits)
00 = GFPS 11 = TS 01 = GCS 10 = GSE	1 = single 0 = multiple	1 = CCM 0 = ACM	1 = active 0 = not-active	1 = active 0 = not-active	Reserved for future use

Field	Size (Bytes)	Description
MATYPE	2	As described above
UPL	2	User Packet Length in bits, in the range [0,65535]
DFL	2	Data Field Length in bits, in the range [0,53760]
SYNC	1	A copy of the User Packet Sync-byte
SYNCD	2	The distance in bits from the beginning of the DATA FIELD to the first complete UP of the data field. SYNCD=0 _D means that the first UP is aligned to the beginning of the Data Field. SYNCD = 65535 _D means that no UP starts in the DATA FIELD.
CRC-8 MODE	1	The XOR of the CRC-8 (1-byte) field with the MODE field (1-byte). CRC-8 is the error detection code applied to the first 9 bytes of the BBHEADER. MODE (8 bits) shall be: • 0_D Normal Mode • 1_D High Efficiency Mode • Other values : reserved for future use.

Fig. 37

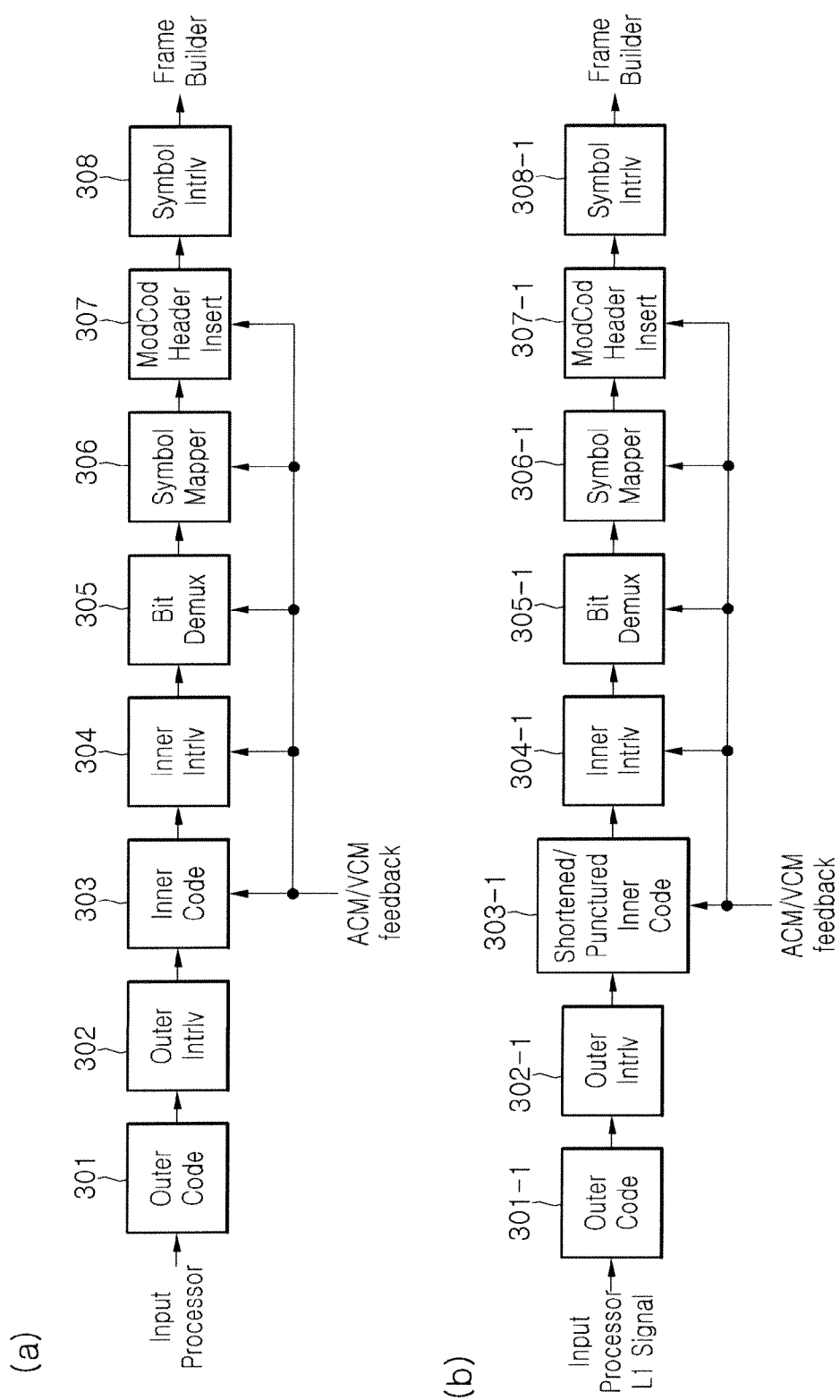


Fig. 38

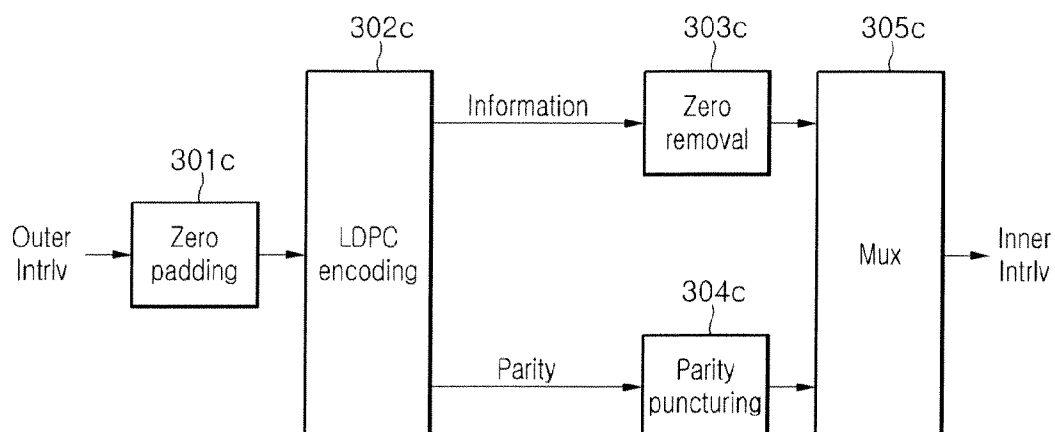


Fig. 39

			Case 1	Case 2
Capacity (bit/s/Hz)			Modulation	Modulation
6	1/2	3.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM
	2/3	4.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM
	3/4	4.5	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	4/5	4.8	MQAM	MQAM
	5/6	5.0	MQAM	MQAM
	8/9	5.3	MQAM	MQAM
	9/10	5.4	MQAM	MQAM
8	1/2	4.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM
	2/3	5.3	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM
	3/4	6.0	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	4/5	6.4	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	5/6	6.7	MQAM	MQAM
	8/9	7.1	MQAM	MQAM
	9/10	7.2	MQAM	MQAM
10	1/2	5.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM
	2/3	6.7	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM
	3/4	7.5	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	4/5	8.0	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	5/6	8.3	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	8/9	8.9	MQAM	MQAM
	9/10	9.0	MQAM	MQAM
12	1/2	6.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM
	2/3	8.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM
	3/4	9.0	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	4/5	9.6	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	5/6	10.0	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM
	8/9	10.7	MQAM	MQAM
	9/10	10.8	MQAM	MQAM

Fig. 40

Capacity (bit/s/Hz)			Case 1	Case 2	Case 2
			Modulation	Modulation	Modulation
2	1/2	3.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	2/3	4.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	3/4	4.5	QAM	QAM	QAM
	4/5	4.8	QAM	QAM	QAM
	5/6	5.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	8/9	5.3	QAM	QAM	QAM
	9/10	5.4	QAM	QAM	QAM
4	1/2	3.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	2/3	4.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	3/4	4.5	QAM	QAM	QAM
	4/5	4.8	QAM	QAM	QAM
	5/6	5.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	8/9	5.3	QAM	QAM	QAM
	9/10	5.4	QAM	QAM	QAM
6	1/2	3.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	2/3	4.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	3/4	4.5	QAM	QAM	QAM
	4/5	4.8	QAM	QAM	QAM
	5/6	5.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	8/9	5.3	QAM	QAM	QAM
	9/10	5.4	QAM	QAM	QAM
8	1/2	4.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	2/3	5.3	QAM	QAM	QAM
	3/4	6.0	QAM	QAM	QAM
	4/5	6.4	QAM	QAM	QAM
	5/6	6.7	QAM	QAM	QAM
	8/9	7.1	QAM	QAM	QAM
	9/10	7.2	QAM	QAM	QAM
10	1/2	5.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM	MQAM
	2/3	6.7	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM	MQAM
	3/4	7.5	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM	MQAM
	4/5	8.0	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM	MQAM
	5/6	8.3	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM	MQAM
	8/9	8.9	MQAM	MQAM	MQAM
	9/10	9.0	MQAM	MQAM	MQAM
12	1/2	6.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM	MQAM
	2/3	8.0	NU-MQAM	NU-QAM	MQAM
	3/4	9.0	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM	MQAM
	4/5	9.6	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM	MQAM
	5/6	10.0	NU-MQAM	NU-MQAM	MQAM
	8/9	10.7	MQAM	MQAM	MQAM
	9/10	10.8	MQAM	MQAM	MQAM

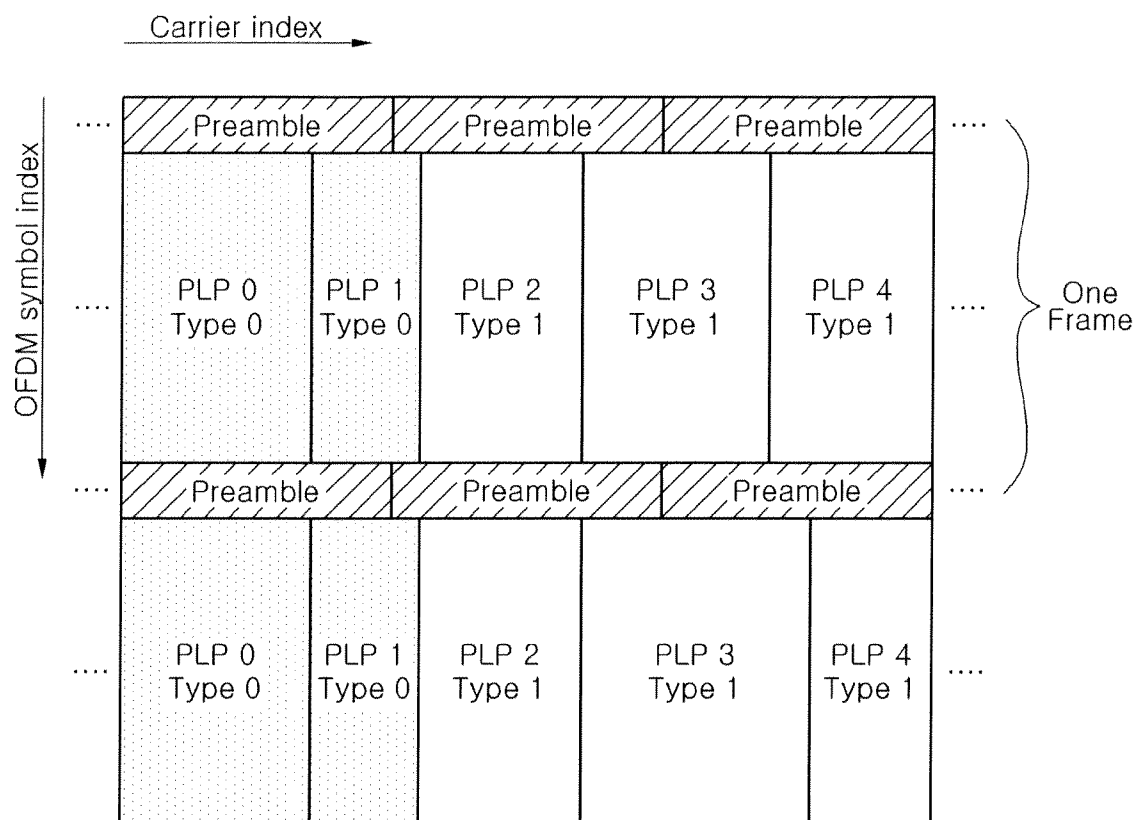
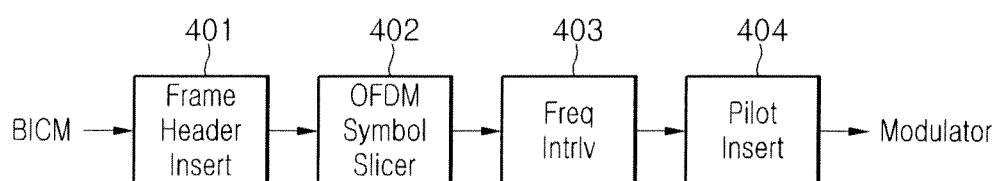
Fig. 41**Fig. 42**

Fig. 43

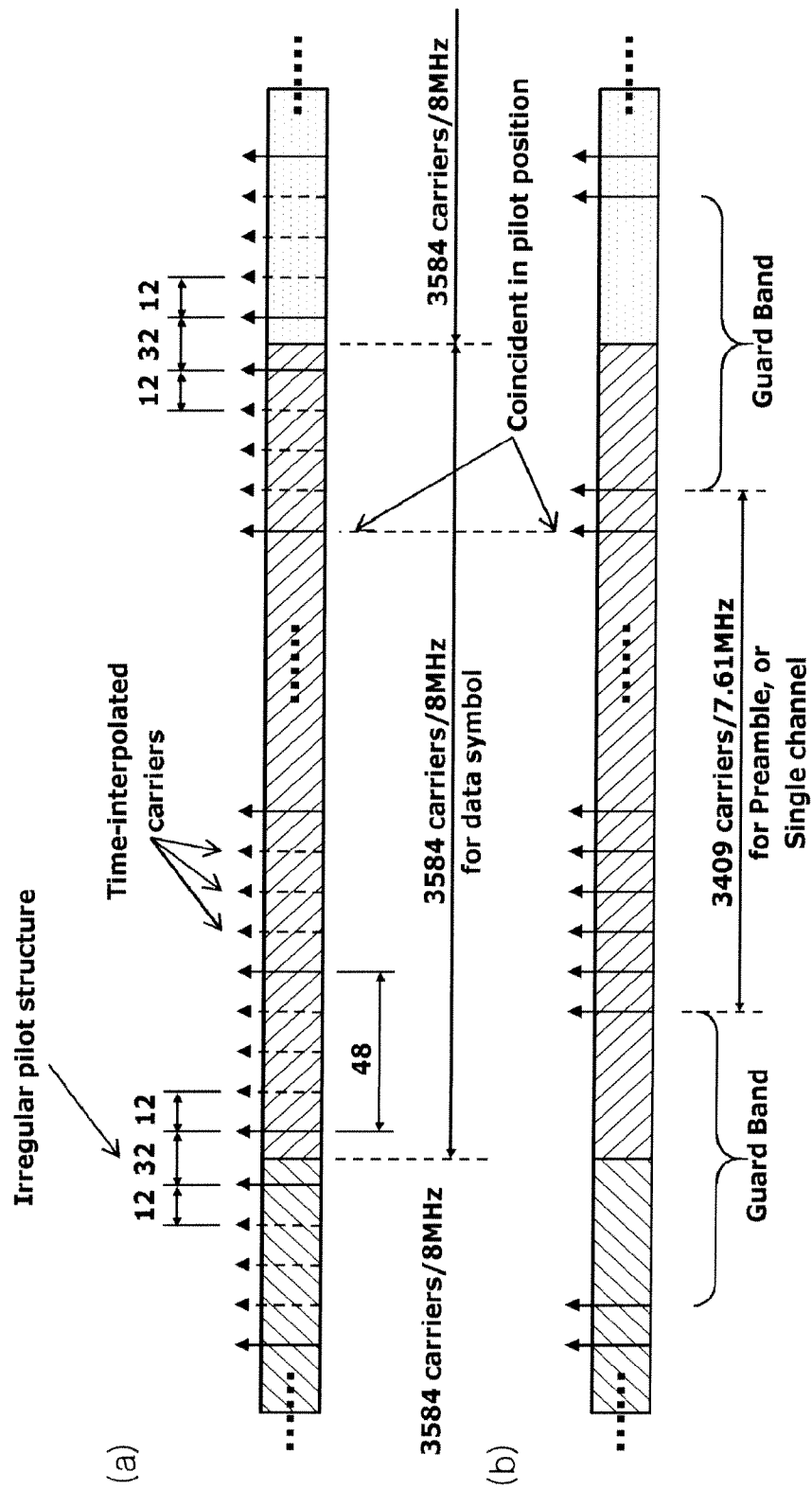


Fig. 44

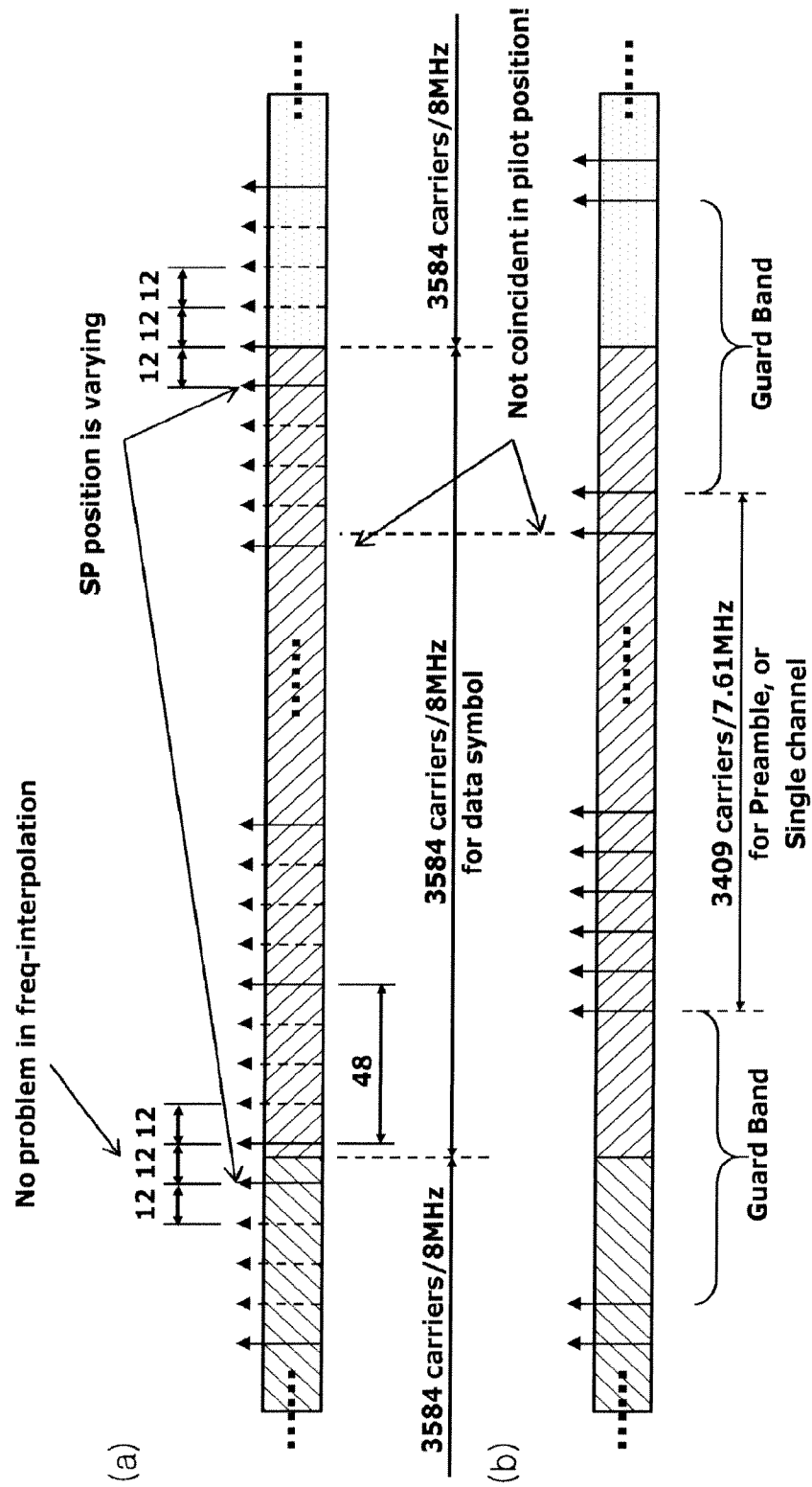


Fig. 45

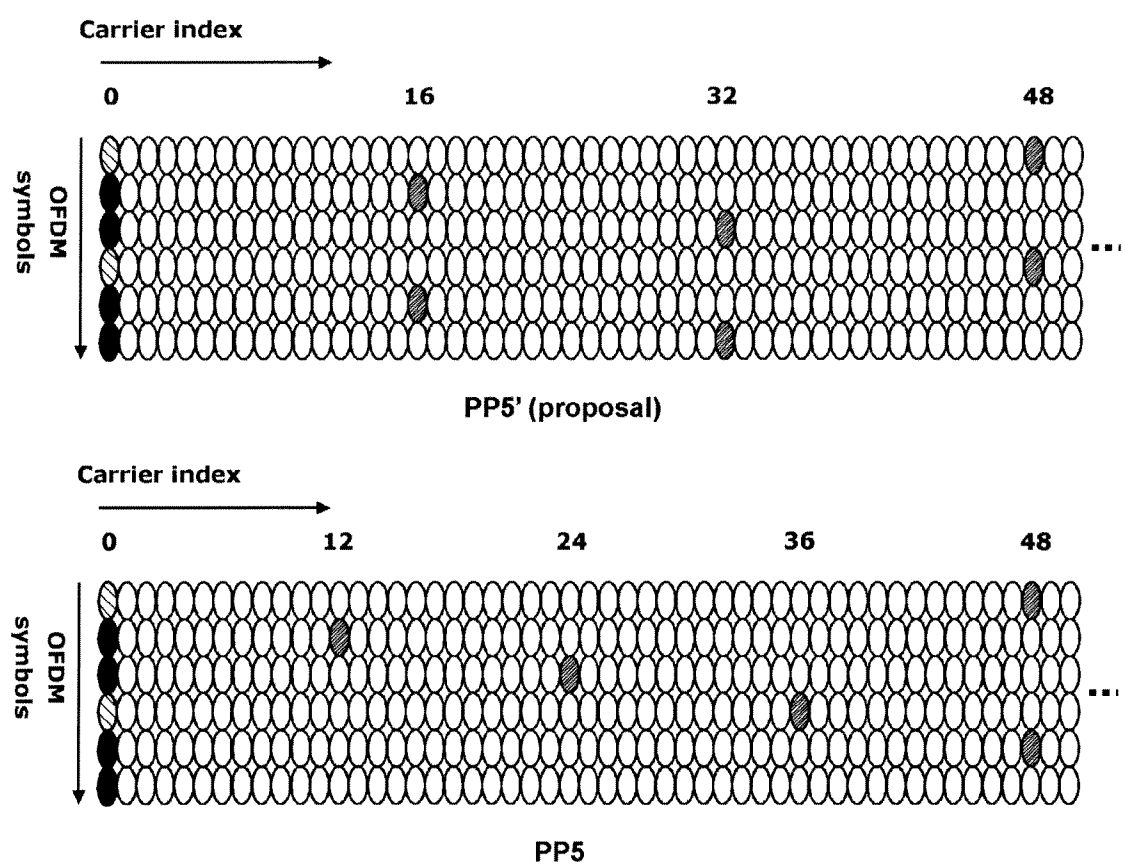


Fig. 46

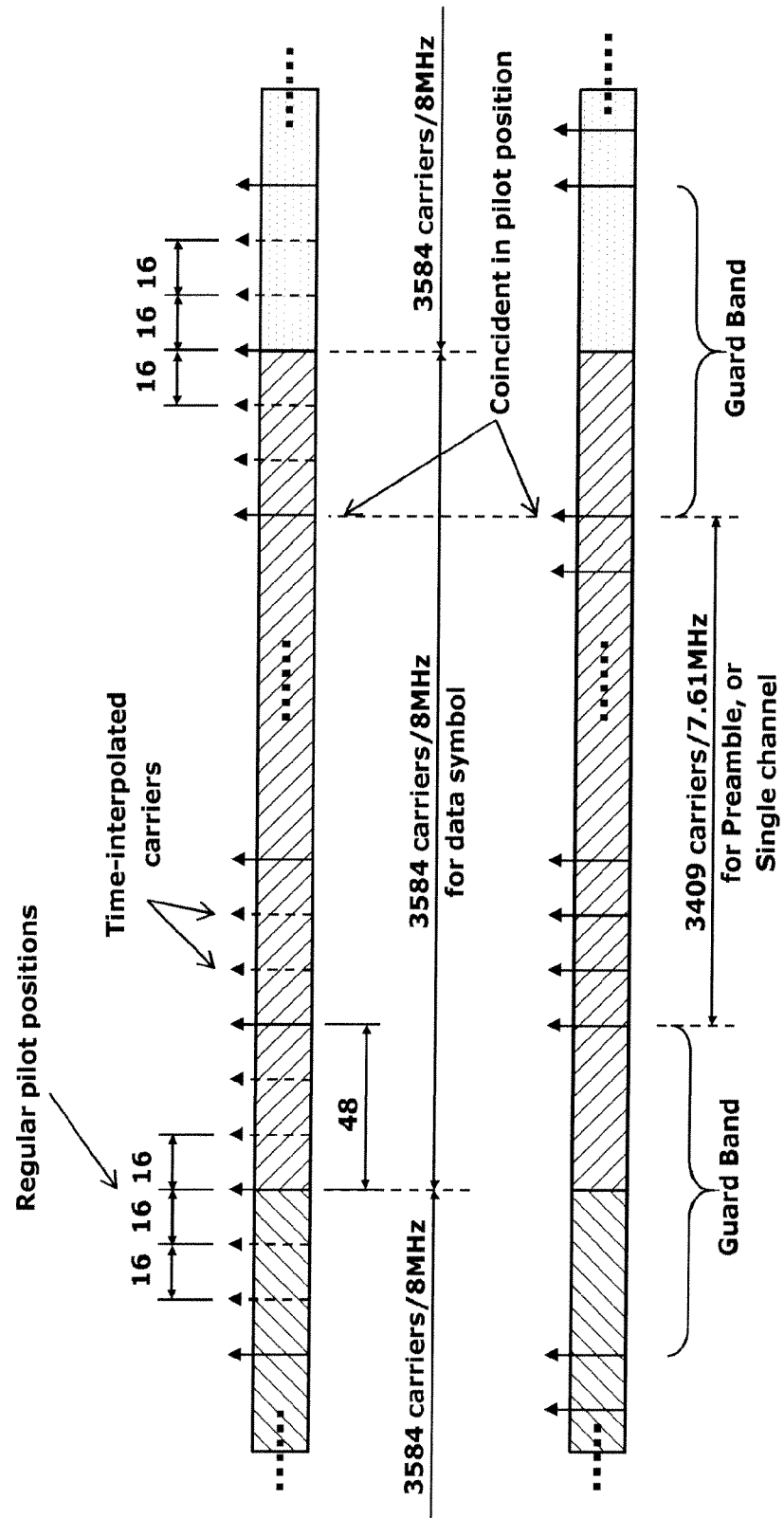


Fig. 47

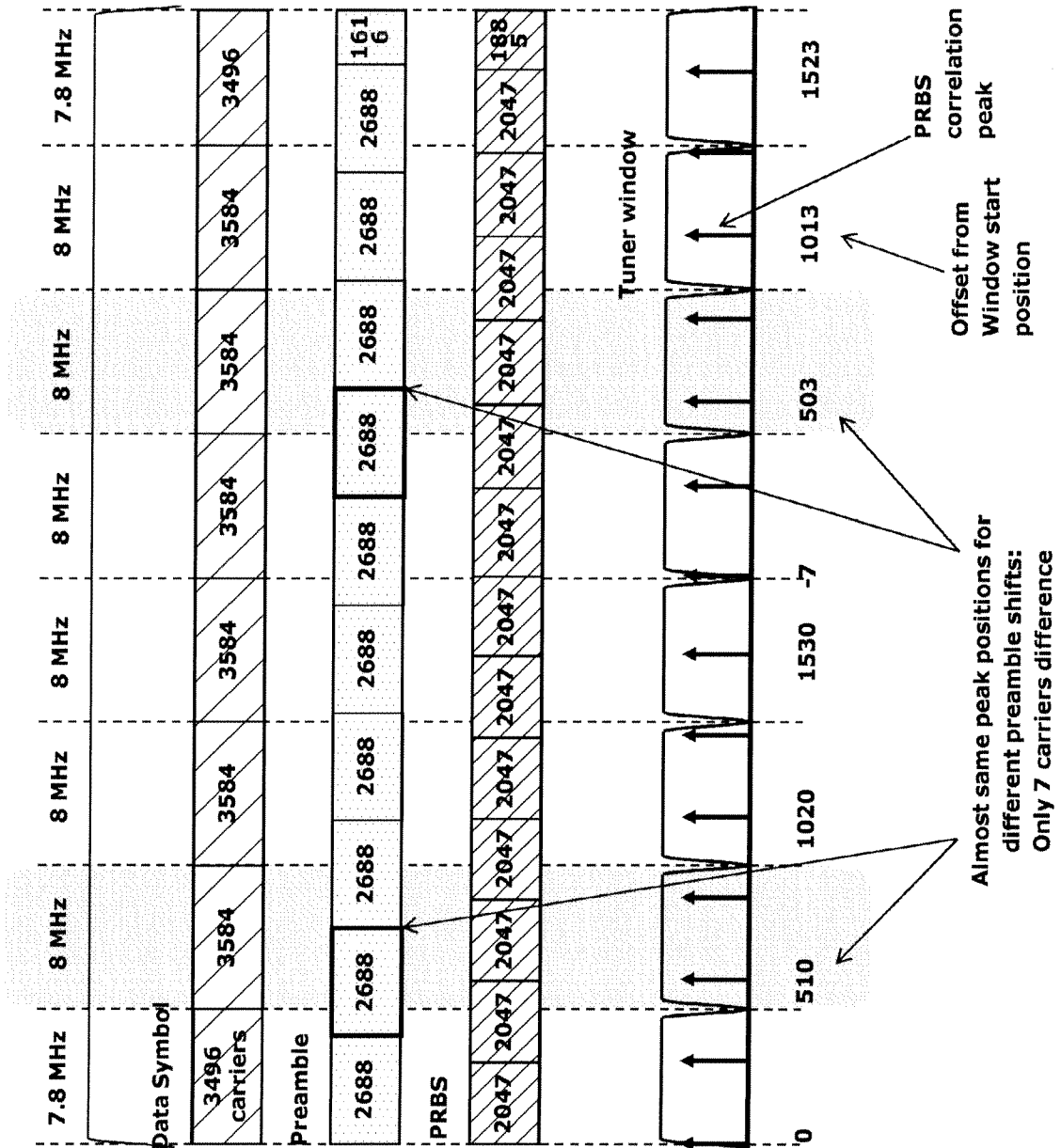


Fig. 48

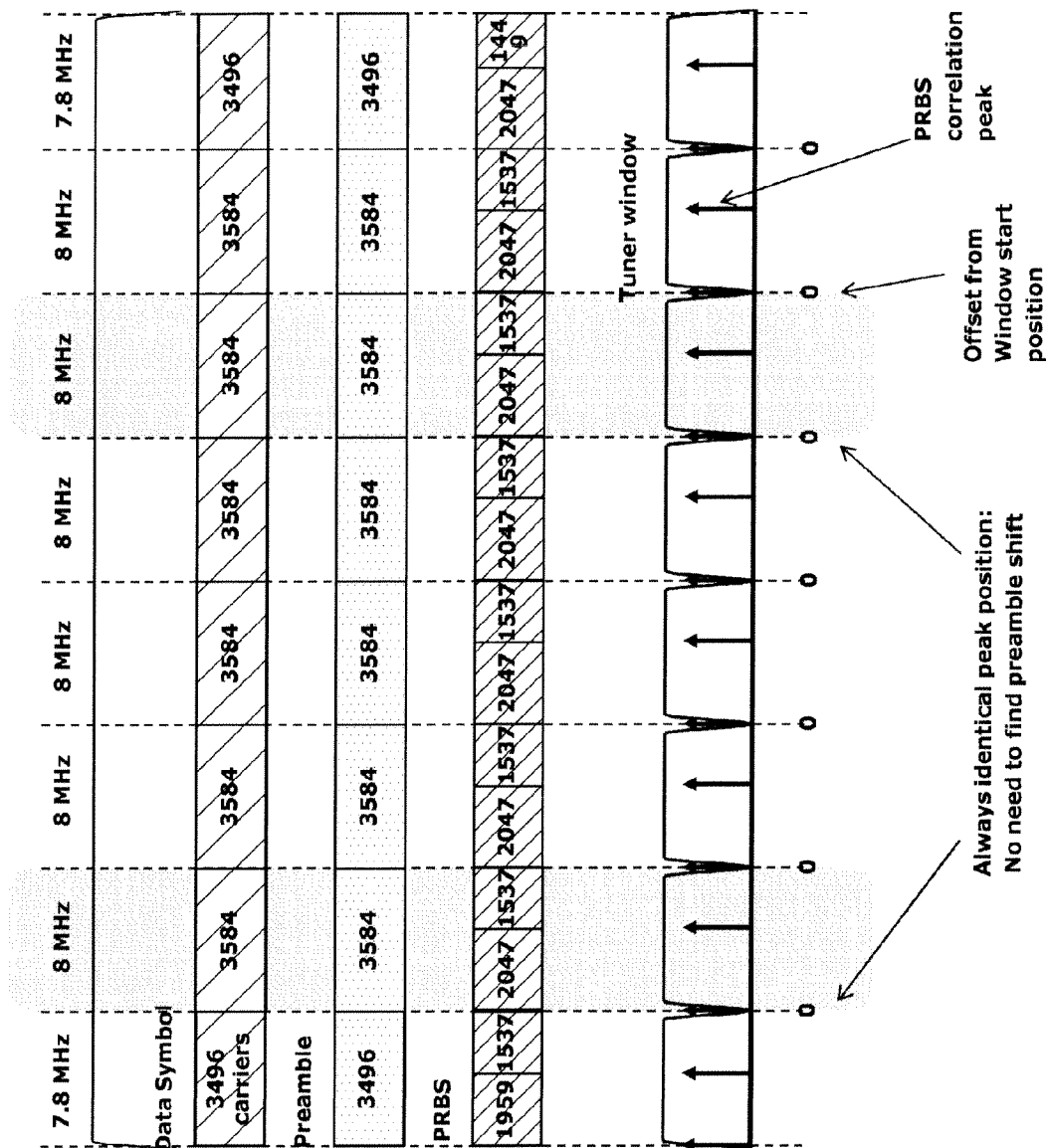


Fig. 49

Delay (μ s)	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.5	15
Att. (dB)	-11	-14	-17	-23	-32	-40

Negligible
✓ Delay path

Fig. 50

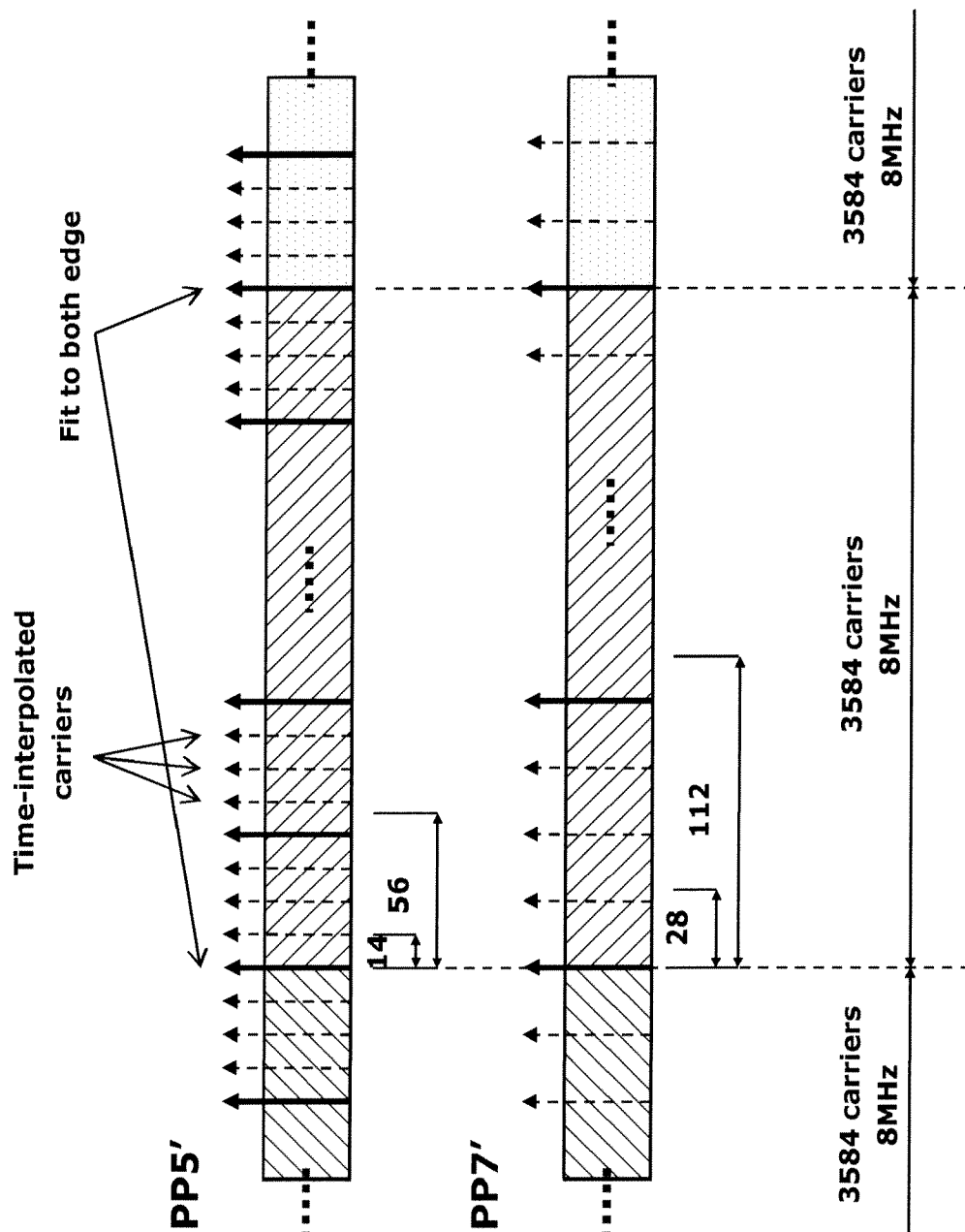


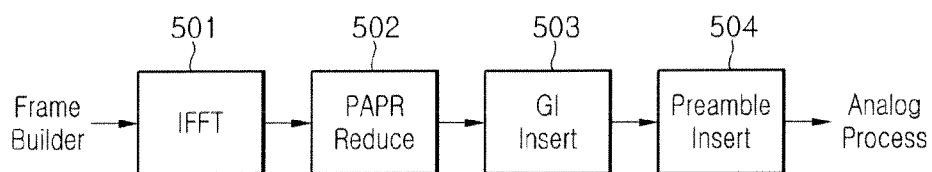
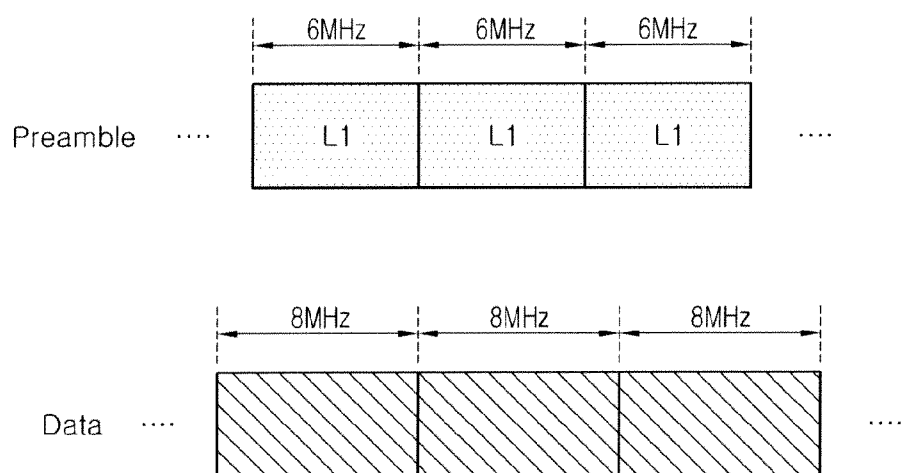
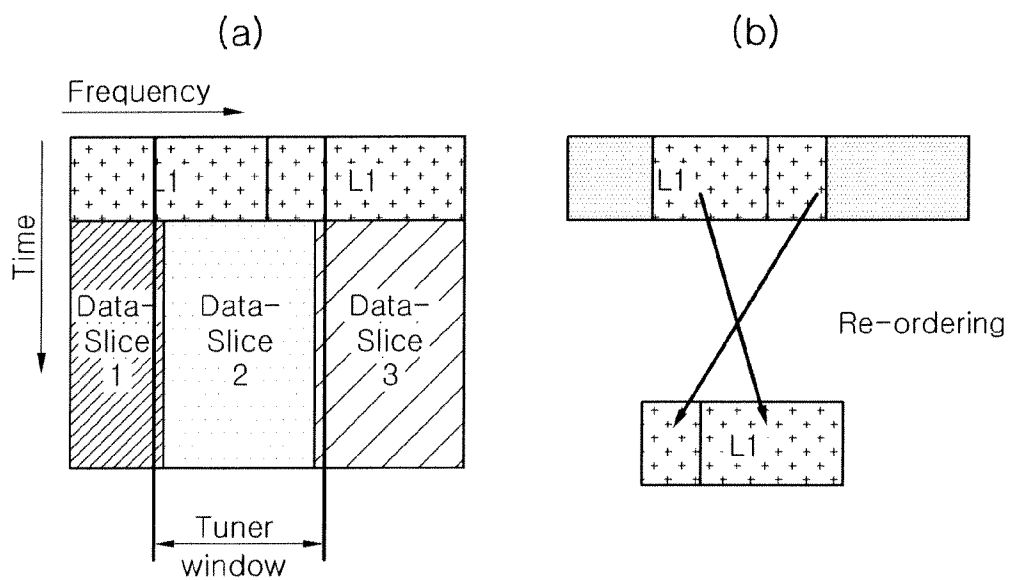
Fig. 51**Fig. 52****Fig. 53**

Fig. 54

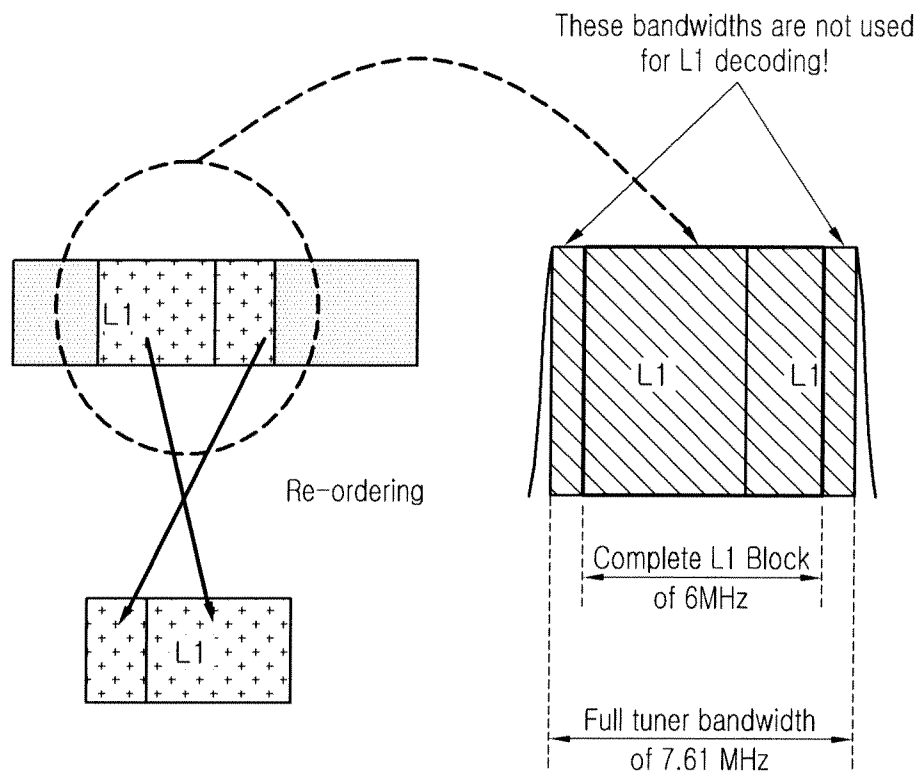


Fig. 55

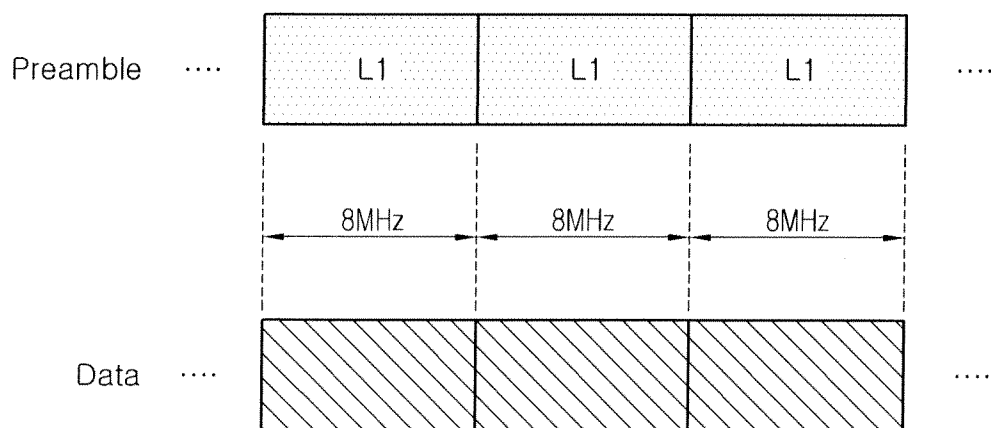


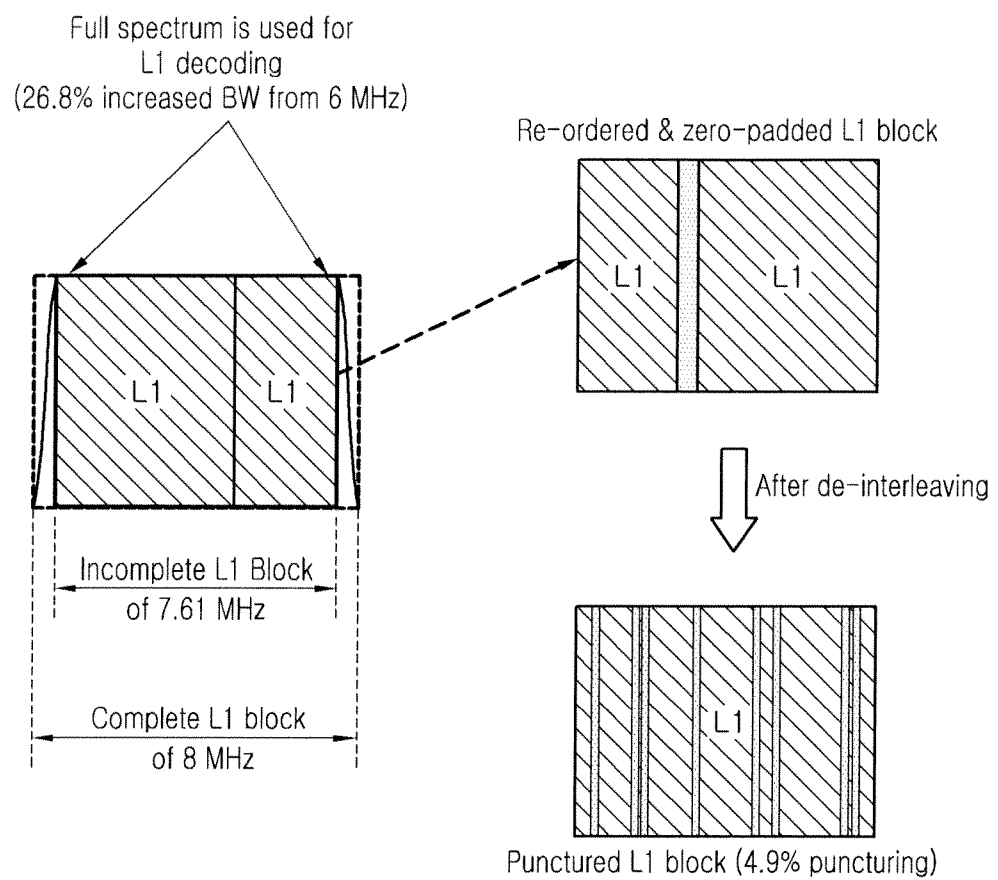
Fig. 56

Fig. 57

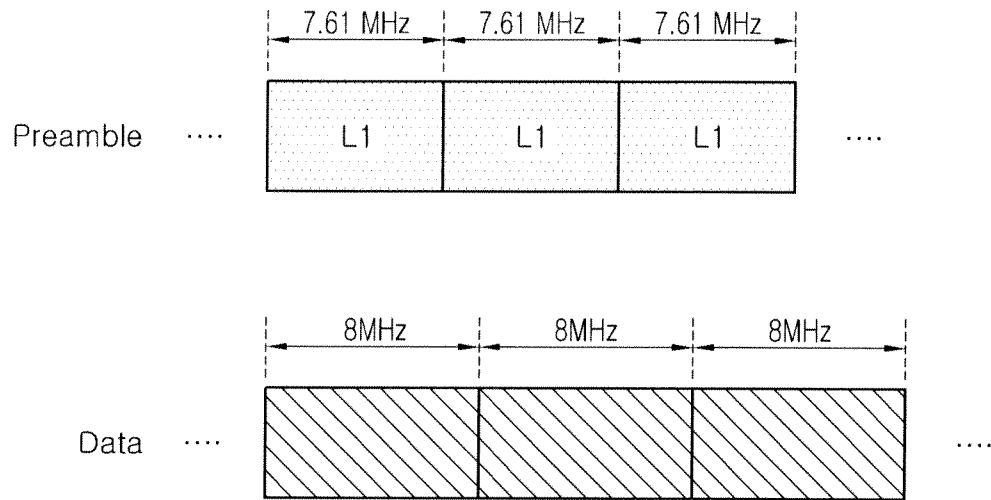


Fig. 58

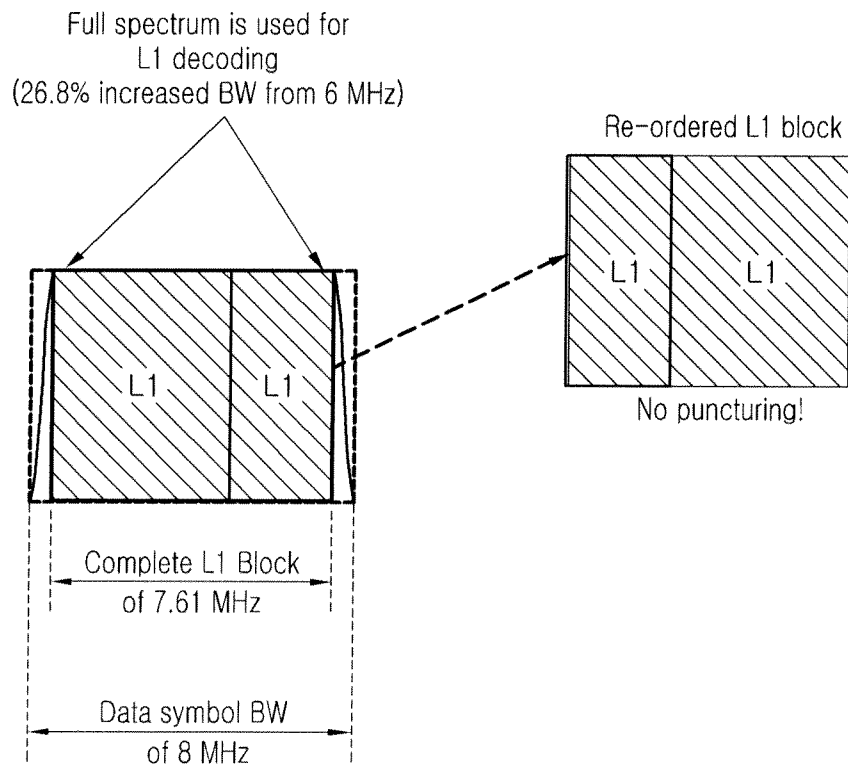


Fig. 59

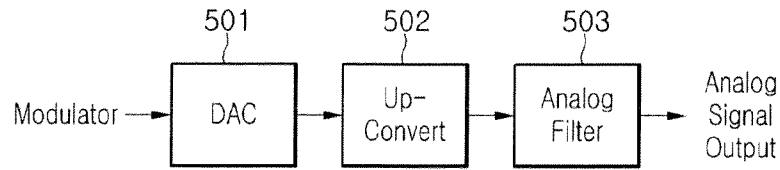


Fig. 60

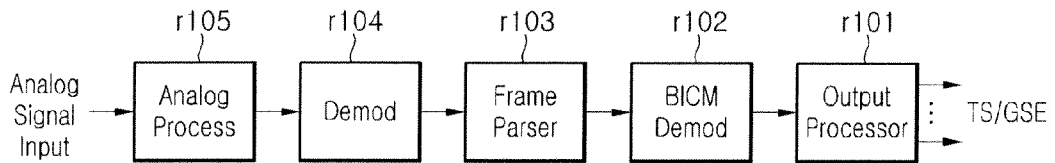


Fig. 61

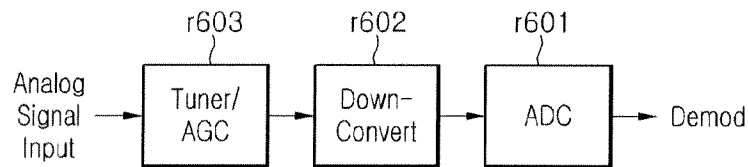


Fig. 62

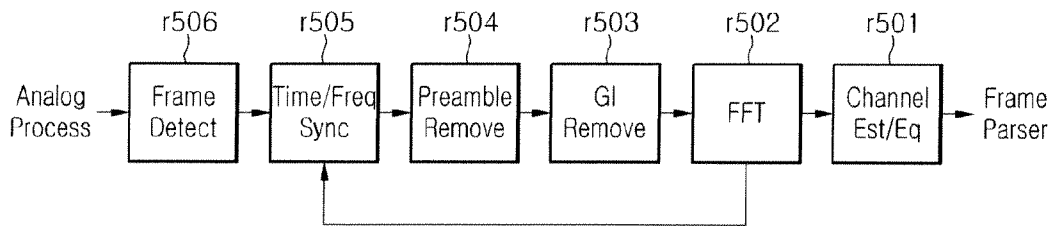


Fig. 63

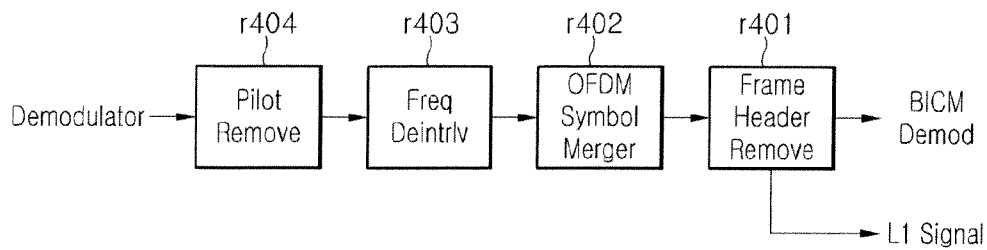


Fig. 64

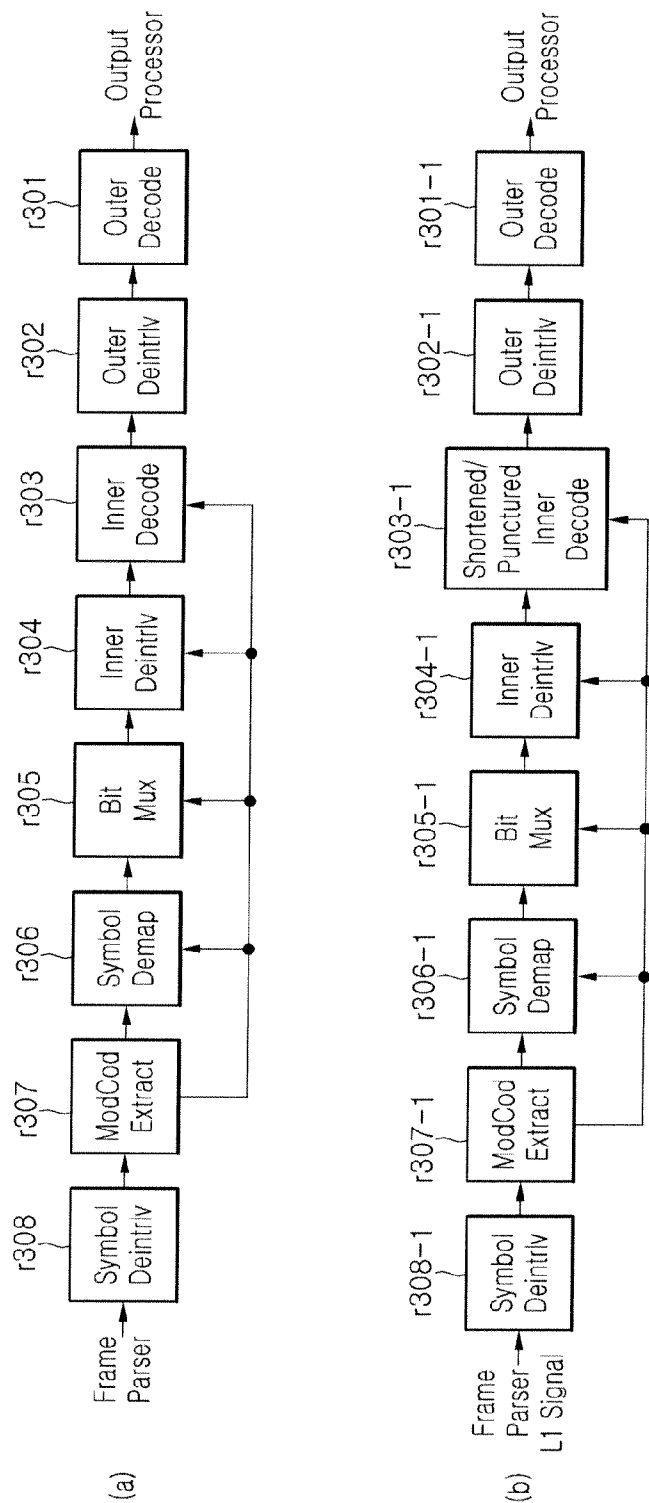


Fig. 65

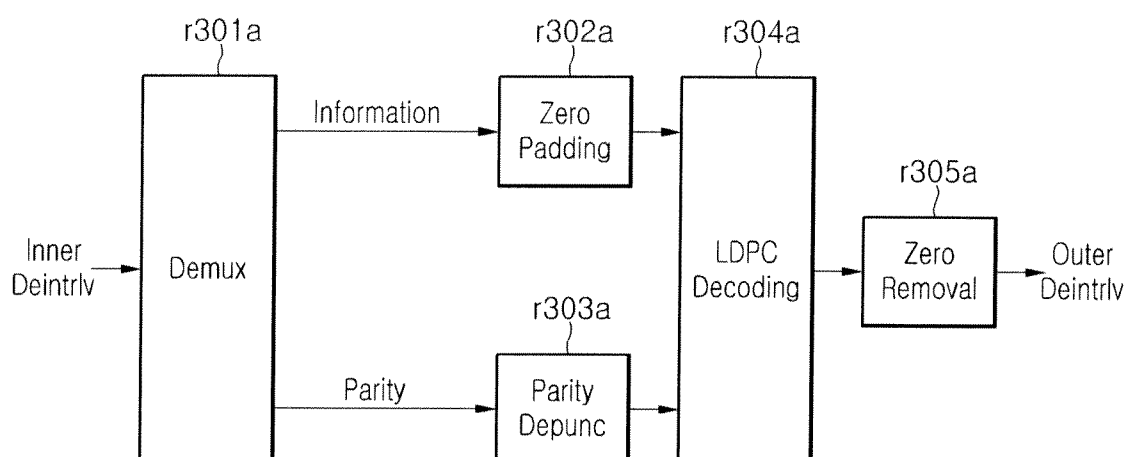


Fig. 66

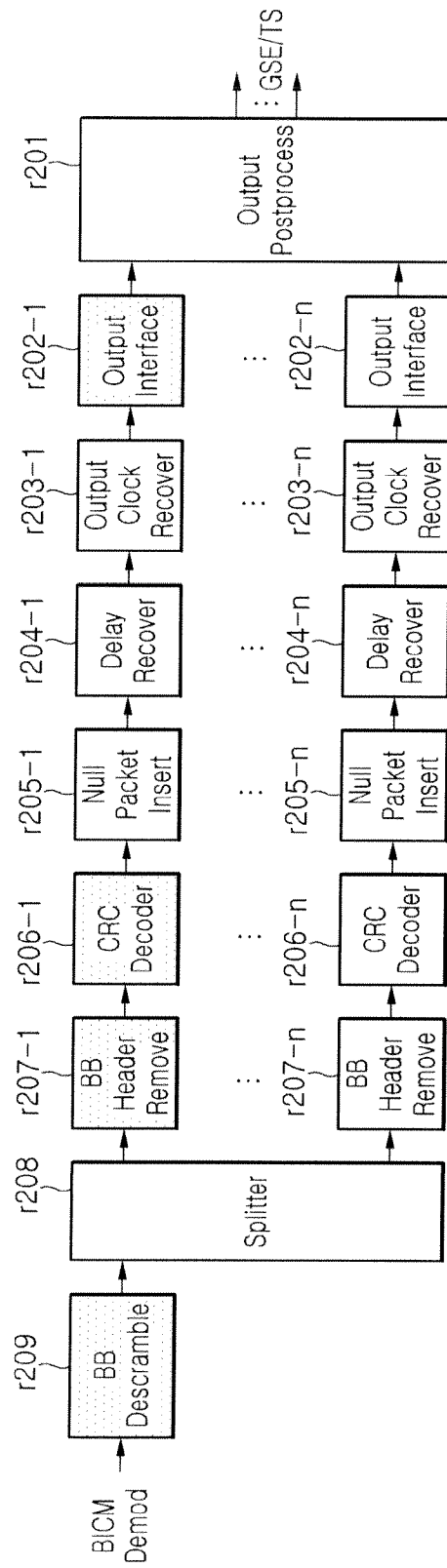


Fig. 67

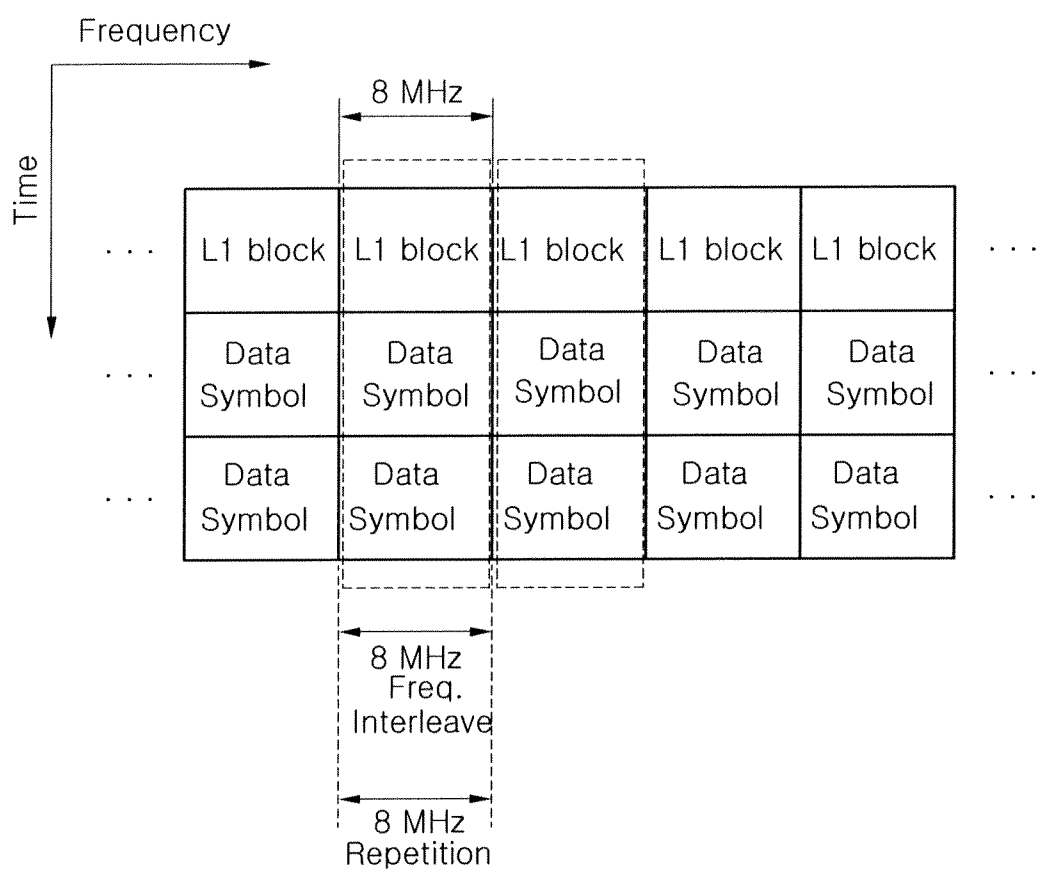


Fig. 68

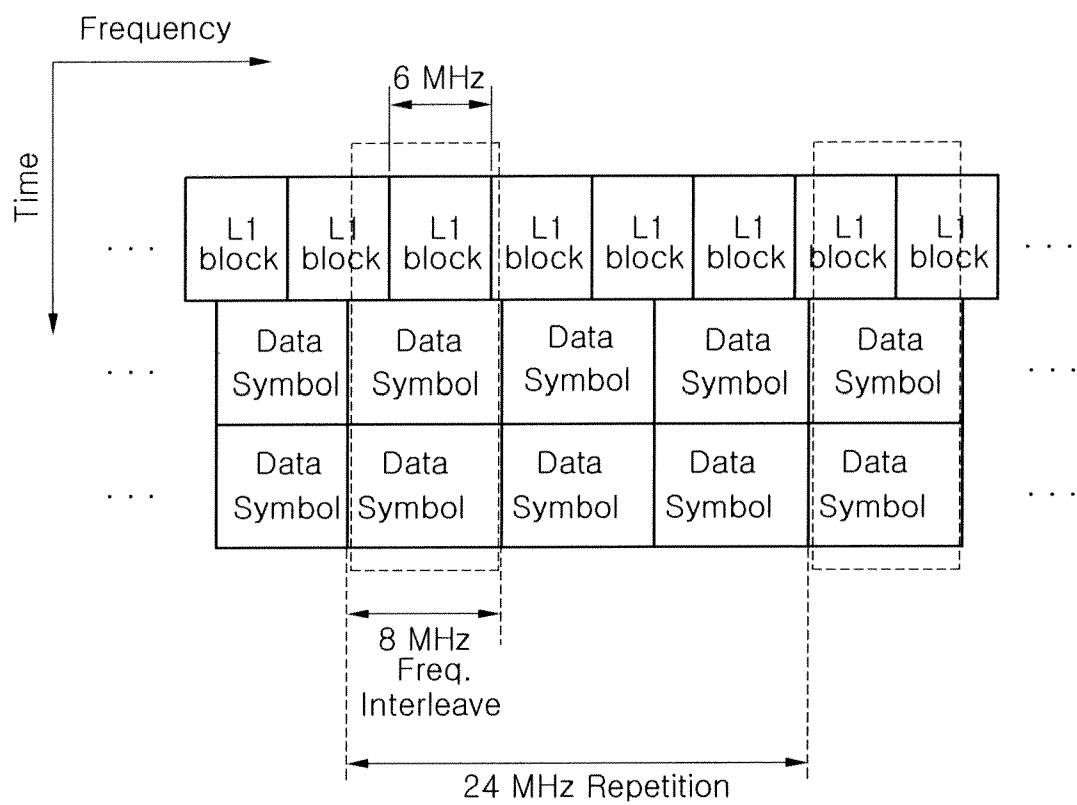


Fig. 69

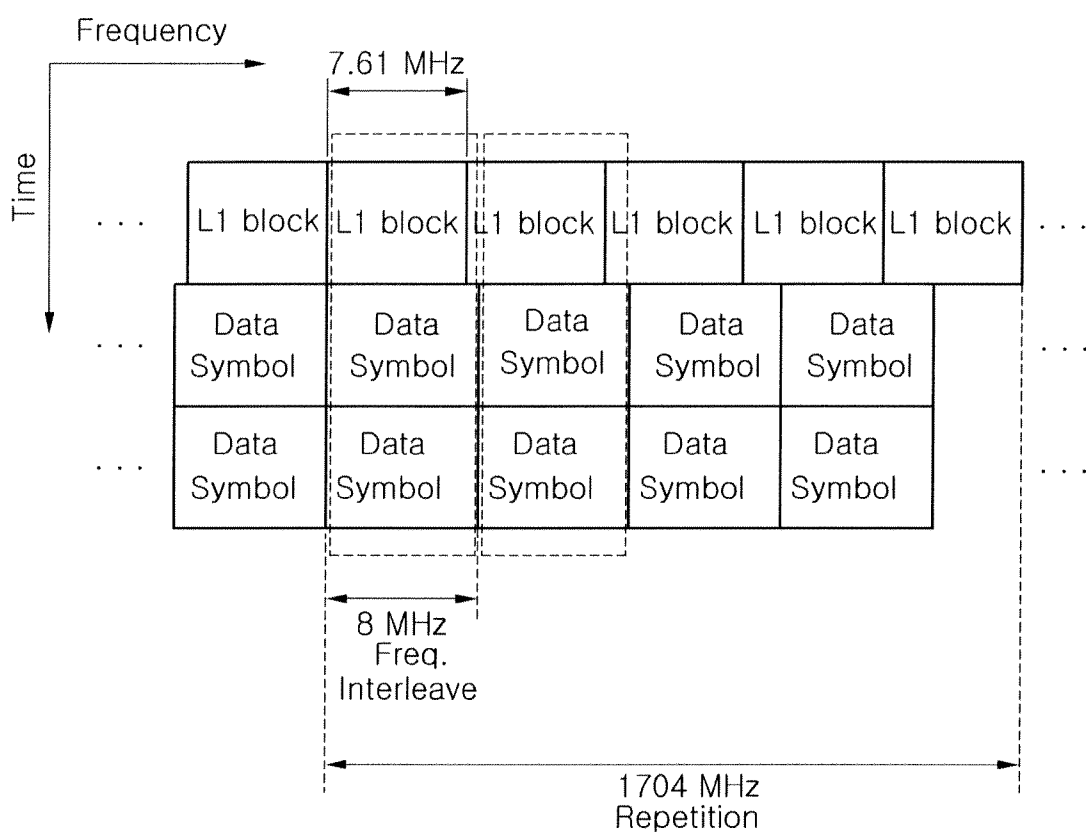


Fig. 70

Field	Bits	
L1_span	12	number of carriers spanned by L1 block within one OFDM symbol (Max=7.61 MHz)
num_chbon	3	number of bonded channels
num_dslice	8	number of data slices
num_plp	8	number of PLPs
num_notch	5	number of notch bands
for dslice {		
chbon_index	3	bonded channel index
dslice_start	9	start of data slice within one channel (8 MHz)
dslice_width	9	width of data slice
}		
for plp {		
dslice_id	8	data sliced ID
plp_id	8	PLP ID
plp_type	1	PLP type (common/data)
plp_payload_type	5	PLP payload type (TS,GS,...)
}		
for notch {		
chbon_index	3	bonded channel index
notch_start	9	start of notch band within one channel (8 MHz)
notch_width	9	width of notch band
}		
gi	1	guard interval mode
sframe_id	16	superframe ID
frame_id	16	frame ID
reserved	0	rfu
crc32	32	CRC32
Total	11760	


 The number of L1 information bits varies according to various configurations/conditions

Fig. 71

L1 info (bits)	11760	 Maximum size
L1 block (bits)	23520	
16 – QAM symbols	5880	
Total carriers	3408	
Preamble SP distance	6	
Data carriers	2840	
Short LDPC	1.45	
OFDM symbols	2.07	

Fig. 72

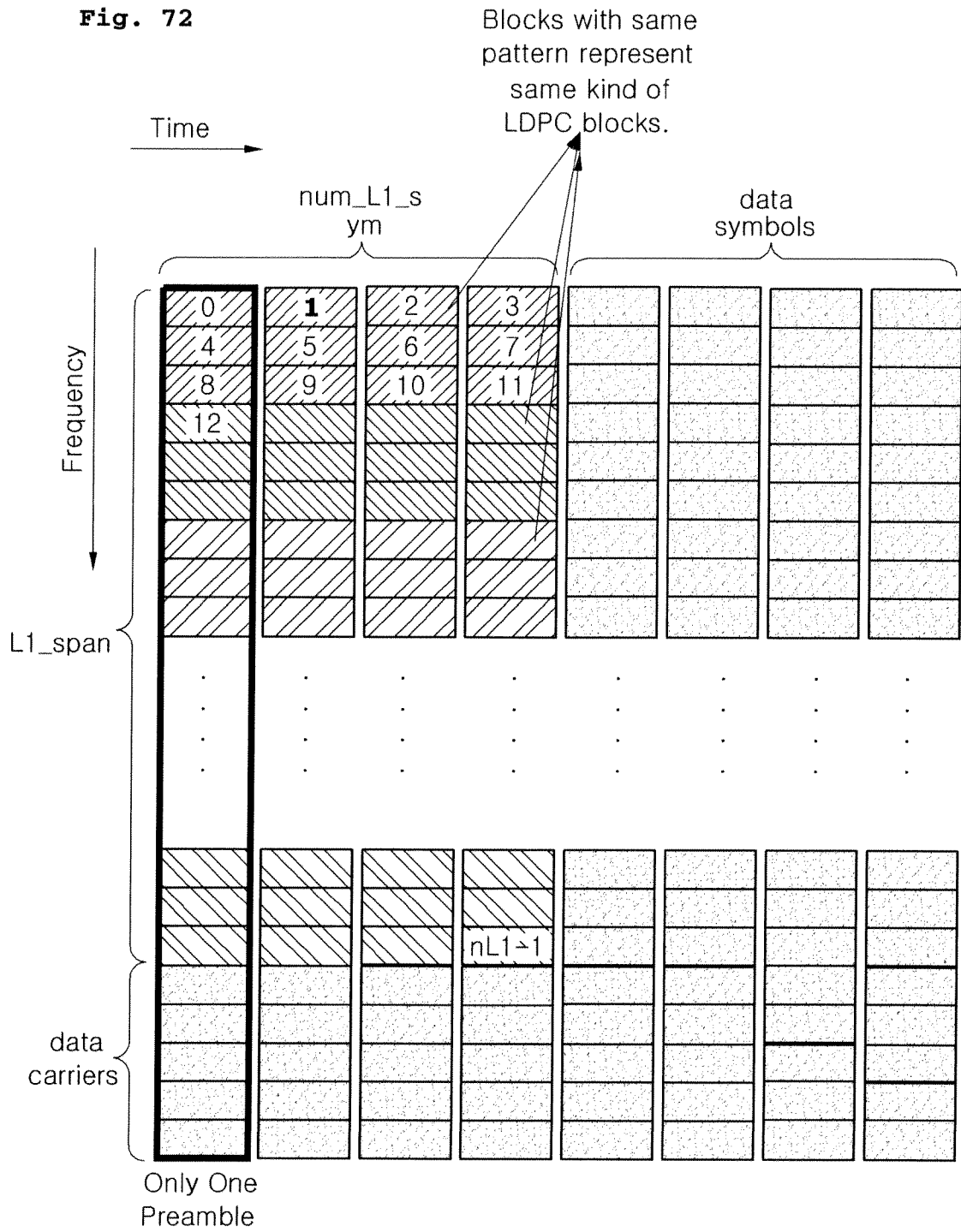


Fig. 73

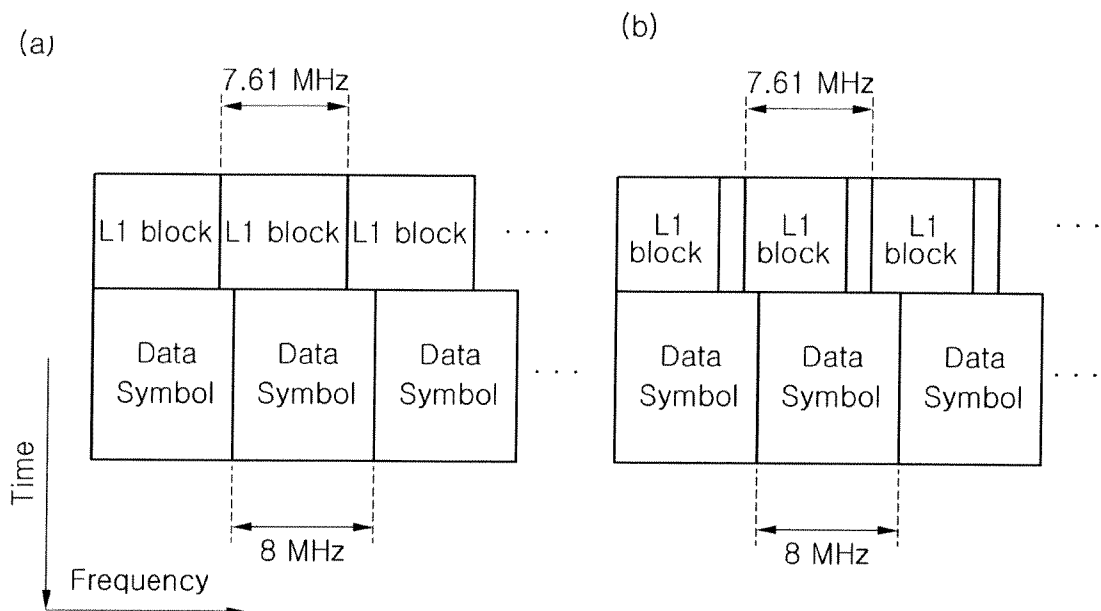
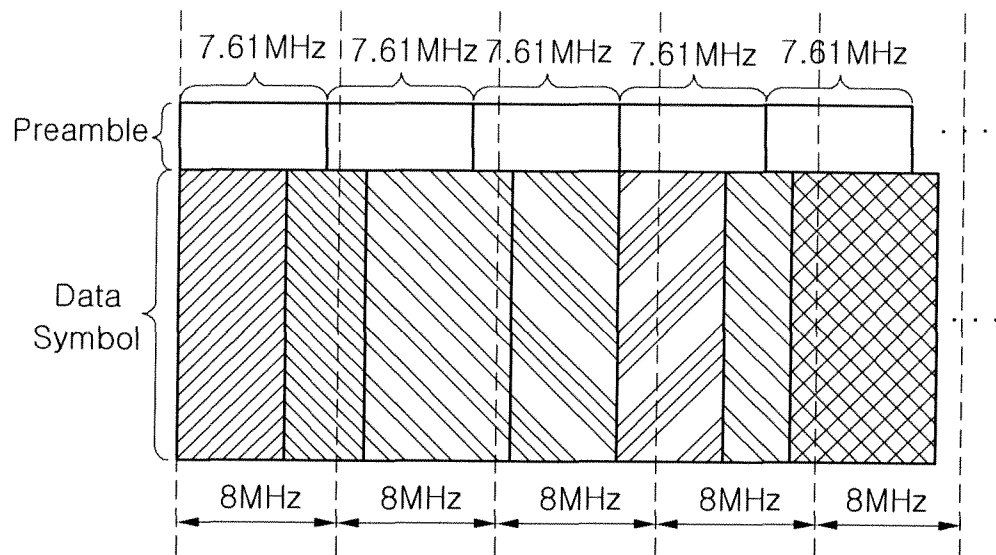


Fig. 74

Field	Bits	
L1_column	9	number of carriers spanned by L1 block within one OFDM symbol (Max=7.61 MHz)
L1_row	3	number of OFDM symbols spanned by L1 block
num_chbon	3	number of bonded channels
num_plp	8	number of data slices
num_dslice	8	number of PLPs
num_notch	5	number of notch bands
for dslice {		
chbon_index	3	bonded channel index
dslice_start	9	start of data slice within one channel (8 MHz)
dslice_width	9	width of data slice
}		
for plp {		
dslice_id	8	data sliced ID
plp_id	8	PLP ID
plp_type	1	PLP type (common/data)
plp_payload_type	5	PLP payload type (TS, GS, ...)
}		
for notch {		
chbon_index	3	bonded channel index
notch_start	9	start of notch band within one channel (8 MHz)
notch_width	9	width of notch band
}		
gi	1	guard interval mode
sframe_id	16	superframe ID
frame_id	16	frame ID
reserved	16	rfu
crc32	32	CRC32
Total	11776	

The number of L1 information bits varies
according to various configurations/conditions

Fig. 75





715794/KOT

BERENDEZÉS ÉS ELJÁRÁS MŰSORSZÓRÓ JEL ADÁSÁRA ÉS VÉTELÉRE

Szabadalmi igénypontok

1. Eljárás műsorszóró jel olyan vevőhöz való küldésére, amely dekódolja a műsorszóró jelet, a következőket tartalmazza:

külső kódolás végrehajtása adatbiteken hibajavításhoz;
belső kódolás végrehajtása a külső kódolt adatbiteken hibajavításhoz;
külső kódolás végrehajtása bekezdő jelszakasz adatbiteken hibajavításhoz;
belső kódolás végrehajtása a külső kódolt bekezdő jelszakasz adatbiteken hibajavításhoz;
a kódolt bekezdő jelszakasz adatbitjeinek bekezdési jelszakasz adatjeleibe, valamint a kódolt adatbiteknek adatjelekbe való beágyazása;
legalább egy adatszelet képzése az adatjelek alapján;
az adatjelek időbeillesztése adatszelet szinten;
jelkeret képzése a bekezdő jelszakasz adatjelei és a beillesztett adatjelek alapján;
a képzett jelkeret modulálása OFDM ortogonális frekvenciaosztásos multiplikálási eljárással; és
a modulált jelkeret adása,
ahol egy L1 1-es rétegű blokk ugyanazzal a sávszélességgel ismétlődik a bekezdő jelszakasz jeleiben a frekvenciatartományban,
ahol az ugyanaz a sávszélesség 7,61 MHz, és ahol az ismételt L1 blokkokból a vevő hangoló ablakán belül átrendeződik, az átrendeződött részek egy teljes L1 blokkot alakítanak ki, ahol az L1 blokk L1 információt tartalmaz az adatszelet jelzésére.

2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amely továbbá a következőket tartalmazza:

nullával feltöltő bitek hozzáadása a bekezdő jelszakasz adatbitjeihez a szükséges számú bit feltöltésére.

3. A 2. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amely továbbá a következőket tartalmazza:

perforált paritásbitek, a paritásbitek hozzáadása a belső kódolással a külső kódolt bekezdő jelszakasz adatbiteken.

4. A 3. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amely továbbá a következőket tartalmazza:

a nullával kitöltő bitek eltávolítása a bekezdő jelszakasz bitjein való belső kódolás után.

5. Berendezés műsorszóró jel olyan vevőhöz való küldésére, amely dekódolja a műsorszóró jelet, a következőket tartalmazza:

első külső kódoló egység adatbiteken történő külső kódolás végrehajtására hibajavításhoz;

első belső kódoló egység külső kódolt adatbiteken történő belső kódolás végrehajtására hibajavításhoz;

második külső kódoló egység bekezdő jelszakasz adatbiteken történő külső kódolás végrehajtására hibajavításhoz;

második belső kódoló egység külső kódolt bekezdő jelszakasz adatbiteken történő belső kódolás végrehajtására hibajavításhoz;

jelbeágyazó a kódolt bekezdő jelszakasz adatbitjeinek bekezdési jelszakasz adatjeleibe, valamint a kódolt adatbiteknek adatjelekbe való beágyazásához;

időbeillesztő az adatjelek adatszeletszinten való időbeillesztésére, ahol legalább egy adatszelet az adatjelek alapján épül fel;

keretképző jelkeretnek a bekezdő jelszakasz jelein és a beillesztett adatjelek alapján való képzésére;

moduláló egység a képzett jelkeretnek OFDM ortogonális frekvencia-osztásos multiplexelési eljárással való modulálására; és

adóegység a modulált jelkeret adására,

ahol egy L1 1-es rétegű blokk ugyanazzal a sáv szélességgel ismétlődik a bekezdő jelszakasz jeleiben a frekvenciatartományban,

ahol az ugyanaz a sáv szélesség 7,61 MHz, és ahol az ismételt L1 blokkokból két rész a vevő hangoló ablakán belül átrendeződik, az átrendeződött részek egy teljes L1 blokkot alakítanak ki, ahol az L1 blokk L1 információt tartalmaz az adatszelet jelzésére.

6. Az 5. igénypont szerinti berendezés, ahol a második belső kódoló egység továbbá nullával kitöltő biteket ad hozzá a szükséges számú bit kitöltéséhez.

7. A 6. igénypont szerinti berendezés, ahol a második belső kódoló egység továbbá perforálja a paritásbiteket, a paritásbitek hozzáadódnak a belső kódolás által a külső kódolt bekezdő jelszakasz biteken.

8. A 7. igénypont szerinti berendezés, ahol a második belső kódoló egység továbbá eltávolítja a hozzáadott nullával kitöltő biteket a bekezdő jelszakasz adatbitjein történő belső kódolás után.
9. Eljárás műsorszóró jel olyan vevőben való vételére, amelynek van egy hangolója a műsorszóró jel dekódolására, a következőket tartalmazza:

a műsorszóró jelnek OFDM ortogonális frekvenciaosztásos multiplexelés eljárás segítségével való demodulálása;

jelkeret nyérése a demodulált műsorszóró jelből, a jelkeret bekezdő jelszakasz jeleket és adatjeleket tartalmaz, ahol az adatjelek benne vannak legalább egy adatszeletben;

az adatjelek időközszedése adatszelet szinten;

az időközszedett adatjelek adatbitekbe való kibontása;

bekezdő jelszakasz adatjeleknek bekezdő jelszakasz adatbitekbe való kibontása;

az adatbitek kis sűrűségű paritásellenőrzéses dekódolási sémával való dekódolása; és

a bekezdő jelszakasz adatbitjeinek dekódolása kis sűrűségű paritásellenőrzéses dekódolási séma segítségével, ahol az L1 1-es blokk ugyanazzal a sáv szélességgel ismétlődik a bekezdő jelszakasz adatjeleiben a frekvenciatartományban, ahol az ugyanaz a sáv szélesség 7,61 MHz, és ahol amikor az ismételt L1 blokkból két rész a vevő hangoló ablakában átrendeződik, az átrendezett részek egy teljes L1 blokkot alakítanak ki, ahol az L1 blokk L1 jelző információt tartalmaz az adatszelet jelzésére.

10. Vevő műsorszóró jel vételére, amely a következőket tartalmazza:

demoduláló egység a műsorszóró jelnek OFDM ortogonális frekvenciaosztásos multiplexelés eljárás segítségével való demodulálására;

megszerző egység keretelemző jelkeretnek a demodulált műsorszóró jelből való kinyerésére, a jelkeret bekezdő jelszakasz jeleket és adatjeleket tartalmaz, ahol az adatjelek benne vannak legalább egy adatszeletben;

időközszedő az adatjeleknek adatszelet szinten való időközszedésére;

első kibontó egység az időközszedett adatjelek adatbitekbe való kibontására;

második kibontó egység a bekezdő jelszakasz adatjeleinek bekezdő jelszakasz bitekbe való kibontására;

első dekódoló egység az adatbitek kis sűrűségű paritásellenőrzéses dekódolási sémával való dekódolására; és

második dekódoló egység a bekezdő jelszakasz adatbitek kis sűrűségű paritásellenőrzéses dekódolási sémával való dekódolására,

ahol egy L1 1-es rétegű blokk ugyanazzal a sávszélességgel ismétlődik a bekezdő jelszakai jeleiben a frekvenciatartományban,

ahol az ugyanaz a sávszélesség 7,61 MHz, és ahol az ismételt L1 blokkokból a vevő hangoló ablakán belül átrendeződik, az átrendeződött részek egy teljes L1 blokkot alakítanak ki, ahol az L1 blokk L1 információt tartalmaz az adatszelet jelzésére.