



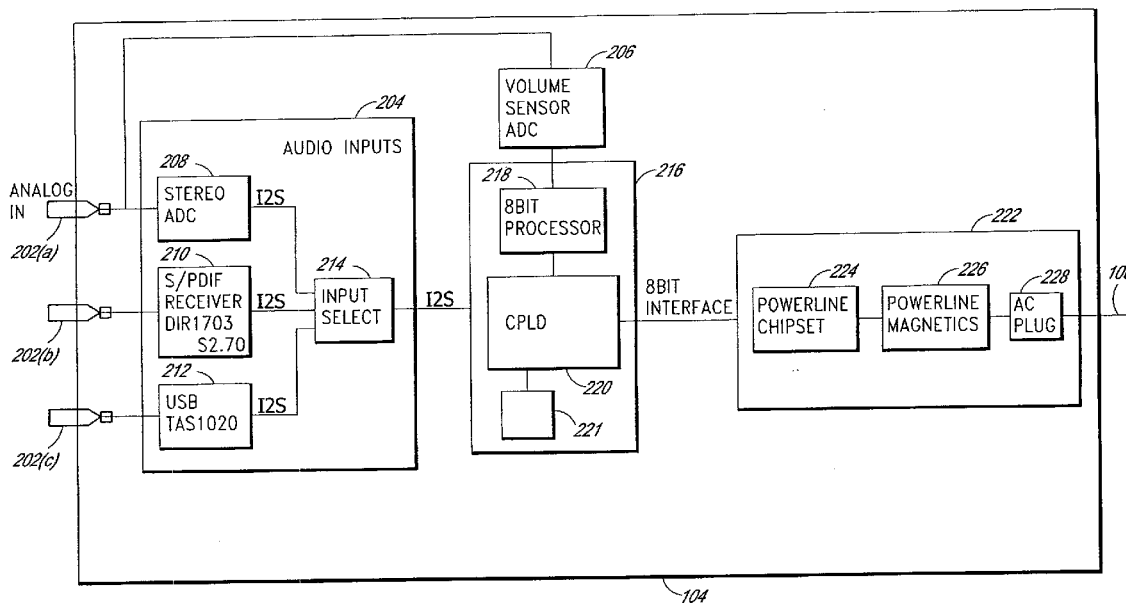
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
McCarty et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2017/0094433 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 30, 2017**(54) **WIRED, WIRELESS, INFRARED AND
POWERLINE AUDIO ENTERTAINMENT
SYSTEMS**60/353,806, filed on Feb. 1, 2002, provisional appli-
cation No. 60/351,843, filed on Jan. 25, 2002.**Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **Apple Inc.**, Cupertino, CA (US)(51) **Int. Cl.****H04R 27/00** (2006.01)**H04R 5/04** (2006.01)**H04B 3/54** (2006.01)**G06F 3/16** (2006.01)(72) Inventors: **William A. McCarty**, San Diego, CA
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CA (US)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **H04R 27/00** (2013.01); **G06F 3/165**
(2013.01); **H04R 5/04** (2013.01); **H04B 3/54**
(2013.01); **H04R 2227/003** (2013.01)(21) Appl. No.: **15/284,392**(22) Filed: **Oct. 3, 2016****Related U.S. Application Data**(60) Continuation of application No. 13/356,522, filed on
Jan. 23, 2012, now Pat. No. 9,462,386, which is a
division of application No. 10/353,805, filed on Jan.
27, 2003, now Pat. No. 8,103,009.(60) Provisional application No. 60/407,432, filed on Aug.
28, 2002, provisional application No. 60/371,268,
filed on Apr. 8, 2002, provisional application No.

(57)

ABSTRACT

A method and system for communicating audio signals between an input device and an output device via a network. The output device can include loudspeakers and headphones. In some embodiments an output device, for example a center channel speaker, transmits audio signals to other output devices. In some embodiments, the output device is coupled to, or combined with, a speaker stand or speaker bracket. The network can be wireless, wired, infrared, RF, and powerline.



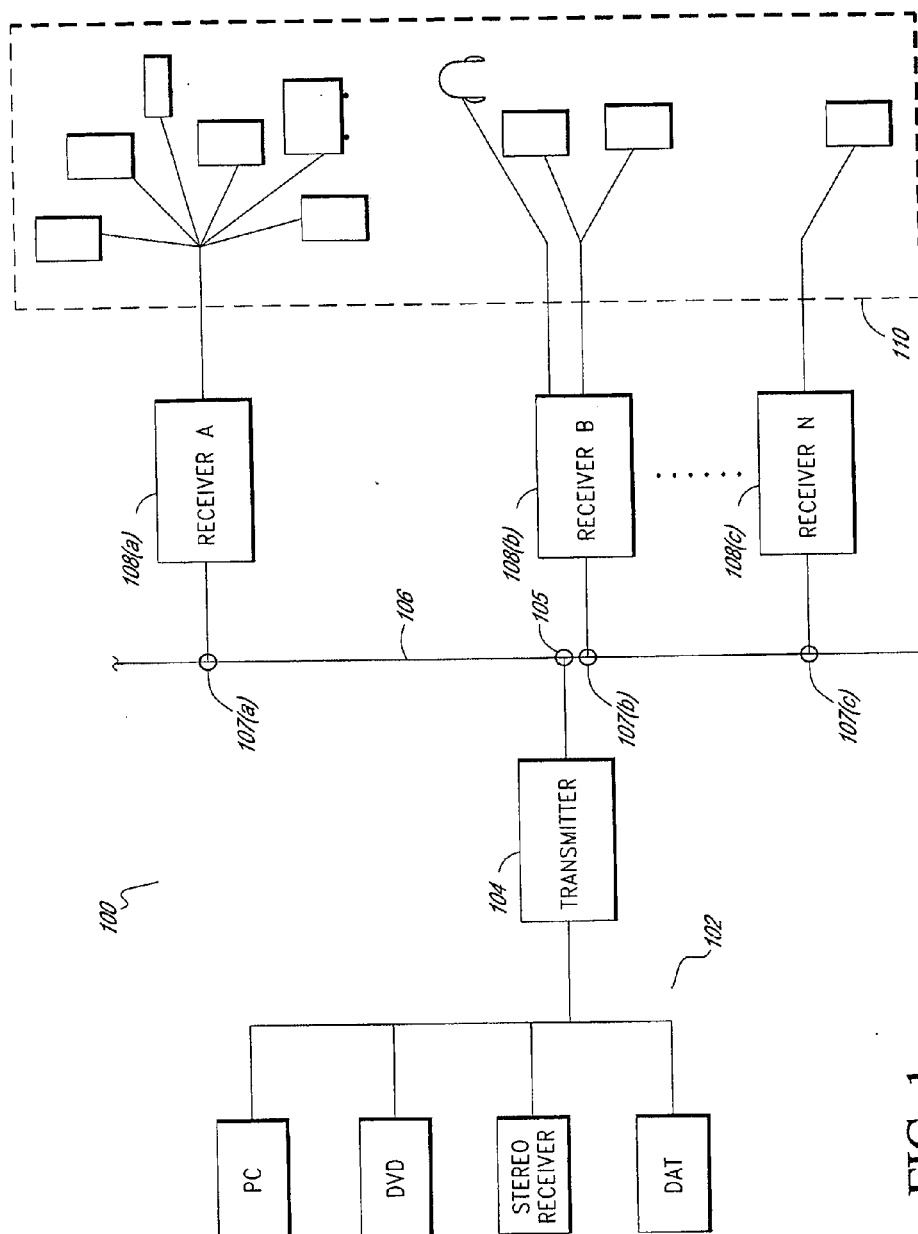


FIG. 1

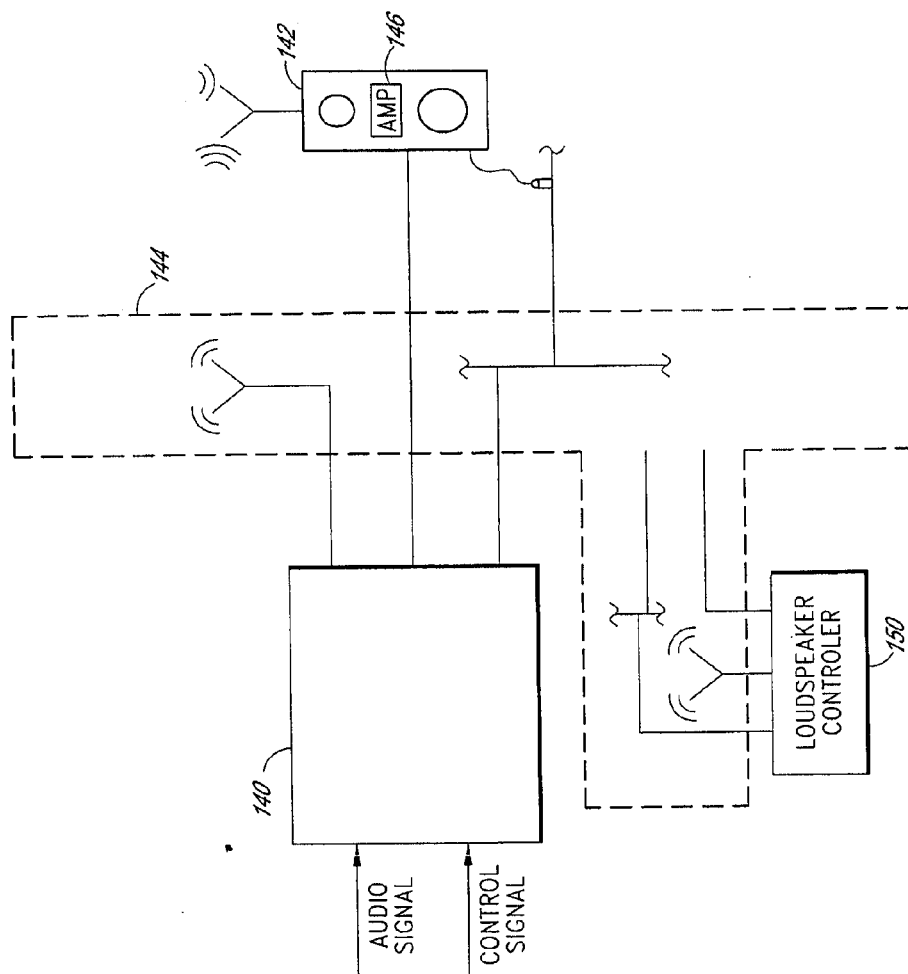


FIG. 1A

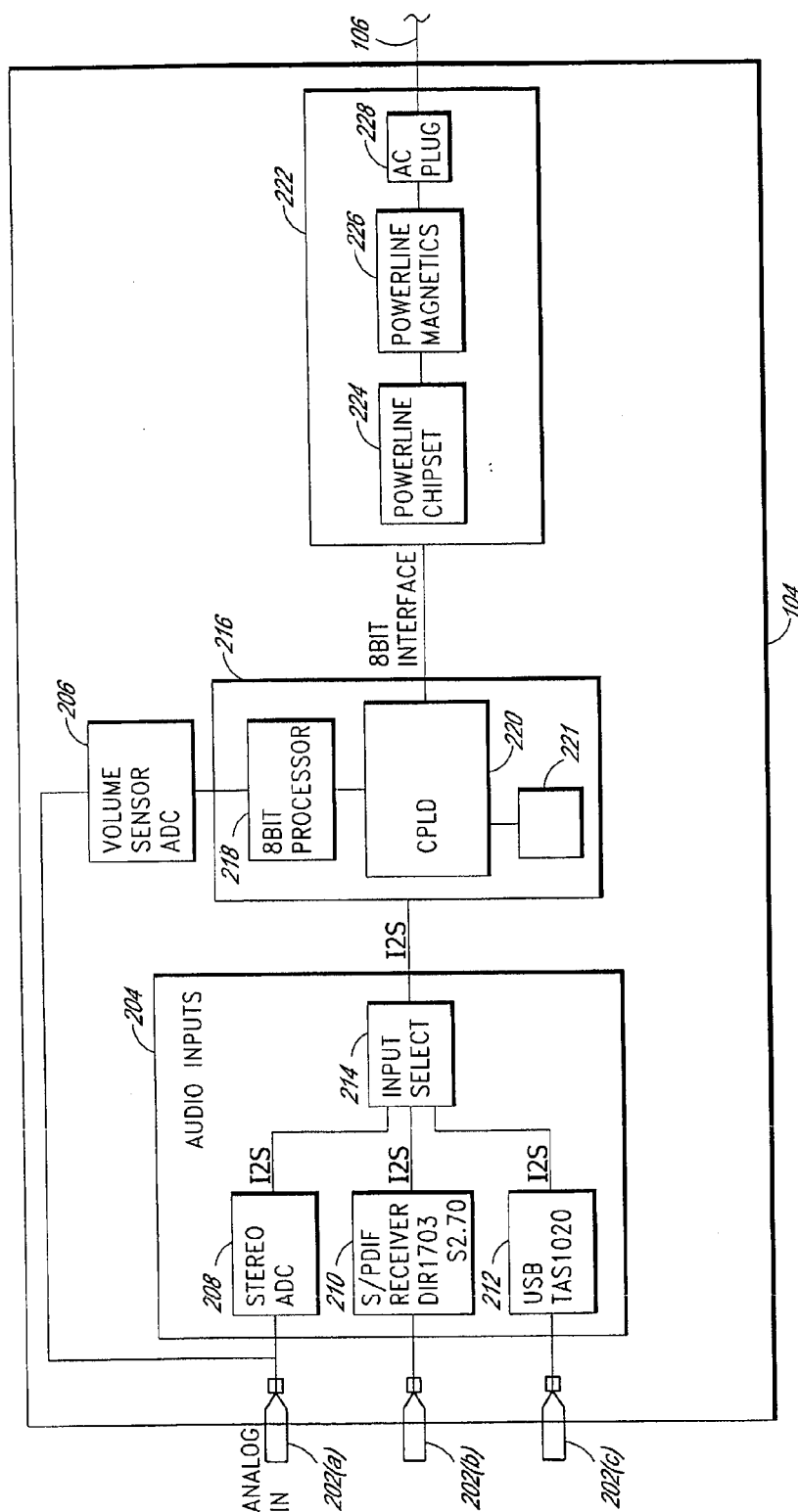


FIG. 2

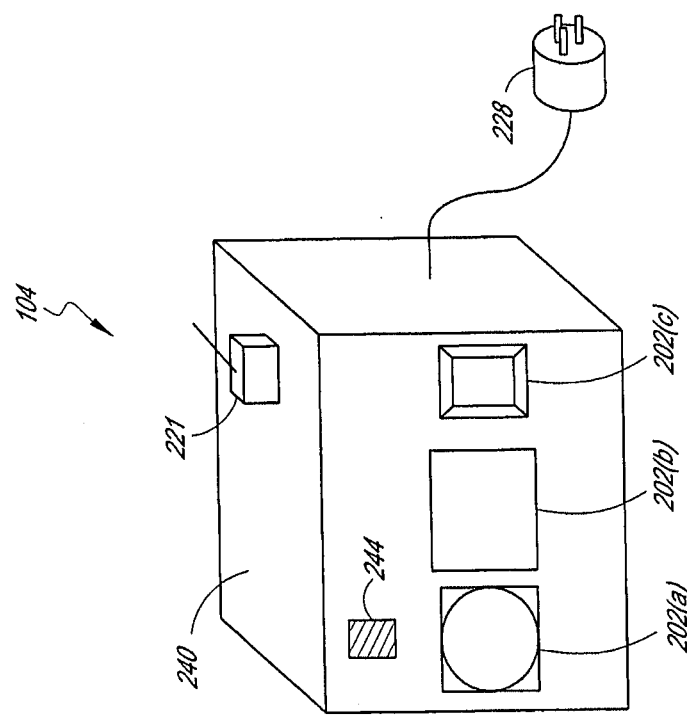


FIG. 3

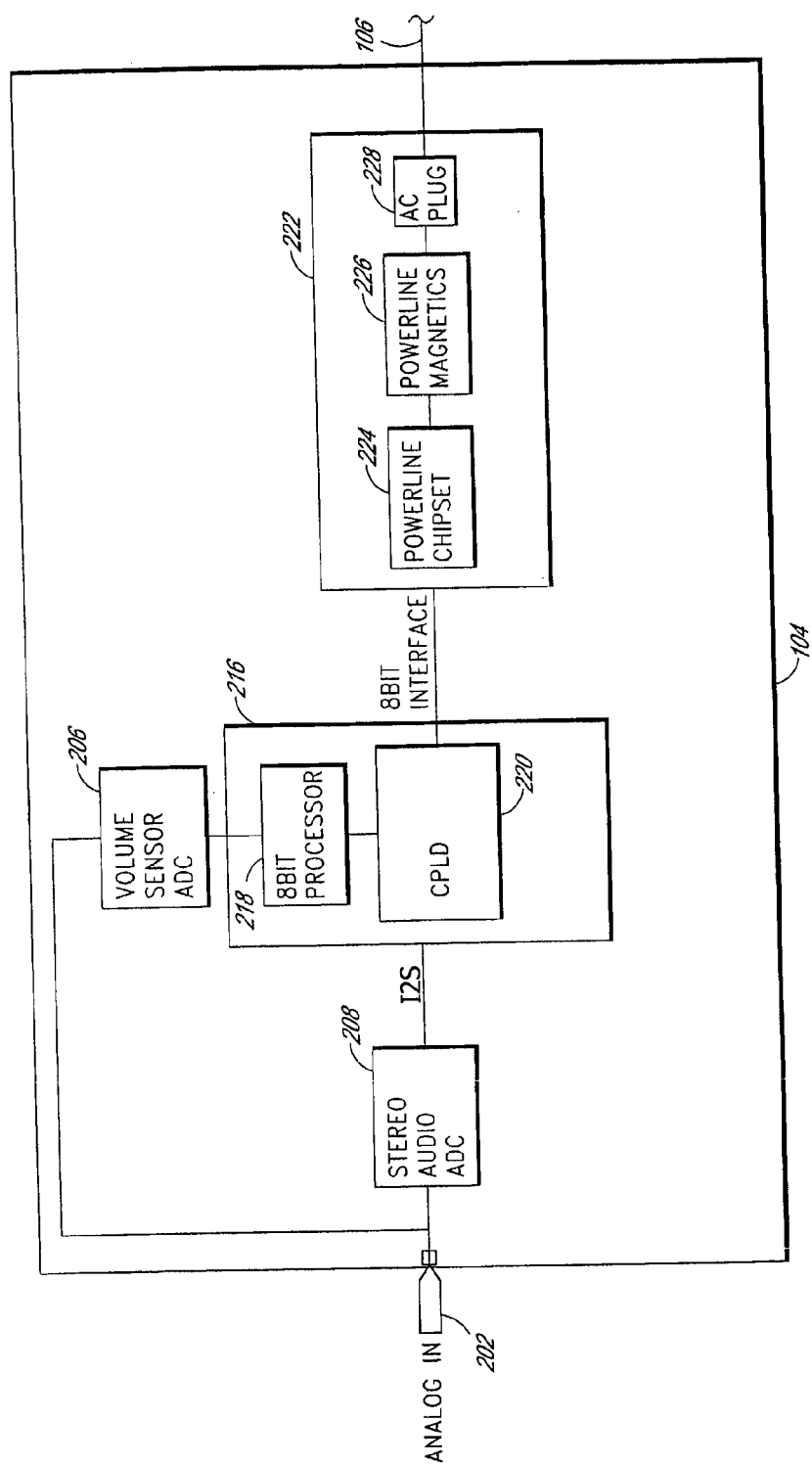


FIG. 4

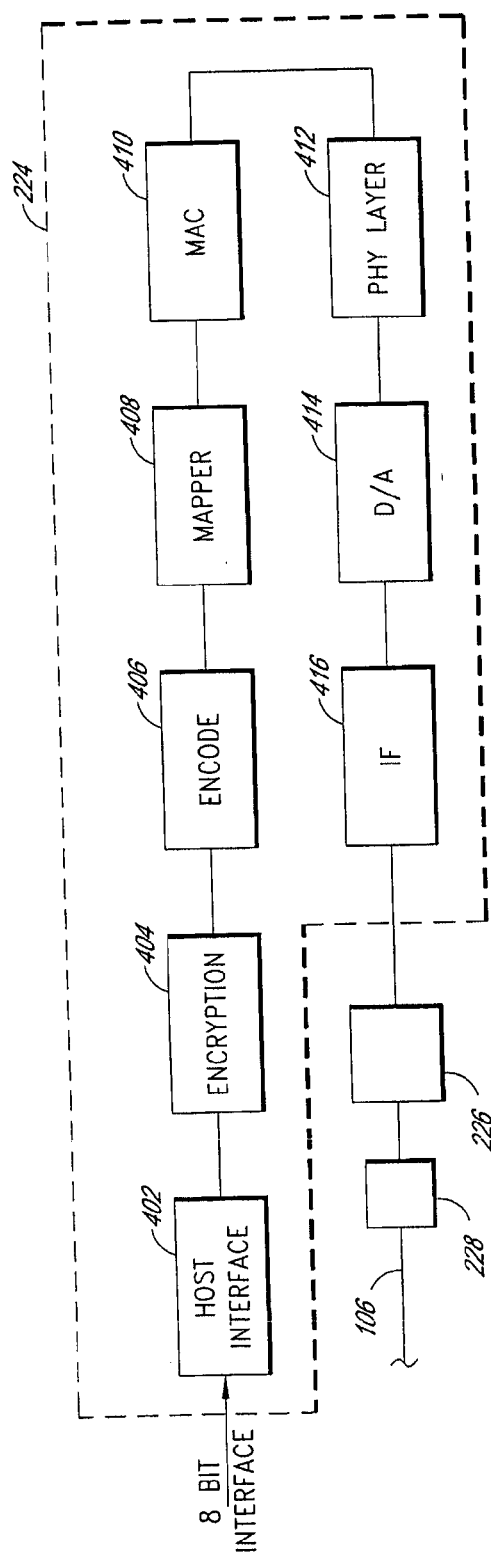


FIG. 5

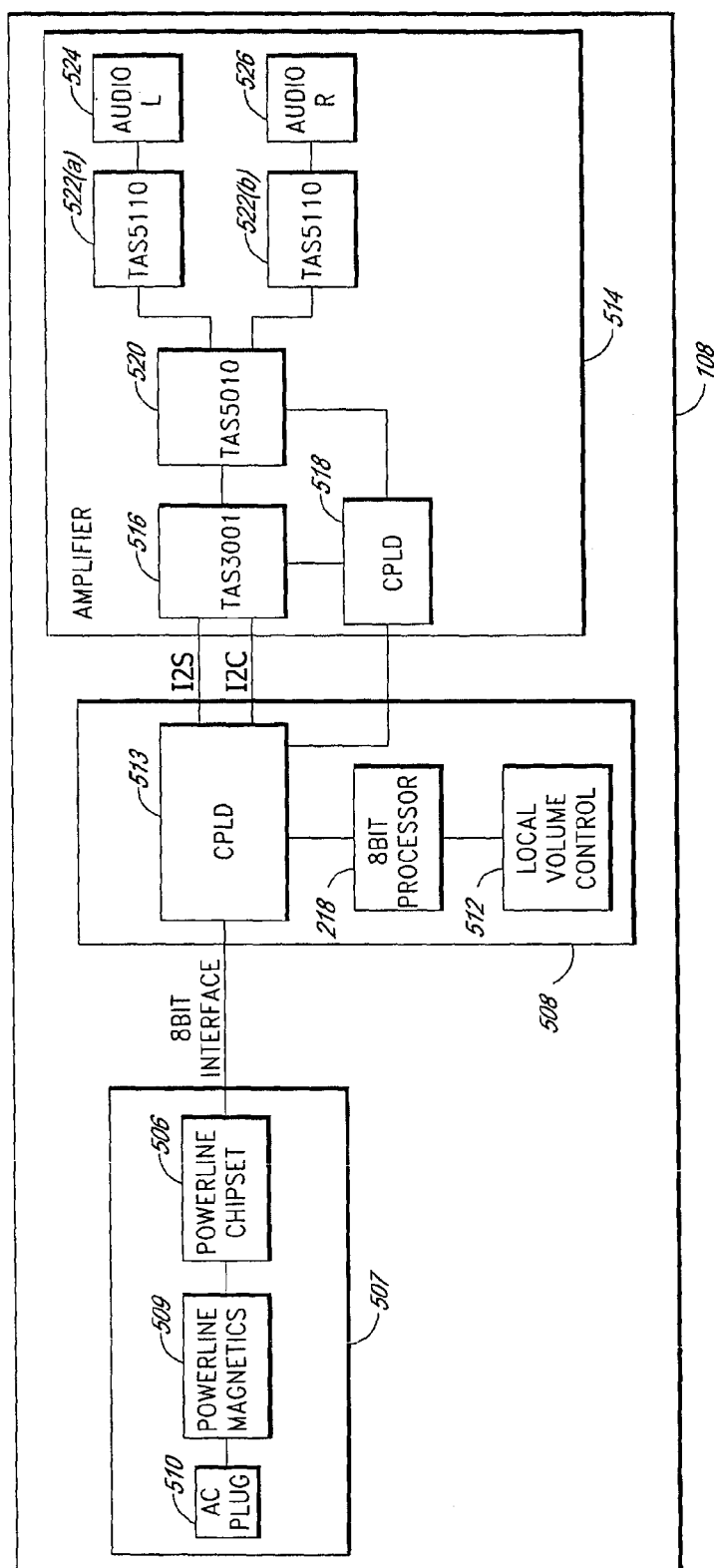


FIG. 6

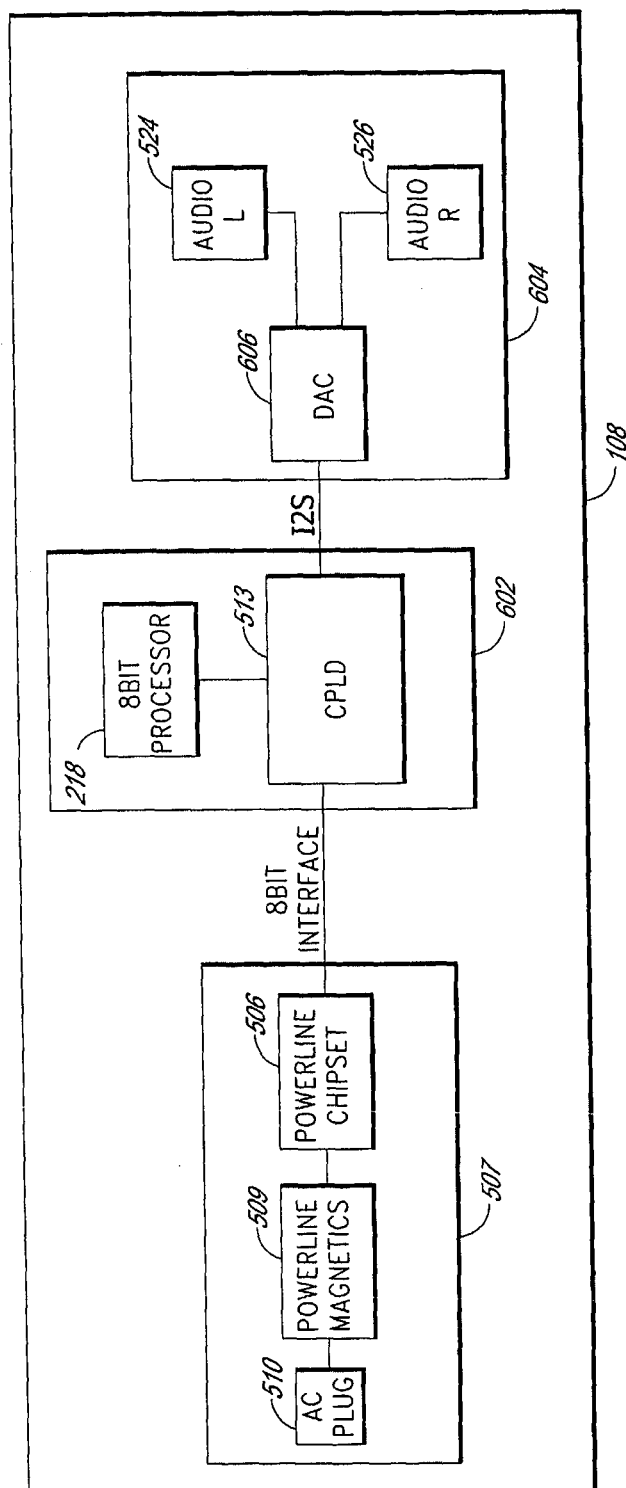


FIG. 7

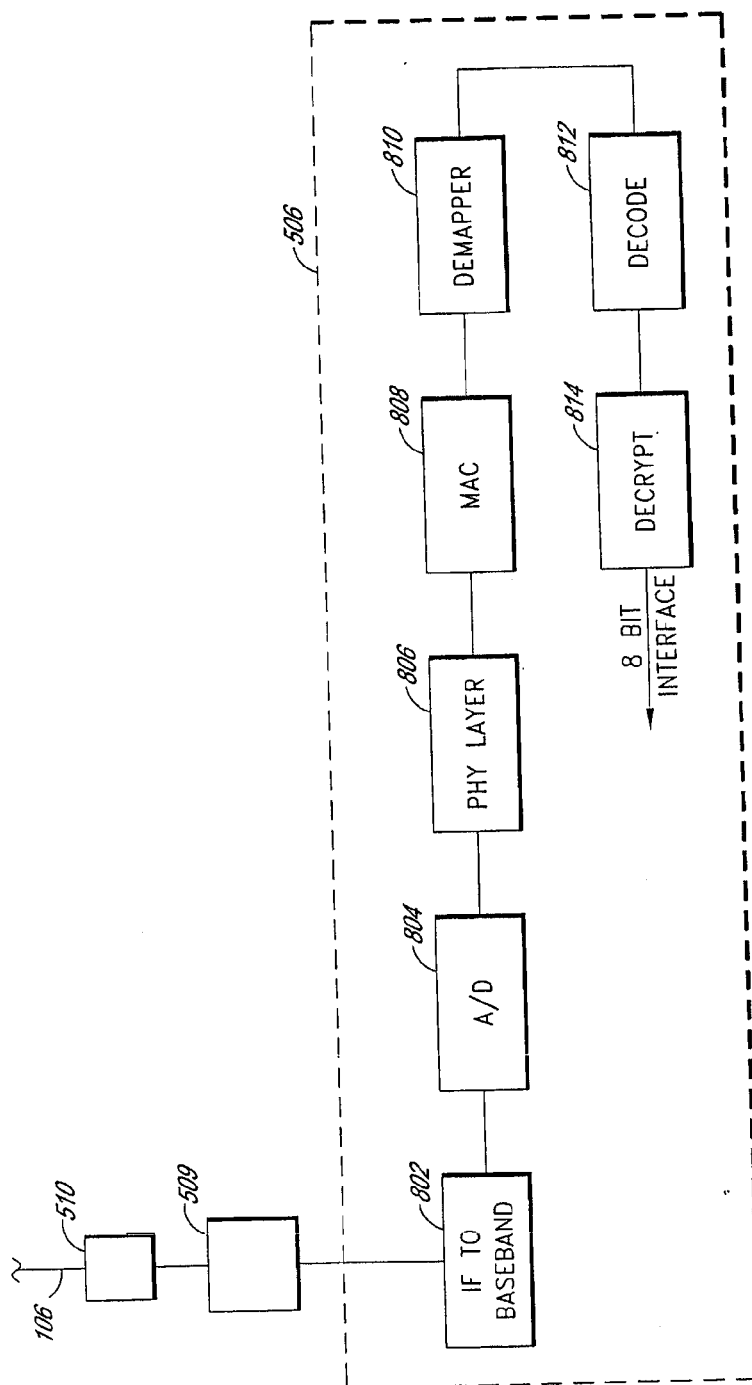


FIG. 8

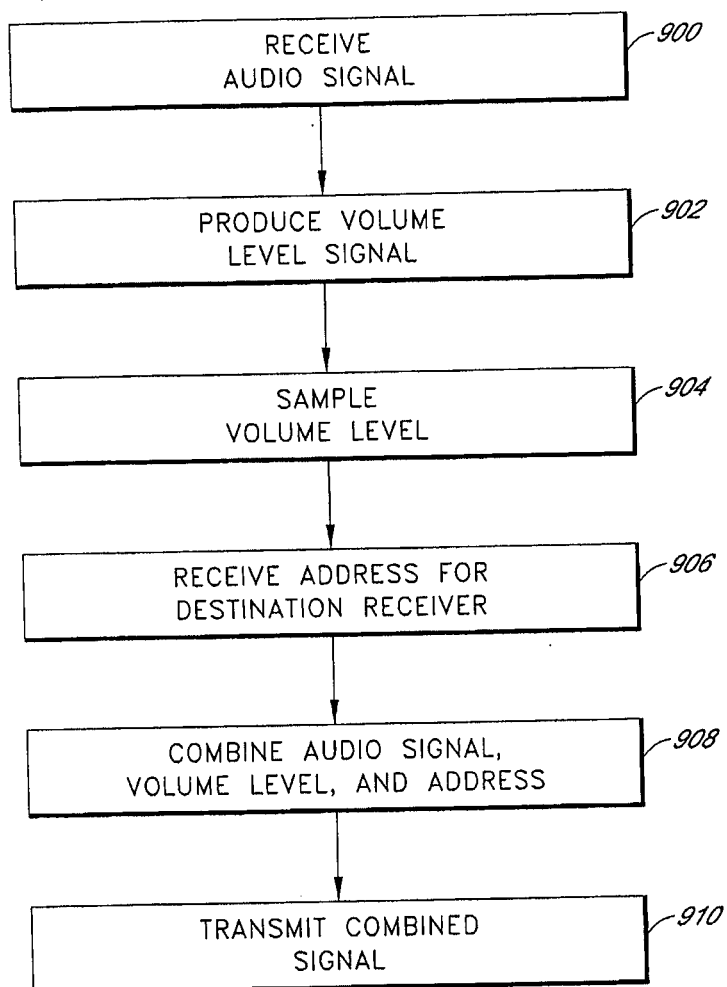


FIG. 9

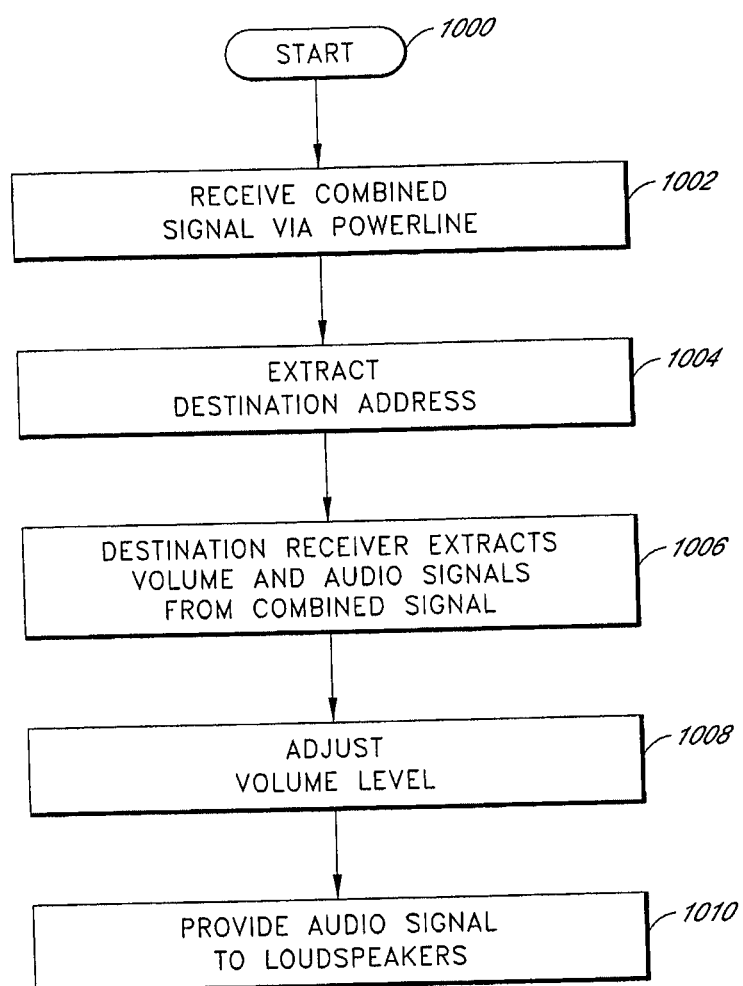


FIG. 10

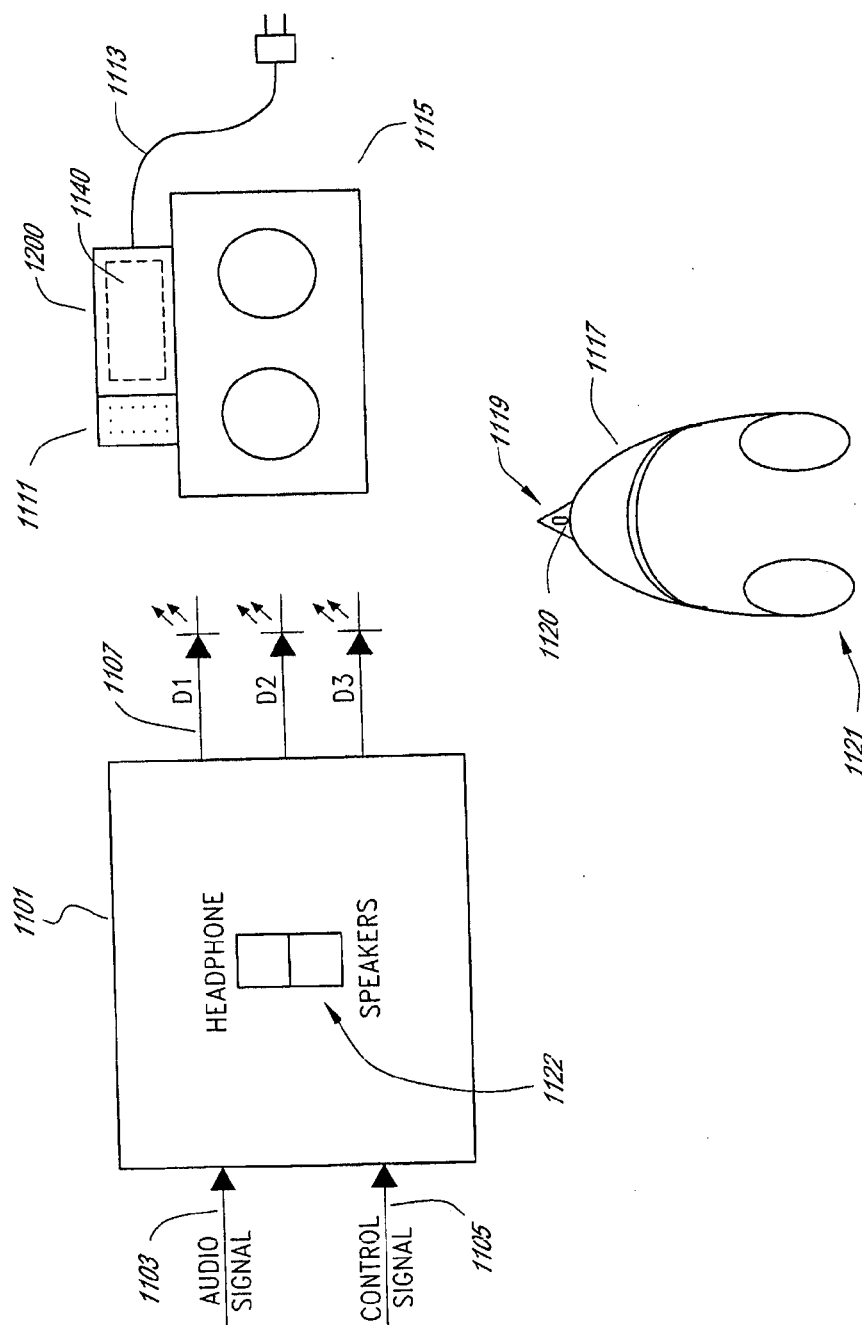


FIG. 11

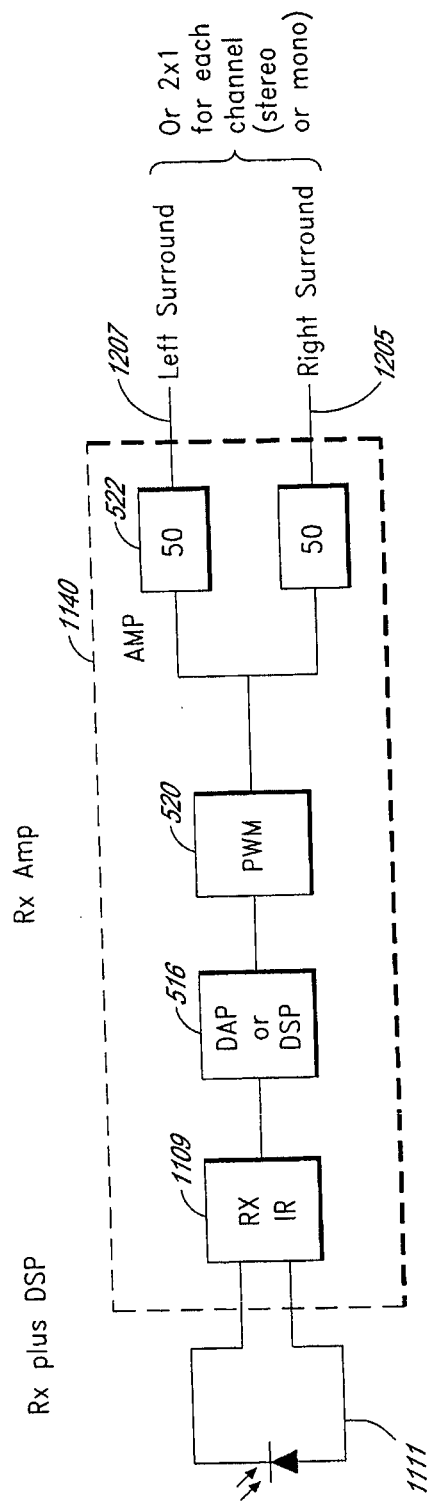


FIG. 11A

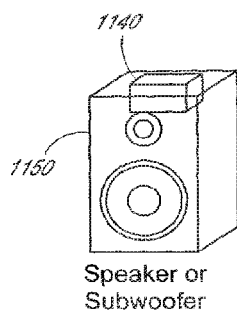


FIG. 11B

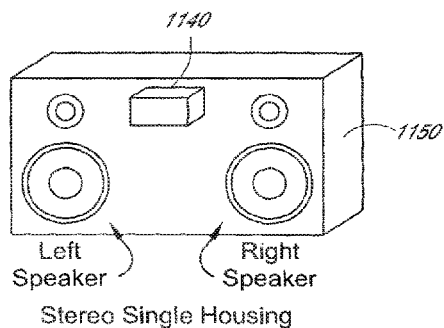


FIG. 11C

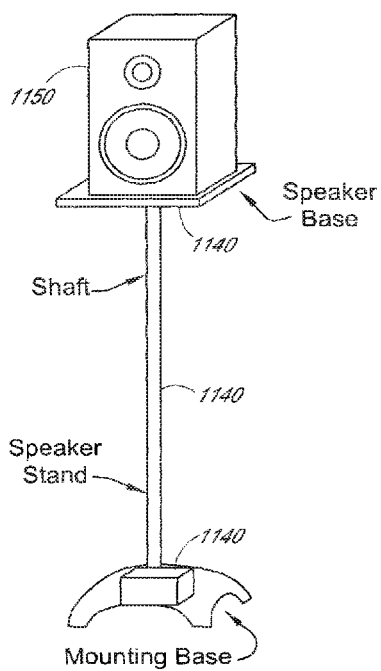


FIG. 11D

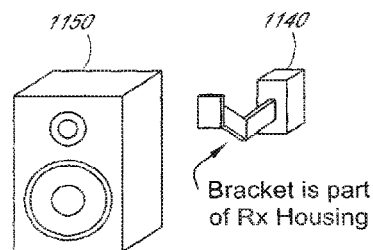


FIG. 11E

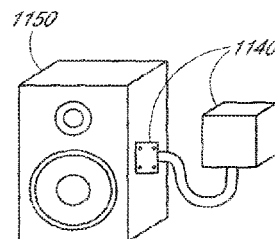


FIG. 11F

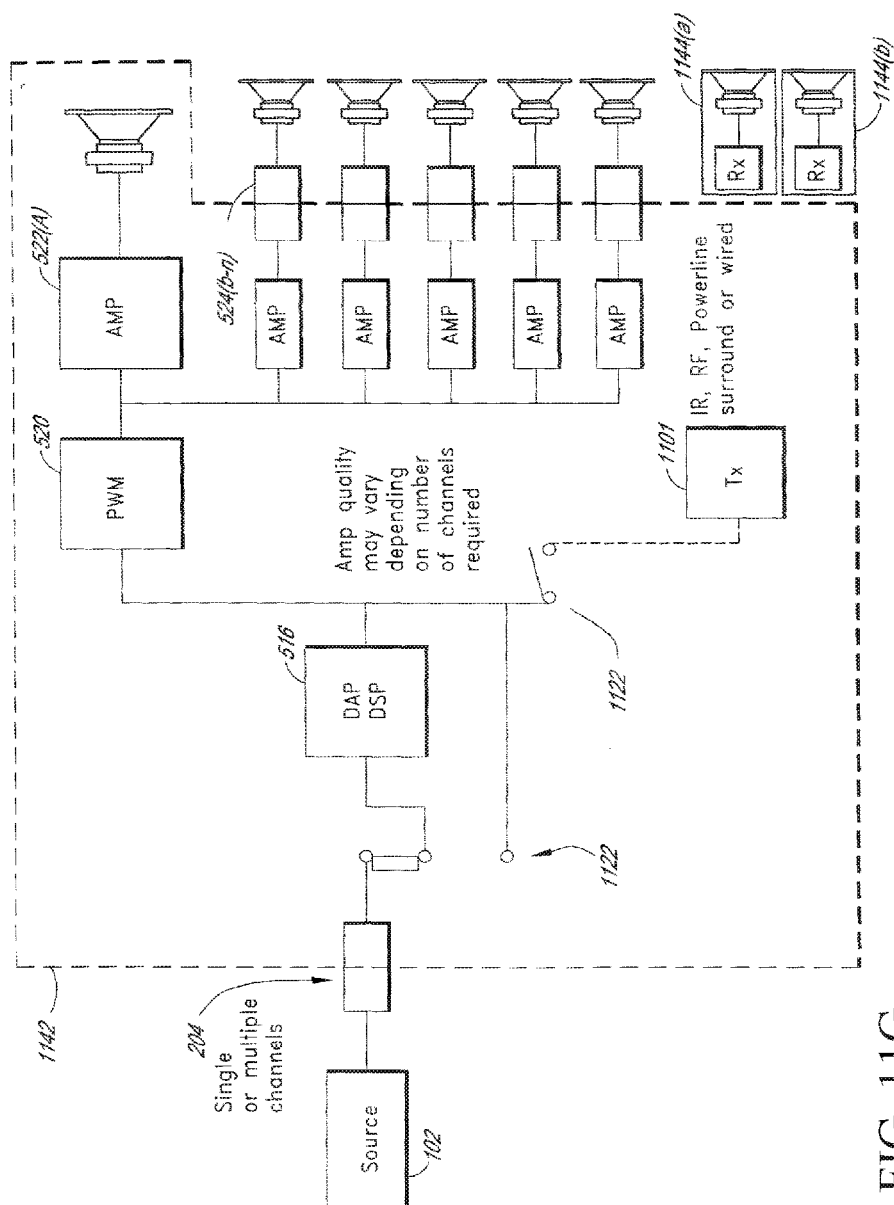


FIG. 11G

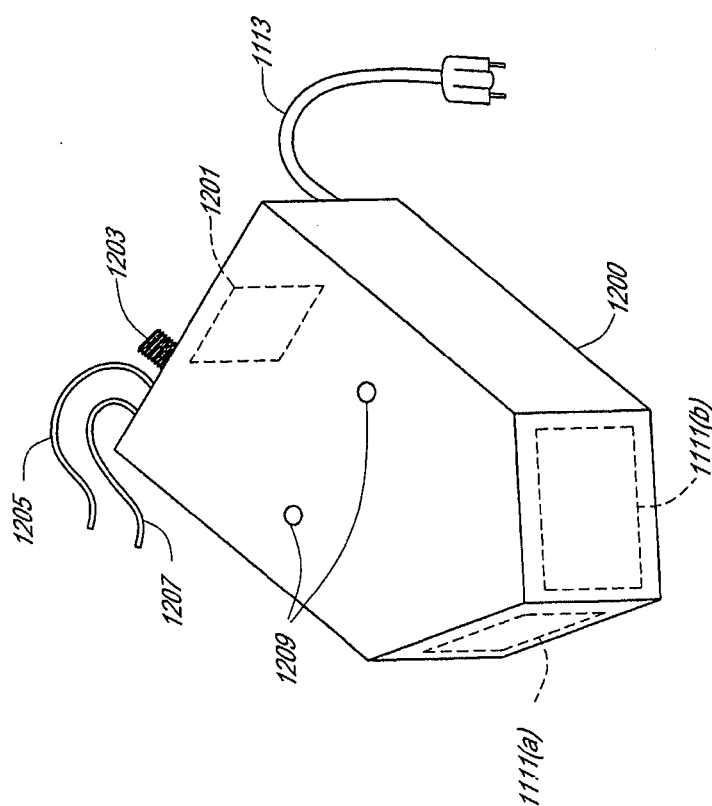


FIG. 12

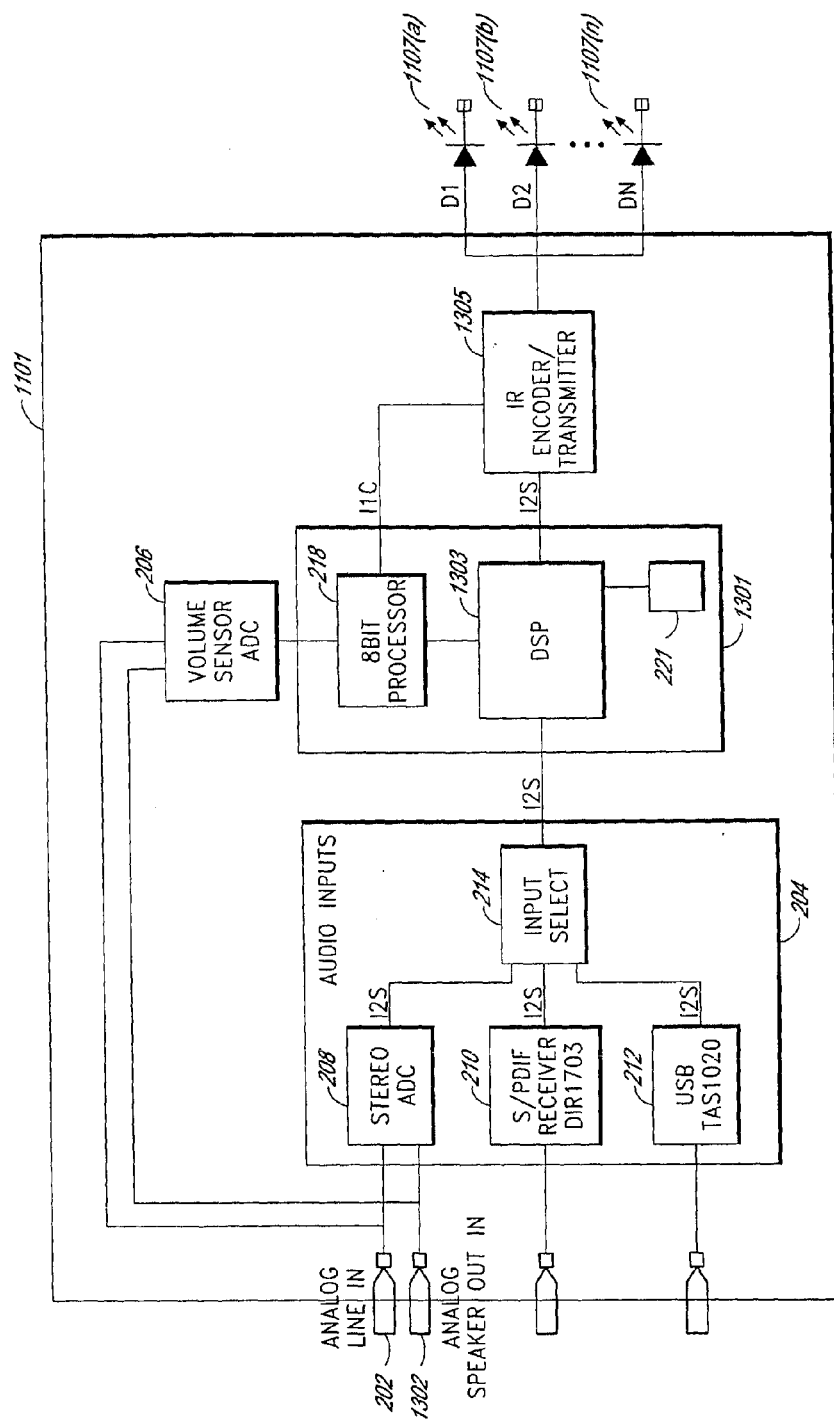


FIG. 13

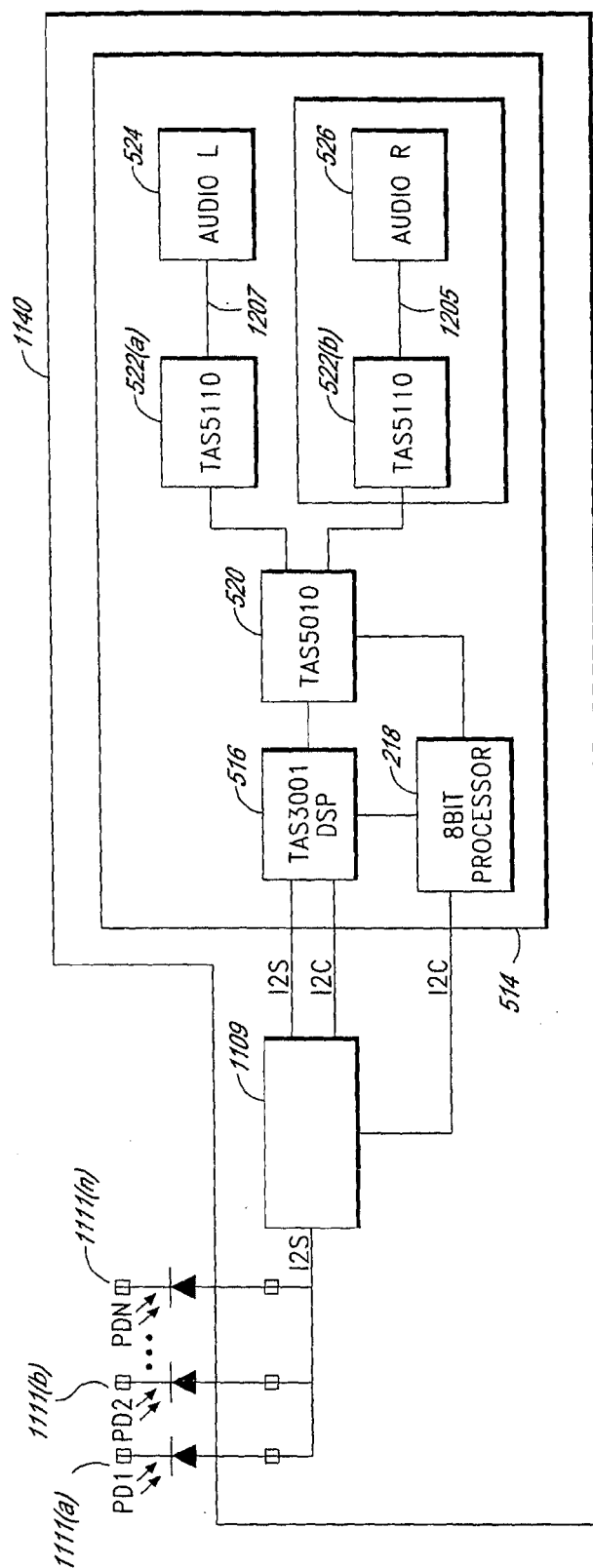


FIG. 14

WIRED, WIRELESS, INFRARED AND POWERLINE AUDIO ENTERTAINMENT SYSTEMS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to provisional patent application Ser. Nos. 60/351,843, filed Jan. 25, 2002 and entitled Wired, Wireless, and Powerline Audio Entertainment Systems, 60/353,806, filed Feb. 1, 2002 and entitled Wired, Wireless, and Powerline Audio Entertainment Systems, 60/371,268, filed Apr. 8, 2002, and entitled Wired, Wireless, Infrared, and Powerline Audio Entertainment Systems, and 60/407,432, filed Aug. 28, 2002, and entitled Wired, Wireless, Infrared, and Powerline Audio Entertainment Systems, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Field of the Invention

[0003] This invention relates to home networks. More particularly, the invention provides a method and system for communicating audio and control signals, via a wired, wireless, infrared, or a powerline medium, to control one or more remote entertainment systems throughout a home.

[0004] Description of Related Art

[0005] A communication system for a home network facilitates two-way communication between a plurality of devices within the home. These devices can be fixed or portable and can include, for example, televisions, computers, stereos, speakers, monitors, printers, and other electronic appliances. For these devices to communicate throughout a home, they interface with the home network.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The systems and methods of the present invention have several features, no single one of which is solely responsible for its desirable attributes. Without limiting the scope of this invention, its more prominent features will now be discussed briefly. After considering this discussion, and particularly after reading the section entitled "Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments" one will understand how the features of this invention provide several advantages over traditional audio entertainment systems.

[0007] One aspect of the invention relates to a method for communicating an audio signal along with an associated control signal between a source transmitter bridged to a wired, wireless, infrared, or powerline data stream or network.

[0008] Another aspect of the invention relates to a system including a receiver, processor, and amplifier wherein the audio signal and the associated control signal are received via the network. The audio signal is amplified and broadcast via a loudspeaker. Embodiments of the loudspeaker include headphones, mono loudspeaker, stereo loudspeaker, and multi-channel loudspeaker systems.

[0009] Still another aspect is a method for providing an audio signal and a control signal that is generated by an input device to a remote loudspeaker via a network comprising receiving an audio signal from the input device, detecting a characteristic associated with the audio signal, coding the characteristic into a control signal, and transmitting the audio signal and the control signal to a loudspeaker via the network.

[0010] Yet another aspect is a communication system configured to provide an audio signal and a control signal to a remote loudspeaker. The system comprises a transmitter module configured to receive an audio signal, combine the audio signal with a control signal to form a combined signal, and transmit the combined signal via a network and a receiver module configured to receive the combined signal from the network and extract the control signal and the audio signal from the combined signal.

[0011] A further aspect is an apparatus configured to transmit an audio signal and a control signal associated with the audio signal via a network. The apparatus comprises an audio input module having a first receptacle and a second receptacle, both configured to attach to an input device and an input selector module configured to select the first receptacle and the second receptacle. The apparatus further comprises a signal processing module configured to receive the audio signal associated with the selected receptacle and combine the audio signal with a control signal to form a combined signal and a network module configured to format and transmit the combined signal via the network.

[0012] Another aspect is a loudspeaker configured to receive a combined signal via a network, wherein the combined signal includes an audio signal and a control signal associated with the audio signal. The loudspeaker comprises a network module coupled to the network and configured to receive the combined signal and unformat the combined signal, a signal processing module coupled to the network module and configured to extract the audio signal and the control signal from the combined signal, and a digital to analog converter configured to convert the extracted audio signal into an analog form for broadcasting by the loudspeaker.

[0013] A further aspect is a center channel speaker configured to provide an audio signal and a control signal to one or more remote speakers. The center channel speaker comprises a digital signal processor (DSP) module configured to process a center channel signal and a satellite channel signal, an amplifier module configured to convert the processed center channel signal to pulse width modulation, a power stage module configured to digitally amplify the pulse width modulation signal for broadcast by a center channel loudspeaker, and an IR transmitter configured to transmit the satellite channel signal to a satellite speaker.

[0014] Still another aspect is a wireless stereo speaker comprising a wireless receiver configured to receive a wireless audio signal. The speaker comprising a signal processing module configured to extract audio channels from the audio signal and an amplifier module configured to convert the extracted audio channels to pulse width modulation. The speaker further comprising a power stage module configured to digitally amplify the pulse width modulation audio channels, two or more loudspeaker configured to broadcast the amplified audio channels, and a power supply configured to provide power to the power stage module.

[0015] A further aspect is a housing comprising a wireless receiver module configured to receive a wireless audio signal, an amplifier module configured to convert the wireless audio signal to pulse width modulation, a power stage module configured to digitally amplify the pulse width modulation audio channels, and a speaker mount member configured for attachment to a speaker.

[0016] Another aspect is a speaker enclosure configured to transmit a combined audio and control signal to a satellite

speaker comprising a digital signal processor (DSP) module configured to process a first channel signal and a second channel signal received from a source, a loudspeaker configured to broadcast the first channel, and a transmitter module configured to transmit the second channel signal to a satellite speaker.

[0017] Still another aspect is a transmitter module for a home media network comprising a housing, at least one connector for receiving an analog input; a volume sensor coupled to the connector for receiving an analog input, and a digital processing circuit configured to process signals received from the connectors and the volume sensor and output a combined control and audio signal.

[0018] A further aspect is a housing for a wireless receiver comprising an infrared detector on a first surface of the housing and configured to receive a combined audio and control signal, a receiver coupled to the detector and configured to decode and extract an audio signal from the combined audio and control signal, an amplifier coupled to the infrared receiver and configured to manipulate and amplify the audio signal and broadcast the amplified audio signal, and an audio output line coupled to the amplifier and configured to provide the manipulated audio signal to a loudspeaker.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a communication system for a home network that can be connected using a wired, wireless, or powerline network.

[0020] FIG. 1A is a block diagram of an embodiment of the communication system that has a set top box connected to a loudspeaker using a wired, wireless, or powerline network.

[0021] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a first embodiment of the transmitter module from FIG. 1, which includes a plurality of audio inputs.

[0022] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the transmitter shown in FIG. 2.

[0023] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a second embodiment of the transmitter module from FIG. 1, which includes a single audio input.

[0024] FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an Rx powerline module from FIG. 2.

[0025] FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a first embodiment of the receiver module from FIG. 1, which includes an amplifier.

[0026] FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a second embodiment of the receiver module from FIG. 6.

[0027] FIG. 8 is a block diagram of an Rx powerline module from FIG. 6.

[0028] FIG. 9 is a flowchart of an exemplary process that is performed by the transmitter module to transmit a Tx signal and a Tx control signal into a powerline network.

[0029] FIG. 10 is a flowchart of an exemplary process that is performed by the receiver module to receive an Rx signal and an Rx control signal from the transmitter module via the powerline network.

[0030] FIG. 11 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a communication system that utilizes an infrared (IR) network.

[0031] FIG. 11A is a block diagram of receiver components which can be located in a surround or speaker enclosure.

[0032] FIGS. 11B, 11C, 11D, 11E, and 11F are diagrams showing multiple embodiments of a loudspeaker and receiver components from FIG. 11A.

[0033] FIG. 11G is a block diagram of receiver components for a center channel loudspeaker that is configured to connect with one or more remote loudspeakers via a wireless, wired, or powerline network.

[0034] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a housing for the receiver components from FIG. 11A.

[0035] FIG. 13 is a block diagram of one embodiment of the IR transmitter shown in FIG. 11.

[0036] FIG. 14 is a block diagram of audio and control signal paths through an embodiment of the receiver components 1140 from FIG. 11.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0037] Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying figures, wherein like numerals refer to like elements throughout. The terminology used in the description presented herein is not intended to be interpreted in any limited or restrictive manner simply because it is being utilized in conjunction with a detailed description of certain specific preferred embodiments of the present invention.

[0038] In connection with the following description many of the components of the various systems and the entire systems, some of which are referred to as "module," can be implemented as software, firmware or a hardware component, such as a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), or Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), which performs certain tasks. Such components or modules may advantageously be configured to reside on the addressable storage medium and configured to execute on one or more processors. Thus, a module may include, by way of example, components, such as software components, object-oriented software components, class components and task components, processes, functions, attributes, procedures, subroutines, segments of program code, drivers, firmware, microcode, circuitry, data, databases, data structures, tables, arrays, and variables. The functionality provided for in the components and modules may be combined into fewer components and modules or further separated into additional components and modules. Additionally, the components and modules may advantageously be implemented to execute on one or more computers.

[0039] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a communication system 100 configured to provide network connectivity throughout a home. The communication system 100 receives an input signal from an input device 102. Types of input signals can include, for example, audio, video, textual, and control signals. These signals can originate from one or more input devices 102 depending on the type of input signal. For ease of explanation, the following description uses an audio signal as an exemplary input signal to the communication system 100. However, the communication system 100 is not so limited and can be used with video, textual, and any other information signal. Examples of input devices 102 that generate an audio signal include a personal computer, digital video disk (DVD) player, a stereo receiver, MP3 player, compact disk (CD) player, digital audio tape (DAT), and the like. Examples of control signals include, volume level, fader level, balance level, sub-bass level,

destination source, sound processing selection, equalizer levels, power on, power off, or any other manipulation of the audio signal.

[0040] Connected to the input devices **102** is a transmitter module **104**. The transmitter module **104** receives the audio signal, and any control signals, from the input devices **102**. As mentioned above, an exemplary control signal is a desired volume level. The sources of the control signal can include the input device **102**. In one embodiment, the transmitter module **104** includes a Digital Signal Processor (DSP) (not shown). The DSP is configured to process and encode the control signal and the audio signal prior to their transmission by the transmitter module **104**. For example, the address of a destination receiver module **108(a)-(n)** can be encoded by the DSP. Alternatively, control signals can originate at the transmitter module **104**. For example, a switch (not shown) can be coupled to the transmitter **104** to allow a user to select the destination receiver module **108(a)-(n)** that will receive the audio signal.

[0041] The network or transmitter module **104** forms a bridge between the input devices **102** and a network, for example, a powerline medium **106**. A powerline network uses an existing infrastructure of alternating current (AC) electrical power outlets in the walls of a home or building to form multiple electrical connections between any two of the power outlets. Power outlets are located almost everywhere someone might want to use a networked device in a home or building. Thus, the powerline network allows a user to remotely connect to the networked device via the existing power outlets. The network in FIG. 1 is a powerline **106** network. However, the communication is not so limited. Other exemplary networks include wireless, infrared, IRDA, and wired networks.

[0042] The transmitter module **104** is configured to combine the control signal with the audio signal produced by the input device **102** to form a combined signal. The transmitter module **104** is further configured to modulate the combined signal so as to convert the signals to a form which is compatible with transmission via the powerline **106**. An exemplary method for this conversion includes the use of a media access control (MAC) protocol coupled with a physical layer (PHY). The MAC and PHY can utilize data packets for the transmission of the combined signal. The MAC protocol controls the sharing of a PHY layer among multiple transmitters **104** and receivers **108(a)-(n)**, while the PHY specifies the modulation, coding, and basic packet formats which are used to transmit along the powerline **106**. An exemplary transmission technique used by the communication system **100** is orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM). The detail components which perform the conversion of the combined signal for its transmission via the powerline **106** are illustrated in, and will be explained with reference to, FIG. 5.

[0043] Alternatively, the audio signal and the control signal that are converted from an analog to a digital form are formatted at the input source **102** for their transmission. The formatted signals are sent to the network **106** without being processed by the transmitter **104**.

[0044] The transmitter module **104** can connect with the powerline **106** via input power receptacle **105**, such as a standard 3-prong electrical outlet. Alternatively, the transmitter module **104** is directly hard wired to the powerline **106**. More detailed block diagrams of the transmitter module **104** are illustrated in, and will be described with reference

to, FIGS. 2, 3, and 4. A process for formatting and transmitting a combined signal via the powerline **106**, that can be performed by the transmitter module **104** of FIG. 1, is shown in, and will be described with reference to, FIG. 9.

[0045] The powerline **106** connects with one or more receiver modules **108(a)-(n)** via an output power receptacle **107(a)-(n)**. The output power receptacle **107(a)-(n)** operates in the same fashion as the input power receptacle **105**. The output power receptacle **107(a)-(n)** directly connects with the receiver module **108(a)-(n)** while the input power receptacle **105** directly connects with the transmitter module **104**. However, the input and output power receptacles can be cross identified depending on how they are utilized within the powerline communication system **100**. For example, input power receptacle **105** can be used by the receiver module **108(a)-(n)**. Moreover, the input power receptacle **105** can be used simultaneously by the receiver module **108(a)-(n)** and the transmitter module **104** to, for example, couple both for use in the same room of the home.

[0046] A powerline **106** is a difficult environment for audio signals. The communication path between any two power receptacle **105**, **107** in the home can have a complicated transfer function with many branches of the powerline **106** having terminating loads at each receptacle with different impedances. Further, the transfer function can change with time due to the connection or removal of common electrical devices into the powerline **106**. Thus, the amplitude and phase response of the powerline **106** can vary widely with frequency.

[0047] The network or receiver module **108(a)-(n)** is configured to receive the data packets from the powerline **106** and extract the audio signal and the control signal included therein. The detail components which may be used to perform the extraction of the control and audio signals are illustrated in, and will be explained with reference to, FIG. 8.

[0048] The receiver module **108(a)-(n)** utilizes the control signal to manipulate the audio signal. This manipulation can include, for example, detection of audio signal peaking and clipping. The receiver module **108(a)-(n)** may be configured to automatically adjust the audio signal's level to adjust for detection of peaking or clipping. The receiver module **108(a)-(n)** may also be configured to receive a code which determines a phase for the audio signal. The receiver **108(a)-(n)** then manipulates the audio signal such that a desired phase relationship is maintained with other loudspeakers on the network based on the code. This can be accomplished by coding a time or phase delay in the control signal. More detailed block diagrams of the receiver module **108(a)-(n)** are illustrated in, and will be described with reference to, FIGS. 6 and 7. A process for receiving and extracting the audio signal and the control signal from the received combined signal, that can be performed by the receiver module **108(a)-(n)** of FIG. 1, is shown in, and will be described with reference to, FIG. 10.

[0049] Still referring to FIG. 1, an output device **110** is connected to the receiver module **108(a)-(n)** and receives the manipulated audio signal from the receiver module **108(a)-(n)**. The output device **110** is configured to change the audio signal into sounds loud enough to be heard at a selected distance. Output devices **110** can include, for example, stereo loudspeakers, home theater loudspeakers, and headphones.

[0050] As one can now recognize, the communication system **100** of FIG. **1** provides wired connectivity between the input devices **102** and the output devices **110**. As explained above, the network can be wired or wireless. For example, the network can use a wireless data transmission method, such as IrDA, to communicate between the input devices **102** and the output devices **108**. IrDA is a standard defined by the IrDA consortium (Infrared Data Association) for both the input and output devices and the protocols they use to communicate with each other. IrDA specifies a way to wirelessly transfer data via infrared radiation using infrared light emitting diodes (IR-LED's). Moreover, a wireless data transmission method, such as radio frequency (RF), can be used for the network. An RF network uses the electromagnetic spectrum associated with radio wave propagation.

[0051] The input and output devices can be positioned at fixed or portable locations within the home. For example, receiver module **108(a)** and receiver module **108(b)** can be located in different areas of the home while communicating with transmitter module **104**. The transmitter module **104** may service a few or several receiver modules **108(a)-(n)**.

[0052] FIG. **1A** is a block diagram of an embodiment of the communication system that has a set top box **140** connected to a loudspeaker **142** using a wired, wireless, or powerline network. The set top box **140** is configured to combine an audio signal and a control signal. The combined signal is transmitted via the network **144** to the loudspeaker **142**.

[0053] The loudspeaker **142** is coupled to an amplifier **146**. The amplifier **146** may be configured to amplify and/or manipulate the audio signal based on the control signal. The amplifier can thus be further coupled to or incorporate an equalizer (not shown). The equalizer is configured to manipulate the received audio signal prior to the loudspeaker **142** broadcasting the audio signal.

[0054] The communication system can further include a loudspeaker controller **150**. The loudspeaker controller **150** connects to the network **144** and is configured to manipulate the equalizer of one or more loudspeakers **142**. For example, the loudspeaker controller **150** can wirelessly connect to the loudspeaker **142** via the network **144**. Alternatively, the loudspeaker controller **150** can connect via a wired network **144** to the loudspeaker **142**. The wired network can be, for example, an Ethernet LAN or a powerline network.

[0055] The loudspeaker controller **150** can connect to the loudspeaker **142** via a different network than the network **144** utilized by the set top box **140**. For example, the set top box **140** can connect to the loudspeaker **142** via the powerline network and the loudspeaker controller **150** connects to the loudspeaker **142** via a wireless network. The settings of the equalizer can be stored in the amplifier **146**.

[0056] As another example, the loudspeaker controller **150** may connect with the loudspeaker **142** via the Internet or other wide-area network (WAN). In this example, the loudspeaker **142** can include web server software configured to allow the equalizer to receive its settings from the loudspeaker controller **150** via the Internet.

[0057] The loudspeaker **142** can further be configured to sense the broadcast signal levels from other loudspeakers. The processing of the sensed signal level may be performed internal to the loudspeaker **142**. The sensed signal level is then utilized by the sensing loudspeaker and the other loudspeakers to dynamically adjust the equalizer and signal balance. Alternatively, the sensed signal level is transmitted

to the loudspeaker controller **150**, host, or other remote processor via the network where adjustments are calculated and transmitted to the loudspeakers.

[0058] FIG. **2** is a block diagram of a first embodiment of the transmitter module **104** from FIG. **1**. The transmitter module **104** is configured to receive, format, and transmit a combined signal via the powerline **106**. The transmitter module **104** includes receptacles **202(a)-(c)**, an audio input connector **204**, a signal processing module **216**, a volume sensor analog to digital converter (A/D) **206** which is coupled to the signal processing module **216**, and a powerline module **222**. Each of these components is described in detail below.

[0059] The audio input connector **204** includes a plurality of connector designs for connecting with different input devices **102**. For example, the audio input connectors can include RCA connector module **208**, Universal Serial Bus (USB) module **212**, miniplug, S/PDIF module **210**, and SACD. The audio input connector **204** can further include any combination of digital and analog receptacles **202(a)-(c)**. For example, the RCA connector module **208** can be used to connect an analog stereo receiver to the transmitter module **104**. For this connection, the audio input connector **204** is coupled to an analog receptacle **202(a)** to receive the analog audio signal.

[0060] Coupled to the analog connector **202(a)** is the volume sensor A/D **206**. The volume sensor A/D **206** is configured to sense the input power level of the analog audio signal into the analog receptacle **202(a)** and digitize the input power level. The volume sensor A/D **206** senses a RMS value of the audio signal. Depending on the value, the volume sensor A/D **206** changes the control signal. The sensitivity between changing the control signal in response to changes in the RMS value can vary. The control signal can be in a variety of future developed formats, such as the well known I²C format. As explained below, the control signal is transmitted along with the audio signal via the powerline **106** as a combined signal.

[0061] The RCA connector module **208** can include an analog to digital converter (A/D). The A/D forms a digital signal from the inputted analog audio signal for its processing by the audio input connector **204**.

[0062] The S/PDIF module **210** is configured to receive digital signals from the input devices **102** via the receptacle **202(b)**.

[0063] The USB connector module **212** is configured to connect the transmitter module **104** with a personal computer to receive a digital audio signal and an associated digital control signal. Since the control signal is in digital form, the volume sensor A/D **206** does not sense the control signal for the USB connector module **212** or the S/PDIF connector module **210**. An embodiment of the USB connector module **212** is a Stereo USB Audio Interface, part number TAS1020, which is manufactured by Texas Instruments Incorporated. Texas Instruments Incorporated is located at 12500 TI Boulevard in Dallas, Tex. 75243-4136.

[0064] The audio input connector **204** further includes an input selector module **214**. The audio input connector **204** is coupled to the RCA connector module **208**, the S/PDIF module **210**, and the USB connector module **212**. The input selector module **214** is configured to select the input device **102** that is to have its audio signal transmitted by the transmitter module **104**. The selected input source **102** can dynamically change from time to time. Clean Copy

[0065] The input selector module 214 receives digital signals, audio and control, from the selected input devices 102. Various bus designs can be used to couple the input selector module 214 to the input connectors to receive the digital signals. Exemplary bus designs that are used in the audio field include, for example, inter IC sound (I²S).

[0066] Connected to the audio input connector 204 is the signal processing module 216. The signal-processing module 216 is configured to combine the digital signal, audio and control, from the input select module 214 with an analog control signal from the volume sensor A/D 206. For input sources 102 that provide a digital audio signal and digital control signal, the analog signal is not used. The control signal and the audio signal for the selected input device 102 forms the combined signal.

[0067] The signal processing module 216 includes a processor 218 coupled to the volume sensor A/D 206 for processing analog control signals. The processor 218 can be an 8-bit processor. The processor 218 is configured to control the volume sensor A/D 206. The signal-processing module 216 may further include a programmable logic device (PLD) 220. The PLD 220 is configured to combine the control signal with its associated audio signal. For example, the PLD 220 combines the audio signal from the audio input connector 204 with its associated control signal. The processor 218 can assist in the combining of the audio signal with the control signal. For analog input sources, the digital version of the control signal is provided by the processor 218 using information obtained from the volume sensor A/D 206. The PLD 220 is further configured to format the combined signal to be readable by the powerline module 222.

[0068] The signal processing module 216 may also include a destination source switch 221. The destination source switch 221 is configured to select a receiver 108(a)-(n) for receiving the combined signal. For example in FIG. 1, depending on the position of the destination source switch 221, any of the receivers 108(a)-(n) could receive the combined signal. Alternatively, more than one receiver 108(a)-(n) can receive the same combined signal. In one embodiment, the signal processing module 216 includes a digital signal processor (DSP) (not shown). The DSP is configured to process and encode the control signal and the audio signal. For example, the address of the destination receiver module 108(a)-(n) can be encoded by the DSP.

[0069] Coupled to the signal processing module 216 is the powerline module 222. The powerline module 222 is configured to modulate and transmit the combined signal via the powerline 106. The powerline module 222 includes a powerline chipset 224, a powerline magnetics module 226, and an A/C plug 228.

[0070] The combined signal is received by the powerline chipset 224 from the signal processing module 216. The powerline chipset 224 is configured to transform the combined signal into symbols. The symbols are then arranged into data packets for their transmission on the PHY via the powerline 106. The PHY can utilize one or more carrier frequencies. The detail components which perform the conversion of the combined signal for its transmission via the powerline 106 are illustrated in, and will be explained with reference to, FIG. 5.

[0071] The powerline magnetics module 226 is coupled to the powerline chipset 224. The powerline magnetics module 226 is configured to provide isolation between the low

voltage powerline chip set 224 and the high voltage powerline 106. The powerline magnetics module 226 is further coupled to an alternating current (AC) plug 228. The AC plug 228 is configured to electrically connect the transmitter module 104 with the input power receptacle 105 (see FIG. 1) for transmission of the packets.

[0072] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the transmitter module 104 shown in FIG. 2. The transmitter module 104 includes housing 240 and a plug 228. The housing includes a plurality of receptacles 202(a), (b), (c) each accessible for attaching a connector from input devices 102 to receive the audio signal. The housing 240 may include a control signal receptacle 244. In this embodiment, the control signal receptacle 244 receives a separate analog or digital control signal from an input device. Alternatively, and as described with reference to FIG. 2 above, a control signal is generated via the analog signal.

[0073] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a second embodiment of the transmitter module from FIG. 1. In contrast to the first embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the embodiment of FIG. 4 is specifically designed for receiving signals from analog input devices. Thus, FIG. 4 includes only the RCA connector module 208 from FIG. 3 for receiving input signals.

[0074] FIG. 5 is a block diagram of the powerline chipset 224, from FIG. 2, which performs the conversion of the combined signal for its transmission via the powerline 106. The detail components of the powerline chipset 224 are described below.

[0075] The powerline chipset 224 receives the combined signal from the signal-processing module 216 via a host interface 402. The encryption module 404 receives the combined signal from the host interface 402. The encryption module 404 is configured to encrypt the combined signal so that it is unreadable except by authorized users, for example, a receiver 108(a)-(n). Coupled to the encryption module 404 is an encode module 406. The encode module 406 is configured to encode the combined signal. Exemplary encoding techniques include Reed-Solomon encoding.

[0076] A media access control (MAC) protocol 410 controls the sharing of a PHY layer 412 among multiple transmitters 104 and receivers 108(a)-(n). In conjunction with the MAC protocol 410, the PHY layer 412 specifies the modulation, coding, and basic packet formats which are used to transmit along the powerline 106. An exemplary transmission technique used by the powerline communication system 100 is orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM).

[0077] OFDM divides the encoded signal into multiple parallel signals, each of which has a relatively low bit rate. Each encoded signal is provided to the mapper module 408. The mapper module 408 converts the bits to symbols prior to their modulation on the PHY layer 412. For example, the bit streams can form OFDM symbols. Alternatively, QAM symbols can be used.

[0078] The MAC protocol 410 arranges each series of symbols to form a payload for transmission in a data packet. Each payload can be associated with a frame control header. The frame control header includes MAC protocol 410 management information. For example, the packet's length and response status can be included in the frame control header. The data packet can further include a start-of-frame delimiter and an end-of-frame delimiter in addition to the payload and frame control header. For unicast transmissions to more than one receiver 108(a)-(n), the destination

receiver **108(a)-(n)** can respond by transmitting a response delimiter indicating the status of its reception. As mentioned above, the delimiters can be intended for more than one of the receiver modules **108(a)-(n)**. However, the payload is intended for only the destination receiver module **108(a)-(n)**.

[0079] Each data packet is then modulated one of a series of closely spaced carriers, or subcarriers of the PHY layer **412**, using, for example, OFDM. Many different types of modulation can be used to transmit the symbols on the individual carriers. Exemplary modulation techniques include differential quadrature phase shift keying (DQPSK) modulation and quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM), both well known in the art. DQPSK modulation encodes the data as the difference in phase between the present and previous symbol in time on the same subcarrier.

[0080] The payload is carried on subcarriers that have been previously agreed upon by the transmitter module **104** and destination receiver module **108(a)-(n)** during a channel adaptation procedure. The subcarriers are selected based on the transfer function between the transmitter module **104** and the receiver module **108(a)-(n)**. For example, the transmitter module **104** could select a first set of subcarriers of the PHY layer **412** for transmission between itself and the receiver module **108(a)**. The receiver module **104** could then select a different set of subcarriers of the PHY layer **412** for transmission between itself and receiver module (b) based on the transfer functions between itself and receiver modules **108(a)**, **108(b)**.

[0081] A digital to analog module **414** converts the modulated signal to an analog form. The outgoing signal is then upconverted to an intermediate frequency **416** prior to its transmission.

[0082] FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a first embodiment of the receiver module from FIG. 1, which includes an amplifier **514**. The amplifier **514** can be a digital amplifier. Digital amplifiers internally process the audio signal in the digital domain. The receiver module **108** is configured to receive and unformat a combined signal received via the powerline **106**. The receiver module **108** is further configured to manipulate and amplify the audio signal and then broadcast the amplified signal.

[0083] The receiver module **108** includes a power line module **507**, a signal processing module **508**, and an amplifier module **514**. The powerline module **507** is similar to the powerline module **222** described with reference to FIG. 2 except that it operates in a reverse configuration. The powerline module **507** is configured to receive and demodulate the combined signal via the powerline **106**. The powerline module **507** includes a powerline chipset **506**, a powerline magnetics module **509**, and an A/C plug **510**.

[0084] The alternating current (AC) plug **510** is configured to electrically connect the receiver module **108** with an input power receptacle **107(a)-(c)** (see FIG. 1) to receive the packets. The AC plug **228** is further coupled to the powerline magnetics module **509**. The powerline magnetics module **509** is configured to provide isolation between the low voltage powerline chip set **506** and the high voltage powerline **106**. The powerline magnetics module **509** is coupled to the powerline chipset **506**.

[0085] The symbols in the data packets are received by the powerline chipset **506**. After their transmission on the PHY via the powerline **106**, the symbols are removed from the data packets. The powerline chipset **506** is configured to

transform the symbols into a combined signal. The detail components which perform the conversion of the data packets received via the powerline **106** are illustrated in, and will be explained with reference to, FIG. 8.

[0086] The signal processing module **508** is similar to the signal processing module **216** described with reference to FIG. 2 except that it receives the combined signal and extracts the audio signal from the control signal. The signal processing module **508** includes a processor **218**. The processor **218** is coupled to a local volume control **512**. The local volume control **512** is configured to allow a user to change the volume level of the audio signal broadcast by the loudspeaker. The signal-processing module **508** further includes a programmable logic device (PLD) **513**. The PLD **513** is configured to extract or separate the control signal from its associated audio signal. The processor **218** can assist in separating the audio signal from the control signal. The audio signal can be in an I²S format while the control signal can be in an I²C format. The PLD **513** provides the signals to the amplifier **514**.

[0087] Coupled to the signal-processing module **508** is the amplifier **514**. The amplifier **514** receives the extracted audio signal and control signal from the signal-processing module **508**. The amplifier **514** is configured to manipulate and amplify the audio signal and then broadcast the amplified signal. The amplifier includes a digital signal processor (DSP) module **516**, a amplifier module **520**, a power stage module **522(a)-(b)**, and outputs **524**, **526**.

[0088] The DSP module **516** is configured to manipulate the received audio signal based on the control signal associated with the received audio signal. The DSP module **516** can include a graphical user interface (GUI) for a user to control the DSP module **516**. A PLD **518** can be coupled to the DSP module **516** to provide control logic. This logic can include processing additional channels, for example, subwoofer and center channels, for the amplifier **514**. For example, the PLD **518** can create a delay in sending a center channel signal to the DSP module **516**. An embodiment of the DSP module **516** is a Stereo Audio Digital Equalizer, part number TAS3001, which is manufactured by Texas Instruments Incorporated. Texas Instruments Incorporated is located at 12500 TI Boulevard in Dallas, Tex. 75243-4136.

[0089] The amplifier module **520** is coupled to the DSP module **516** and receives the manipulated I²S audio signal. The amplifier module **520** converts the I²S audio signal to a pulse width modulation (PWM) signal. An embodiment of the amplifier module **520** is a Digital Audio PWM Processor, part number TAS5010, which is manufactured by Texas Instruments Incorporated. The PWM signal is amplified by the power stages **522(a)-(b)**. An embodiment of the power stages **522** is a Digital Amplifier Power Stage, part number TAS5110, which is manufactured by Texas Instruments Incorporated. The amplified signal is broadcast via outputs **524**, **526**.

[0090] FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a second embodiment of the receiver module **108** from FIG. 1. The second embodiment is similar to the first embodiment except that the signal-processing module **602** does not provide an I²C control signal. Moreover, the embodiment of FIG. 7 provides the I²S signal to an output module **604** and not to an amplifier. The output module **604** converts the I²S signal to an analog form for broadcast via outputs **524**, **526**.

[0091] FIG. 8 is a block diagram of the Rx powerline chipset **506** from FIG. 6. The Rx powerline chipset **506**

operates similar to the Tx powerline chipset described in FIG. 5 except in a reverse configuration. The Rx powerline chipset 506 performs the conversion of the combined signal received via the powerline 106. The detail components of the Rx powerline chipset 506 are described below.

[0092] The incoming signal is downconverted from an intermediate frequency 802 to a baseband signal. An analog to digital module 804 converts the baseband signal to a digital form. The received data packet is demodulated from one of a series of closely spaced carriers, or subcarriers of the PHY layer 806. Many different types of modulation can be used to transmit the symbols on the individual carriers. Exemplary modulation techniques include differential quadrature phase shift keying (DQPSK) modulation and quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM), both well known in the art. DQPSK modulation encodes the data as the difference in phase between the present and previous symbol in time on the same subcarrier.

[0093] A media access control (MAC) protocol 808 controls the sharing of the PHY layer 806 among multiple transmitters 104 and receivers 108(a)-(n). In conjunction with the MAC protocol 808, the PHY layer 806 identifies the modulation, coding, and basic packet formats which were used to transmit along the powerline 106.

[0094] The MAC protocol 808 removes the symbols from the received data packet. Each data packet can be associated with a frame control header. The frame control header includes MAC protocol 808 management information. For example, the packet's length and response status can be included in the frame control header. The data packet can further include a start-of-frame delimiter and an end-of-frame delimiter in addition to the payload and frame control header. For unicast broadcast to more than one receiver 108(a)-(n), the destination receiver 108(a)-(n) can respond by transmitting a response delimiter indicating the status of its reception. As mentioned above, the delimiters can be intended for more than one of the receiver modules 108(a)-(n). However, the payload is intended for only the destination receiver module 108(a)-(n).

[0095] The symbols are provided to the demapper 810. The demapper module 810 converts the demodulated symbols to bits. The bits are provided to a decode module 812. The decode module 812 is configured to decode the bits into a combined signal. Exemplary encoding techniques include Reed-Solomon encoding. Coupled to the decode module 812 is a decryption module 814. The decryption module 814 receives the combined signal from the decode module 812. The decryption module 814 is configured to decrypt the combined signal so that it is readable by the authorized user, for example, the receiver 108(a). Once decrypted, the powerline chipset 506 provides the combined signal to the signal-processing module 508.

[0096] FIG. 9 is a flowchart of an exemplary process that is performed by the transmitter module to transmit a Tx signal and a Tx control signal into the power line 106 when the input is an analog audio signal. The process begins at a state 900 where the signal-processing module 216 receives an audio signal from the audio input connector 204. The process then moves to a state 902 where the analog audio signal is processed through, for example, low pass filtering or other additional signal processing to produce an analog volume signal level. The process moves to a state 904 where the volume sensor A/D 206 periodically samples the sensed volume and converts the sensed volume into a digital form.

Next, at a state 906, the signal-processing module 216 receives the destination address of the receiver 108(a)-(n) from the destination source switch 221. Flow proceeds to a state 908 where the signal processing module 216 combines the audio and control signal into a combined signal. At a state 912, the powerline module 222 transmits the combined signal via the powerline 106 to the destination receiver (a)-(n).

[0097] FIG. 10 is a flowchart of an exemplary process that is performed by a receiver module to receive an Rx signal and an Rx control signal from the transmitter module via the powerline 106. The process begins at a state 1000 where the combined signal is received by a destination receiver module via the powerline. The process moves to a state 1002 where the destination receiver module extracts its destination address from the combined signal. Flow moves to a state 1006 where the destination receiver extracts volume and audio signals from the combined signal. Next, at a state 1008, the receiver module adjusts the volume level of the audio signal based on the volume signal. Flow proceeds to a state 1010 where the receiver module provides the adjusted audio signal to the loudspeaker.

[0098] FIGS. 11-14 illustrate embodiments of the communication system that are configured to utilize an infrared (IR) transmission and reception technique to communicate within the network. However, the communication system is not so limited. Other exemplary transmission and reception techniques that are within the scope of the invention comprise wireless, powerline, and wired techniques. Thus, the following description equally applies to communication systems that use techniques besides IR as well as communication systems that use a combination of techniques within the network.

[0099] FIG. 11 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a communication system showing an infrared (IR) transmitter 1101 and a loudspeaker 1115 connected using an IR network. The IR transmitter 1101 is configured to combine an audio signal 1103 and a control signal 1105. Alternatively, the control signal 1105 is sensed via the audio signal 1103. The IR transmitter 1101 can include one or more diodes 1107. The diode 1107 is configured to transmit the combined signal in the infrared spectrum of electromagnetic radiation. In one embodiment, the combined signal is transmitted via the IR network to the loudspeaker 1115.

[0100] The loudspeaker 1115 can be coupled to a housing 1200. The housing includes one or more receiver components 1110, an IR detector 1111, and a power supply 1113. The receiver components 1110 are configured to receive the combined signal that is transmitted by the IR transmitter 1101. The receiver components 1110 provide the received combined signal to the loudspeaker 1115. As illustrated in FIG. 11, the housing 1200 includes one IR detector 1111. However, the housing can include additional IR detectors 1111. The IR detector 1111 is configured to receive the transmitted combined signal from the IR transmitter 1101. In another embodiment, the receiver components 1110 and the IR detector 1111 are incorporated within the loudspeaker 1115. In such a configuration, the IR detector 1111 can be incorporated into the external surface of the loudspeaker 1115. In still another embodiment, the IR detector 1111 is located external to the loudspeaker and coupled through the loudspeaker 1115 to internal receiver components.

[0101] In one embodiment, the IR transmitter 1101 is coupled to a headphone 1117 via the IR network. In this

configuration, the IR transmitter **1101** transmits the combined signal via the diode **1107** to the headphone **1117**. The transmitter is configured with a switch **1122** to create an address to enable operation of the speakers or headphones. For example, when the switch **1122** is set to headphones, only the headphones will play. When the switch **1122** is set to speakers, only the speakers receiving the audio signal will play. The switching can be accomplished by many alternative means such as by creating an address that will be transmitted along with the audio signal. The headphone **1117** can include receiver components **1119**, one or more detectors **1120**, and one or more loudspeakers **1121**. The detector **1120** is configured to receive the combined signal from the IR transmitter **1101**. The detector **1120** further provides the combined signal to the receiver components **1119**. In one embodiment, a housing for the receiver components **1119** is shaped like a pyramid with detectors **1120** located on each of its four sides. In one embodiment, the receiver components **1119** are combined with the loudspeaker **1121** of the headphone **1117**. As will be recognized by one skilled in the art, various combinations of these components can be selected while staying within the scope of the invention.

[0102] As explained above with reference to FIG. 1, the IR network of FIG. 11 can provide the combined signal to the loudspeaker **1115** and/or the headphone **1117** for a listener's enjoyment. In one embodiment, the receiver components of the system **1109** manipulates the audio signal portion of the combined signal based on the associated control signal prior to the audio signal's broadcast by the loudspeaker **1115**. Similarly, the receiver components **1119** of the headphone **1117** can manipulate the audio signal portion of the combined signal based on the associated control signal prior to the audio signal's broadcast via the loudspeaker **1121** to the user.

[0103] FIG. 11A is a block diagram of receiver components **1140** which can be located in a surround or speaker enclosure. The receiver components **1140** can comprise an IR receiver **1109**, a DSP module **516** for multiple channels, an amplifier module **520**, and power stage modules **522** for one or more surround or speaker channels. The IR receiver **1109** receives the transmitted audio signal from the IR detector **1111**. The DSP module **516** processes the audio signal using any control information that was transmitted with the audio signal. The DSP module **516** can further enhance the signal using signal processing techniques known in the art. The amplifier module **520** can be configured as a pulse width modulation (PWM) converter/amplifier driven directly from a digital input from the DAP/DSP. The power stage modules **522** receive the audio power signal from the amplifier module **520** and provides the audio signal to the audio output lines **1205**, **1207**. The audio output lines provide the manipulated audio signal to one or more surround or speaker enclosures. The surround or speaker enclosure and associated receiver components **1140** can be configured to operate in mono or stereo depending on the system requirements.

[0104] FIGS. 11B-11F are diagrams showing multiple embodiments of a housing or speaker **1150** and associated receiver components **1140** from FIG. 11A. One embodiment of the speaker is a housing for a surround speaker. However, as illustrated in FIGS. 11B-F, the invention is not so limited. In the embodiment illustrated by FIG. 11B, the receiver components **1140** are mounted inside a speaker enclosure **1150**. This enclosure can be any speaker. In the embodiment

illustrated by FIG. 11C, the receiver components are mounted inside a stereo speaker **1150**, all in one housing. One or more of the receiver components **1140** are mounted inside the enclosure. The receiver components may include signal processing techniques to enhance the audio signal to give the listener the impression of a wider separation of sound.

[0105] In the embodiment illustrated by FIG. 11D, the receiver components **1140** are mounted in various possible locations within a speaker stand. This embodiment integrates the stand and the receiver components. A user can advantageously select any standard speaker to receive the audio signal from receiver speaker outputs. The stand can be configured to operate in a mono or stereo mode. In the embodiment illustrated by FIG. 11E, the housing for the receiver is incorporated in a speaker wall mount. In this embodiment, the receiver housing, mount, and receiver components are integrated. As explained above with FIG. 11D, any standard speaker receives the audio signal from the receiver speaker outputs and is further mounted on the bracket. In the embodiment illustrated by FIG. 11F, the housing for the receiver components is wall mounted, floor mounted or mounted on a speaker. As explained above with FIG. 11D, any standard speaker receives the audio signal from the receiver speaker outputs.

[0106] The embodiments of FIG. 11B and FIG. 11C form complete speaker systems where the receiver components are integral with the speaker. The embodiments of FIGS. 11D, 11E, and 11F are adapter systems which allow the user to transform any speaker system into a wireless system. This advantageously allows the user to incorporate the receiver components disclosed herein with a home entertainment system's pre-existing loudspeakers. Moreover, should the user decide to purchase new loudspeakers, the user may select from a myriad of speaker manufacturers and speaker designs for attachment to the receiver components.

[0107] The receiver components **1140** illustrated in FIGS. 11B and 11C can be configured to operate in a stereo or mono mode. In a preferred embodiment, the receiver components **1140** comprise the receiver module **1109**, PWM amplifier **520**, power stage modules **522**, and power supply. The receiver components **1140** may or may not include DSP **516** and signal processing depending on the application.

[0108] The transmitter which transmits the audio signal to the loudspeakers shown in FIGS. 11B-11F can be mounted inside another speaker. For example, the transmitting speaker can be a center channel or other speaker. This is most likely to be a center channel for IR networks but alternatively, the subwoofer loudspeaker, left loudspeaker, right loudspeaker, effects loudspeaker, surround/satellite loudspeaker and the like is used instead of the center channel speaker **1140**. In an embodiment where the IR transmitter **1101** is located in a center loudspeaker, the IR transmitter **1101** transmits the signal to the surround or satellite loudspeakers or subwoofer. The transmitter may be combined with one or more digital amplifiers which will be described with reference to FIG. 11G.

[0109] FIG. 11G is a block diagram of receiver components **1142** for a center channel loudspeaker. The receiver components **1142** comprise a DSP module **516** for multiple channels, a PWM converter/amplifier module **520**, a power stage module **522** for the center channel, and an IR transmitter **1101**. The multiple channels can be derived from various audio channel configurations. These channel con-

figurations include, for example, stereo, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1, and 7.1 and the like. The DSP can process the signal into various channel configurations, such as Dolby Digital, DTS, SRS or alike. The DSP may further process control information such as equalizer information, volume or other signal processing information.

[0110] In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 11G, the receiver components 1142 further comprise power stage modules 524(b)-(n) for other audio channels in addition to the amplifier for the center channel. In some embodiments, for example, the receiver components 1142 comprise power stage modules for the subwoofer loudspeaker, left loudspeaker, right loudspeaker, effects loudspeaker, surround/satellite loudspeaker and the like.

[0111] In operation, the receiver components 1142 receive an input signal from the input device 102. The input signal can be in the form of a digital or analog signal. The input signal(s) is provided to the receiver components 1142 via connector interface 204. The DSP module 516 processes the input signal for one or more of the channels. As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 11G, the DSP module 516 may process the input signals for all the channels, some of the channels or none of the channels.

[0112] A series of jumpers or switches 1122 allows the input signals for the speakers to be either processed by the DSP module 516, sent directly to PWM or transmitted to the speakers by the IR transmitter 1101. The IR transmitter 1101 is configured to transmit the combined signal to one or more speakers 1144(a)-(b). This other speaker can be a surround speaker or other speaker. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 11G, the IR transmitter 1101 in the center channel speaker encodes and transmits the combined signal to the surround or satellite speakers via an infrared network. Alternatively, the IR transmitter 1101 in the center channel speaker transmits the combined signal via powerline, RF, wireless, or a wired network to the surround or satellite speakers.

[0113] The amplifier module 520 is coupled to the DSP module 516 and receives the audio signal. The amplifier module 520 converts the audio signal to a pulse width modulation (PWM) signal. The PWM signal is amplified by the power stage 522. The amplified signal is broadcast via outputs 524(a)-(n).

[0114] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a housing 1200 for the receiver components 1140 described in FIG. 11A. As shown in FIG. 12, the housing 1200 can include two detectors 1111(a), (b) and a power supply 1113 as described with reference to FIG. 11. Detectors can be located on the same or different surfaces of the IR receiver 1109. For example, the embodiment shown in FIG. 12 further includes detector 1201 on a different surface of the housing 1200. By locating one or more detectors 1111, 1201 on different surfaces of the housing 1200, the IR receiver can receive the transmitted combined signal from the IR transmitter 1101 from more than one direction. The housing 1200 can further include audio output lines 1205, 1207. The audio output lines provide the manipulated audio signal to one or more loudspeakers 1115 (see FIG. 11). In one embodiment, the housing 1200 includes a female or male fastener 1203 for mounting the housing 1200 to a speaker bracket. The housing 1200 can further include mounting holes 1209. The mounting holes 1209 allow the housing 1200 to be mounted inside or outside of the loudspeaker 1115.

[0115] FIG. 13 is a block diagram of one embodiment of the IR transmitter 1101 shown in FIG. 11. The IR transmitter 1101 can be configured to receive, format, and transmit a combined signal via the IR network. The IR transmitter 1101 can comprise an audio input connector 204, a signal processing module 1301, a volume sensor analog-to-digital converter (A/D) 206, and an IR encoder/transmitter module 1305. The audio input connector 204 is the same as described with reference to FIG. 2 except that the audio input connector can additionally or alternatively comprise a speaker-level input connector 1302. The speaker-level input connector 1302 allows the IR transmitter 1101 to receive speaker level analog signals and line level analog signals. The volume sensor 206 is the same as described with reference to FIG. 2. The volume sensor analog-to-digital converter (A/D) 206 can be coupled to the signal processing module 1301. The IR encoder 1305 is further connected to transmitting diodes 1107(a)-(n).

[0116] The signal processing module 1301 can include an 8-bit processor 218, a digital signal processor 1303, and a destination source switch 221. The 8-bit processor 218 and the destination source switch 221 are the same as described with reference to FIG. 2. The digital signal processor 1303 can be configured to decode algorithms, for example, DTS, Dolby, Dolby Digital, and perform pre-processing before transmission by the IR transmitter 1101. The signal processing module 1301 provides the control signal and the audio signal to the IR encoder 1305. The IR encoder 1305 combines the audio signal and the control signal for its transmission via, for example, the diode 1107. In one embodiment, the DSP is configured to process and encode the control signal and the audio signal. For example, the address of the destination receiver module can be encoded by the DSP. In this embodiment, the destination source switch 221 is not utilized.

[0117] FIG. 14 is a block diagram of audio and control signal paths through an embodiment of the receiver components 1140 from FIG. 11. For ease of explanation, the following describes the IR receiver components 1140. However, the following description also applies to the headphone embodiment of the IR receiver 1119. The receiver components 1140 are configured to receive and decode the combined signal received via the IR network. The receiver components 1140 can be further configured to manipulate and amplify the audio signal and then broadcast the amplified signal. One embodiment of the receiver components 1140 includes optical detector 1111(a)-(n), IR receiver 1109, and an amplifier module 514.

[0118] The detector 1111 is configured to receive the combined signal transmitted by the IR transmitter 1101 (see FIG. 11). The detector 1111 provides the combined signal to the IR receiver 1109. As shown in FIG. 14, the combined signal can be in an I²S format. Other formats for transmitting the combined signal are within the scope of the invention. The IR receiver 1109 receives the combined signal via the detector 1111. The decoder/receiver 1109 is configured to decode and extract the audio signal from the control signal. In embodiments where an address corresponding to a destination receiver is transmitted, the extracted signals are only provided to the amplifier module 514 of the destination receiver. In one embodiment, the 8-bit processor 218 is configured to receive the address and determine whether its associated received corresponds to the address. If the address does not correspond, the receiver will enter a

standby mode and not amplify the signal. Thus, depending on whether the address corresponds to the receiver receiving the signal, that receiver can be enabled and amplify the signal, or disabled and not amplify the signal. In one embodiment, the receiver components **1140** time out in response to not receiving their address for a period of time and power down to a standby mode. If the transmitted address changes and corresponds to the receiver components **1140** in standby mode, the receiver will be enabled, power up, and play.

[0119] The amplifier **514** receives the extracted audio signal and control signal from the IR receiver **1109**. The amplifier **514** is configured to manipulate and amplify the audio signal and then broadcast the amplified signal. The amplifier **514** can include, for example, a digital signal processor module **516**, an amplifier module **520**, a power stage module **522(a)-(b)**, and outputs **524**, **526**. The components of the amplifier **514** are the same as described above with reference to FIG. 5.

[0120] The foregoing description details certain preferred embodiments of the present invention and describes the best mode contemplated. It will be appreciated, however, that no matter how detailed the foregoing appears in text, the invention can be practiced in many ways. The embodiments of the receivers herein disclosed can be fixed or modular in

design. For example, the digital amplifier can be designed for a DSP/DAP to plug into a digital bus. For a modular design, the receiver is configured to connect via Ethernet, wireless, wired, powerline, infrared, and/or RF through a common bus. Examples of common bus designs include I²S, I²C, parallel, and serial.

[0121] As is also stated above, it should be noted that the use of particular terminology when describing certain features or aspects of the present invention should not be taken to imply that the terminology is being re-defined herein to be restricted to including any specific characteristics of the features or aspects of the invention with which that terminology is associated. The scope of the present invention should therefore be construed in accordance with the appended claims and any equivalents thereof

What is claimed is:

1. A method for providing an audio signal and a control signal that is generated by an input device to a remote loudspeaker via a network, the method comprising:
 - receiving an audio signal from the input device;
 - detecting a characteristic associated with the audio signal;
 - coding the characteristic into a control signal; and
 - transmitting the audio signal and the control signal to a loudspeaker via the network.

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