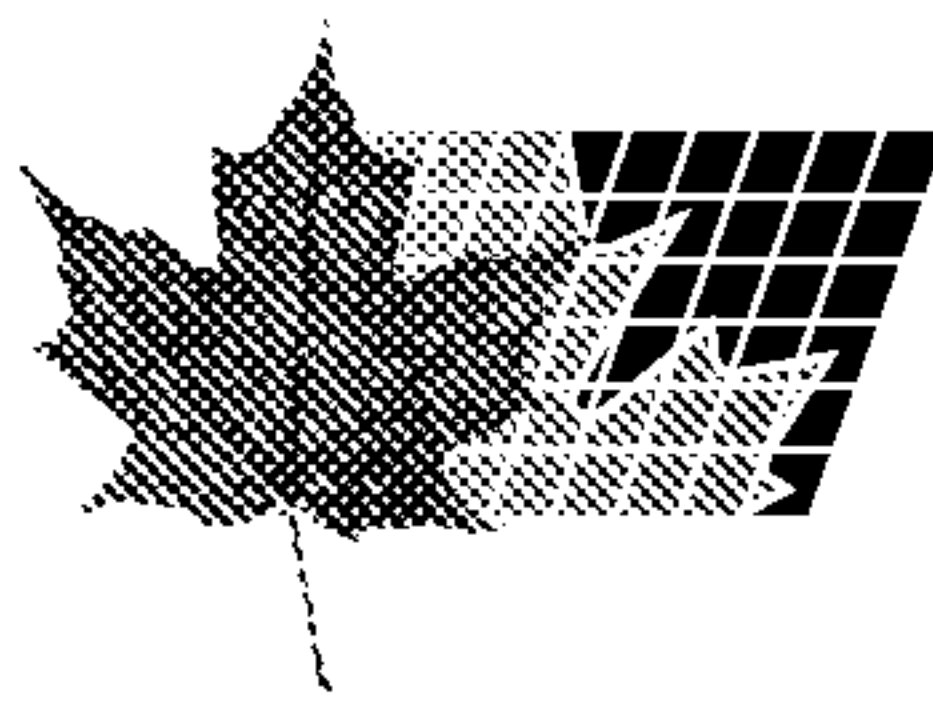
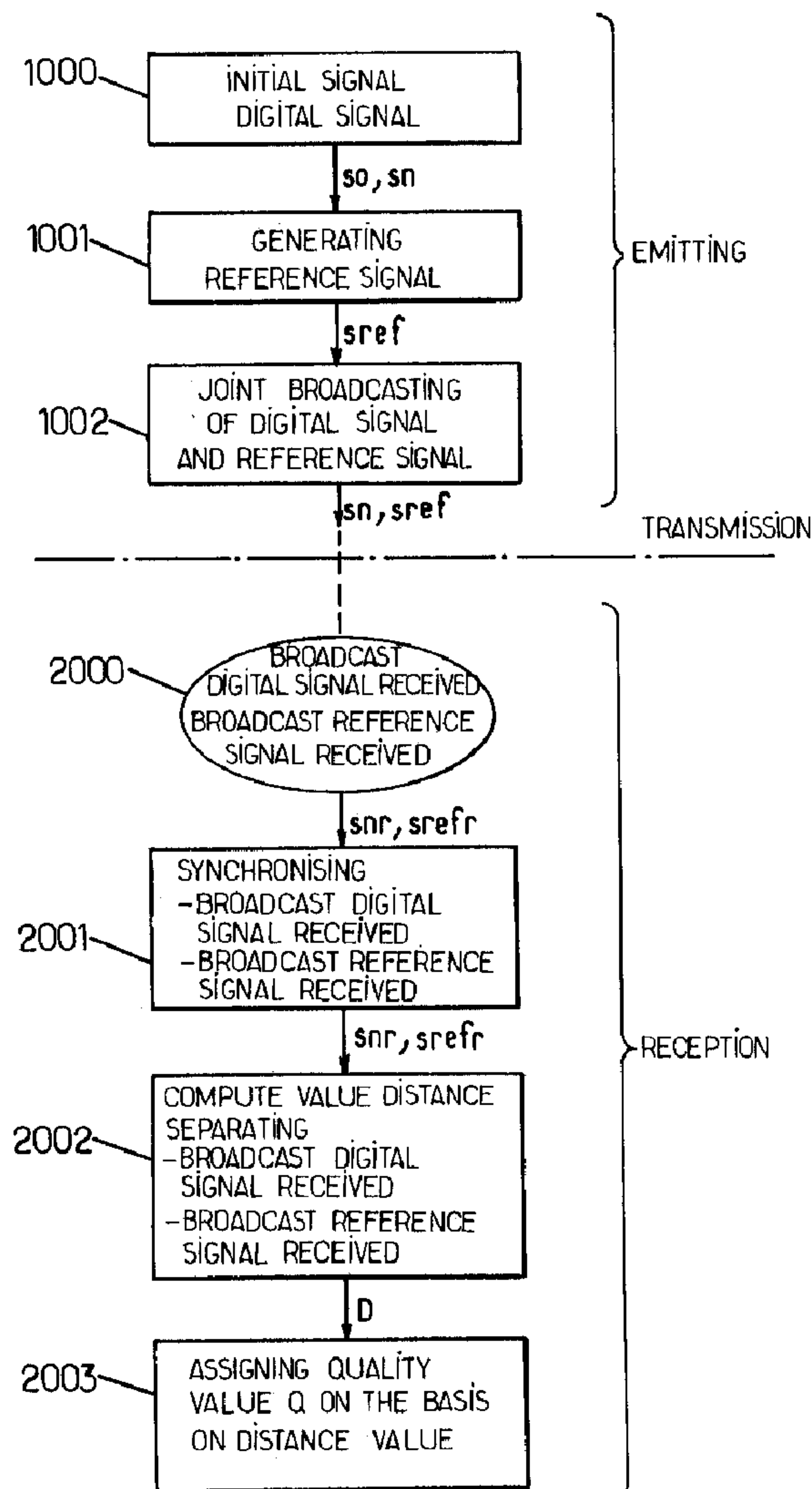
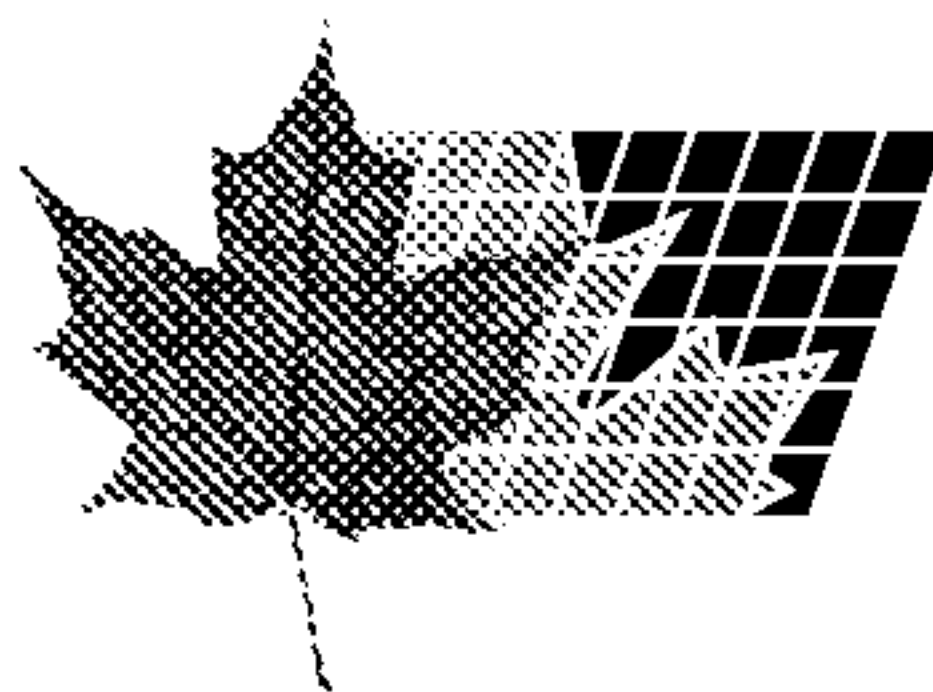




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(54) **PROCEDE ET SYSTEME D'EVALUATION, A LA RECEPTION,
DE LA QUALITE D'UN SIGNAL NUMERIQUE, TEL QU'UN
SIGNAL AUDIO/VIDEO NUMERIQUE**
(54) **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ASSESSING, AT RECEPTION
LEVEL, THE QUALITY OF A DIGITAL SIGNAL, SUCH AS A
DIGITAL AUDIO/VIDEO SIGNAL**





(57) L'invention concerne un procédé et un système d'évaluation de la qualité d'un signal numérique diffusé. Un signal de référence (sref) est engendré (1001) à partir d'un signal d'origine (so) et diffusé conjointement (1002) avec le signal numérique (sn). A la réception, le signal numérique et le signal de référence diffusés reçus (snr, sref) sont synchronisés (2001) et une valeur de distance D est calculée (2002) entre signal de référence et signal numérique (snr, srefr) pour attribuer (2003) une valeur de qualité Q. Application à la diffusion de signaux audio et/ou vidéo numériques.

(57) The invention concerns a method and a system for assessing the quality of a broadcast digital signal. A reference signal (sref) is generated (1001) from an initial signal (so) and jointly broadcast (1002) with a digital signal (sn). At reception level, the broadcast digital signal and reference signal received (snr, sref) are synchronised (2001) and a value D of the distance between the reference signal and the digital signal (snr, sref) is computed (2002) for assigning (2003) a quality value Q. The invention is applicable to the broadcast of audio/and or video digital signals.

ABSTRACT

The invention concerns a method and a system for assessing the quality of a broadcast digital signal.

A reference signal (sref) is generated (1001) from an initial signal (so) and jointly broadcast (1002) with a digital signal (sn). At reception level, the broadcast digital signal and reference signal received (snr, sref) are synchronised (2001) and a value D of the distance between the reference signal and the digital signal (snr, sref) is computed (2002) for assigning (2003) a quality value Q. The invention is applicable to the broadcast of audio and/or video digital signals.

Fig.1.

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR EVALUATING, ON RECEPTION,
THE QUALITY OF A DIGITAL SIGNAL,
SUCH AS A DIGITAL AUDIO/VIDEO SIGNAL

5

Transmitting data of all types is a key feature of economic and cultural life today.

10 The objective of transmission techniques, which are tending more and more towards digital signal transmission, is to reduce transmission speeds by coding and compression and then decoding and decompression to avoid overloading the transmission networks and optimise their use as a result, whilst preserving high transmission quality.

15 More specifically in the field of digital signal transmission, for example digital audio/video signals, the quality of the transmitted signal is essentially a concept based on subjective analysis. Accordingly, in the case of a digital audio signal or a digital
20 audio/video signal, the subjective quality of this decoded-coded sound signal is a quality that is evaluated on the basis of subjective tests. These subjective tests essentially consist in assigning a value score to the decoded-coded signal by asking a
25 group of listeners to assess the quality.

Various psycho-acoustic models have been developed

as part of the techniques used to implement digital compression on digital audio signals. These models have also enabled objective perceptual measuring methods to be applied as a means of evaluating the subjective
5 quality of coded digital audio signals.

All of these objective perceptual measuring methods operate on a same principle, which consists in comparing the decoded-coded sound signal with the original signal. The original signal is the digital audio signal prior to
10 coding and compression, also referred to as the reference signal. In order to apply the above-mentioned methods, it is therefore necessary to have a reference signal, which must be as finely synchronised with the digital audio signal to be tested as possible.
15 Constraints of this type can be readily dealt with by simulation, for example, so that a coding process can be evaluated logically, or when a digital audio signal or a digital audio/video signal is emitted and broadcast, at the stage when this latter is emitted in order to
20 evaluate the objective quality of the coded signal transmitted. In this latter instance, the original signal is necessarily available and it is possible to determine the delay caused by the process used to generate the coded signal, which can be applied as a
25 means of re-synchronising this coded signal, which will be the signal tested, and the reference signal. However,

this is not always the case when the digital audio signal or digital audio/video signal is received during the transmission. To date, the only way of assessing the quality of a broadcast signal in the case of a digital audio signal is to listen to it in order to judge the subjective quality.

The objective of this invention is to remedy the above-mentioned drawback so that a process can be applied to a broadcast digital signal immediately on reception in order to evaluate the transmission quality and, more specifically in the case of a digital audio signal or a digital audio/video signal, take perceptual measurements.

This objective is achieved by applying a method of evaluating the quality of a digital signal broadcast as a transmission from an initial signal, this method consisting in generating a reference signal representative of this initial signal and broadcasting the digital signal and the reference signal jointly. At the reception stage, this method consists in synchronising the broadcast digital signal received and the broadcast reference signal received and computing a distance value, denoting the variance from identity, separating the broadcast digital signal received from the broadcast reference signal received. This distance value can be used as a criterion for assigning a quality

value to the digital signal on reception.

The present invention can be applied in the field of digital signal transmission by Hertzian or satellite channel, particularly in the case of audio signals and/or audio/video signals such as television or radio signals.

A more detailed description of the method and system for evaluating the quality of the digital signal on reception, proposed by the invention, will be given below with reference to the appended drawings, of which:

- figure 1 is a synoptic diagram illustrating how the method proposed by the invention is implemented;

- figure 2a shows a specific detail relating to implementation of the method proposed by the invention, whereby transmission quality is assessed in real time discretely or discontinuously;

- figure 2b shows a specific detail relating to implementation of the method proposed by the invention, whereby transmission quality is assessed in real time in a substantially continuous manner;

- figure 2c provides an illustration of a specific example of a time ratio between a broadcast digital signal received, which is to be evaluated, and a broadcast reference signal received, enabling a distance calculation to be continuously computed between these

two signals;

- figure 2d illustrates a process whereby the broadcast reference signal received is finely synchronised with the broadcast digital signal received, enabling a time ratio to be established between these signals, as illustrated in figure 2c, for example;

- figure 2e shows an operating mode, although this is not restrictive, in which the step, illustrated in figure 1, of computing the distance between the broadcast reference signal received and the broadcast digital signal received can be incorporated;

- figure 2f shows a variant of the operating mode illustrated in figure 2e which is implemented if the reference signal is a power spectral density signal computed on transmission;

- figures 3a and 3b illustrate a device within a transmission network for broadcasting a digital signal, located at the transmission end, for evaluating on reception the broadcasting quality of this digital signal in a first embodiment and a second embodiment respectively;

- figure 3c illustrates a device within a transmission network for broadcasting a digital signal, located at the receiving end, for evaluating on reception the broadcasting quality of this digital signal;

- figure 3d shows an implementing detail taken from figure 3c.

A more detailed description of the method used to evaluate the quality of a digital signal on reception, as proposed by the invention, will now be given with reference to figure 1.

Generally speaking, the method proposed by the invention is suitable for applications involving any type of digital signal but more specifically digital audio/video signals such as television signals, which conventionally contain an audio component and which, for the purposes of this invention, will be regarded as being a digital audio signal. It may also be applied to the video element of digital video signals, under conditions which will be explained farther on in the description.

The method proposed by the invention is designed for implementation on any network broadcasting such a signal, this digital signal therefore being broadcast from an initial signal carrying transmitted data. The network in which this digital signal is transmitted or broadcast is therefore likely to be any Hertzian or satellite network enabling this digital signal to be broadcast from a transmission network head and enabling this digital signal to be received from at least one specific reception point. The features relating to

transmission by Hertzian and/or satellite channel on this type of network are known from the prior art and will therefore not be described in detail.

Accordingly, at the level of the network
5 transmission head, there is an initial signal, which may comprise a base band signal for the signal to be transmitted and a digital signal strictly speaking, which is digitized in the conventional manner so that it can be transmitted by broadcasting it by Hertzian or
10 satellite channel.

As illustrated in figure 1 and as proposed by the method of the invention, there is at the network transmission head, at step 1000, not only an initial signal, shown by reference so, but a digital signal
15 strictly speaking, denoted by sn.

In this same figure 1, the method proposed by the invention consists, on transmission, at a step 1001, in generating a reference signal, denoted by sref, which is representative of the initial signal. By signal
20 representative of the initial signal is meant that the reference signal reproduces, at least partially, this initial signal or certain characteristics specific to it.

In particular, the reference signal can be obtained
25 by sampling, as will be explained later on in the description, or from the actual initial signal, or from

the digital signal mentioned above, the digital signal being itself representative of the initial signal by definition.

After the step at which a reference signal s_{ref} is
5 generated, the method proposed by the invention then consists in broadcasting jointly, at step 1002, the digital signal s_n and the reference signal s_{ref} .

For the purposes of the process of broadcasting the digital signal s_n and the reference signal jointly, the
10 latter may be inserted in the digital stream making up the digital signal to be broadcast, for example.

In a basic approach to implementing the method proposed by the invention, the reference signal may be made up of certain samples of the digital signal s_n ,
15 these samples of the digital signal being taken over a given time segment or window of the digital signal and inserted at specific locations in the digital stream making up the digital signal to be broadcast.

Consequently, in a situation where the digital
20 signal initially consists of a digital television signal, for example, the reference signal may be inserted in the MPEG flow, for example, using the payload auxiliary data bits provided for transmitting data, although this is not restrictive.

25 On emission, therefore, there is a composite signal consisting of a resultant digital stream, made up of the

digital stream constituting the digital signal to be broadcast sn, in which the reference signal sref has been inserted.

Once all these signals have been transmitted by
5 broadcasting, the method proposed by the invention also consists in, on receipt, at the level of the receiving point of the above-mentioned broadcasting network, receiving the digital signal and the reference signal broadcast as above.

10 As shown in figure 1, therefore, the broadcast digital signal received snr and the broadcast reference signal received, denoted by srefr, are available at the reception stage, at a step 2000.

Clearly, precisely because of the process of
15 inserting the reference signal sref in the digital signal sn, the broadcast digital audio signal received snr and the broadcast reference signal received sref available at step 2000 mentioned above, will not be sufficiently accurately synchronised to enable the
20 transmission quality of the above-mentioned digital signal to be evaluated immediately.

Consequently, as illustrated in figure 1, the method proposed by the invention incorporates a step
25 2001 at which the broadcast digital signal received snr is synchronised with the broadcast reference signal received srefr, after which, at a step 2002, a distance

value is computed, this distance value being defined as the variance from identity separating the broadcast digital signal received snr from the broadcast reference signal received srefr. The distance value is denoted by
5 D in figure 1.

Step 2002 at which the distance value D is computed is followed by a step 2003, at which a quality value Q based on a predetermined criterion is assigned on the basis of a criterion of the above-mentioned distance
10 value D.

Specific examples of the steps involved in implementing the method proposed by the invention will now be described below.

Taking a situation in which the transmission
15 quality of a digital signal is to be determined by a non-continuous evaluation process in real time, step 1001 at which a reference signal is created may consist, for example, in generating an arbitrary digital signal sequence. This arbitrary sequence may, by preference,
20 form part of the initial signal. Under these conditions, step 2002 at which the distance value is computed, i.e. the variance from identity separating the broadcast digital signal received from the broadcast reference signal received, is then applied between this broadcast
25 digital signal received and the arbitrary sequence. Figure 2a illustrates an example of a situation in which

the initial signal is sampled at a step 1001a enabling the arbitrary sequence, denoted by SA in the above-mentioned drawing, to be generated.

If need be, the arbitrary sequence SA may be a
5 sequence known beforehand, which can be stored in memory before it is broadcast. In practice, sequences of this type, such as generic sequences used for advertisements or sequences of the type known as *jingles* are used several times a day in the programmes that are broadcast
10 and can therefore be stored in advance. Under such conditions, the step at which the reference signal is transmitted can in effect be dispensed with, in which case the distance value computed at step 2002 can be determined from a recording or a memory storage
15 containing this arbitrary sequence at the receiving end.

On the other hand, and in a second, preferred embodiment, in which the transmission quality of a digital signal transmitted during a broadcast is evaluated in real time, the step 1001 at which the
20 reference signal is generated may, as illustrated in figure 2b, consist in sampling the initial signal or, preferably, the digital signal s_n at a step 1001a' across given successive windows or segments of an arbitrary duration, each window being denoted by F_i in
25 figure 2b. The successive windows are denoted by F_{i-1} , F_i , F_{i+1} in figure 2b.

Step 1001a' at which the initial signal or digital signal s_n is sampled is then followed by a step 1001b' at which one of M windows is chosen, M being a given whole number, which will constitute the reference signal s_{ref} .

In the example illustrated in figure 2b, the selected windows are shown by hashed sections in an implementing mode in which one window in $M = 4$ successive windows, F_{i-M} , F_i , F_{i+M} , is stored in succession in memory and will therefore constitute the reference signal s_{ref} . The above-mentioned time segments or windows are then broadcast jointly with the digital signal s_n to form the reference signal broadcast jointly with this digital signal. Accordingly, by way of example although this is not restrictive, each window F_{i-M} , F_i , F_{i+M} is inserted in the digital stream of the digital signal s_n . If the signal is a television signal, for example, each window will be inserted in the MPEG flow using payload auxiliary data bits provided for transmitting these data.

As far as the duration of the said time windows or segments is concerned, this duration may be arbitrary and is taken as being equal to $\tau_i = 40$ ms, for example.

A description will now be given with reference to figure 2c of step 2002 at which the distance value D separating the broadcast digital signal received s_{nr}

from the broadcast reference signal received s_{refr} is computed, in the situation where a computing process is applied to a broadcast digital signal received snr synchronised with a broadcast reference signal received s_{refr} . A detailed description of the process used to synchronise these signals will be given later on in the description with reference to figure 2d.

Turning to figure 2c, it will be assumed that the broadcast digital signal received snr and the broadcast reference signal received s_{refr} are synchronised and we therefore have, as illustrated in figure 2c, on the one hand the sequence of successive windows $F_{i-M}, F_i, F_{i+M} \dots$ making up the broadcast digital signal received snr as well as the broadcast reference signal received s_{refr} .

In the situation illustrated in figure 2c, where the reference signal is one of the M windows of the digital signal, M being 4 in the example illustrated in figure 2c, there are M identical consecutive reference values, denoted R_{i-4}, R_i, F_{i+4} , corresponding to the window of the broadcast digital signal received bearing the same index $i-4, i, i+4$.

Consequently, for the windows of the broadcast digital signal received snr and written as $F_i, F_{i+1}, F_{i+2}, F_{i+3}$, the reference value R_i is the corresponding window F_i validated for the four windows F_i to F_{i+3} mentioned above. The same applies to the preceding and subsequent

windows and the corresponding reference values.

Looking at figure 2c, step 2002 at which the distance value D is computed would then involve computing the elementary distance D separating time segments of the broadcast digital signal received from corresponding time segments of the broadcast reference signal received. These elementary distances are written as d_i in figure 2c, each elementary distance computed bearing the same index as the corresponding window F_i of the broadcast digital signal received snr.

Finally, an average time of the elementary distances d_i of all the time segments is calculated in order to obtain the actual value of distance D . For N successive segments such as the segments F_{i-1} to F_{i-5} for example, as illustrated in figure 2c, the actual distance between the two signals will then be given by:

$$D = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} d_i$$

Accordingly, by implementing the method proposed by the invention, there is no need to define a set of test signals, such as sinusoids, ramps or pulses, beforehand. Any digital signal, whether it be a video signal, a speech or music signal, can then be used when taking objective perceptual measurements, for example, once the reference signal has been finely synchronised with the digital signal to be evaluated.

More specifically in the case of the implementing method proposed by the invention and illustrated in figures 2b and 2c, in which certain successive time segments are broadcast jointly and periodically on the basis of one time segment out of M successive time segments of the digital signal in order to form the reference signal, the distance value D between the broadcast digital signal received snr and the broadcast reference signal received verifies the equation:

$$D = \frac{1}{N/M} \sum_{i=0}^{N/M-1} d_i$$

In this equation:

N denotes the number of successive time segments across which the average is calculated,
M denotes a whole number greater than 1,
the reference signal being made up of one of N time segments or windows of the digital signal sn.

Under these conditions, the evaluated distance value D remains reliable provided the ratio N/M is sufficiently high. Accordingly, if M = 4, N may be a value greater than 40.

A more detailed description will now be given with reference to figure 2d of how the broadcast digital signal received snr is finely synchronised with the broadcast reference signal received srefr at step 2001 in figure 1 in order to obtain the synchronised signals

illustrated in figure 2c, for example.

As illustrated in the above-mentioned drawing, the method proposed by the invention as a means of finely synchronising the above-mentioned signals consists in
5 defining on the broadcast digital signal received snr a range P of likelihood of this signal being synchronised with the reference signal srefr, in particular a value or window, time segment, of a given reference R_j . The index j denotes any value of this index corresponding to
10 one of the index values $i-4$, i or $i+4$ in figure 2c, for example.

In effect, for the time segment bearing reference R_j , there is within the broadcast digital signal received snr a range, bounded as a whole by successive
15 time intervals or segments F_i , for which one of the time segments or windows F_i of the broadcast digital signal received snr exhibits a maximum likelihood of being identical with the time segment bearing reference R_j . As an illustrative but not restrictive example, figure 2d
20 shows four time windows F_{i-2} , F_{i-1} , F_i , F_{i+1} which make up the range P . It is clear that the number of successive windows F_i making up the above-mentioned range P may be multiplied, in which case a higher number of successive windows making up the above-mentioned range P will
25 require nothing more than a higher computing capacity. The number of successive windows may be between 50 and

100, for example.

From the range P of synchronisation likelihood described above and illustrated in figure 2d, the method proposed by the invention then consists in sub-dividing
5 the broadcast digital signal received snr during each time range of likelihood into successive time segments, written $T_0, T_1, \dots T_k, \dots T_F$, as illustrated in figure 2d. These successive time segments are shifted by a maximum time value, written δT_k , the value of which
10 corresponds to the maximum admissible uncertainty of effective synchronisation between the broadcast digital signal received snr and the broadcast reference signal received srefr. Accordingly, across the range P of synchronisation likelihood, the time segments T_k
15 constitute a sliding window allowing it to be explored.

In accordance with the method proposed by the invention and in order to ensure that the fine synchronisation process illustrated in figure 2d is applied, the method then consists in computing a
20 distance between each shifted successive time segment T_k of the received digital signal snr and the reference window R_j . The corresponding distances are written as dT_k for each time segment T_k of the range P of synchronisation likelihood mentioned above. The set of
25 values denoting distance between each shifted successive time segment and the reference signal R_j is then applied

to a filter process in order to determine the minimum distance value across said set. This minimum value is written $\min dT_k$.

The rank of the time segment of the received broadcast digital signal for which the computed distance from the reference signal is minimum is then taken as the synchronisation value on the basis of the equation:

$$\min dT_k \Rightarrow i_s = k$$

where i_s represents the synchronisation rank of the window F_i of the broadcast digital signal received snr.

For the purposes of computing the distance, being the variance from identity separating the broadcast digital signal received snr from the broadcast reference signal received sref, used both to assign the quality value criterion on reception of the digital signal and to perform the synchronisation process described above, the distance value may, in the case of a digital audio signal, consist of the perceptual distance between each successive time segment and the reference signal or, as is the case and more generally for any type of digital or video digital signal, of the unit value variance in the inter-correlation function between each successive time segment, such as the segments T_k , and the reference value R_j in the case of the synchronisation process or if computing the distance at step 2002 of figure 1.

For the purposes of computing the inter-correlation

function in the example illustrated in figure 2c, the method used to calculate this inter-correlation function is totally conventional and the reference signal, is, for example, a reference window R_j and the relevant time segment T_k when applying the synchronisation process or, respectively, any time segment or window F_i and the synchronised reference time value or segment R_i . In effect, both the window F_i of the broadcast digital signal received snr and the broadcast reference signal received sref in its reference window R_i are made up of a same number of samples and the inter-correlation function therefore corresponds to a perfectly conventional definition. The same applies to the time segments T_k and the reference time segment or time window R_j used to apply the synchronisation process illustrated in figure 2d.

In addition to computing an inter-correlation function as outlined above and more specifically in the case where the calculated distance is the perceptual distance for a digital audio signal for example, the actual process used to compute the distance value D will now be described in more detail in conjunction with figure 2e.

In this drawing, the computing process consists in computing, at least for one time segment of the broadcast reference signal received srefr and one time

segment of the broadcast digital audio signal received
snr, the power spectral density of the broadcast
reference signal received srefr at a step 2002a₁ and the
power spectral density of the broadcast digital signal
5 received snr in a step 2002a₂ in order to generate a
power spectral density signal from the broadcast
reference signal received and a power spectral density
signal from the broadcast digital audio signal received,
these being denoted by dsrefr and dsnr respectively.

10 In the situation where the specific signal to be
evaluated is a digital audio signal, it is of advantage
to calculate the power spectral density of both the
broadcast digital audio signal received snr and the
broadcast reference signal received srefr in barks.

15 Following on from steps 2002a₁ and 2002a₂, the
method proposed by the invention consists in applying to
each power spectral density signal dsrefr and dsnr a
process to spread the frequency spectrum in order to
generate respectively a power spectral density signal
20 from the broadcast reference signal received and spread
and a power spectral density signal from the broadcast
digital audio signal received and spread, these signals
being denoted respectively by dsrefre and dsnre.

25 At step 2002c, a comparison is made between the
power spectral density signal of the broadcast reference
signal received and spread dsrefre and the power

spectral density signal of the broadcast digital audio signal received and spread dsnr in order to generate the distance value D obtained at step 2002d illustrated in figure 2e.

5 It should be pointed out that computing the power spectral density of said two signals in barks is justifiable when using a digital audio signal for evaluation purposes on the principle of objective perceptual measurements. These measurements are based on
10 the transformation of the physical representation, acoustic pressure, level, time and frequency of the digital audio signal into the acoustic representation, sound force, masking level, time and critical band or barks of said two signals, i.e. the reference signal and
15 the digital audio signal to be evaluated, as a basis for comparing them. This transformation is performed by modelling the human hearing system and the modelling process consists in conducting a spectral analysis in the barks domain followed by a frequency spreading
20 process specific to auditive perception.

 The distance between the psycho-acoustic representations of the two signals can then be computed. This distance may then be correlated to the quality of the signal to be evaluated. The smaller the distance and
25 the closer the signal to be evaluated is to the initial signal, the better the broadcasting quality of the

latter will be.

In order to break down a digital audio signal into time segments of 40 ms as described, sampled at a sampling frequency $F_e = 48$ kHz with a resolution of 16 bits, this segment is represented by 32 kbits of data. The spectral representation of this time segment in the barks domain, on the other hand, may be represented by 768 bits, i.e. about 42 times less. In effect, for a spectral resolution of 1 bark and an analysis covering a band of 1 to 24 barks over a frequency from 0 to 15 500 Hz, the spectral representation of the segments consists of 24 points of 32 bits each for the purposes of floating point coding. Consequently, by using the processing outlined above, it is possible to calculate the power spectral density on the reference signal in the barks domain before it is transmitted and broadcast so as to transmit this spectral representation rather than a time representation of it. This being the case, the binary flow rate necessary to transmit the reference signal will be largely reduced and can be evaluated at twice 18 kbits/s for a stereophonic signal sampled at the above-mentioned sampling frequency.

The method proposed by the invention therefore enables the reference signal to be transmitted at a very low rate. This transmission may be either across a telecommunications network or direct with a view to

broadcasting a digital television signal, for example,
or a digital radio emission of the digital radio
broadcasting type known as DAB, *Digital Audio*
Broadcasting. In this case, the elementary distance of
5 the value for the inter-correlation function is computed
between time segments after a frequency transform has
been applied to the broadcast reference signal and the
broadcast digital audio signal and after the power
spectral density of these signals has been calculated.
10 It is of advantage if this operation is performed, at
least as regards the reference signal, on emission so as
to reduce the data which need to be transmitted to form
the reference signal. This will in turn simplify the
process by which the distance D is computed on
15 reception, as illustrated in figure 2f, insofar as it is
no longer necessary to compute the power spectral
density of the broadcast reference signal received,
 s_{refr} , which means that step 200a₁ in figure 2e can be
omitted.

20 Turning now to figures 3a to 3d, a more detailed
description will now be given of a system proposed by
the invention as a means of evaluating the quality of a
broadcast digital signal on reception and enabling the
process described earlier to be implemented.

25 Generally speaking, the system proposed by the
invention for evaluating the quality of a broadcast

digital signal on reception is integrated in a transmission network through which this signal is broadcast. Clearly, in order to retain clarity in the drawing, none of the elements belonging to the transmission network itself are shown in figures 3a to 3c.

However, the system proposed by the invention consists of a module for generating the reference signal, located at the emission end upstream of the emission device, as shown by reference 1 in figures 3a and 3b. As may be seen from reference A in figure 3a in particular, the emission head of the network is conventional, comprising, particularly if the broadcast digital signal is a signal of the digital television type sn although this is not restrictive, a coding module of the MPEG type, this module being shown by reference MC, which issues a coded digital audio signal denoted by snc.

As may be seen from figure 3a, the system proposed by the invention for evaluating the quality of the broadcast digital audio signal sn on reception also has a module 1, being the generator of the reference signal mentioned above, which generates a reference signal from the initial signal, the initial signal being the digital audio signal sn mentioned earlier in the description.

As illustrated in the same figure 1, the system for

evaluating on reception comprises, at the emission end,
a module 2 for inserting the reference signal sref
issued by module 1, which generates the reference
signal, in the digital stream of the coded digital audio
5 signal snc issued by the MPEG coding module shown by
reference MC in figure 3a. The module 2 which inserts
the reference signal sref in the digital stream of the
coded digital audio signal snc enables a binary flow to
be generated which can then be broadcast by conventional
10 emission means, which are not shown in figure 3a.

As illustrated in the same figure 3a, the system
proposed by the invention for evaluating the quality of
the broadcast digital audio signal on reception, which
generates the reference signal, may also have a module
15 for decoding the coded digital audio signal snc, this
decoding module being denoted by MDEC and providing
decoding of the MPEG type for a digital television
signal that has been encoded using the MPEG coding
protocol. The decoding module MDEC issues a
20 reconstituted digital audio signal, denoted by sn*.

As illustrated in figure 3a, the system proposed by
the invention for evaluating the quality of the
broadcast digital audio signal on reception, may
advantageously have a module, shown by 1a, for
25 evaluating the quality of the coded emission signal a
priori, in which case this evaluation module 1a will

receive the reconstituted digital audio signal sn^* and the reference signal s_{ref} a priori in order to issue a signal representative of the quality of the coded emission signal, this signal clearly being
5 representative of the quality of said coded emission signal a priori. The module 1 which generates the reference signal and the module 1_a which evaluates the quality a priori in effect constitute an audio analyser.

Figure 3b illustrates a different embodiment of the
10 reference signal generator module shown in figure 3a, more specifically for the situation in which this module is operated immediately downstream of the MPEG coding module MC for a digital television signal. In this case, the entire unit may be simplified as compared with the
15 embodiment illustrated in figure 3a since the device illustrated in figure 3b operates on the basis of the coded digital audio signal s_{nc} mentioned above with reference to figure 3a. In addition, the module for evaluating the quality of the coded emission signal a
20 priori may be omitted to simplify the system. Under these conditions, the embodiment illustrated in figure 3b will include the MPEG decoding module MDEC mentioned in connection with figure 3a, this module issuing the reconstituted digital audio signal sn^* in substantially
25 the same manner as illustrated in figure 3a. This signal is used by the module 1 in the audio analyser generating

the reference signal to generate the reference signal
sref which is applied to the module 2 used to insert the
reference signal, which, as above, issues the coded
digital audio signal snc with the reference signal sref
5 inserted therein in order to set up the binary flow to
be broadcast, as described in relation to figure 3a.

For the purposes of implementing the devices
proposed by the invention and illustrated in figures 3a
and 3b, on the one hand the coded digital audio signal
10 snc and the reference signal sref are essentially or at
least largely synchronised and this synchronisation is
generally retained when the reference signal is inserted
in the binary stream of the coded digital audio signal
snc and transmitted to a sufficiently accurate degree to
15 allow the range P of probability of synchronisation
described above to be defined in accordance with the
method proposed by the invention.

Finally, the system proposed by the invention for
evaluating the quality of the broadcast digital audio
20 signal on reception, has, as illustrated in figure 3c,
on a level with the reception point of the transmission
network and downstream of the reception device of this
network transmitting the broadcast digital audio signal,
a module for evaluating quality on reception.

25 More specifically, the receiving device issues a
digital stream made up of a coded digital audio signal

received, denoted by snr in figure 3c, and a reference signal received, denoted by srefr.

The system proposed by the invention for evaluating the quality of the broadcast digital audio signal therefore has at least one module constituting said
5 quality evaluation module and an auxiliary module for decoding the coded digital audio signal received, this auxiliary decoding module being denoted by MDEC and issuing a decoded-coded digital audio signal received,
10 denoted by snr*.

Clearly, if the broadcast digital audio signal is a coded digital television signal of the MPEG type, the decoding module MDEC is a MPEG decoding module which issues the decoded-coded digital audio signal received,
15 denoted by snr*.

The quality evaluation module illustrated in figure 3c also has a module, shown by reference 3, for extracting the reference signal received, receiving said digital stream snr, srefr and issuing a control
20 reference signal, denoted by srefc. In addition, a module 4 for evaluating the transmission quality of the broadcast digital audio signal receives the decoded-coded digital audio signal received snr* and the control reference signal srefc and issues, on the basis of an
25 identity criterion separating the decoded-coded digital audio signal from the control reference signal, a signal

representative of a quality value on reception of the digital audio signal a posteriori. This signal is denoted by Q in figure 3c. The module 4 which evaluates said transmission quality of the broadcast digital audio signal is in fact an audio analyser if the coded digital signal to be evaluated is a digital audio signal.

A more detailed description of said digital audio analyser 4 will now be given with reference to figure 3d in a situation where the digital signal transmitted is a broadcast digital audio signal. In this case, as illustrated in figure 3d, the module 4 has a module for computing the power spectral density of the control reference signal, which issues a signal representative of the power spectral density of the control reference signal, this module being shown by reference 40. If the digital signal transmitted by broadcasting is a digital audio signal, the computing module 40a is a module specifically for calculating the power spectral density in barks, as mentioned earlier on in this description of the method proposed by the invention.

Similarly, the module 4 has a module 40b for computing the power spectral density of the decoded-coded digital signal received snr* which issues a signal representative of the power spectral density of the decoded-coded digital signal received snr*. Similarly, if the decoded-coded digital signal is a digital signal

snr, the computing module 40b will be capable of computing the power spectral density in barks. The modules 40a and 40b are also followed by a module 41 for evaluating the quality of the digital signal, this
5 module 41 having, as illustrated in figure 3d, a first spectrum spreading module 410 which receives the signal representative of the power spectral density of the reference signal via a switch 40c, this spreading module 410 issuing a first computed distance signal, denoted by
10 sd_1 . A second spectrum spreading module 411 is provided, which receives the representative signal of the power spectral density of the decoded-coded digital signal received and issues a second computed distance signal sd_2 .

15 Clearly, a fine synchronisation module 40d is inter-connected between the second spectrum spreading module 411 and the output of the computing module 40a via the switching element 40c and the output of the module 40b which computes the power spectral density of
20 the digital signal. The fine synchronisation module switches the switch 40c to an appropriate position, applying thereto the signal representative of the power spectral density of the reference signal, a synchronisation of said two signals, i.e. signal
25 representative of the power spectral density of the reference signal and the signal representative of the

power spectral density of the digital signal, in a manner similar to that described with reference to figure 2d as part of the method proposed by the invention. A decoded-coded digital signal received and
5 synchronised is applied to the second spectrum spreading module 411.

Finally, the module 41 has a distance-computing module 412 which receives the first and second computed distance signal sd_1 , sd_2 and issues the signal
10 representative of a quality value on reception, this being the quality of the digital signal a posteriori.

CLAIMS

1. A method of evaluating on reception the quality of a broadcast digital signal emitted from an initial signal, characterised in that the method consists in:

5 . on emission,

- generating a reference signal representative of said initial signal;

- broadcasting said digital signal and said reference signal jointly and

10 . on reception,

- synchronising said broadcast digital signal received and said broadcast reference signal received;

15 - computing a distance value, as the variance from identity, separating said broadcast digital signal received from said broadcast reference signal received;

- assigning, on the basis of a value criterion of said distance value, a quality value of said digital signal on reception.

20 2. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that in order to perform a non-continuous evaluation in real time of the quality of a broadcast digital signal being emitted, the step at which said reference signal is generated consists in generating an arbitrary digital signal sequence, said arbitrary sequence also forming
25 part of said initial signal, said step of computing a distance value, as the variance from identity separating

the broadcast digital signal received from said broadcast reference signal received, being applied between this broadcast digital signal received and said arbitrary sequence.

5 3. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that in order to perform an evaluation in real time of the quality of a broadcast digital signal being emitted, the step at which said reference signal is generated consists in:

10 - sampling said initial signal by discrete successive time segments;

 - broadcasting certain successive time segments jointly with the digital signal to form said reference signal.

15 4. A method according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that said step of computing the distance value consists in:

 - computing the elementary distance separating the time segments of the broadcast digital signal received from corresponding time segments of the broadcast
20 reference signal received;

 - computing the average time of the elementary distances of all the time segments.

25 5. A method according to one of claims 3 and 4, characterised in that in order to periodically broadcast certain successive time segments jointly on the basis of

one in M successive time segments to form said reference signal, said distance value between said broadcast digital signal received and said reference signal verifies the equation:

$$D = \frac{1}{N/M} \sum_{i=0}^{N/M-1} d_i$$

in which equation:

N denotes the number of successive time segments

M denotes a whole number greater than 1.

6. A method according to one of claims 1, 3, 4 or 5, characterised in that in order to evaluate the quality of a broadcast digital signal in real time, said step of synchronising the broadcast digital signal received with the broadcast reference signal received consists from a given time range of synchronisation likelihood of this broadcast digital signal received with the broadcast reference signal received in:

- sub-dividing said broadcast digital signal received during each time range into successive time segments shifted by a maximum time value corresponding to the effective maximum admissible uncertainty of synchronisation between said broadcast digital signal received and said reference signal;
- computing a distance between each shifted successive time segment of said broadcast digital signal received and said reference signal;

- retaining as the synchronisation value the rank of the time segment of said broadcast digital signal received for which the distance computed with said reference signal is minimal.

5 7. A method according to claim 6, characterised in that said distance is the variance to the unit value of the inter-correlation function, or the perceptual distance in the case of a digital audio signal, between each shifted successive time segment and the reference
10 signal.

 8. A method according to claim 7, characterised in that for a reference signal made up of certain successive time segments of the initial signal, of a given time value, said shifted successive time segments
15 have a time value equal to said given time value, the value of the inter-correlation function being computed between each shifted successive time segment of the broadcast digital signal received and each of said
20 certain successive time segments of the initial signal constituting the reference signal.

 9. A method according to one of claims 1 to 8, characterised in that said distance computing step consists, for at least one time segment of said broadcast digital signal received, in:

25 - computing the power spectral density of the broadcast reference signal received in order to generate

a power spectral density signal from the broadcast reference signal received and respectively from the broadcast digital signal received;

5 - applying a frequency spreading process to each power spectral density signal in order to generate a spread power spectral density signal from the reference signal and respectively a spread power spectral density signal from the broadcast digital signal received;

10 - comparing the spread power spectral density signal of the broadcast reference signal received and the spread power spectral density signal of the broadcast digital signal received to generate a distance value.

15 10. A method according to one of claims 2 to 8, characterised in that for a digital signal formed by a digital audio signal, said step of generating said reference signal consists in:

 - sampling said initial signal by successive discrete time segments;

20 - computing the power spectral density for each successive discrete time segment sampled in order to generate a power spectral density signal for each sampled segment;

25 - broadcasting said power spectral density signal of each sampled time segment jointly with the digital audio signal in order to form said reference signal,

which allows the digital rate needed to transmit the reference signal to be reduced.

11. A method according to claims 1 and 10, characterised in that said distance computing step
5 consists, for at least one time segment of said broadcast reference signal received, being said power spectral density signal of each sampled segment, in:

- computing the power spectral density of the broadcast digital audio signal received in order to
10 generate a power spectral density signal from the broadcast digital audio signal received;

- applying a frequency spreading process to the broadcast reference signal received, being said power spectral density signal of each sampled time segment,
15 and to the power spectral density signal of the broadcast digital audio signal received in order to generate a spread power spectral density signal from the reference signal and respectively a spread power spectral density signal from the broadcast digital audio
20 signal received;

- comparing the spread power spectral density signal of the broadcast reference signal received and the spread power spectral density signal of the broadcast digital audio signal received in order to
25 generate a distance value.

12. In a transmission network for broadcasting a

broadcast digital audio signal emitted from an initial signal, this transmission network having, upstream of a device for emitting a broadcast digital audio signal, means for coding this initial signal to produce a coded digital signal, a system for evaluating the quality of this broadcast digital audio signal on reception, comprising at least, upstream:

- means for generating a reference signal from said initial signal and means for receiving said coded digital audio signal and said reference signal,

- means for inserting said reference signal in the digital stream of said coded digital signal in order to create a coded emission signal allowing said broadcast digital audio signal to be generated.

13. An evaluating system according to claim 12, characterised in that it also comprises:

- means for decoding the coded digital signal and issuing a reconstituted digital signal;

- means for evaluating a priori the quality of the coded emission signal, said a priori evaluating means receiving said reconstituted digital signal and said reference signal and issuing a signal representative of the quality of the coded emission signal.

14. In a transmission network for broadcasting a broadcast digital audio signal emitted from an initial signal, this broadcast digital signal being formed from

a coded digital signal in which a reference signal representative of this initial signal is inserted, this transmission network having a device for receiving this broadcast digital signal which issues a digital stream
5 formed by a coded digital signal received and a reference signal received, a system for evaluating the quality of this broadcast digital signal on reception comprising at least, downstream of said receiving device:

10 - auxiliary means for decoding said coded digital signal received which receives said coded digital signal received and issues a decoded-coded digital signal;

- means for extracting said broadcast reference signal received which receives said digital stream and
15 issues a control reference signal;

- means for evaluating the transmission quality of the broadcast digital signal which receives said decoded-coded digital signal and said control reference signal and for delivering by applying the distance value
20 criterion, as the variance from identity separating said decoded-coded digital signal from said control reference signal, a signal representative of a quality value on reception a posteriori of said digital signal.

15. An evaluating system according to claim 14,
25 characterised in that said means for evaluating the transmission quality of the broadcast digital signal

comprise at least:

- means for computing the power spectral density of the control reference signal and issuing a signal representative of the power spectral density of the control reference signal;

- first spectrum spreading means receiving the signal representative of the power spectral density of the control reference signal and issuing a first distance computation signal;

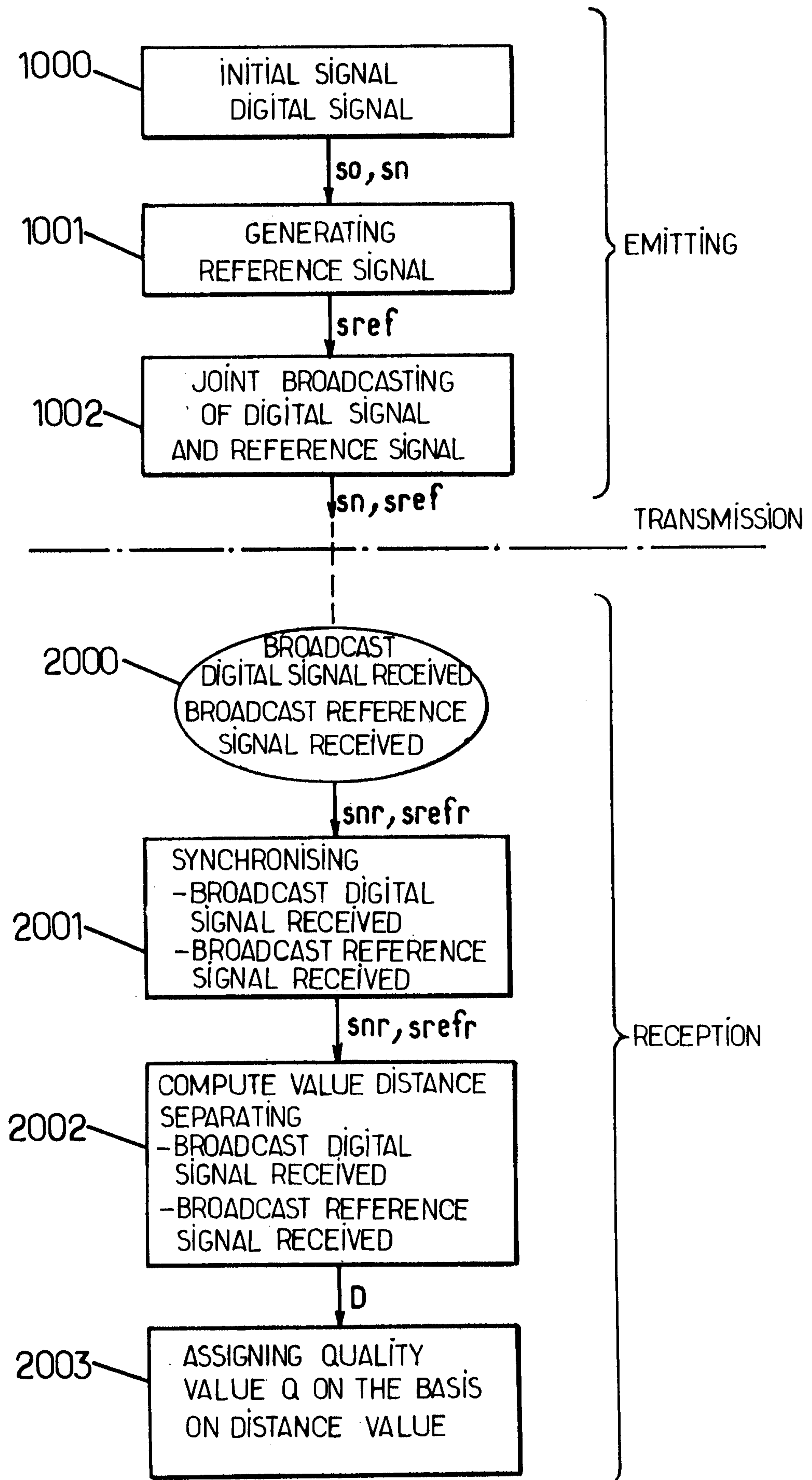
- means for computing the power spectral density of said decoded-coded digital signal and issuing a signal representative of the power spectral density of said decoded-coded digital signal;

- second spectrum spreading means receiving the signal representative of the power spectral density of the decoded-coded digital signal and issuing a second distance computation signal;

- distance computing means receiving the first and the second distance computation signal and issuing said signal representative of a quality value on reception a posteriori of said digital audio signal.

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FIG.1.



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FIG. 2a.

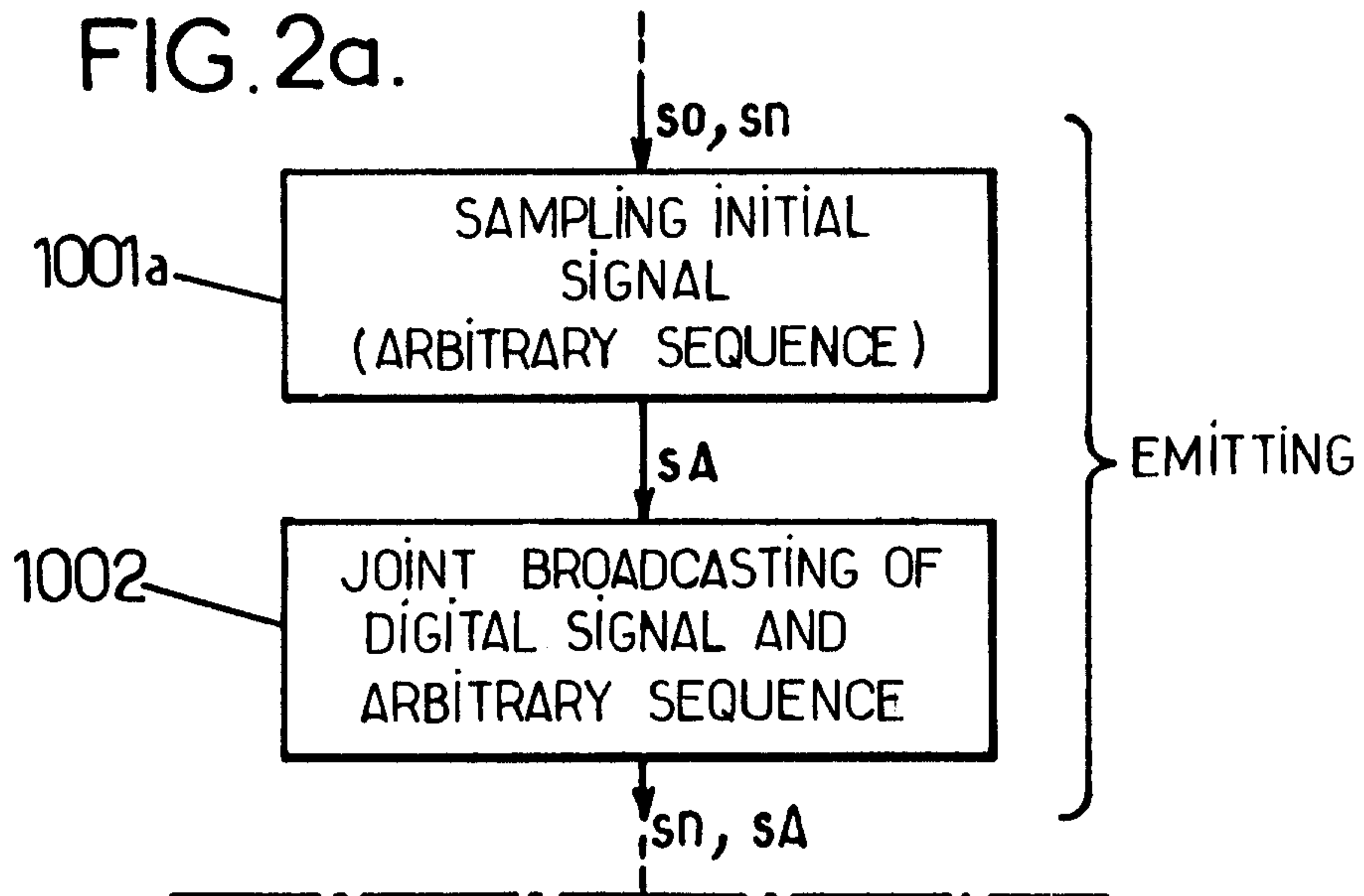
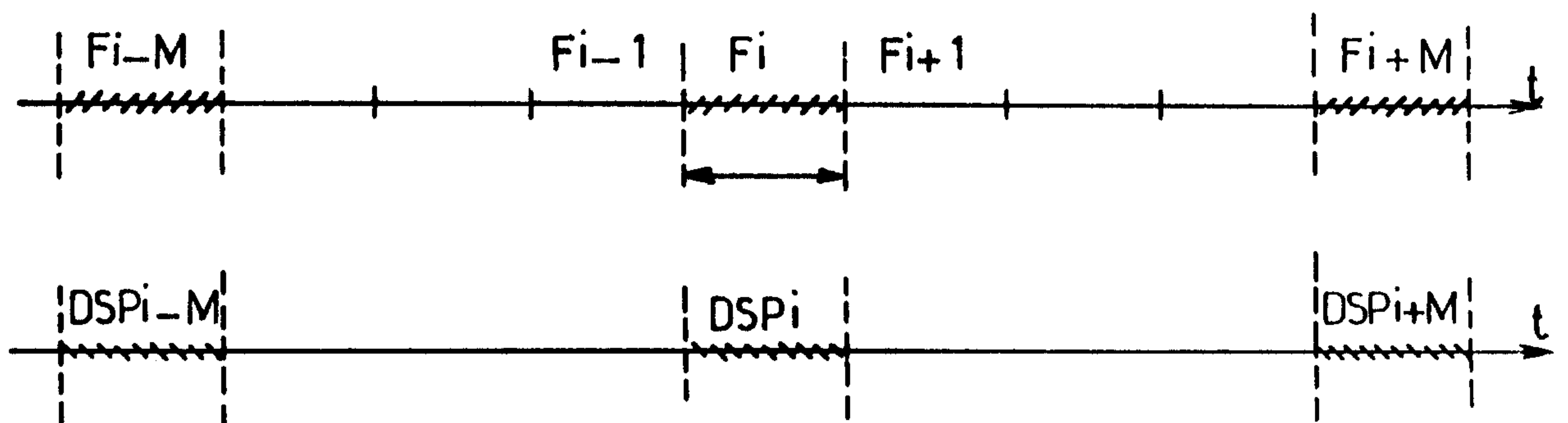
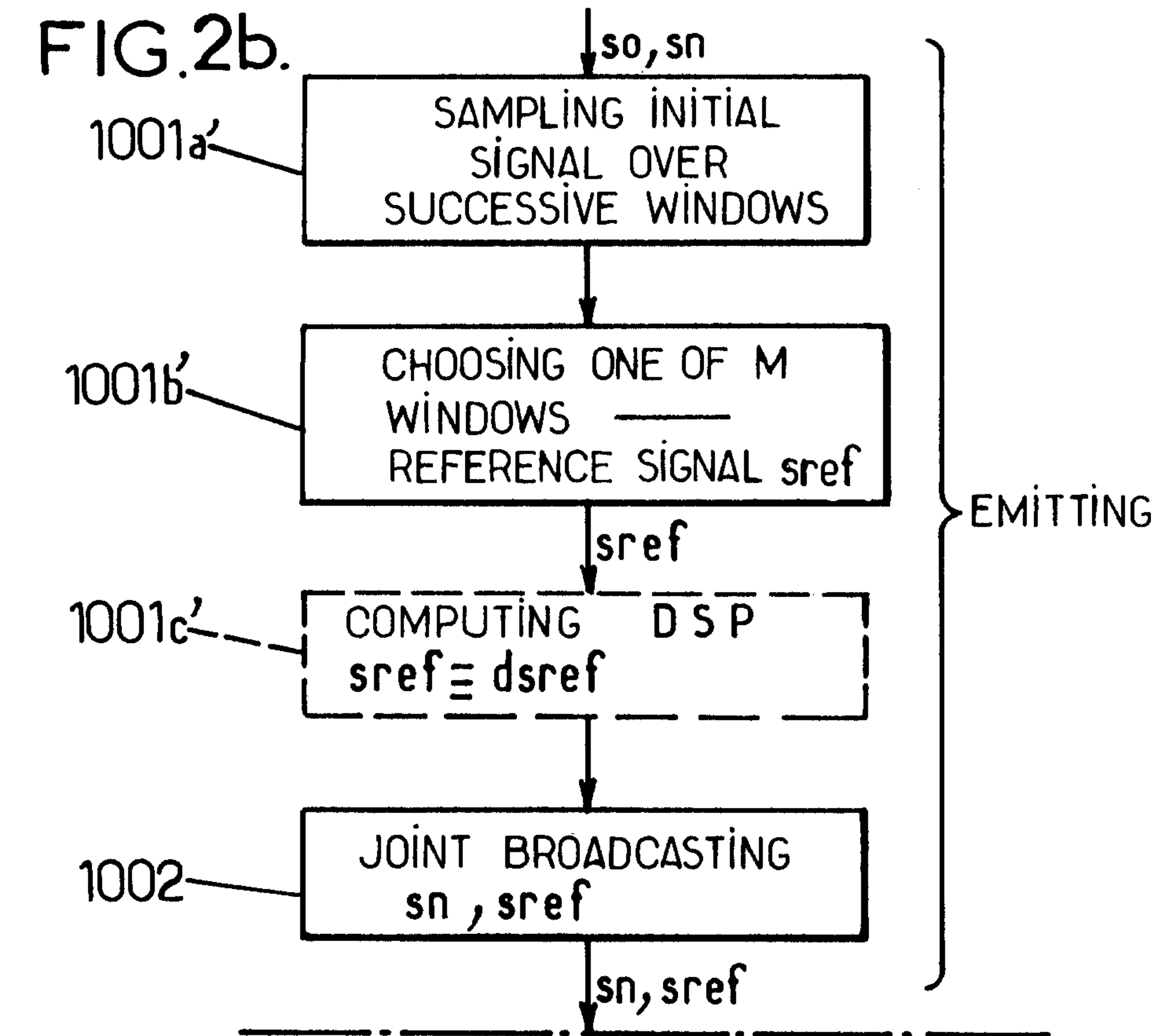


FIG. 2b.



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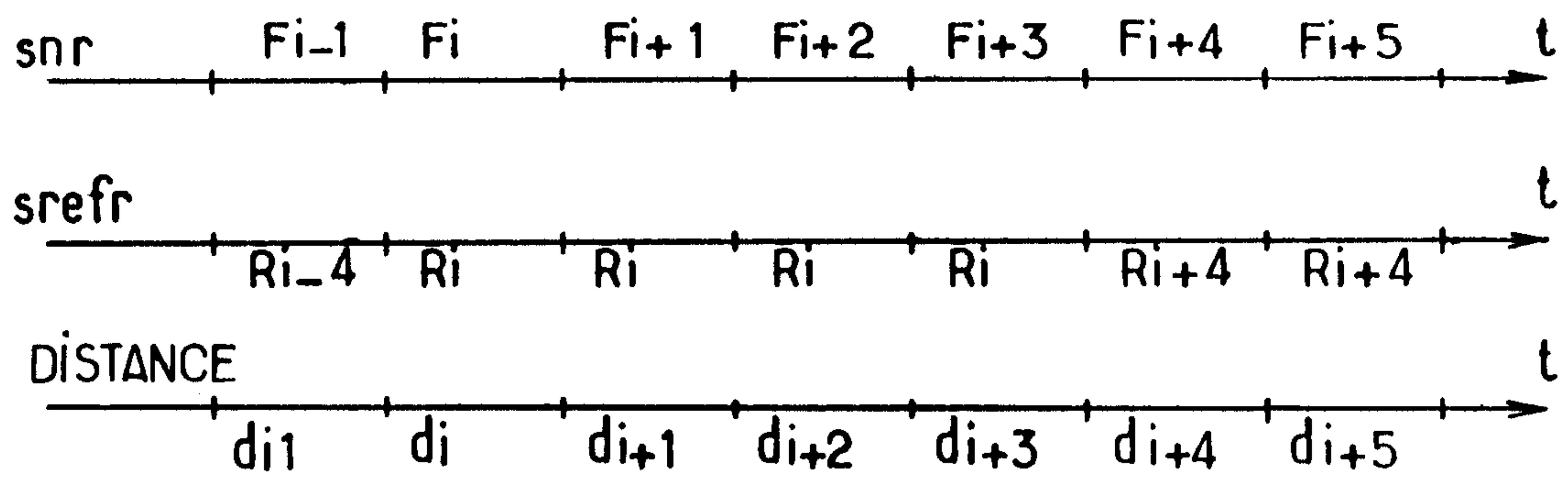


FIG.2c.
$$D = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} d_i$$

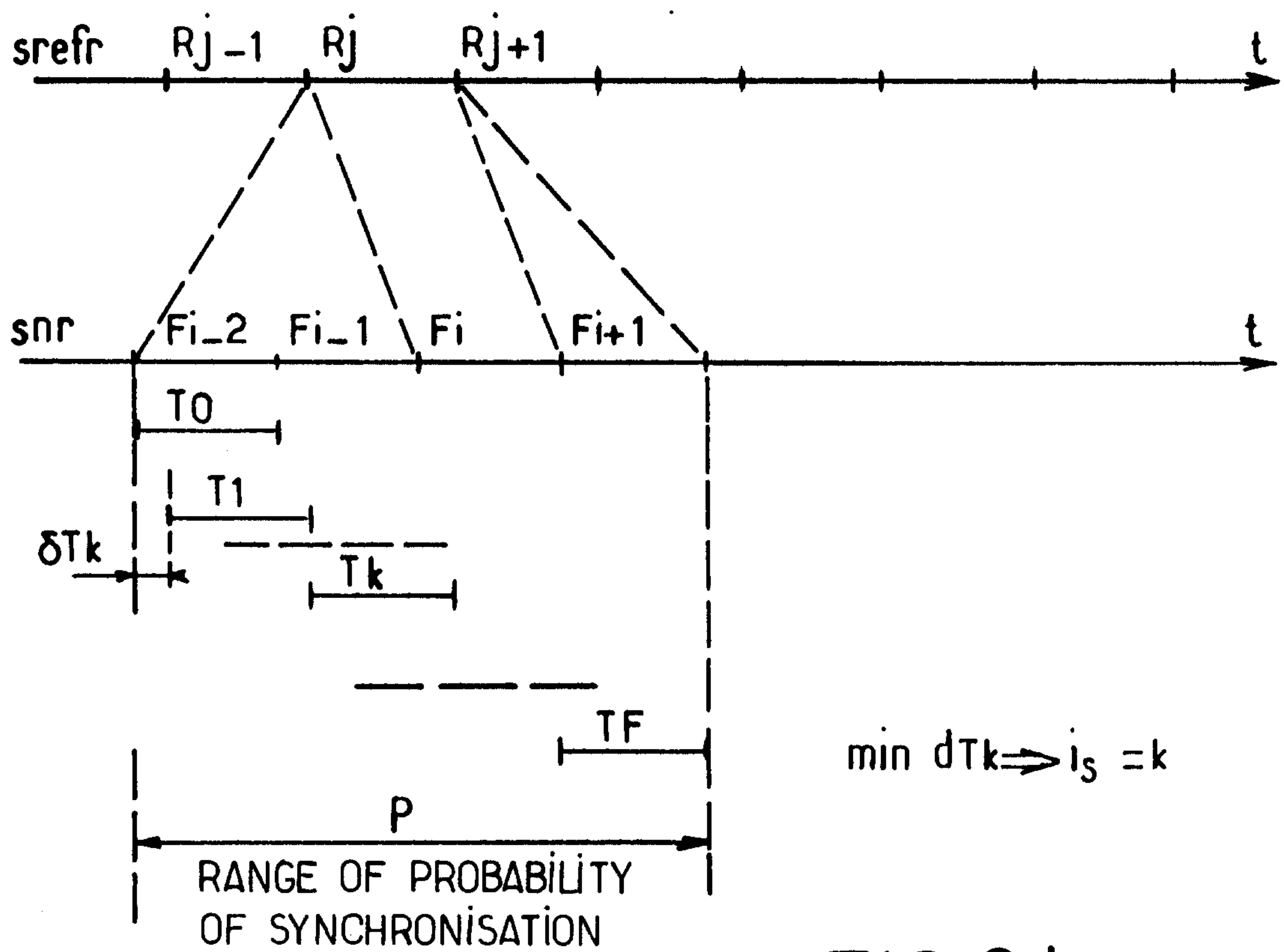
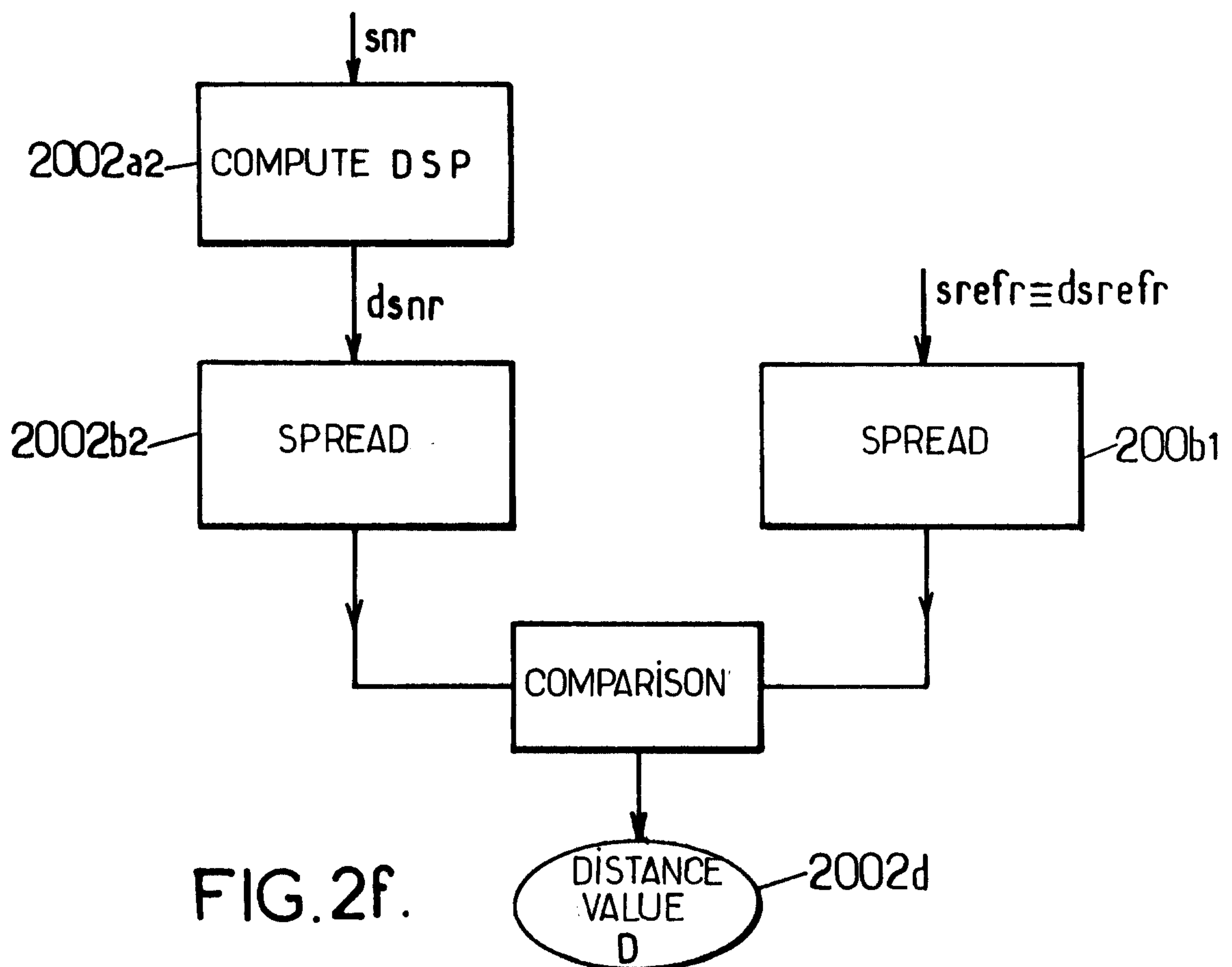
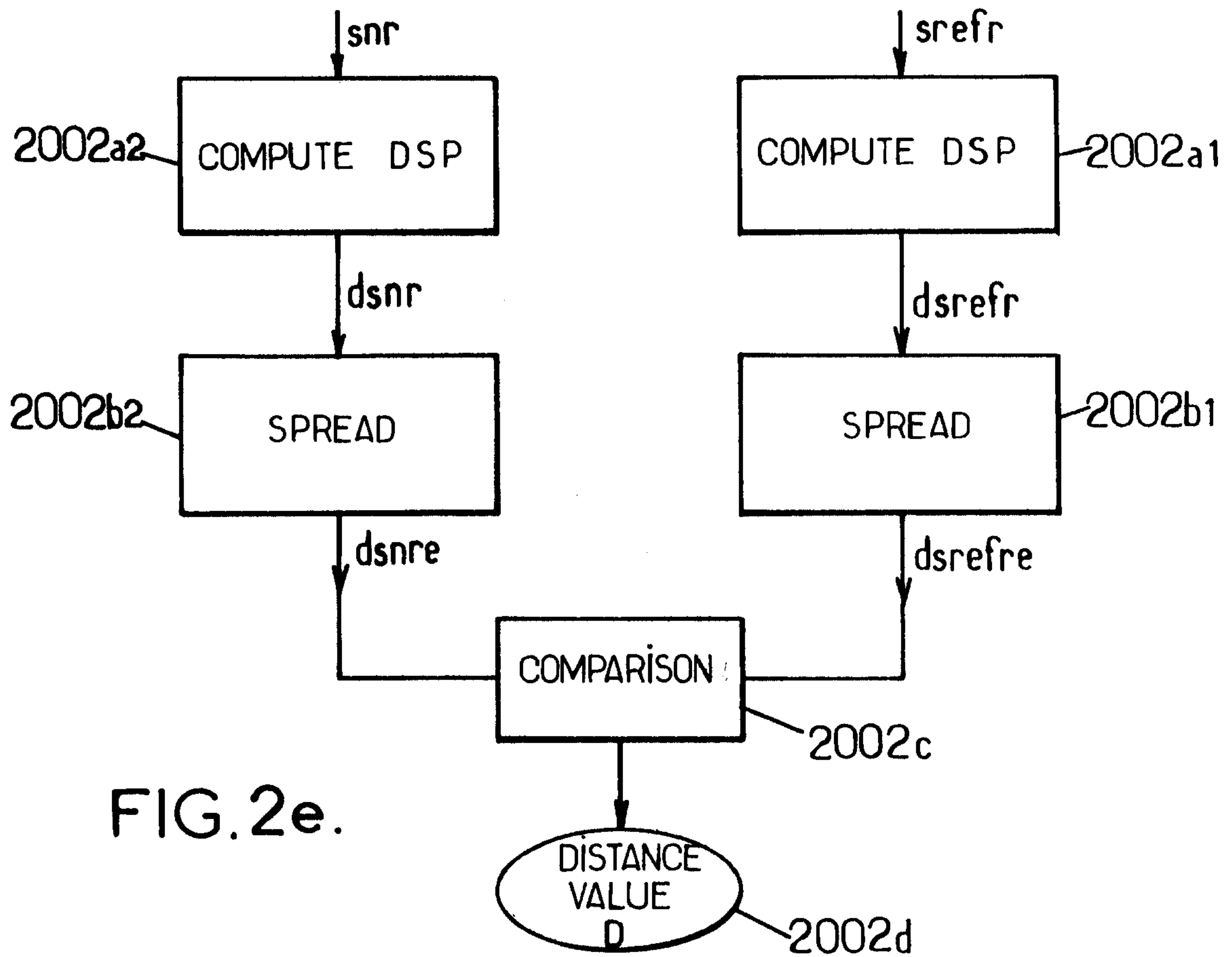


FIG.2d.

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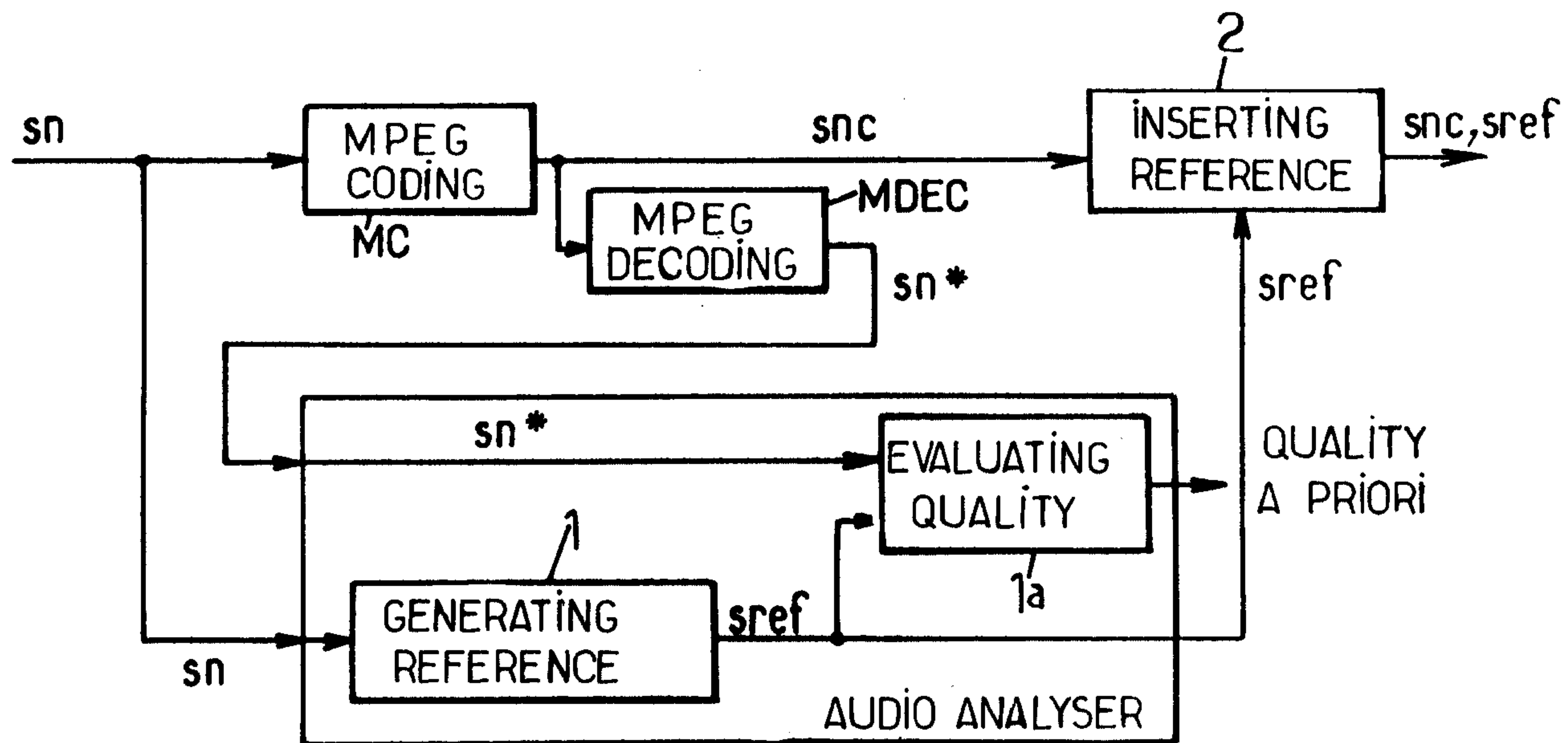


FIG. 3a.
REFERENCE SIGNAL GENERATOR
(EMISSION)

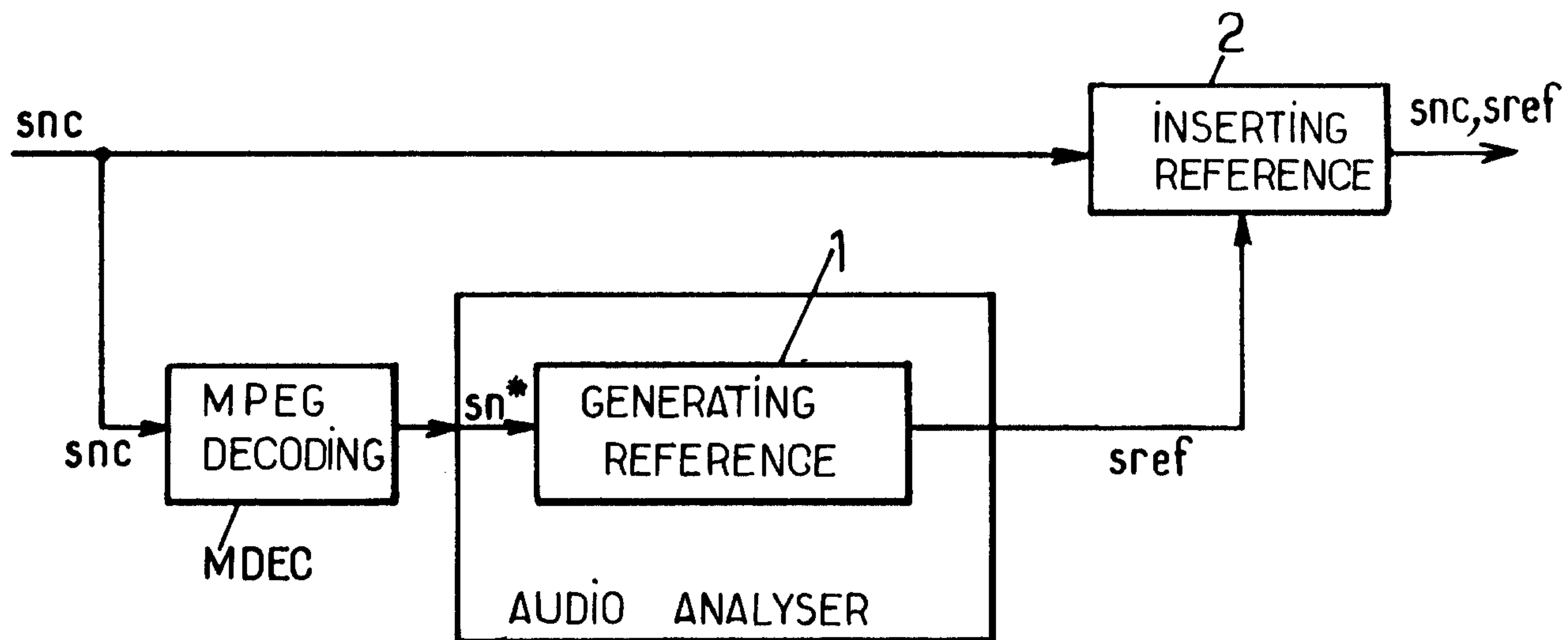


FIG. 3b
REFERENCE SIGNAL GENERATOR
(EMISSION)

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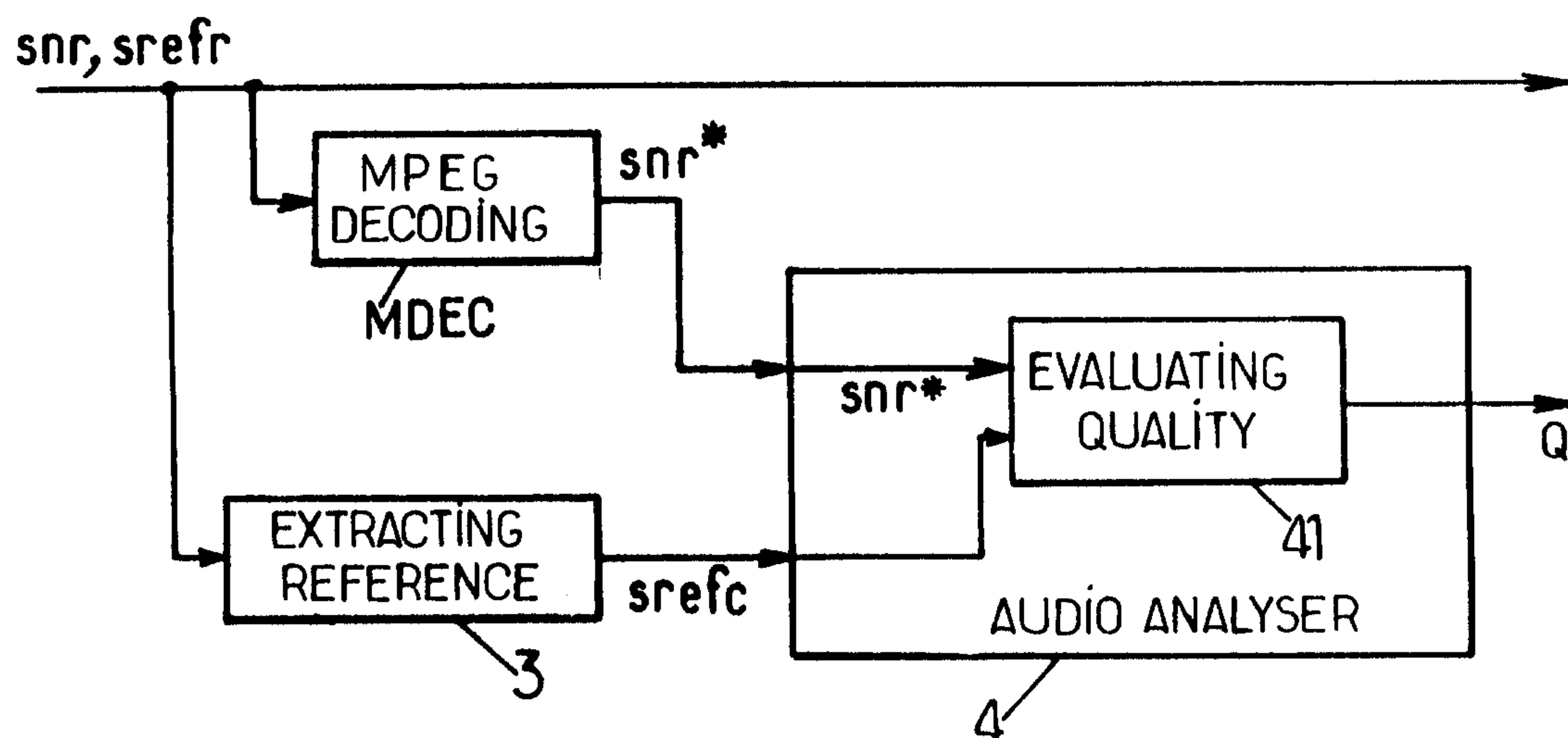


FIG. 3c.
QUALITY EVALUATION MODULE
(RECEPTION)

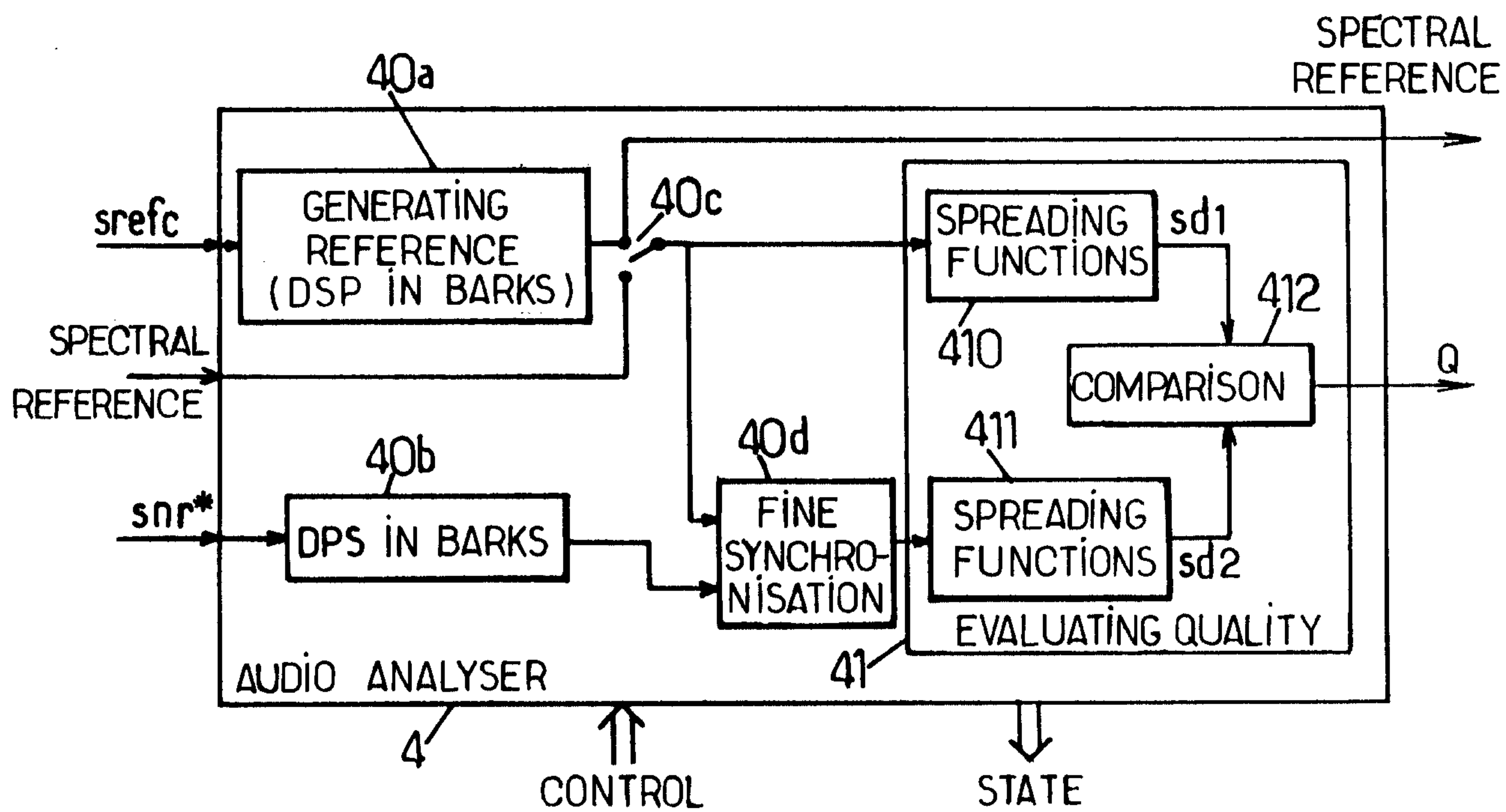


FIG. 3d.