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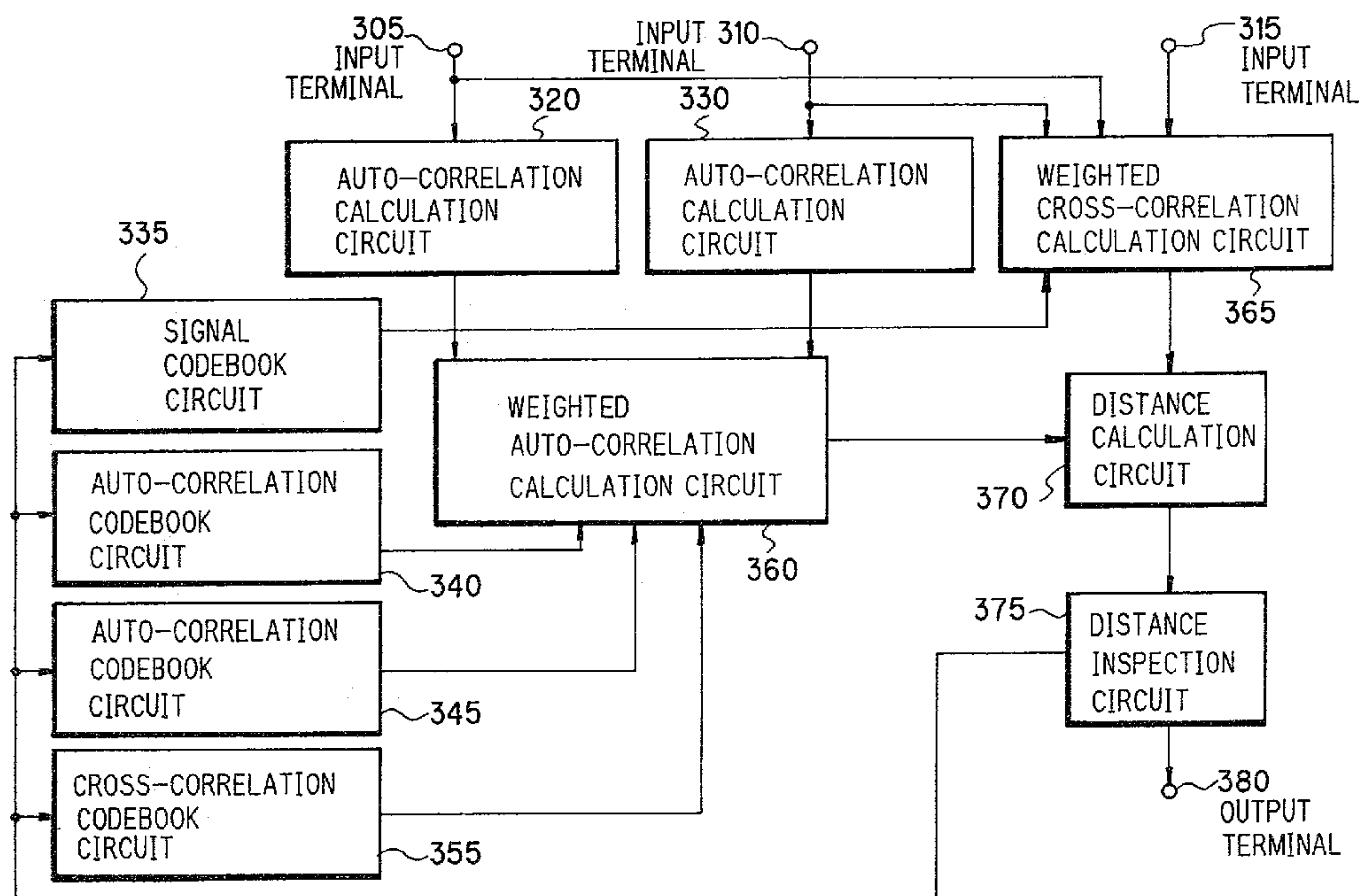
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(54) **QUANTIFICATEUR VECTORIEL**

(54) **VECTOR QUANTIZER**



(57) An auto-correlation calculation circuit (320,330) calculates an auto-correlation of an impulse response signal of a weighting function for the corresponding sub-interval of a plurality of sub-intervals of an input signal vector. A weighted cross-correlation calculation circuit (365) calculates a weighted cross-correlation of the weighted input signal vector and the weighted codevector having a length equal to a code length of the input signal vector, by using the input signal vector, a plurality of codevectors and a plurality of impulse responses. A weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit (360) calculates an auto-correlation of the weighted codevectors, by using the respective auto-correlations of the plurality of impulse responses, of the plurality of codevectors and of the cross-correlations. A distance between the input signal vector and the codevector is calculated, by using the cross-correlations of the weighted input signal vector and weighted codevectors, and the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector, and an index of a codevector corresponding to the minimum distance is obtained by an inspection circuit (370).



ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An auto-correlation calculation circuit (320,330) calculates an auto-correlation of an impulse response signal of a weighting function for the corresponding sub-interval of a plurality of sub-intervals of an input signal vector. A weighted cross-correlation calculation circuit (365) calculates a weighted cross-correlation of the weighted input signal vector and the weighted codevector having a length equal to a code length of the input signal vector, by using the input signal vector, a plurality of codevectors and a plurality of impulse responses. A weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit (360) calculates an auto-correlation of the weighted codevectors, by using the respective auto-correlations of the plurality of impulse responses, of the plurality of codevectors and of the cross-correlations. A distance between the input signal vector and the codevector is calculated, by using the cross-correlations of the weighted input signal vector and weighted codevectors, and the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector, and an index of a codevector corresponding to the minimum distance is obtained by a inspection circuit (370).

VECTOR QUANTIZER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a vector quantizer and, more particularly, to a vector
5 quantizer for a speech coder for coding speech signals with a high quality at low bit rates, particularly 4 kb/s or less.

A CELP (code excited linear prediction) system is well known in the art as a system effective for
10 low bit rate coding speech signals. In the CELP system, a speech signal is analyzed on the basis of a linear prediction, and the resultant residual signal is vector quantized. In an application of the CELP system to coding at a bit rate 4 kb/s or
15 less, bits that can be allocated for the residual signal are insufficient, and therefore it is necessary to increase the vector length. This leads to a problem that the quantization of changes in the speech characteristic in the vector is insufficient.
20 To solve this problem, a vector quantizer has been proposed, in which changes in the speech characteristic in the vector are considered, as disclosed in Tokugan Hei 4-35881 issued by Japanese Patent Office, entitled "Speech Coding Apparatus".
25 In this prior art system, denoting an input signal vector by $\vec{x} = [x(0), x(1), \dots, x(N - 1)]$, a codevector for quantizing the input signal vector by $\vec{c}(i) = [c(i, 0), c(i, 1), \dots, c(i, N - 1)]$, (i being

the codevector index number, S being a codebook size
 and $l = 0, 1, \dots, S-1$), the gain by $g(i)$ and the
 weighting function matrix by $\vec{W}$, the quantization is
 made by searching for an index, with which the
 5 weighting squared distance $D(i)$ in the equation
 below is minimum.

$$D(i) = (\vec{x} - g(i)\vec{c}(i))^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} (\vec{x} - g(i)\vec{c}(i)) \quad (1)$$

In this case, the optimum value of $g(i)$, with
 10 which the equation (1) assumes a minimum value, is

$$g^{opt}(i) = \vec{x}^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i) / \vec{x}^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x} \quad (2)$$

By substituting the equation (1) into the
 equation (2),

$$15 \quad D^{opt}(i) = \vec{x}^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x} - (\vec{x}^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i))^2 / \vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i) \quad (3)$$

where T means the transpose conversion of matrix and
 vector.

The weighting function matrix $\vec{W}$ is for a
 20 distinct weighting in each divided sub-interval
 (hereinafter referred as sub-interval) in the input
 signal vector $\vec{x}$. An example will now be
 considered, in which the number of sub-intervals is
 2, and the weighting is made on an input signal
 25 $x(0), \dots, x(N(0) - 1)$ with an impulse response $h(0,$
 $i) (i = 0, 1, \dots, L - 1)$ and on an input signal
 $x(N(0)), \dots, x(N - 1)$ with an impulse response $h(1,$
 $i) (i = 0, 1, \dots, L - 1)$. The weighting function

matrix $\vec{W}$ is given as impulse response matrices shown by equations (4) to (7).

$$\vec{W} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{W}(0) & \vec{0} \\ \vec{W}_1(1) & \vec{W}(1) \\ \vec{0} & \vec{W}_1(1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{W}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} h(0,0) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ h(0,1) & h(0,0) & & \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ h(0,L-1) & & & \\ 0 & & & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & h(0,L-1) & \dots & h(0,0) \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\vec{W}(1) = \begin{bmatrix} h(1,0) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ h(1,1) & h(1,0) & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ h(1,L-1) & & & \\ 0 & & & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & h(1,L-1) & \dots & h(1,0) \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$\vec{W}_1(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & h(1,L-1) & \dots & h(1,1) \\ & & & \vdots & & \\ \vdots & & & h(1,L-1) & & \\ & & & 0 & & \\ & & & \vdots & & \\ 0 & \dots & & 0 & & \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

The first term $\vec{x}^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$ on the right-hand side of the equation (3) is not based on any codevector but is constant, so that it need not be calculated

for each index. Thus, the measure of the distance for the search is

$$E^{opt}(i) = -(\vec{x}^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i))^2 / \vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i) \quad (8)$$

5 The above prior art will now be described with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a prior art vector quantizer. Referring to the Fig. 3, from input terminals 115, 105 and 110 are supplied,
 10 respectively, an input signal vector, an impulse response for weighting of a first sub-interval, and an impulse response for weighting of a second sub-interval. A weighting circuit 117 weights the $\vec{W}\vec{x}$. Another weighting circuit 125 weights $\vec{W}\vec{c}(i)$ with
 15 respect to each codevector $\vec{c}(i)$. A weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 130 calculates the auto-correlation of $\vec{x}^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$. A weighted cross-correlation calculation circuit 135 calculates
 20 $\vec{x}^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i)$ with respect to each codevector $\vec{c}(i)$. A distance calculation circuit 140 calculates the distance $E^{opt}(i)$ by using the equation (8). A distance determination circuit 145 supplies a quantization index of a codevector corresponding to minimum $E^{opt}(i)$.

25 In this prior art vector quantizer, the efficiency of quantization can be improved by making weighting for each sub-interval in the input signal vector.

In this prior art vector quantizer, the amount of operations that is required for quantizing a single input signal vector for each circuit is $L(2N-L+1)/2$ operations in the weighting circuit in the signal codebook circuit, $L(2N-L+1)/2$ operations in the input signal weighting circuit, SN operations in the weighting signal auto-correlation calculation circuit, SN operations in the weighting signal cross-correlation calculation circuit, $2S$ operations in the distance calculation circuit and the distance inspection circuit, i.e., a total of $L(2N-L+1)/2 + S[L(2N-L+1)/2 + N + 2]$ times. Here, the product summation, the addition and the subtraction are counted as one operation, respectively.

As a specific example of the amount of operations, assuming that $N = 80$, $N(0) = 40$, $L = 21$ and $S = 256$, the amount of operations necessary for quantizing an input signal vector is 419,262 operations. In the prior art vector quantizer, since the weighting calculation has to be done with each codevector as noted above, the amount of operations required is enormous.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is, therefore, to solve the above problem and permit vector quantization with a small amount of operations.

According to one aspect of the present

invention, there is provided a vector quantizer comprising: a plurality of auto-correlation calculation means each of which calculates an auto-correlation of an impulse response signal of a weighting function for the corresponding sub-interval of a plurality of sub-intervals of an input signal vector; a signal codebook means for storing a plurality of codevectors produced in advance, each of the codevectors having a length equal to a code length of the input signal vector; a plurality of auto-correlation codebook means for storing the plurality of auto-correlations calculated by the auto-correlation calculation means; a plurality of cross-correlation codebook means for storing a plurality of cross-correlation of the respective sub-intervals of the codevector; a weighted cross-correlation calculation means for calculating a weighted cross-correlation of the weighted input signal vector and the weighted codevectors, by using the input signal vector, the plurality of codevectors and the plurality of impulse responses; a weighted auto-correlation calculation means for calculating an auto-correlation of the weighted codevectors, by using the auto-correlations of the plurality of impulse responses, of the plurality of codevectors and of the cross-correlations; a distance calculation means for calculating a distance between the input vector and the

codevector, by using the cross-correlations of the weighted input signal vector and weighted codevectors, and the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector; and a distance inspection means
5 for supplying an index of a codevector corresponding to the minimum distance.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a vector quantizer comprising: a plurality of auto-correlation
10 calculation means each of which calculates an auto-correlation of an impulse response signal of a weighting function for the corresponding sub-interval of a plurality of sub-intervals of an input signal vector; a signal codebook means for storing a
15 plurality of codevectors produced in advance, each of the codevectors having a length equal to a code length of the input signal vector; a plurality of auto-correlation codebook means for storing the plurality of auto-correlations calculated by the
20 auto-correlation calculation means; a plurality of cross-correlation codebook means for storing a plurality of cross-correlation of the respective sub-intervals of the codevector; a weighted cross-correlation calculation means for calculating a
25 weighted cross-correlation of the weighted input signal vector and the weighted codevectors, by using the input signal vector, the plurality of codevectors and the plurality of impulse responses;

a weighted auto-correlation calculation means for calculating an auto-correlation of the weighted codevectors, by using the auto-correlations of the plurality of impulse responses, and of the plurality of codevectors; a distance calculation means for calculating a distance between the input vector and the codevector, by using the cross-correlations of the weighted input signal vector and weighted codevectors, and the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector; and a distance inspection means for supplying an index of a codevector corresponding to the minimum distance.

Other objects and features of the present invention will be clarified from the following description with reference to attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the second embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a prior art vector quantizer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the vector quantizer according to the present invention, when the change in the weighting function (i.e., impulse response) for a sub-interval is small, an approximation can be introduced into the calculation of $\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i)$ in the prior art

vector quantizer, thus permitting the reduction of the amount of operations.

To derive the approximate equation, the following definition is made.

$$\vec{c}(i) = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{c}_0(i) \\ \vec{c}_1(i) \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\vec{c}_0(i) = [c(i, 0), c(i, 1), \dots, c(i, N(0) - 1)]$$

$$\vec{c}_1(i) = [c(i, N(0)), c(i, N(0) + 1), \dots, c(i, N - 1)]$$

To avoid the complexity in the following expansion, the factor (i) representing an index of $\vec{c}_0(i)$ and $\vec{c}_1(i)$ is omitted. At this time, by using the equations (9) and (4),

$\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i)$ can be expanded as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i) &= \vec{c}_0^T \vec{W}(0)^T \vec{W}(0) \vec{c}_0 \\ &\quad + \vec{c}_0^T \vec{W}_1(1)^T \vec{W}_1(1) \vec{c}_0 \\ &\quad + \vec{c}_1^T \vec{W}(1)^T \vec{W}(1) \vec{c}_1 \\ &\quad + \vec{c}_1^T \vec{W}_1(1)^T \vec{W}_1(1) \vec{c}_1 \\ &\quad + 2\vec{c}_0^T \vec{W}_1(1)^T \vec{W}(1) \vec{c}_1 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Now, the approximate calculation of each term on the right-hand side will be explained.

The calculation of the first and second terms $\vec{c}_0^T \vec{W}(0)^T \vec{W}(0) \vec{c}_0 + \vec{c}_0^T \vec{W}_1(1)^T \vec{W}_1(1) \vec{c}_0$ in the equation (10) will be described. Since the difference between the weighting functions (impulse responses) of the first and second sub-intervals is small and the second term as a component of the influence signal in the first term is small, an approximation

can be given as

(1st term)+(2nd term)

$$\simeq \vec{c}^T \vec{W}(0)^T \vec{W}(0) \vec{c} + \vec{c}^T \vec{W}^T(0) \vec{W}(0) \vec{c} \quad (11)$$

Further, by using an auto-correlation approach

5 described in a treatise by I.M.Trancoso and B.S.Atal
and entitled "Efficient Search Procedures for
Selecting the Optimum Innovation in Stochastic
Coders" IEEE Transactions on Acoustics. Speech. and
Signal Processing., Vol. 38, No. 3, March 1990, the
10 approximation can be done as follows:

$$(1st\ term) + (2nd\ term) = \quad (12)$$

$$15 = \vec{c}^T \begin{bmatrix} H(0,0) & H(0,1) & \dots & H(0,L-1) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ H(0,1) & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \\ H(0,L-1) & & & & & & H(0,L-1) \\ 0 & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & H(0,L-1) & \dots & & H(0,0) \end{bmatrix} \vec{c} \quad (13)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{N(0)-1} \sum_{k=0}^{N(0)-1} c(0,j)c(0,k)H(0,j-k) \quad (14)$$

20

where $H(0,j)$ is the auto-correlation of the impulse
response calculated as

$$H(0,j) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{L-1-j} h(0,k)h(0,k+j) & (j = 0, 1, \dots, L-1) \\ 0 & (j = L, \dots, N(0)-1) \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

25 Further, by using the auto-correlation of the first
sub-section of the codevector,

$$C(0,i) = \sum_{j=0}^{N(0)-1-i} c(0,j)c(0,j+i) \quad (16)$$

Thus, we can obtain an approximate equation for the first and second terms in the equation (10) as

$$= C(0,0)H(0,0) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} C(0,j)H(0,j) \quad (17)$$

The third and fourth terms:

$$5 \quad \vec{c}_1^T \vec{W}(1)^T \vec{W}(1) \vec{c}_1 + \vec{c}_1^T \vec{W}_1(1)^T \vec{W}_1(1) \vec{c}_1$$

are calculated by using the auto-correlation approach as noted above and setting the auto-correlation function $H(1,j)$ and the auto-correlation $C(1,j)$ of the weighting impulse response for the second sub-interval as

$$10 \quad H(1,j) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{L-1-j} h(1,k)h(1,k+j) & (j = N(0), \dots, N(0) + L - 1) \\ 0 & (j = N(0) + L, \dots, N - 1) \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

$$C(1,j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-N(0)-1-j} c(1,k)c(1,k+j) \quad (19)$$

15 The calculation is made by using the above auto-correlation approach as follows:

$$(\text{the 3rd term}) + (\text{the 4th term}) = \quad (20)$$

$$20 \quad = \vec{c}_1^T \begin{bmatrix} H(1,0) & H(1,1) & \dots & H(1,L-1) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ H(1,1) & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \\ H(1,L-1) & & & & & & H(1,L-1) \\ 0 & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & H(1,L-1) & \dots & H(1,0) \end{bmatrix} \vec{c}_1 \quad (21)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{N-N(0)-1} \sum_{k=0}^{N-N(0)-1} c(1,j)c(1,k)H(1,j-k) \quad (22)$$

$$25 \quad = C(1,0)H(1,0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} C(1,i)H(1,i) \quad (23)$$

The calculation of the fifth term $2\vec{c}_0^T \vec{W}_1(1)^T \vec{W}(1) \vec{c}_1$

can be transformed and calculated as:

(5th term) =

$$5 \quad = 2\vec{c}_0^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 \\ H(1, L-1) & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \\ H(1, 1) & \dots & H(1, L-1) & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{c}_1 \quad (24)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=0}^{L-2} C1(1, i) H(1, (L-1) - i) \quad (25)$$

where $C1(1, i)$ is the cross-correlation between the
10 first and second sub-intervals of the codevector
calculated as

$$C1(1, j) = \sum_{k=0}^{L-2-j} c(0, N(0) - L + 1 + j + k) c(1, k) \quad (26)$$

Thus, with the auto-correlation and cross-
15 correlation of the individual sub-intervals of the
codevector calculated in advance and stored as
correlation codebook, the approximation to
 $\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{c}(i)$ can be calculated by using the
equations (17), (23), (25) and (10).

20 Meanwhile, $\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$ is calculated by using a
method described in Miyano & Ozawa "4 kb/s Improved
CELP Coder with Efficient Vector Quantization",
Proceedings of ICASSP, S4.4 pp. 214-216, 1991. More
specifically, it is not that the input signal vector
25 and the codevector are each weighted as in the
middle side of the equation (27), but the weighting
input vector $\vec{W} \vec{x}$ is first multiplied by the
transpose matrix $\vec{W}^T$ of the weighting function

matrix as in the right-hand side of the equation 2126936

(27). Thus, it is possible to obtain $\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$ with the sole inner product calculation on $\vec{c}(i)$ and $\vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$.

5

$$\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x} = \vec{c}(i)^T (\vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}) \quad (27)$$

Thus, there is no need of carrying out the weighting calculation on $\vec{W} \vec{c}(i)$ for each codevector, and the amount of operations can be
10 reduced.

The amount of operations necessary for quantizing an input signal vector is $L(L+1)/2$ operations for the auto-correlation calculation of the input weighting function 1 (impulse response 1),
15 $L(L+1)/2$ times of the calculation of the auto-correlation of the input weighting function 2 (impulse response 2), $S(3L-1)$ operations for the auto-correlation calculation of the weighting signal, $L(2N-L+1)/2 + SN$ operations for the cross-
20 correlation calculation of the weighting signal, $2S$ operations for the distance calculation and the distance inspection circuits, i.e., a total of $L(L+1) + L(2N-L+1)/2 + S(3L-1+N+2)$ operations. Under the condition noted above, the amount of operations
25 is 38,796 operations. This amount is as small as about one-tenth of the amount necessary in the prior art process. However, it is thought that performance deterioration arises from the use of the

Further, according to the present invention in the calculation with the equation (10) the third and fourth terms for calculating the component in the first sub-interval that has influence on the second sub-interval are omitted. Consequently, the accuracy of approximation is reduced to result in some deterioration of the quantization performance. However, the amount of operations can be further reduced. Specifically, the total amount of operations is $2L(L+1)/2 + L(2N-L+1)/2 + S[2L+N+2]$ times, and under the above condition it is 35,146 operations.

As has been shown, by using the vector quantizer according to the present invention it is possible to obtain vector quantization with a very small amount of operations compared with that of the prior art vector quantizer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a first embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown a first embodiment of the vector quantizer according to the present invention. The illustrated vector quantizer comprises auto-correlation calculation circuits 320 and 330, which receive at their input terminals 305

and 310 the first and second impulse response
signals of weighting functions with respect to
predetermined first and second sub-intervals of an
input signal vector input from an input terminal 315
5 and calculate first and second auto-correlations of
the first and second impulse response signals, a
signal codebook circuit 335, in which a plurality of
codevectors produced in advance and having a length
equal to the code length of the input signal vector
10 is stored, an auto-correlation codebook circuit 340,
in which the first auto-correlation of the first
sub-interval of the codevector is stored, a
auto-correlation codebook circuit 345, in which the
second auto-correlation of the second sub-interval
15 of the codevector is stored, a cross-correlation
codebook circuit 355, in which the cross-correlation
between the first and second sub-intervals of the
codevector is stored, a weighted cross-correlation
calculation circuit 365 for calculating the weighted
20 cross-correlation between the weighted input signal
and the codevector of which the first and second
sub-intervals are weighted by using the first and
second impulse responses, a weighted
auto-correlation function calculation circuit 360
25 for calculating the weighted auto-correlation
function of the weighted codevector by using the
auto-correlations of the first and second impulse
responses, the first and second auto-correlations of

the first and second sub-intervals of the codevector
and the cross-correlation between the first and
second sub-intervals, a distance calculation circuit
370 for calculating distance by using the weighted
5 cross-correlation between the weighted input signal
and weighted codevectors and the weighted
auto-correlation of the weighted codevector, and a
distance inspection circuit 375 for supplying an
index of a codevector corresponding to the minimum
10 distance.

The operation of the first embodiment will now
be described with reference to Fig. 1. The
equations (8) to (27) are used for the description.

The signal codebook circuit 335, in which a
15 plurality of vectors produced in advance and having
a length equal to the code length of the input
signal code is stored, supplies codevectors in the
order of indexes to the weighted cross-correlation
calculation circuit 365 whenever it receives an
20 output command flag from the distance inspection
circuit 375. The auto-correlation codebook circuit
340, in which the first auto-correlation calculated
in advance by using the equation (16) is stored,
supplies the first auto-correlation in the order of
25 indexes to the weighted auto-correlation calculation
circuit 360 whenever it receives an output command
flag from the distance inspection circuit 375.

The auto-correlation codebook circuit 345, in

which the second auto-correlation calculated in advance by using the equation (19) is stored, supplies the second auto-correlation in the order of indexes to the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 360 whenever it receives an output command flag from the distance inspection circuit 375. The cross-correlation codebook circuit 355, in which the cross-correlation calculated in advance by using the equation (26) is stored, supplies the cross-correlation in the order of indexes to the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 360 whenever it receives an output command flag from the distance inspection circuit 375.

The auto-correlation calculation circuit 320 calculates the auto-correlation of the first impulse response input from the input terminal 305 by using the equation (15) and delivers the calculated auto-correlation to the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 360.

The auto-correlation calculation circuit 330 calculates the auto-correlation of the second impulse response input from the input terminal 310 by using the equation (18) and delivers the calculated auto-correlation to the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 360. The weighted cross-correlation calculation circuit 365 calculates $\vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$ in the equation (27) by using the input signal vector $\vec{x}$ input from the input terminal

315 and the first and second impulse responses input
 from the input terminals 305 and 310. Then, it
 receives the codevector $\vec{c}(i)$ from the signal
 codebook circuit 335 and calculates the cross-
 5 correlation $\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$ from the weighted input
 signal vector and the weighted codevector. Finally,
 it delivers the calculated cross-correlation $\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$
 to the distance calculation circuit 370.

The weighted auto-correlation calculation
 10 circuit 360 receives the first and second
 auto-correlations in the equation (16) and (19) and
 the cross-correlation in the equation (26) from the
 auto-correlation codebook circuits 340 and 345 and
 the cross-correlation codebook circuit 355,
 15 respectively, calculates the auto-correlation of the
 weighted codevector with the equations (17), (23),
 (25) and (10), and delivers the calculated
 auto-correlation to the distance calculation circuit
 370.

20 The distance calculation circuit 370 calculates
 the distance from the auto-correlation of the
 weighted codevector calculated in the weighted
 auto-correlation calculation circuit 360 and the
 cross-correlation of the weighted codevector and the
 25 weighted input signal vector calculated in the
 weighted cross-correlation calculation circuit 365
 by using the equation (8). The distance inspection
 circuit 375 delivers the index of the codevector

corresponding to the minimum calculated distance to the output terminal 380. Then, it supplies output command flags to the signal codebook circuit 335, the first and second auto-correlation codebook
5 circuits 340 and 345 and the cross-correlation codebook circuit 355 such that these circuits supply the next codevector, auto-correlations and cross-correlation.

Now, a second embodiment of the present
10 invention will be described. Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the second embodiment of the present invention.

In Fig. 2, parts like those in the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1 are designated by like
15 reference numerals and symbols. This second embodiment is different from the first embodiment in that it comprises a weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 460 which is provided in lieu of the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit
20 360. The weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 460 has a function of calculating the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector by using the auto-correlations of the first and second impulse responses and the first and second auto-correlations
25 of the first and second sub-intervals of the codevector. The cross-correlation codebook circuit 355 is omitted.

The operation of the second embodiment will now

be described with reference to Fig. 2 and by using the equations (8) to (27).

The signal codebook circuit 335, in which a plurality of vectors produced in advance and having the same length as the code length of the input signal vector is stored, supplies the codevector in the order of indexes to the weighted cross-correlation calculation circuit 365 when it receives an output command flag from the distance inspection circuit 375. The auto-correlation codebook circuit 340, in which the first auto-correlation calculated in advance by using the equation (16) is stored, supplies the first auto-correlation in the order of indexes to the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 460 when it receives an output command flag from the distance inspection circuit 375.

The auto-correlation codebook circuit 345, in which the second auto-correlation calculated in advance by using the equation (19) is stored, supplies the second auto-correlation in the order of indexes to the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 460 when it receives an output command flag from the distance inspection circuit 375.

The auto-correlation calculation circuit 320 calculates the auto-correlation of the first impulse response input from the input terminal 305 by using the equation (15) and delivers the calculated auto-correlation to the weighted auto-correlation

calculation circuit 460.

The auto-correlation calculation circuit 330 calculates the auto-correlation of the second impulse response input from the input terminal 310 by using the equation (18) and delivers the calculated auto-correlation to the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 460. The weighted cross-correlation calculation circuit 365 first calculates $\vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$ in the equation (27) by using the input signal vector $\vec{x}$ input from the input terminal 315 and the first and second impulse responses input from the input terminals 305 and 310.

Then, it receives the codevector $\vec{c}(i)$ from the signal codebook circuit 335, and calculates the cross-correlation $\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$ of the weighted input signal vector and the weighted codevector. Finally, it delivers the calculated cross-correlation $\vec{c}(i)^T \vec{W}^T \vec{W} \vec{x}$ to the distance calculation circuit 370. The weighted signal auto-correlation calculation circuit 460 receives the auto-correlations in the equations (16) and (19) from the auto-correlation codebook circuits 340 and 345 and calculates the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector by using the equations (17) and (23) and an equation, which is obtained from the equation (10) by deleting the fifth term $2\vec{c}_0^T \vec{W} \mathbf{1}(1)^T \vec{W} \mathbf{1}(1) \vec{c}_1$, and delivers the calculated auto-correlation to the distance

calculation circuit 370.

The distance calculation circuit 370 calculates the distance from the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector calculated in the weighted auto-correlation calculation circuit 460 and the cross-correlation of the weighted codevector and the weighted input signal vector calculated in the weighted cross-correlation calculation circuit 365 by using the equation (8). The distance inspection circuit 375 delivers the index of the codevector corresponding to the minimum calculated distance to the output terminal 380. Further, it supplies output command flags to the signal codebook circuit 335 and the auto-correlation codebook circuits 340 and 345 such that these circuits supply the next codevector, auto-correlations and cross-correlation.

What is claimed is:

2 1 2 6 9 3 6

1. A vector quantizer comprising:

a plurality of auto-correlation calculation
means each of which calculates an auto-correlation
of an impulse response signal of a weighting
5 function for each sub-interval of a
plurality of sub-intervals of an input signal
vector;

a signal codebook means for storing a plurality
of codevectors produced in advance, each of said
10 codevectors having a length equal to a code length
of said input signal vector;

a plurality of auto-correlation codebook means
for storing the plurality of auto-correlations
calculated by said auto-correlation calculation
15 means;

a plurality of cross-correlation codebook means
for storing a plurality of cross-correlations of the
respective sub-intervals of the codevector;

a weighted cross-correlation calculation means
20 for calculating a weighted cross-correlation of a
weighted input signal vector and a weighted
codevector, by using the input signal vector, the
plurality of codevectors and the plurality of
impulse responses;

25 a weighted auto-correlation calculation means
for calculating an auto-correlation of the weighted
codevector, by using the auto-correlations of the

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plurality of impulse responses, of the plurality of codevectors and of the cross-correlations;

a distance calculation means for calculating a distance between the input signal vector and the codevector, by
5 using the cross-correlations of the weighted input signal vector and weighted codevectors, and the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector; and

a distance inspection means for supplying an index of a codevector corresponding to a minimum distance.

10 2. A vector quantizer comprising:

a plurality of auto-correlation calculation means each of which calculates an auto-correlation of an impulse response signal of a weighting function for each sub-interval of an interval of a plurality of sub-intervals of an input
15 signal vector;

a signal codebook means for storing a plurality of codevectors produced in advance, each of said codevectors having a length equal to a code length of said input signal vector;

20 a plurality of auto-correlation codebook means for storing the plurality of auto-correlations calculated by said auto-correlation calculation means;

a plurality of cross-correlation codebook means for storing a plurality of cross-correlations of the respective
25 sub-intervals of the codevector;

a weighted cross-correlation calculation means for calculating a weighted cross-correlation of a weighted input signal vector and a weighted codevector, by using the input signal vector, the plurality of codevectors and the plurality
30 of impulse responses;

a weighted auto-correlation calculation means for

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calculating an auto-correlation of the weighted codevector, by using the auto-correlations of the plurality of impulse responses, and of the plurality of codevectors;

a distance calculation means for calculating a
5 distance between the input signal vector and the codevector, by using the cross-correlations of the weighted input signal vector and weighted codevectors, and the auto-correlation of the weighted codevector; and

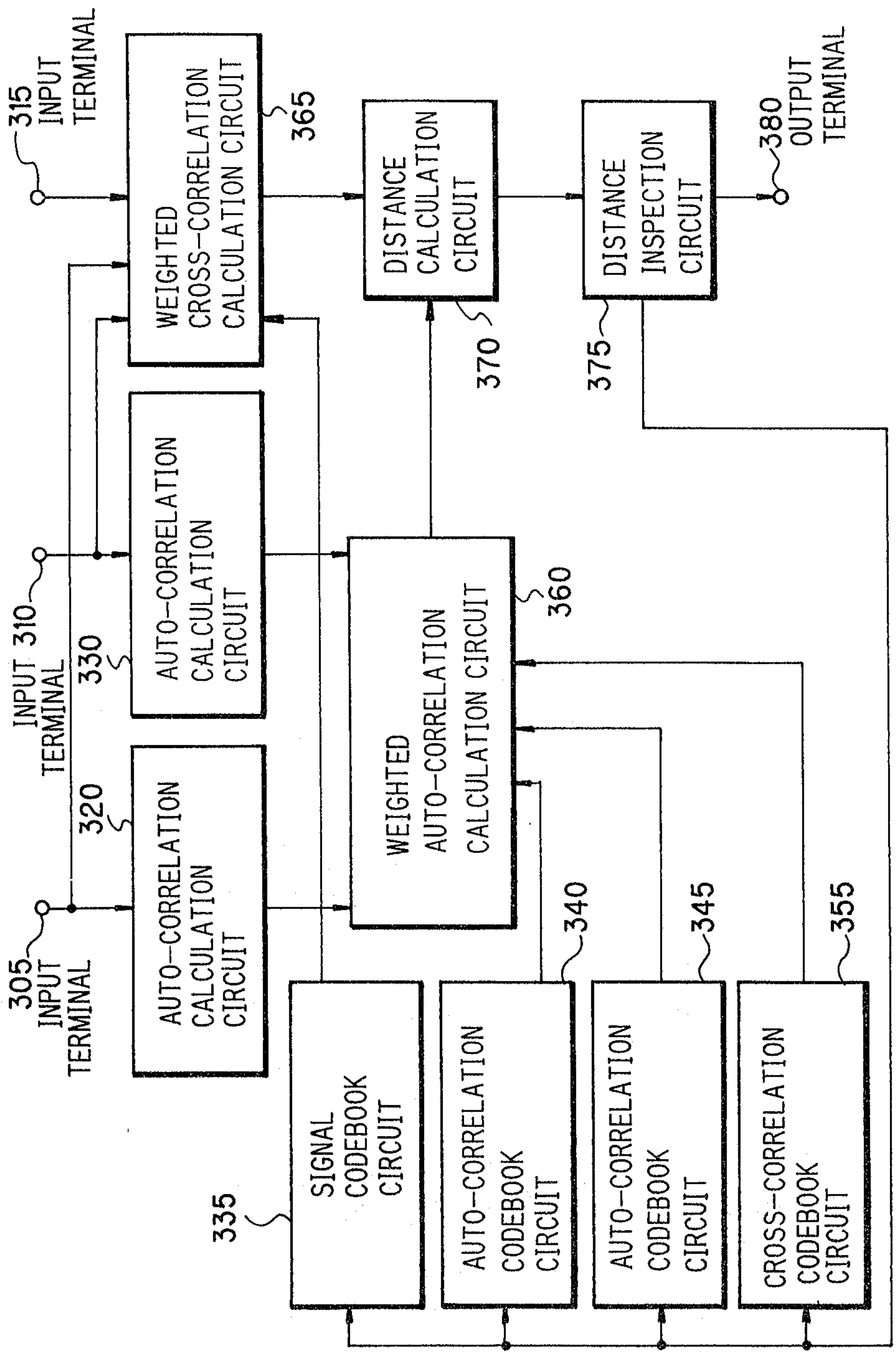
a distance inspection means for supplying an index of
10 a codevector corresponding to a minimum distance.

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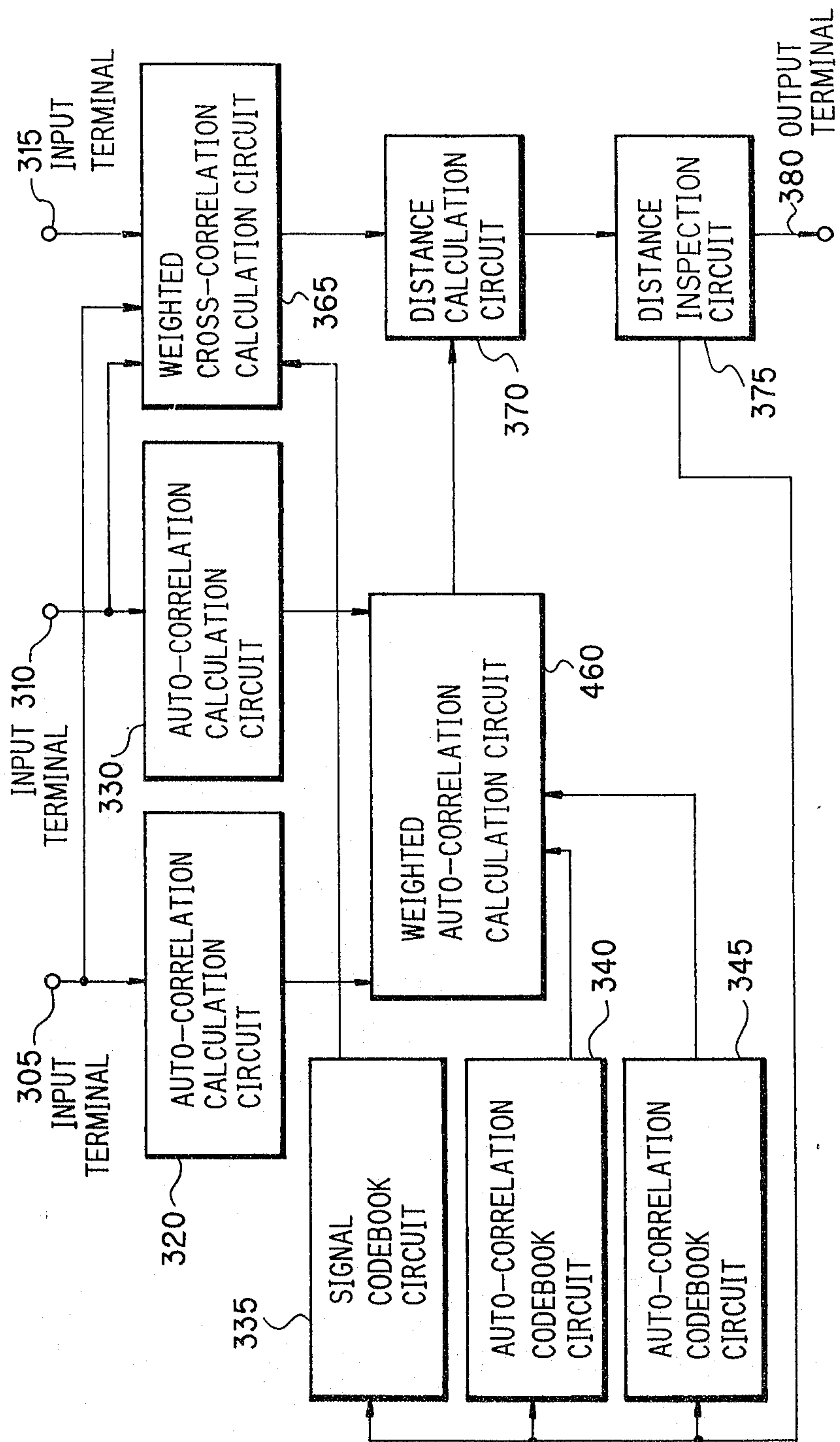
FIG. 1



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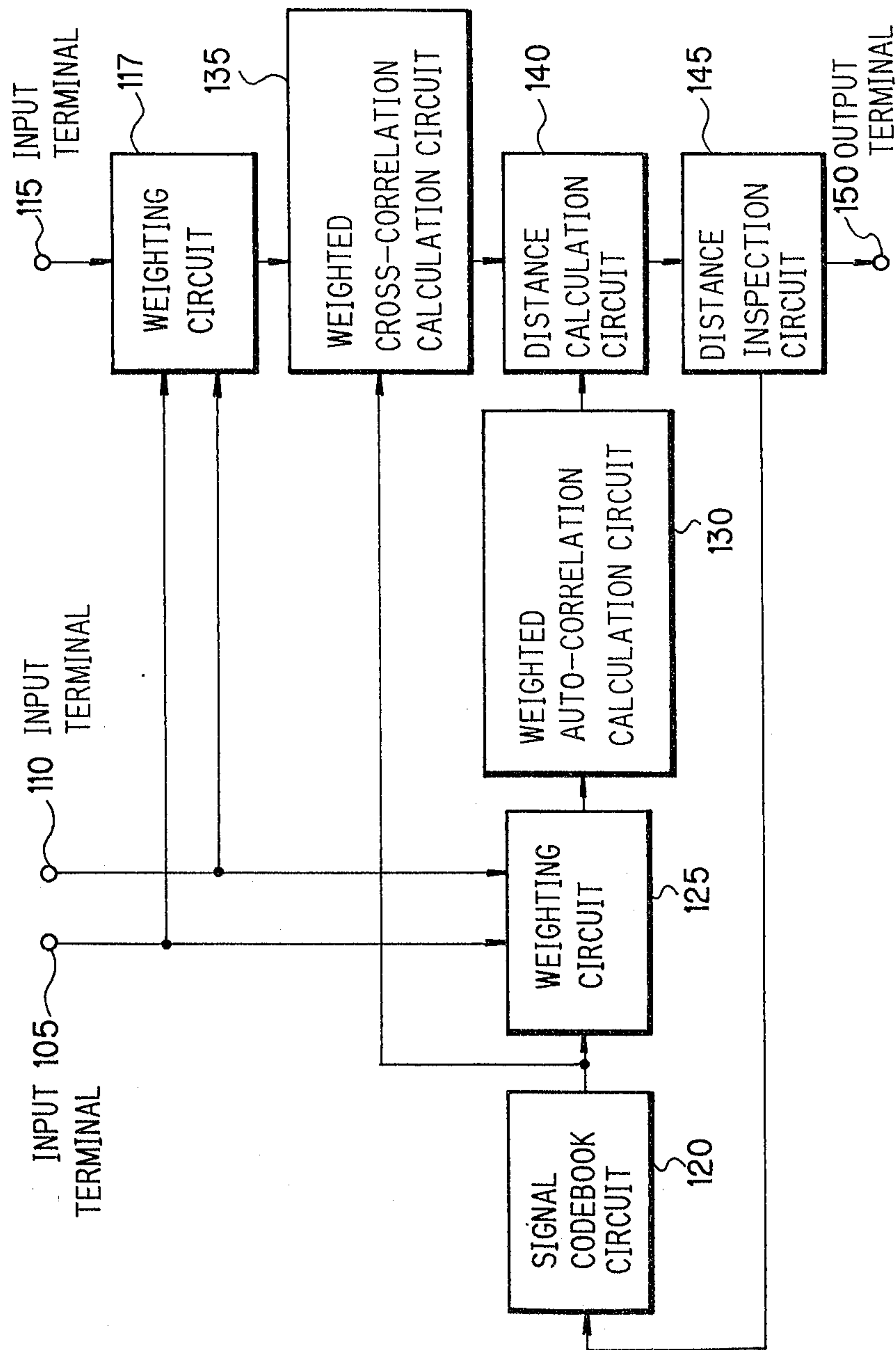
FIG. 2



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FIG. 3



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