



(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2008/11/21
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2009/05/28
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2010/05/17
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: KR 2008/006884
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2009/066960
(30) Priorités/Priorities: 2007/11/21 (US60/989,452);
2007/11/21 (US60/989,450)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *G10L 19/00* (2006.01),
G11B 20/10 (2006.01), *H03M 7/30* (2006.01),
H04N 7/24 (2006.01)
(71) Demandeur/Applicant:
LG ELECTRONICS INC., KR
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
OH, HYUN O., KR;
JUNG, YANG WON, KR
(74) Agent: SMART & BIGGAR

(54) Titre : PROCÉDE ET APPAREIL DE TRAITEMENT DE SIGNAL
(54) Title: A METHOD AND AN APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING A SIGNAL

1100

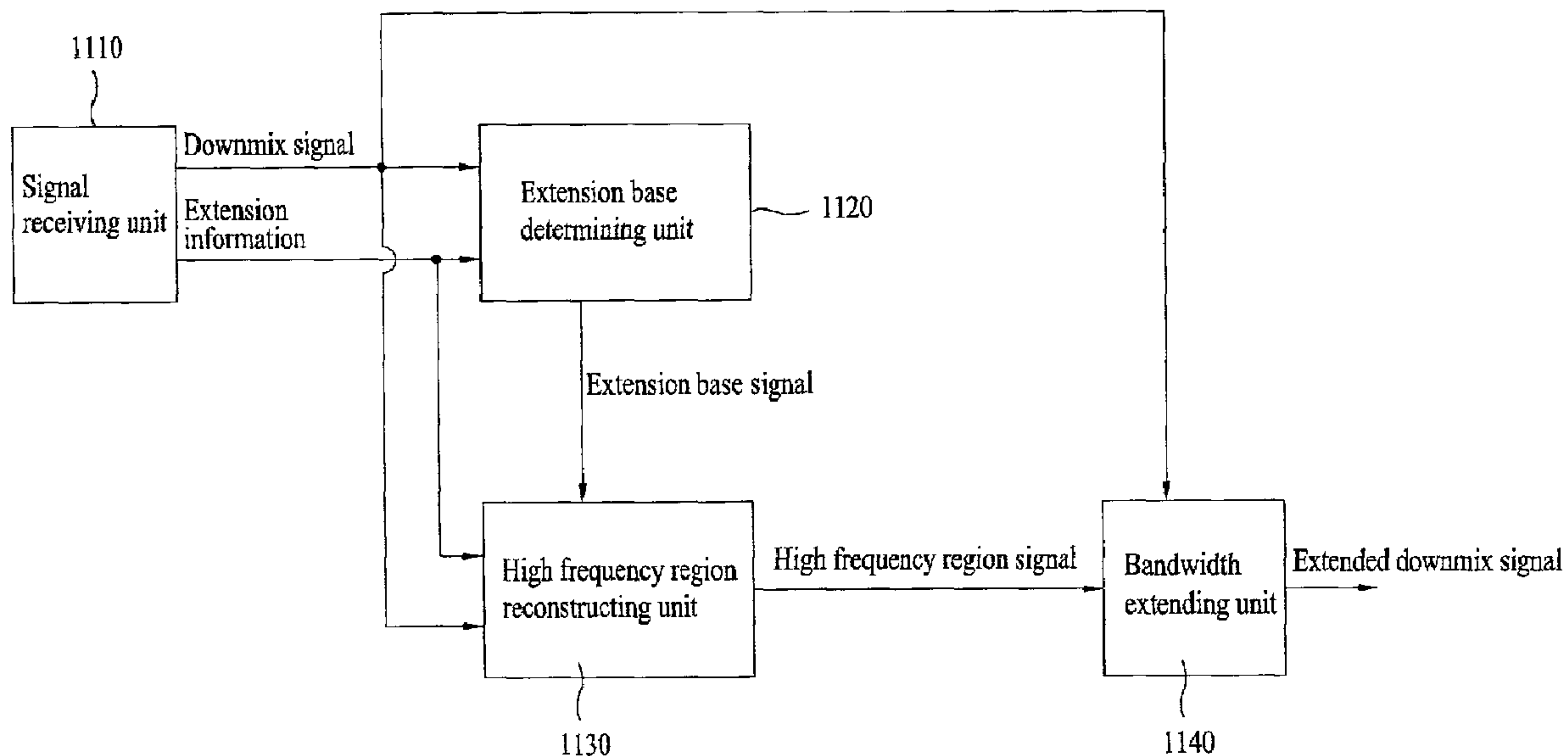


FIG. 11

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A method of processing a signal is disclosed. The present invention includes receiving extension information and at least one downmix signal of a first downmix signal decoded by an audio coding scheme and a second downmix signal decoded by a speech coding scheme; determining an extension base signal corresponding to a partial region of the downmix signal based on the extension information; and generating an extended downmix signal having a bandwidth extended by reconstructing a high frequency region signal using the extension base signal and the extension information. According to a signal processing method and apparatus of the present invention, signal corresponding to a partial frequency region of the downmix signal is used as the extension base signal. Therefore, the high frequency region of the downmix signal is reconstructed by using the extension base signal having variable bandwidth.



(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

PCT

(43) International Publication Date
28 May 2009 (28.05.2009)(10) International Publication Number
WO 2009/066960 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

G10L 19/00 (2006.01) **G11B 20/10** (2006.01)
H04N 7/24 (2006.01) **H03M 7/30** (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/KR2008/006884

(22) International Filing Date:

21 November 2008 (21.11.2008)

(25) Filing Language:

Korean

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/989,450 21 November 2007 (21.11.2007) US
 60/989,452 21 November 2007 (21.11.2007) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):
LG ELECTRONICS INC. [KR/KR]; Ip Group, 16,
 Woomyeon-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul 137-724 (KR).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **OH, Hyun O**
 [KR/KR]; LG ELECTRONICS INC. IP GROUP, 16,
 Woomyeon-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul 137-724 (KR).
JUNG, Yang Won [KR/KR]; LG ELECTRONICS INC.
 IP GROUP, 16, Woomyeon-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul
 137-724 (KR).

(74) Agents: **KIM, Yong In** et al.; KBK & Associates, 7th
 Floor, Hyundai Building, 175-9 Jamsil-dong, Songpa-ku,
 Seoul 138-861 (KR).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
 kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
 AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,
 CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE,
 EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID,
 IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK,
 LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW,
 MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT,
 RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ,
 TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM,
 ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
 kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
 GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
 ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
 European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
 FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL,
 NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

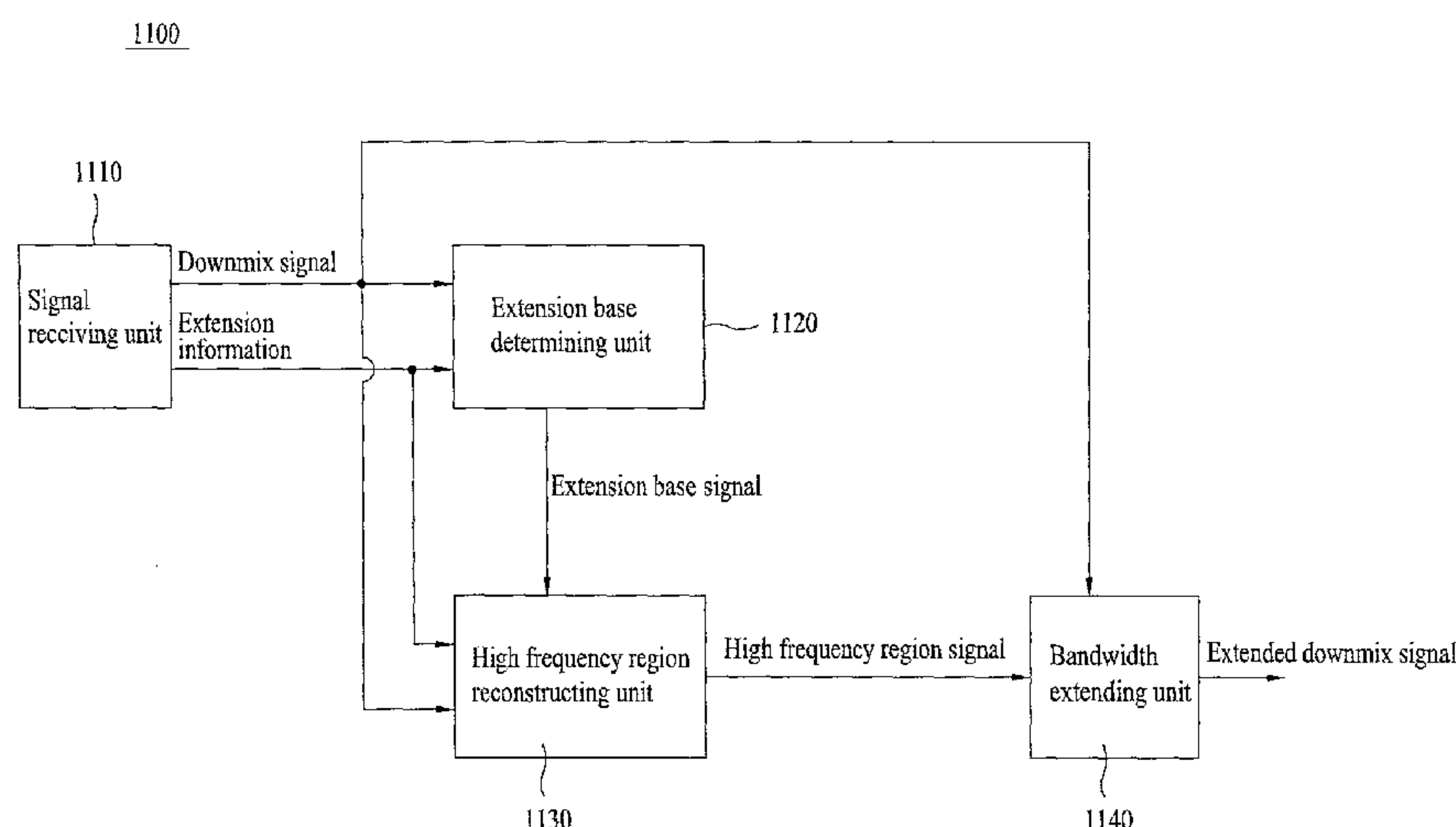
Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: A METHOD AND AN APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING A SIGNAL

FIG 11



(57) Abstract: A method of processing a signal is disclosed. The present invention includes receiving extension information and at least one downmix signal of a first downmix signal decoded by a audio coding scheme and a second downmix signal decoded by a speech coding scheme; determining an extension base signal corresponding to a partial region of the downmix signal based on the extension information; and generating an extended downmix signal having a bandwidth extended by reconstructing a high frequency region signal using the extension base signal and the extension information. According to a signal processing method and apparatus of the present invention, signal corresponding to a partial frequency region of the downmix signal is used as the extension base signal. Therefore, the high frequency region of the downmix signal is reconstructed by using the extension base signal having variable bandwidth.

WO 2009/066960 A1

WO 2009/066960 A1



-
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

[DESCRIPTION]**A METHOD AND AN APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING A SIGNAL**TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention is particularly suitable for encoding or decoding a signal by a scheme suitable according to a characteristic of the signal.

BACKGROUND ART

10 Generally, a speech encoder is able to encode a speech signal at a low bitrate below 12kps, whereas an audio encoder is capable of providing an audio signal of high quality at a high bitrate over 48kbp.

15 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTIONTECHNICAL PROBLEM

 However, a conventional audio encoder is inefficient in processing a speech signal. And, a conventional speech encoder is not suitable for processing an audio signal.

20

TECHNICAL SOLUTION

 Accordingly, the present invention is directed to an apparatus for processing a signal and method thereof that substantially obviate one or more of the problems due to
25 limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for processing a signal and method thereof, by which the signal can be efficiently processed according to characteristics of a sound source using mode information determining a coding scheme and
5 modification reconstruction information adjusting an interval on a time domain of a first signal.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for processing a signal and method thereof, by which the signal can be efficiently processed according to characteristics of
10 a sound source in a manner that an extension base signal used for reconstruction of a high-frequency region removed by an encoder side is variously determined to use a bandwidth extending technology.

15 ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS

Accordingly, the present invention provides the following effects or advantages.

First of all, in an apparatus for processing a signal and method thereof, before a first signal is encoded by a first coding
20 scheme, a size of a time interval of a time domain of the first signal is modified. The first signal is then encoded by the first coding scheme. Therefore, the present invention is able to enhance coding efficiency according to a characteristic of a sound source.

Secondly, in an apparatus for processing a signal and method
25 thereof, a signal corresponding to a partial frequency region of a

downmix signal according to a characteristic of a signal is used as an extension base signal for bandwidth extension. Therefore, the present invention is able to reconstruct a high frequency region of a downmix signal having various bandwidths.

5

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus for encoding a signal according to one embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a bandwidth extension encoding unit according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a flowchart for a method of encoding a signal in the bandwidth extension encoding unit shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a partial schematic diagram of the signal encoding apparatus shown in FIG. 1 according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart for a method of encoding a signal in the signal encoding apparatus shown in FIG. 2;

25 FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus for decoding a signal according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram for signal flows in a first coding scheme decoding unit and a first signal amending unit according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart for a signal decoding method according to FIG. 7;

FIGs. 9A to 9G are diagrams for a method of processing a modified signal according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B are graphs of measuring a presence or non-presence of pre-echo occurrence before and after applying the signal processing method shown in FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of a bandwidth extension signal decoding unit according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a flowchart for a signal decoding method in the bandwidth extension signal decoding unit shown in FIG. 11;

FIGs. 13A to 13D are diagrams for a method of generating a bandwidth extension signal according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIGs. 14A to 14D are diagrams for a method of generating a multi-channel signal according to a further embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 15 is a diagram for a method of generating a multi-channel signal according to another further embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims thereof as well as the appended drawings.

10 To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described, a method of processing a signal according to the present invention includes receiving at least one selected from the group consisting of a first signal and a second signal, obtaining mode
15 information and modification flag information indicating whether the first signal is modified, if it is determined as an audio coding scheme according to the mode information, decoding the first signal by the audio coding scheme, if the first signal is modified based on the modification flag information, reconstructing the
20 first signal by applying modification reconstruction information to the first signal, determining an extension base signal corresponding to a partial region of the first signal based on extension information, and generating an extended downmix signal having a bandwidth extended by reconstructing a high frequency
25 region signal using the extension base signal and the extension

information.

According to the present invention, the audio coding scheme can include a coding scheme in a frequency domain based on time frequency transform and the speech coding scheme is a coding scheme
5 based on a linear prediction coding scheme.

According to the present invention, the audio coding scheme can include reconstructing the first signal into a time domain and the modification reconstruction information is applied to the first signal.

10 According to the present invention, the modification flag information can indicate whether the first signal is modified in a time domain.

To further achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, a method of
15 processing a signal includes receiving extension information and at least one downmix signal selected from the group consisting of a first signal decoded by a audio coding scheme and a second signal decoded by a speech coding scheme, determining an extension base signal corresponding to a partial region of the downmix signal, and
20 generating an extended downmix signal having a bandwidth extended by reconstructing a high frequency region signal using the extension base signal and the extension information.

According to the present invention, a bandwidth of the high frequency region signal may not be equal to that of the extension
25 base signal.

According to the present invention, the extension information may include at least one selected from the group consisting of a range of a filter applied to the downmix signal, a start frequency of the extension base signal and an end frequency of the extension
5 base signal.

According to the present invention, the extension base signal may include a signal corresponding to a partial frequency region of the downmix signal.

According to the present invention, the determining the
10 extension base region using the extension information can be performed based on bandwidth extension flag information indicating whether the high frequency region signal of the downmix signal is reconstructed using the extension information.

To further achieve these and other advantages and in
15 accordance with the purpose of the present invention, an apparatus for processing a signal includes a signal receiving unit receiving extension information and at least one downmix signal selected from the group consisting of a first signal decoded by a audio coding scheme and a second signal decoded by a speech coding scheme, an
20 extension base region determining unit determining an extension base signal in the downmix signal, and a high frequency region signal reconstructing unit generating an extended downmix signal having a bandwidth extended by reconstructing a high frequency region signal using the extension base signal and the extension
25 information.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

5

MODE FOR INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. First of all, terminologies or words used in this specification and claims are not construed as limited to the general or dictionary meanings and should be construed as the meanings and concepts matching the technical idea of the present invention based on the principle that an inventor is able to appropriately define the concepts of the terminologies to describe the inventor's invention in best way. The embodiment disclosed in this disclosure and configurations shown in the accompanying drawings are just one preferred embodiment and do not represent all technical idea of the present invention. Therefore, it is understood that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents at the timing point of filing this application.

First of all, it is understood that the concept 'coding' in the present invention includes both encoding and decoding.

25

Secondly, 'information' in this disclosure is the terminology that generally includes values, parameters, coefficients, elements and the like and its meaning can be construed as different occasionally, by which the present invention is non-limited. Stereo
5 signal is taken as an example for a signal in this disclosure, by which examples of the present invention are non-limited. For example, a signal in this disclosure may include a multi-channel signal having at least three or more channels.

In this disclosure, a first signal indicates a signal coded
10 by a first coding scheme and a second signal indicates a signal coded by a second coding scheme. The first signal can include an audio signal and the second signal can include a speech signal, by which the present invention is non-limited. Moreover, a first coding scheme described in the following description is used to
15 have the same meaning of an audio coding scheme and a second coding scheme will be used to have the same meaning of a speech coding scheme.

FIG. 1 shows a signal encoding apparatus 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 1, a signal
20 encoding apparatus 100 includes a multi-channel encoding unit 110, a bandwidth extension signal encoding unit 120, a signal modifying unit 130, a first coding scheme encoding unit 140, a second coding scheme encoding unit 150 and a multiplexing unit 160.

The multi-channel encoding unit 110 receives an input of a
25 signal having a plurality of channels (hereinafter abbreviated

multi-channel). The multi-channel encoding unit 110 generates a downmix signal by downmixing on the inputted multi-channel signal and also generates spatial information corresponding to the multi-channel signal. The spatial information can include channel level difference information(CLD), a channel prediction coefficient(CPC), inter-channel correlation information(ICC), downmix gain information(DMG) and the like.

The bandwidth extension signal encoding unit 120 receives an input of the downmix signal, removes a region corresponding to a high frequency, and then encodes a signal corresponding to a low frequency region only. The bandwidth extension signal encoding unit 120 generates extension information corresponding to the removed high frequency region, makes it included in the spatial information, and then transfers the extension information included in the spatial information. Details of this process shall be described with reference to FIG. 2 and FIG. 3 later.

It is determined whether to code an input signal by a first coding scheme or a second coding scheme based on a characteristic of the signal. And, mode information determining the coding scheme is generated (not shown in the drawing). In this case, the first coding scheme may correspond to an audio coding scheme (audio signal scheme). The audio coding scheme can include the scheme using MDCT (modified discrete cosine transform), by which the present invention is non-limited. The second coding scheme can correspond to a speech coding scheme. The speech coding scheme may

follow AMR-WB (adaptive multi-rate wide-band) standard, by which the present invention is non-limited. And, the mode information can include a first mode indicating that coding is performed by the first coding scheme and a second mode indicating that coding is performed by the second coding scheme.

The signal modifying unit 130 receives an input of the signal determined to be coded by the first coding scheme, generates modification reconstruction information based on a characteristic of the signal (e.g., signal size, segment length, etc.) before the signal is coded according to the first coding scheme, and then applies the modification reconstruction information to modify the corresponding signal. Details of this process shall be described with reference to FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 later.

The first coding scheme encoding unit 140 encodes the signal modified by the signal modifying unit 130 according to the first coding scheme. The signal generated by the first coding scheme encoding unit 140 is named a first signal. The first signal may include an audio signal or may further include a little speech signal. And, the first coding scheme encoding unit 140 may include a frequency domain encoding unit.

The second coding scheme encoding unit 150 encodes a signal according to the second coding scheme based on the characteristic of the signal. The signal generated by the second coding scheme encoding unit 150 is named a second signal. The second signal may include a speech signal or may further include a little audio

signal. The second coding scheme encoding unit 150 can further use a linear prediction coding (LPC) scheme. In case that an input signal has high redundancy on a temporal axis, it can be modeled by linear prediction for predicting a current signal from a past signal. In this case, coding efficiency can be raised by adopting the linear prediction coding scheme. Moreover, the second coding scheme encoding unit 150 can include a time domain encoding unit.

The multiplexing unit 160 generates a bitstream to transport using the spatial information including encoded mode information, modification reconstruction information and extension information, the first signal and the second signal. In doing so, the mode information can be represented as flag information. Moreover, modification flag information is further included to indicate whether a signal has been modified by the signal modifying unit 130.

FIG. 2 shows a bandwidth extension encoding unit 120 according to one embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 3 is a flowchart for a method of encoding a signal in the bandwidth extension encoding unit 120.

Referring to FIG. 2, the bandwidth extension encoding unit 120 includes a high frequency region removing unit 121, an extension information generating unit 122 and a spatial information inserting unit 123.

The high frequency region removing unit 121 receives the downmix signal and spatial information generated by the multi-channel encoding unit 110. In this case, the downmix signal can

include a signal in a frequency domain and can include a low frequency signal and a high frequency signal. The high frequency region removing unit 121 generates a removed downmix signal and reconstruction information including start and end frequencies of the high frequency region, which the removed downmix signal is generated by removing a high frequency signal of a high frequency region from a frequency signal of the downmix signal (hereinafter, 'downmix signal' indicates a downmix signal having a low frequency signal removed a high frequency signal by the high frequency region removing unit 121).

It is able to determine the reconstruction information based on the characteristic of the input signal. The start frequency of the high frequency signal is the frequency that corresponds to a half of a whole bandwidth of the input signal. On the contrary, the reconstruction information is able to determine a start frequency as a frequency identical to or higher than a half of a whole bandwidth or a frequency identical to or lower than a half of a whole bandwidth according to a characteristic of an input signal. For instance, if case that using a whole bandwidth signal of the downmix signal for the multi-channel encoded downmix signal is more efficient than encoding by removing a high frequency region using a bandwidth extension technique, the reconstruction information is able to indicate a frequency located at an end portion of a bandwidth using the start frequency. It is able to determine the reconstruction information using at least one of a signal size, a

length of a segment used in case of coding and a type of source, by which the present invention is non-limited.

The extension information generating unit 122 generates extension information determining an extension base signal, which
5 is to be used for decoding, using the downmix signal and the spatial information. The extension base signal is a frequency signal of a downmix signal used to reconstruct the high frequency signal of the downmix signal, which was removed by the high frequency region removing unit 121 in encoding. And, the extension
10 base signal can include a low frequency signal or a partial signal of a low frequency signal.

The extension information can match information of the downmix signal remaining by the high frequency region removing unit 121, by which the present invention is non-limited. For
15 instance, the extension information can include the information corresponding to a partial signal of the downmix signal. In case that the extension information is the information corresponding to the partial signal of the downmix signal, the extension information can include a start frequency of the extension base signal and an
20 end frequency of the extension base signal. And, the extension information is able to further include a range of a filter applied to the frequency signal of the downmix signal.

The spatial information inserting unit 123 generates spatial information configured in a manner that the reconstruction
25 information generated by the high frequency region removing unit

121 and the extension information generated by the extension information generating unit 122 are inserted in the spatial information generated by the multi-channel encoding unit 110.

Referring to FIG. 3, first of all, a downmix signal and
5 spatial information are generated from an input signal [S310]. A high frequency region of the downmix signal is removed and reconstruction is generated [S320]. As mentioned in the foregoing description, the reconstruction information can be determined using at least one of a signal size, a length of a segment used in case
10 of coding and a type of a sound source. And, the reconstruction information indicates start and end frequencies of the removed signal.

Subsequently, extension information for determining an extension base signal to be used for decoding is generated using
15 the downmix signal and the spatial information based on a characteristic of the input signal [S330]. The extension information can be the information corresponding to a partial signal of the downmix signal. The extension information can include a start frequency of the extension base signal and an end frequency
20 of the extension base signal and is able to further include a range of a filter applied to a frequency signal of the downmix signal. And, it is able to insert the reconstruction information and the extension information in the spatial information [S340].

The signal encoding apparatus 100 according to one embodiment
25 of the present invention variably determines a high frequency

region signal of a downmix signal which is removed by the bandwidth extension encoding unit 120, thereby being able to perform coding more efficiently according to a characteristic of an input signal. The signal encoding apparatus 100 according to one embodiment of
5 the present invention generates and transfers extension information, thereby being able to variably use a low frequency signal for reconstruction of a high frequency region signal.

FIG. 4 is a partial schematic diagram of the signal encoding apparatus shown in FIG. 1 according to another embodiment of the
10 present invention, and FIG. 5 is a flowchart for a method of encoding a signal according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 4, according to mode information indicating a coding scheme of an input signal, it is determined whether to
15 code an input signal by a first coding scheme or a second coding scheme. If the second coding scheme is determined, a second coding scheme encoding unit 420 is identical to the second coding scheme encoding unit 150 of the signal encoding apparatus 100. Its details shall be omitted.

20 If the input signal is determined to be coded by the first coding scheme according to the mode information, a signal modifying unit 410 modifies the signal based on a characteristic of the input signal. The characteristic can include a size of the signal, a length of segment segmented in coding, or the like. For instance,
25 since a size of a transform unit of MDCT used by the first coding

scheme encoding unit is different from a size of segment used for coding of a speech signal, efficiency in coding may be considerably reduced. If so, by modifying the size of the segment or a size of window applied by a first coding scheme encoding unit 430, the signal modifying unit 410 is able to enhance coding efficiency of the first coding scheme encoding unit 430. In order to modify the size of the segment or the size of the applied window, it is able to adjust a time unit interval in a time domain. In doing so, it is able to generate information required for generating a modified signal as modification reconstruction information. Moreover, the signal modifying unit 410 is able to generate modification flag information indicating whether a signal is modified.

If the first coding scheme is determined, the first coding scheme encoding unit 430 is identical to the first signal coding scheme encoding unit 140 of the signal encoding apparatus 100 and a multiplexing unit 440 is identical to the multiplexing unit 160 of the signal encoding apparatus. Hence, their details will be omitted in the following description.

Referring to FIG. 5, a mode is determined based on a characteristic of an input signal. Mode information indicating the determined mode is then generated [S510]. In this case, the mode information can indicate a first mode following the first coding scheme or a second mode following a second coding scheme. Subsequently, it is determined whether the mode information indicates the first mode [S520].

If the mode information indicates the first mode, it is determined whether to modify the input signal based on the characteristic of the input signal [S530]. As mentioned in the foregoing description, in order to determine whether modification is or not, it is able to consider a size of the input signal, a length of segment segmented for coding and the like. For instance, if a size of a window used by the first coding scheme encoding unit is different from that of a segment used for coding of the input signal or a pre-echo is generated, the input signal is modified and then encoded by the first coding scheme. Hence, the pre-echo is solved or the input signal can be more efficiently coded.

If the modification of the input signal is determined, the signal is modified by applying modification reconstruction information before the input signal is encoded by the first coding scheme. It is then able to generate modification flag information indicating whether the signal was modified [S540]. In this case, the modification reconstruction information may adjust a length of a window applied in encoding by the first coding scheme. The modification reconstruction information may be applied in a time domain. The modification reconstruction information may be a gain value for adjusting a size of the input signal. In this case, the gain value can be determined based on a linear prediction domain coefficient (LPC).

The signal modified by applying the modification reconstruction information thereto is encoded by the first coding

scheme [S550]. As mentioned in the foregoing description, the signal encoded by the first coding scheme can be a first signal. And, the first signal can include an audio signal or may further include a little audio signal.

5 Meanwhile, the signal, which is not determined as the first mode in the first mode determining steps S520, does not undergo a step of modifying a signal but is encoded by the second coding scheme [S535]. The encoded signal can be a second signal. And, the second signal can include a speech signal or may further include a
10 little speech signal.

FIG. 6 shows an apparatus 600 for decoding a signal. Referring to FIG. 6, a signal decoding apparatus 600 includes a receiving unit 610, an information obtaining unit 620, a first coding scheme decoding unit 630, a first signal amending unit 640,
15 a second coding scheme decoding unit 650, a bandwidth extension decoding unit 660 and a multi-channel decoding unit 670.

The receiving unit 610 is able to receive all signals encoded by the signal encoding apparatus 100. The receiving unit 610 is able to at least one of first and second signals. The receiving
20 unit 610 is able to further receive at least one of mode information, modification flag information, extension information, a downmix signal and spatial information.

The information obtaining unit 620 is able to obtain mode information for determining a coding scheme, modification flag
25 information indicating whether the first signal is modified, and

extension information from the receiving unit 610.

The first coding scheme decoding unit 630 decodes the signal by the first coding scheme. The first coding scheme decoding unit 630 is able to decode the signal by modifying the signal using the modification reconstruction information. The signal decoded by the first coding scheme decoding unit 630 can be the first signal. In this case, the first signal can include an audio signal or can further include a little speech signal. The first coding scheme decoding unit 630 is an audio coding scheme decoding unit and can include a frequency domain decoding unit. And, the first coding scheme decoding unit 630 is able to use MDCT.

The first signal modifying unit 640 modifies the first signal only if the first signal is modified in encoding based on the modification flag information. The first signal modifying unit 640 is able to use modification reconstruction information to apply to the first signal. Details for this process will be explained with reference to FIG. 7 and FIG. 8 later.

The second coding scheme decoding unit 650 decodes the signal by the second coding scheme. The signal decoded by the second coding scheme decoding unit 650 can be the second signal. In this case, the second signal can include a speech signal or can further include a little audio signal. The second coding scheme decoding unit 650 can be a speech coding scheme decoding unit. The second coding scheme decoding unit 650 can include a time domain decoding unit which is able to further use a linear prediction coding (LPC)

scheme.

The bandwidth extension decoding unit 660 receives at least one downmix signal of the signal decoded by the first coding scheme decoding unit 630 and the signal decoded by the second coding scheme decoding unit 650 and is then able to reconstruct a signal corresponding to a high frequency region removed in the encoding. Details for this process will be explained later with reference to FIGs. 11 to 13.

The multi-channel decoding unit 670 receives the downmix signal having the high frequency region reconstructed and the spatial information and then decodes the signal having multi-channels by applying the spatial information to the downmix signal.

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram for signal flows in a first coding scheme decoding unit and a first signal amending unit according to another embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 8 is a flowchart for a signal decoding method according to FIG. 7.

First of all, referring to FIG. 7, mode information and modification flag information are inputted to a first coding scheme decoding unit 730. The modification flag information indicates whether the first signal is modified in case of encoding. In particular, the modification flag information indicates whether the first signal is modified in time domain or frequency domain. If it is determined that the first signal is not modified based on the modification flag information, the first signal is decoded by a first coding scheme decoding unit 730 according to a first coding

scheme and is then outputted without being inputted to a first signal modifying unit 740. As mentioned in the foregoing description, the first coding scheme decoding unit 730 decodes according to an audio coding scheme.

5 If it is determined that the first signal is modified based on the modification flag information, the inputted first signal is decoded by the first coding scheme simultaneously with modification reconstruction information is generated. In case that the modification reconstruction information is transferred from an
10 encoder, it is able to extract the modification reconstruction information from a bitstream. On the contrary, if the modification reconstruction information is not transferred from the encoder, it may possible that the modification reconstruction information is generated by the first coding scheme decoding unit 730 based on a
15 characteristic of the first signal. The modification reconstruction information may be provided for the first signal to adjust a time unit interval in a time domain in the encoding according to the first coding scheme. The modification reconstruction information may be provided to adjust a length of a window applied to the first
20 signal. The modification reconstruction information can be the information applied in the time domain. Moreover, the modification reconstruction information can be a gain value for adjusting a size of the input signal. In this case, the gain value can be determined based on a linear prediction domain coefficient (LPC).

25 The first signal modifying unit 740 receives the modification

reconstruction information and the first signal and is then able to decode an original signal by reconstruct the modified time unit interval of the first signal in the time domain.

Referring to FIG. 8, first of all, mode information and
5 modification flag information are obtained [S810]. If the mode information indicates a first mode, a first signal is decoded by a first coding scheme [S820]. Subsequently, the modification flag information indicating whether the first signal is modified is obtained [S830]. If the modification flag information is set to 1
10 ['yes' in the step S830], the first signal is modified by applying modification reconstruction information [S840]. As mentioned in the foregoing description, the modification reconstruction information can be the value for adjusting a time unit interval in a time domain of the first signal, a gain value for adjusting a size of
15 the first signal, or a value for adjusting a length of a window applied to the first signal.

On the contrary, if the modification flag information is not set to 1 ['no' in the step S830], the first signal can be outputted intact without being amended [S840].

20 Thus, in the signal decoding apparatus and method according to the present invention, when a first signal decoded by a first coding scheme is encoded, if a time unit interval in a time domain is modified, the modified first signal can be reconstructed into a signal before modification using modification reconstruction
25 information. Therefore, decoding can be efficiently performed

according to a characteristic of the signal.

Meanwhile, if a first signal is transformed in a transition interval by a first coding scheme encoding unit using a window having a length longer than that of the signal, it is able to control noise by bit allocation in a frequency domain. On the other hand, since noise is evenly distributed within a window in a time domain, if signal having a low energy level is located at a front position, the noise is relatively louder than signal, whereby pre-echo effect for a user to hear the noise is generated.

Therefore, according to another embodiment of the present invention, a method of adjusting noise (noise shaping) in a time domain like a frequency domain of a related art is proposed to solve the pre-echo problem.

FIG. 9 shows a method of processing a first signal according to another embodiment of the present invention. FIGs. 9A to 9D show a method of encoding a first signal according to another embodiment of the present invention. FIGs. 9E to 9G show a decoding method corresponding to the encoding method.

In FIG. 9A, an input signal $x(t)$ is divided into signal unit X for processing in a time domain. Referring to FIG. 9A, the input signal $x(t)$ can be segmented into four sub-blocks. Signals corresponding to the sub-blocks may include segmented signals X_0 , X_1 , X_2 and X_3 , respectively. Referring to FIG. 9B, it is able to determine modification reconstruction information W (w_0 , w_1 , w_2 , w_3) for adjusting a sizes of each of the segmented signals of the

sub-blocks in the time domain. The modification reconstruction information can be a gain value in a time domain determined per segmented signal. In this case, the gain value may be a value actually applied to the segmented signal or configured in a form reverse to the value applied to the segmented signal. If the gain value applied to the segmented signal gets greater, quantization is performed using more bits. Therefore, smaller quantization noise can be generated.

Referring to FIG. 9C, it is able to generate an modification signal X' by applying the modification reconstruction information (w_0, w_1, w_2, w_3) to the segmented signal (X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3). FIG. 9D shows a quantization noise Q_t obtained from performing perceptual coding using a frequency domain masking characteristic of a related art by using the modification signal which is converted to frequency domain. Illustrated to FIG. 9D, the quantization noise can be a signal having evenly distributed energy in a whole time domain. Moreover, it may be preferable that psychoacoustic model operation for bit allocation in frequency domain uses the segmented signal X instead of the modification signal X' .

After the first signal transferred to the decoder side has been reconstructed in the frequency domain, if the reconstructed signal is inverted, it is able to obtain a transport signal that the quantization noise Q_t is included in the adjustment signal X' [not shown in the drawing].

FIG. 9E shows the modification reconstruction information V

applied to the transport signal. The modification reconstruction information V can be a value $(1/w_0, 1/w_1, 1/w_2, 1/w_3)$ inverse to the gain value applied to the block signal.

FIG. 9F shows a reconstructed signal Y obtained from applying
5 the modification reconstruction information V to the transport signal. The reconstructed signal V may be the signal having the same shape of the modification signal X' in the encoder side. Yet, as the quantization noise Q_t encoded according to the modification reconstruction information is adjusted, as shown in FIG. 9G, it is
10 able to obtain an adjusted quantization noise Q_r that is adjusted in a time domain.

Therefore, according to another embodiment of the present invention, modification reconstruction information applied to a signal in a time domain is determined and temporal bit allocation
15 information of each block can be then determined using the modification reconstruction information. Moreover, by reducing a energy level of quantization noise in a region having a small energy level of signal, it is able to prevent pre-echo effect.

FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B are graphs of measuring a pre-echo
20 occurrence before and after applying the signal processing method shown in FIGs. 9A to 9G.

Referring to FIG. 10A, since noise is evenly distributed across a whole band in a time domain in a conventional signal processor, if a signal having small energy level exists at a front
25 portion of a signal, pre-echo effect occurs to enable a user hear

the noise of the front portion.

Shown in FIG. 10B, if quantization noise is adjusted using modification reconstruction information in a time domain, a energy level of quantization noise in a region where exists signal having small energy level is adjusted to decrease. Therefore, a problem of the pre-echo effect can be solved.

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of a bandwidth extension signal decoding unit according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 11, a bandwidth extension signal decoding unit 110 includes a signal receiving unit 1110, an extension base region determining unit 1120, a high frequency region reconstructing unit 1130 and a bandwidth extending unit 1140.

The signal receiving unit 1110 receives at least one downmix signal of a first signal decoded by a first coding scheme and a second signal decoded by a second coding scheme and extension information. The downmix signal inputted to the signal receiving unit 1110 comprises the signal configured with a signal of a flow frequency region of an original signal in a manner that a high frequency region is removed by an encoder side.

The extension base region determining unit 1120 is able to determine an extension base signal of the downmix signal based on the extension information received by the signal receiving unit 1110. In this case, the downmix signal can be a signal appearing in a frequency domain and the extension base signal can be a signal

located in a partial frequency region of the downmix signal in a frequency domain. The extension information is used to determine the extension base signal and may include start and end frequencies of the extension base signal or a range of a filter for filtering a
5 portion of the downmix signal.

The high frequency region reconstructing unit 1130 receives the downmix signal and the extension information from the signal receiving unit 1110 and also receives the extension base signal from the extension base region determining unit 1120. The extension
10 base signal is able to reconstruct a high frequency region signal of the downmix signal removed by the encoder side using the extension information. In doing so, it is able to further use the received reconstruction information. The high frequency region signal can be the signal that is included not in the downmix signal
15 but in the original signal. As the high frequency region signal is reconstructed, it is able to generate an extended downmix signal of which bandwidth is extended.

The high frequency region signal may not be an integer multiple of the downmix signal. And, a bandwidth of the high
20 frequency region signal may not be identical to that of the extension base signal.

In the signal processing apparatus and method according to one embodiment of the present invention, using not a whole downmix signal having a high frequency region removed by an encoder side as
25 the extension base signal but a signal corresponding to a partial

frequency region of the downmix signal, although a reconstructed high frequency region is not an integer multiple of the downmix signal, it is able to use a bandwidth extension technique.

The high frequency region reconstructing unit 1130 can
5 further include a time-extended downmix signal generating unit and a frequency signal extending unit. The time-extended downmix signal generating unit is able to extend the downmix signal into a time domain by applying the extension information to the extension base signal. And, the frequency signal extending unit is able to extend
10 a signal in a frequency domain of the downmix signal by decrementing the number of samples of the time-extended downmix signal (decimation).

Therefore, the bandwidth extension decoding unit 1100 according to another embodiment of the present invention, which
15 further includes the time-extended downmix signal generating unit and the frequency signal generating unit, is able to adjust a bandwidth extended extent according to the modification reconstruction information.

If the high frequency region reconstructing unit 1130
20 includes not a low frequency region signal but a reconstructed high frequency region signal, the bandwidth extending unit 1140 generates an extended downmix signal of which bandwidth is extended in a manner that the bandwidth extending unit 1140 combines the downmix signal and the high frequency region signal together. In
25 this case, the high frequency region signal may not correspond to

an integer multiple of the downmix signal. Therefore, the bandwidth extension technique according to one embodiment of the present invention is usable for upsampling into a signal not in a multiple relation.

5 FIG. 12 is a flowchart for a signal decoding method in a bandwidth extension signal decoding unit according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 12, a downmix signal and extension information are received [S1210]. In this case, the downmix signal
10 can be a signal in a frequency domain or a signal that just includes a low frequency region signal that a high frequency region signal is removed from the downmix signal generated by an encoder side. And, the extension information can include at least one of a range of a filter applied to the downmix signal, a start frequency
15 of an extension base signal and an end frequency of the extension base signal.

Subsequently, an extension base signal is determined using the downmix signal and the extension information [S1220]. In this case, the extension base signal can be a signal corresponding to a
20 partial frequency region of the downmix signal. And, the determination of the extension base signal can be performed based on bandwidth extension flag information indicating whether the high frequency region signal of the downmix signal is reconstructed using the extension information. In particular, only if the
25 bandwidth extension flag information is set to 1, it is able to

determine the extension base signal.

A high frequency region signal is reconstructed using the extension base signal and the extension information [S1230]. In this case, the high frequency region signal may include a signal
5 that is included not in the downmix signal transferred from the encoder side but in an original signal inputted to the encoder. As mentioned in the foregoing description, since the extension base signal is the signal corresponding not to the whole downmix signal but to a partial frequency region of the downmix signal, the high
10 frequency region signal can be the signal that is not an integer multiple of the downmix signal.

Subsequently, by combining the downmix signal and the reconstructed high frequency region signal together, an extended downmix signal having an extended bandwidth is generated [S1240].

15 If the extension base signal is not determined based on the bandwidth extension flag information, i.e., if the bandwidth extension flag information is set to 0, a high frequency region signal is generated using the downmix signal and the reconstruction information [S1245]. And, an extended downmix signal is generated
20 by combining the downmix signal and the high frequency region signal together [S1240]. In this case, the extended downmix signal can be a signal having a bandwidth amounting to an integer multiple of the downmix signal, and more particularly, to a twice of the downmix signal. Moreover, the generating the extended downmix
25 signal [S1240] can be simultaneously with the reconstruction of the

high frequency region signal instead of being separately performed.

FIGs. 13A to 13D are diagrams for a method of generating a bandwidth extension signal according to another embodiment of the present invention, in which 'Fc' indicates an end frequency of an extension base signal. FIG. 13A shows a bandwidth extension processing method according to a conventional method.

Referring to FIG. 13A, in encoding, a whole frequency band is divided by 2, an extension base signal (signal of a low frequency region corresponding to $1/2$ of a whole frequency) is transferred by being encoded by a first or second encoding scheme, and an extension signal corresponding to a frequency region amounting to $1/2$ of the whole signal is transferred by being encoded using extension information.

In decoding, a whole signal is reconstructed by decoding the extension signal using the extension base signal decoded by the first or second coding scheme and the extension information in a manner reverse to that of the encoding.

Referring to FIG. 13B, an extension base signal is encoded by selecting a signal corresponding to $1/4$ of a whole frequency band. A signal (extension signal 1) corresponding to $2/4$ to $3/4$ region of the whole frequency band is encoded as extension information using the extension base signal. And, a signal (re-extension signal) corresponding to $4/4$ region of the whole frequency band is encoded as extension information using the extension base signal.

Therefore, in performing decoding, the extension base signal

is decoded by a first or second coding scheme and the extension signal 1 is then reconstructed using the extension base signal and the extension information. Subsequently, using the extension information and the extension signal 1, a re-extension signal
5 corresponding to a high frequency region of the downmix signal is reconstructed. Therefore, it is able to raise a compression ration using a signal corresponding to $1/4$ of a whole frequency region as an extension base signal only in performing bandwidth extension coding.

10 Referring to FIG. 13C, extension signal 1, extension signal 2 and extension signal 3, which correspond to $2/4$, $3/4$ and $4/4$ regions, respectively, are encoded into extension information using an extension base signal corresponding to $1/4$ of a whole frequency region. In decoding, the extension signal 1, the extension signal 2
15 and the extension signal 3 are sequentially decoded using the extension base signal and the extension information.

In the bandwidth extending method according to another embodiment of the present invention, as shown in FIG. 13C, an extension base signal, an extension signal 1, an extension signal 2
20 and an extension signal 3 can have the same bandwidth, by which the present invention is non-limited. For instance, these signals can have bandwidths differing from each other. And, it is able to decode the extension signal 1, the extension signal 2 and the extension signal 3 by setting a scale factor of the extension base
25 signal in a manner that a frequency region is amended large or

small.

FIG. 13D shows a signal decoding method according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 13D, as an extension base signal, it is
5 able to select a partial signal (one of Fb to Fc regions) of a signal decoded by a first or second coding scheme. Therefore, it is able to reconstruct a high frequency region, which does not correspond to an integer multiple of a downmix signal encoded using the extension base signal.

10 FIGS. 14A to 14D are diagrams for a method of generating a multi-channel signal according to a further embodiment of the present invention. In this case, a signal obtained by bandwidth extension is defined an extension signal, an extension signal 1 or an extension signal 2 and a signal obtained by channel extension
15 through a multi-channel decoder or the like is named a stereo signal.

Referring to FIG. 14A, an extension base signal reconstructs a high frequency region signal of a downmix signal by bandwidth extension [Step 1]. Subsequently, a stereo signal is decoded from
20 the reconstructed downmix signal by channel extension [Step 2].

Illustrated in FIG. 14B, a stereo signal is generated from an extension base signal by channel extension [Step 1]. Subsequently, by extending a bandwidth based on the stereo signal, a stereo signal of a whole frequency region is reconstructed [Step 2 and
25 Step 3]. This is suitable for a signal having more information and

sound images in a low frequency region of a whole downmix signal.

Referring to FIG. 14C, a stereo signal is generated from an extension base signal by channel extension in a manner similar to the former method [Step 1]. Subsequently, in order to reconstruct a stereo signal of a whole frequency region by extending a bandwidth, an extension signal 1 and an extension signal 2 are decoded using the extension base signal [Step 2 and Step 3]. Since the extension base signal is the signal having the core characteristic of the signal, it is preferable that the extension signal 2 is decoded from the extension base signal. In particular, it is suitable for decoding of a signal having high correlation between right and left channel signals of a stereo signal. For instance, it is suitable for decoding of a speech signal.

Referring to FIG. 14D, a stereo signal is decoded from an extension base signal by channel extension [Step 1]. An extension signal 1 is then decoded from the extension base signal by bandwidth extension [Step 2]. Subsequently, using the extension base signal, the extension signal 1 and the stereo signal, an extension signal 2 is reconstructed [Steps 3-1 to 3-3]. Therefore, it is able to code a more organic stereo signal.

FIG. 15 is a diagram for a method of generating a multi-channel signal according to another further embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 15, a method of generating a multi-channel signal according to the present invention includes a method of

reconstructing a mono signal, a mono extension signal, a stereo signal and a stereo extension signal using a base signal. In this case, the base signal can include a residual signal.

The present invention applied decoding/encoding method can be implemented in a program recorded medium as computer-readable codes. And, multimedia data having the data structure of the present invention can be stored in the computer-readable recording medium. The computer-readable recording media include all kinds of storage devices in which data readable by a computer system are stored. The computer-readable media include ROM, RAM, CD-ROM, magnetic tapes, floppy discs, optical data storage devices, and the like for example and also include carrier-wave type implementations (e.g., transmission via Internet). And, a bitstream generated by the encoding method is stored in a computer-readable recording medium or can be transmitted via wire/wireless communication network.

While the present invention has been described and illustrated herein with reference to the preferred embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention that come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

Accordingly, the present invention is applicable to encoding and decoding of signals.

[CLAIMS]

1. A method of processing a signal, comprising:
receiving extension information and at least one downmix
5 signal of a first downmix signal decoded by a audio coding scheme
and a second downmix signal decoded by a speech coding scheme;
determining an extension base signal corresponding to a
partial region of the downmix signal based on the extension
information; and
10 generating an extended downmix signal having a bandwidth
extended by reconstructing a high frequency region signal using the
extension base signal and the extension information.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein a bandwidth of the
15 high frequency region signal is not identical to that of the
extension base signal.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the extension
information comprises at least one of a range of a filter applied
20 to the downmix signal, a start frequency of the extension base
signal and an end frequency of the extension base signal.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the extension base
signal is a signal corresponding to a partial frequency region of
25 the downmix signal.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

after the generating the extended downmix signal, generating
a high frequency region signal of the extended downmix signal using
5 the extended downmix signal and the extension information; and

generating a re-extended downmix signal having an bandwidth
extended by combining a frequency signal of the extended downmix
signal and the high frequency region signal.

10 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the audio coding
scheme comprises a coding scheme in a frequency domain using time-
frequency transform and wherein the speech coding scheme is a
coding scheme using a linear prediction coding scheme.

15 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the determining
the extension base region using the extension information is
performed based on bandwidth extension flag information indicating
whether the high frequency region signal of the downmix signal is
reconstructed using the extension information.

20

8. An apparatus for processing a signal, comprising:

a signal receiving unit receiving extension information and
at least one downmix signal of a first downmix signal decoded by a
audio coding scheme and a second downmix signal decoded by a speech
25 coding scheme;

an extension base region determining unit determining an extension base signal in the downmix signal based on the extension information; and

a high frequency region signal reconstructing unit generating
5 an extended downmix signal having a bandwidth extended by reconstructing a high frequency region signal using the extension base signal and the extension information.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the extension
10 information comprises at least one of a range of a filter applied to the downmix signal, a start frequency of the extension base signal and an end frequency of the extension base signal.

10. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the extension
15 base region determining unit determines a signal of a partial frequency region in the downmix signal as the extension base signal.

11. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the high
frequency region reconstructing unit reconstructs the high
20 frequency region signal included not in the downmix signal but in an original signal inputted to the encoder.

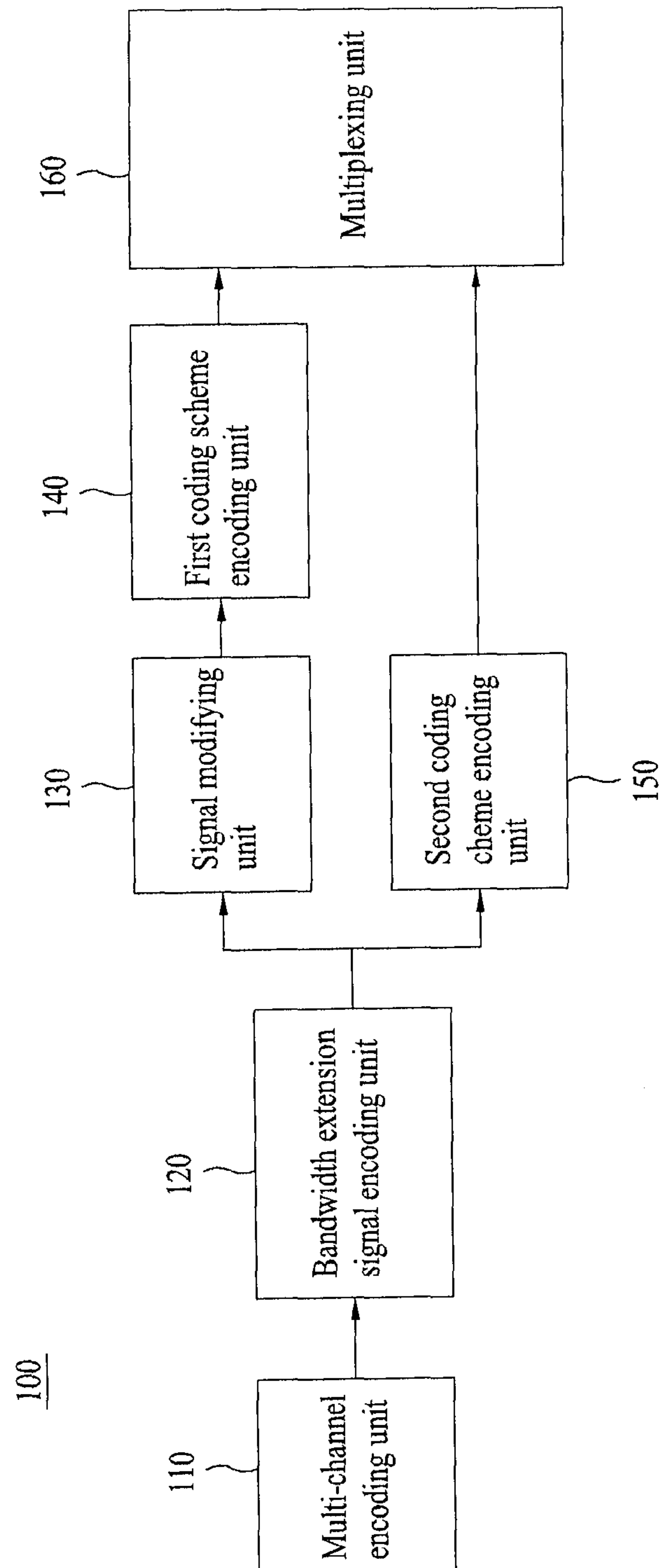
12. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the high
frequency region reconstructing unit reconstructs the high
25 frequency region signal having a bandwidth not identical to that of

the extension based signal.

13. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the audio
coding scheme comprises a coding scheme in a frequency domain using
5 time-frequency transform and wherein the speech coding scheme
comprises a coding scheme using a linear prediction coding scheme.

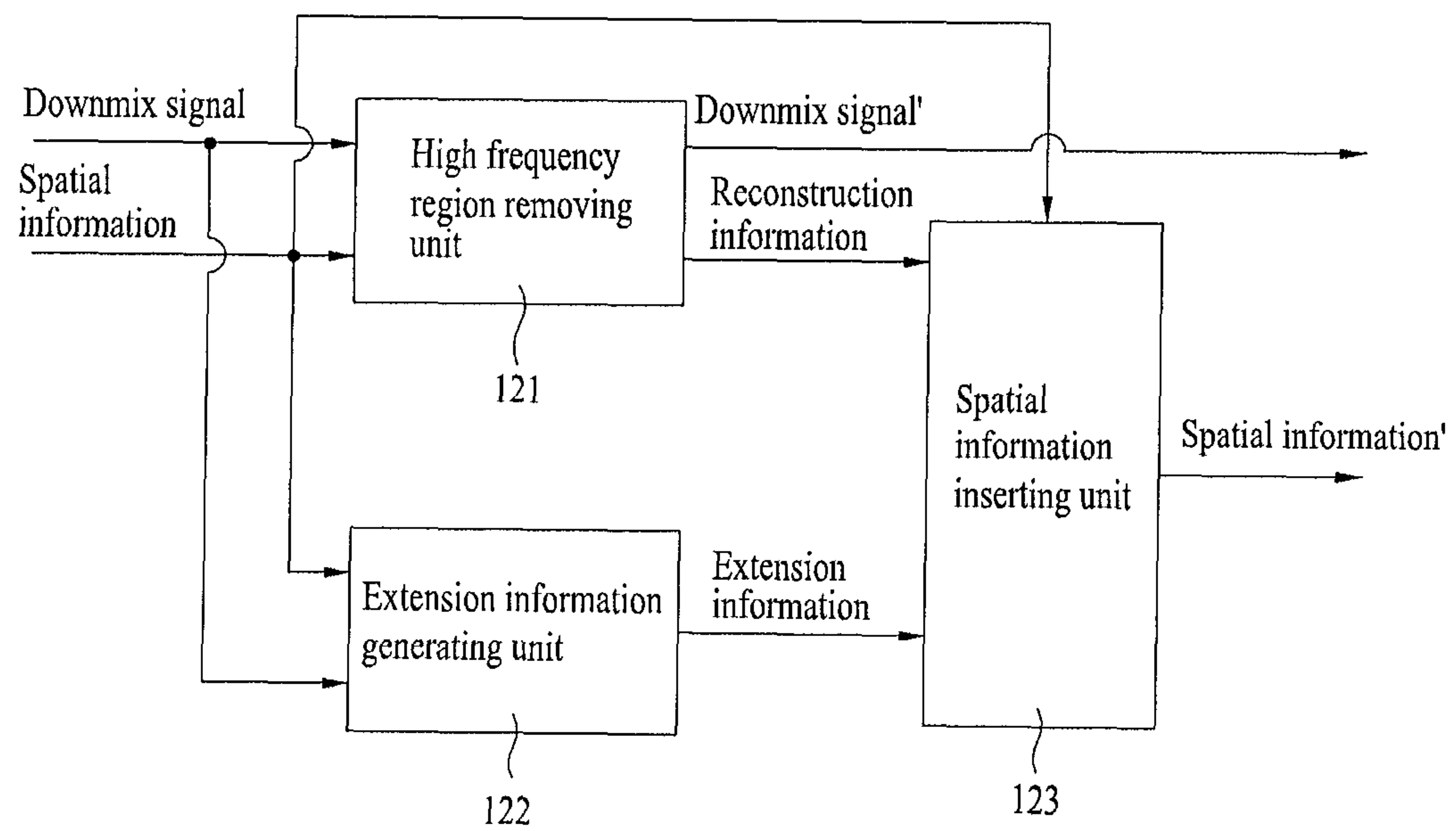
1/15

FIG. 1



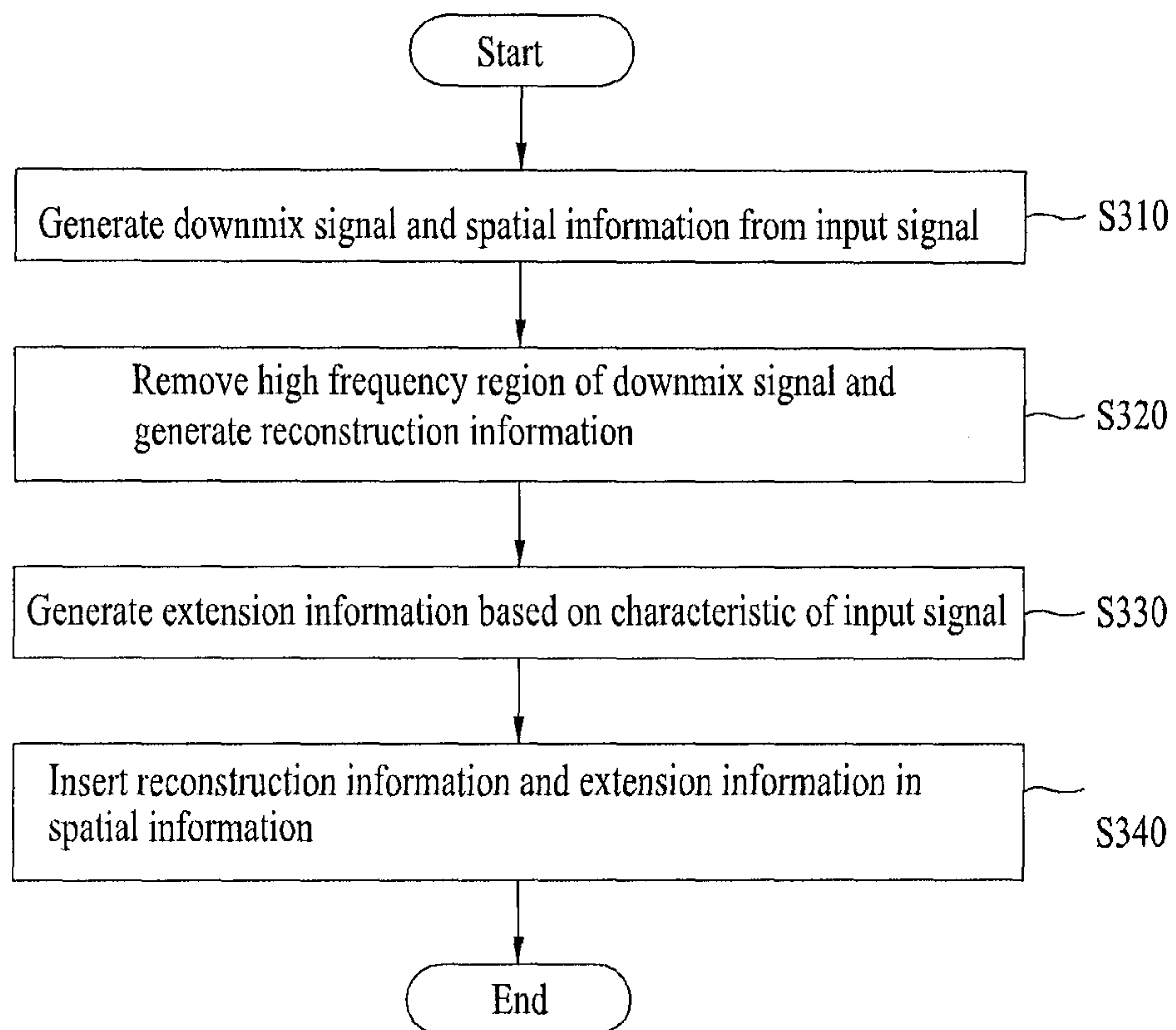
2/15

FIG. 2



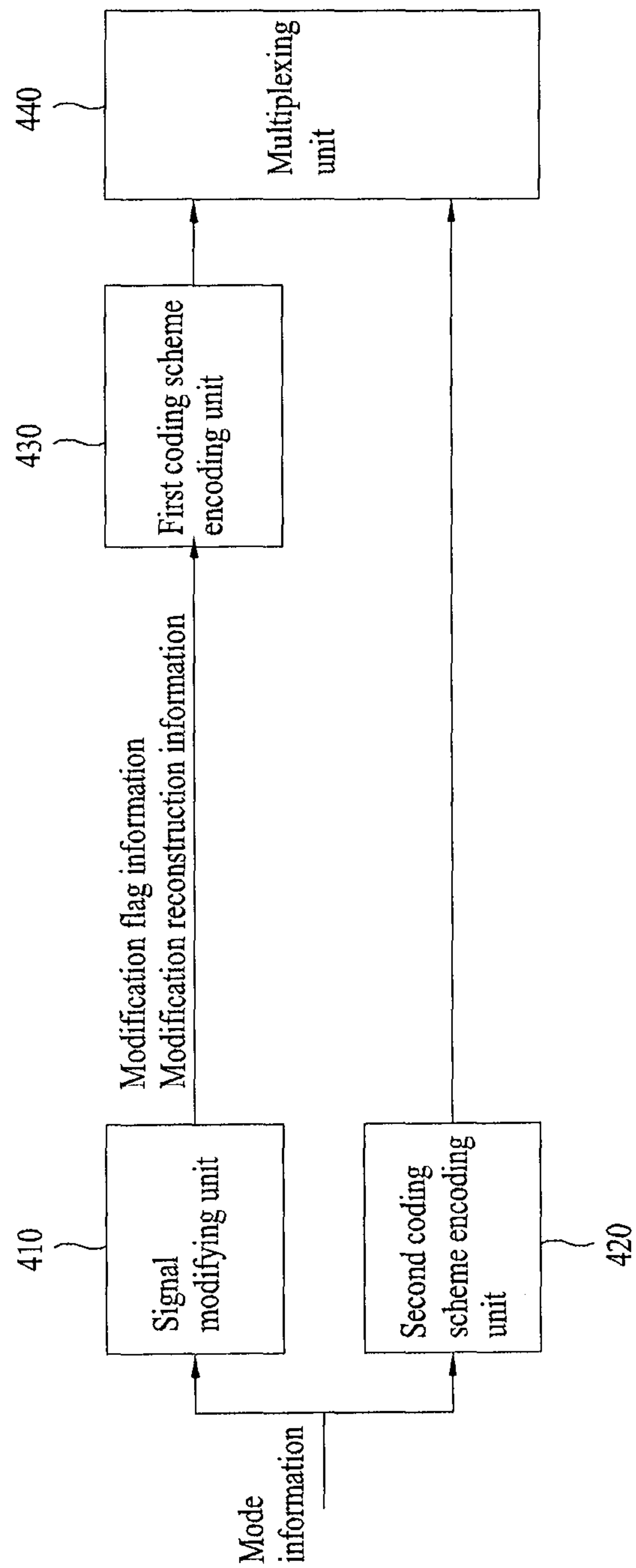
3/15

FIG. 3



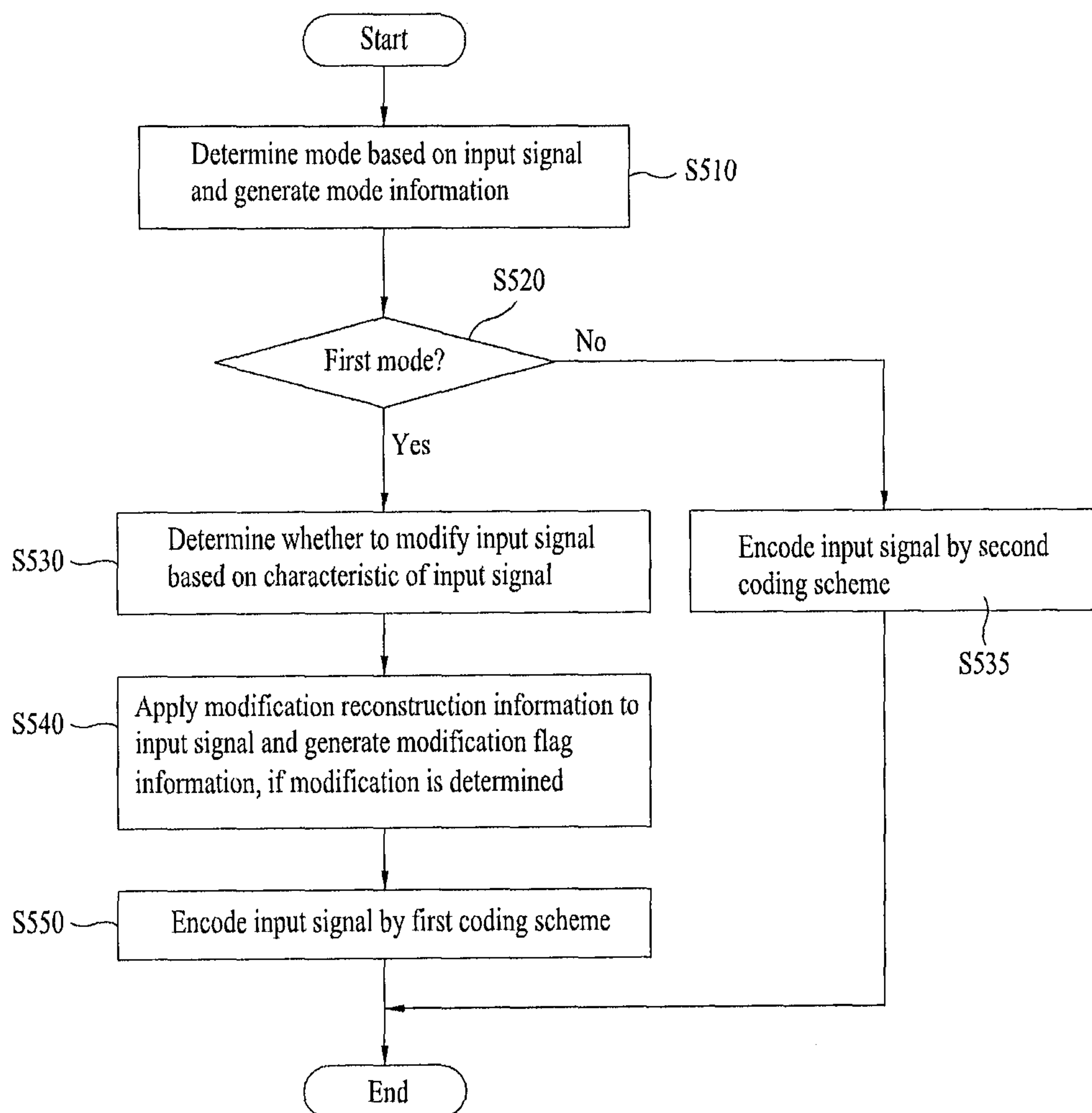
4/15

FIG. 4



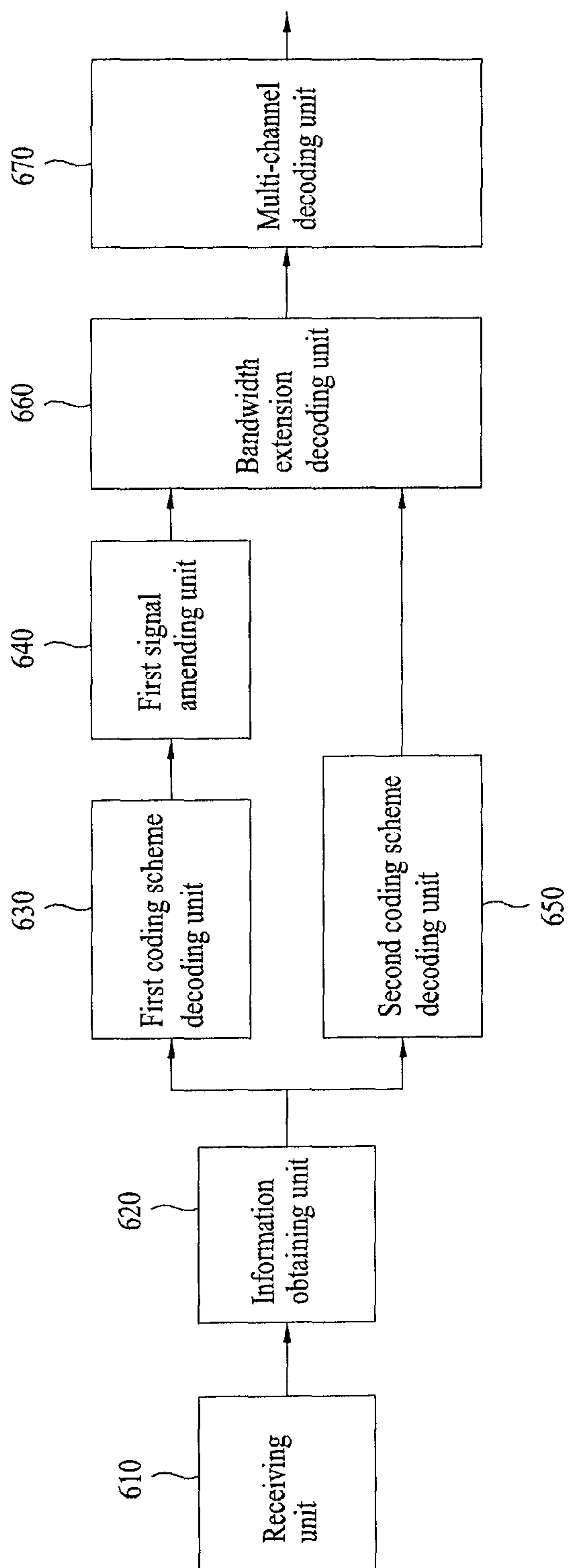
5/15

FIG. 5



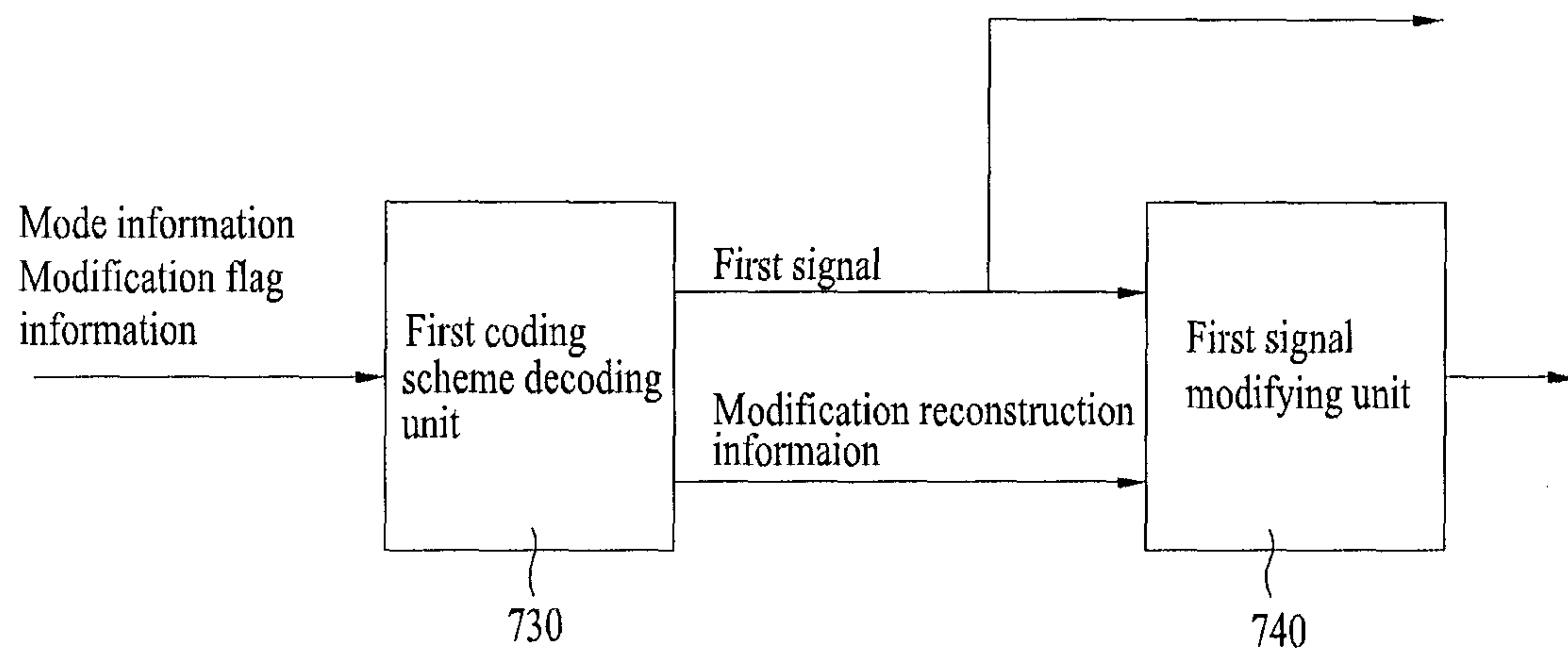
6/15

FIG. 6



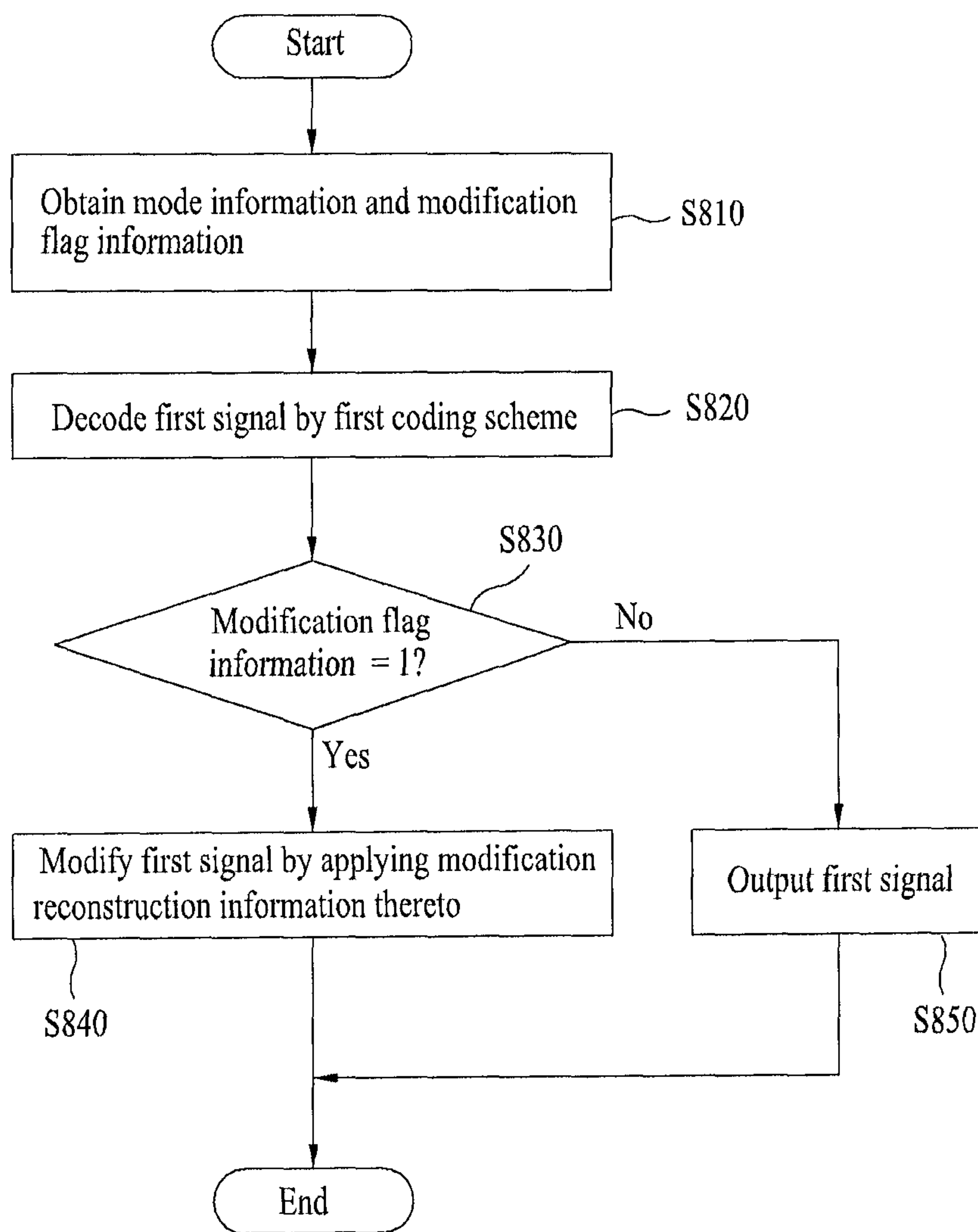
7/15

FIG. 7



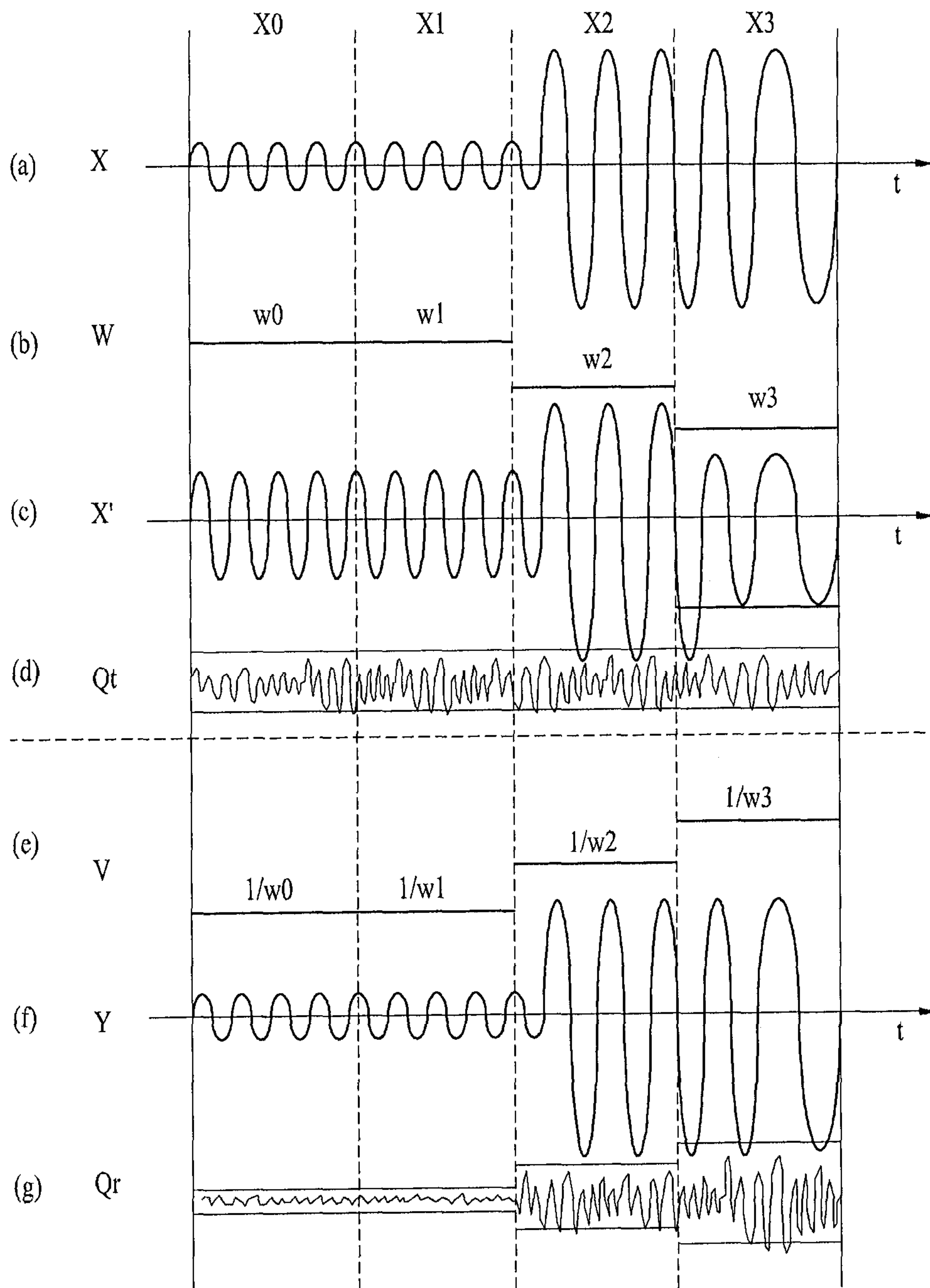
8/15

FIG. 8



9/15

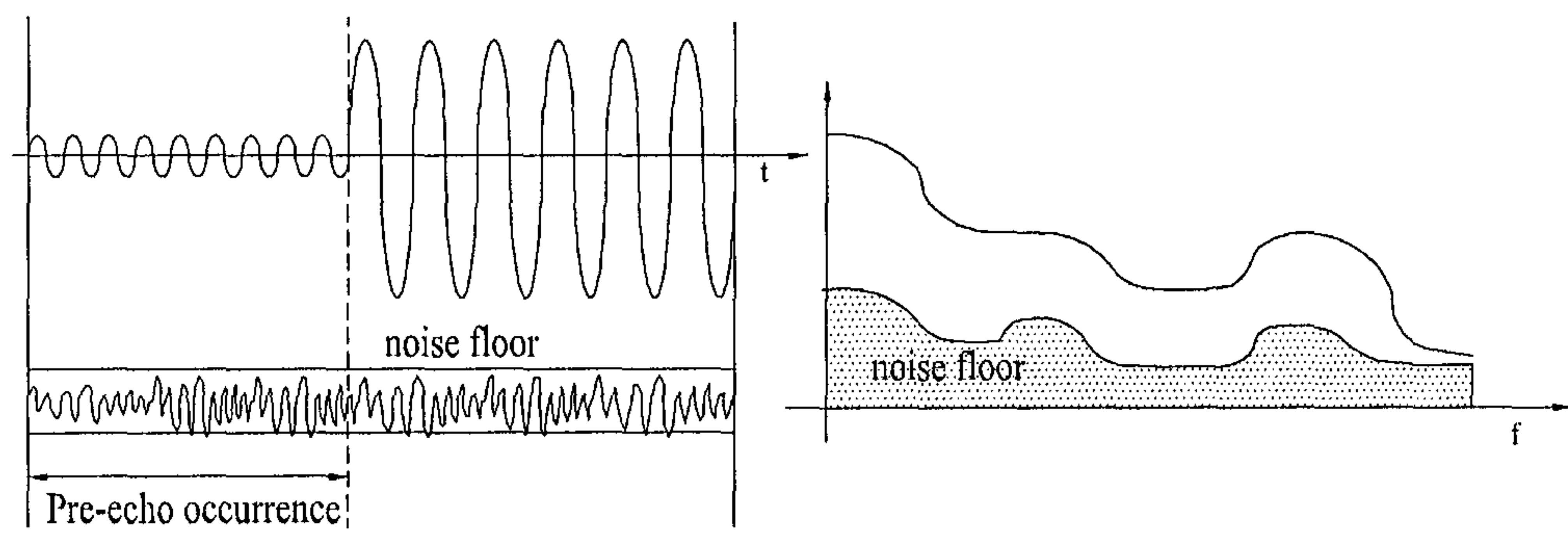
FIG. 9



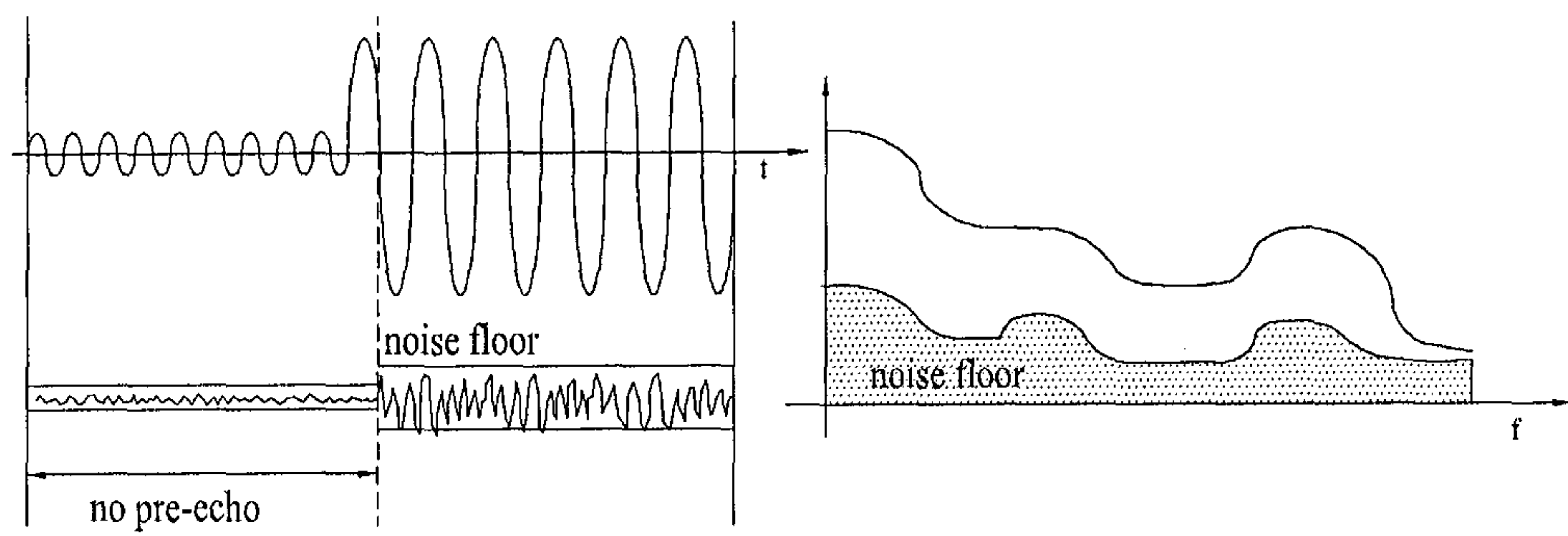
10/15

FIG. 10

(a)

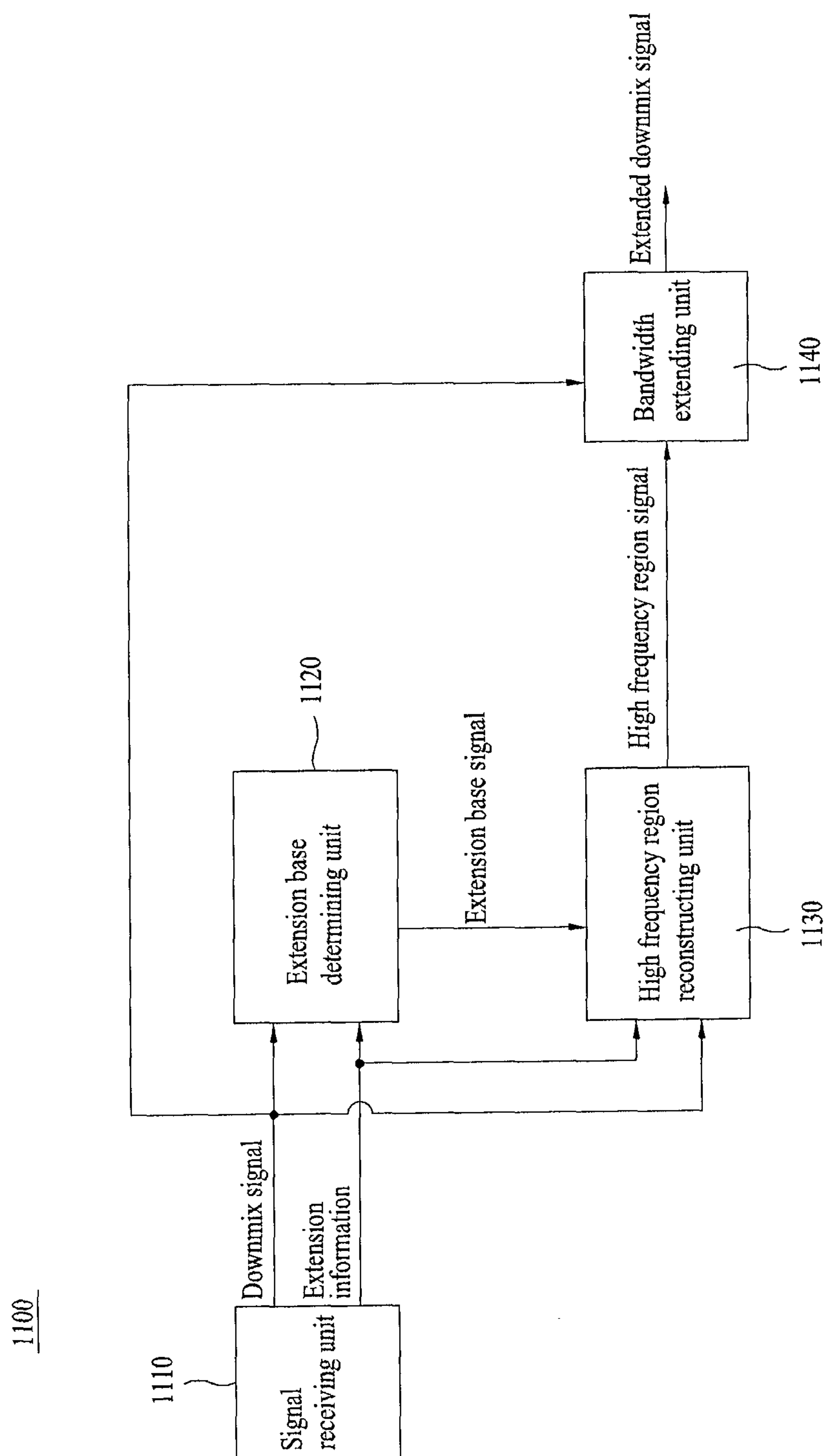


(b)



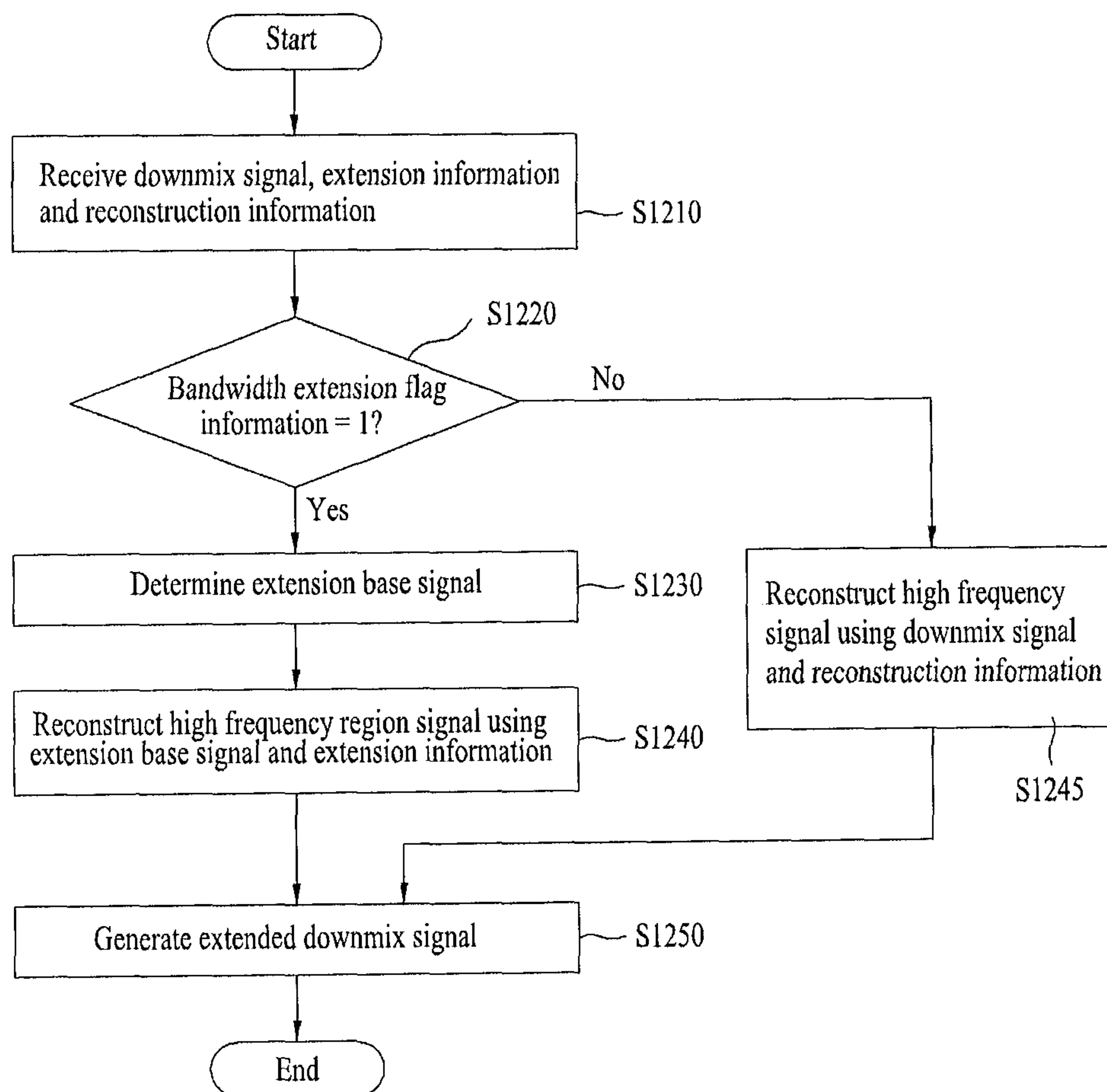
11/15

FIG. 11



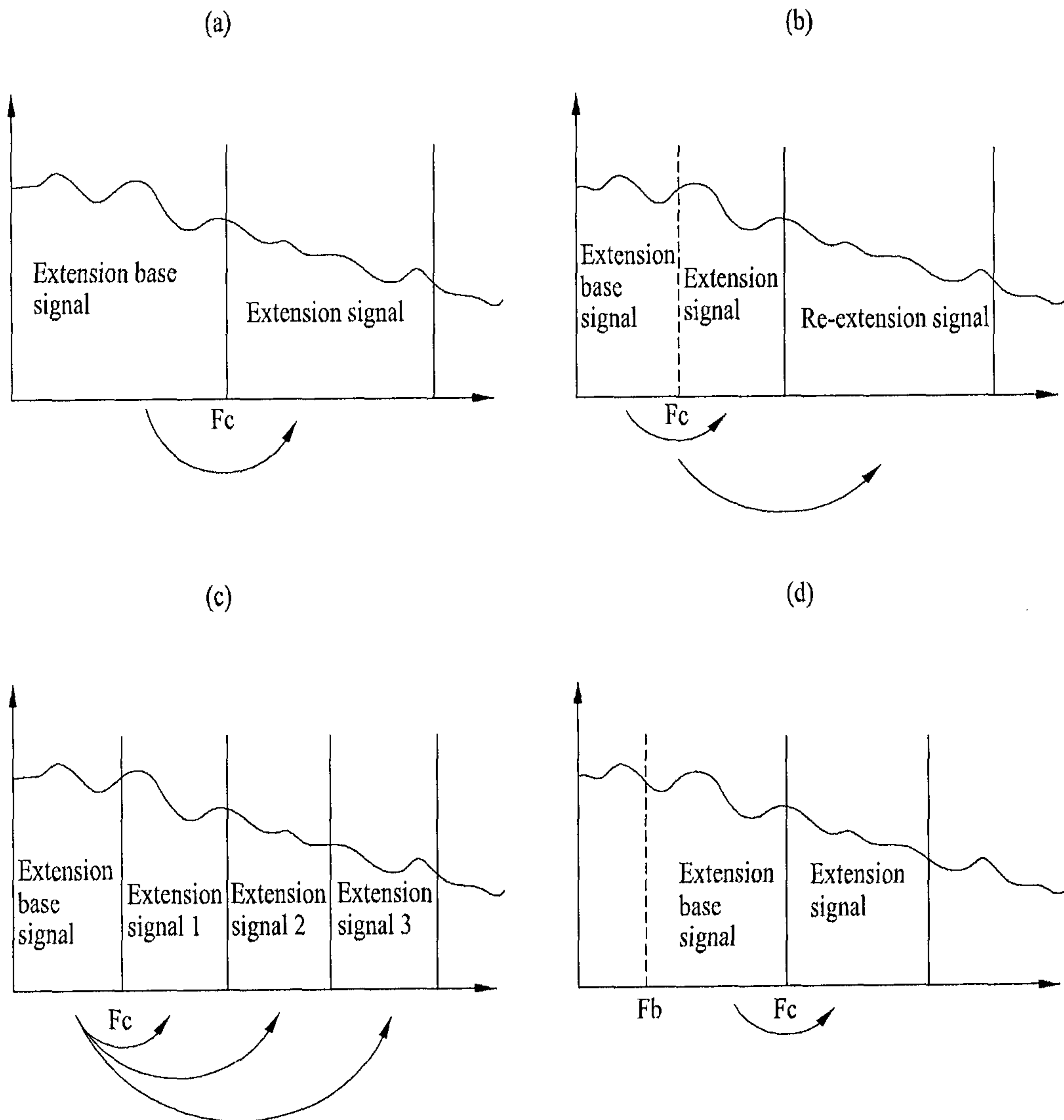
12/15

FIG. 12



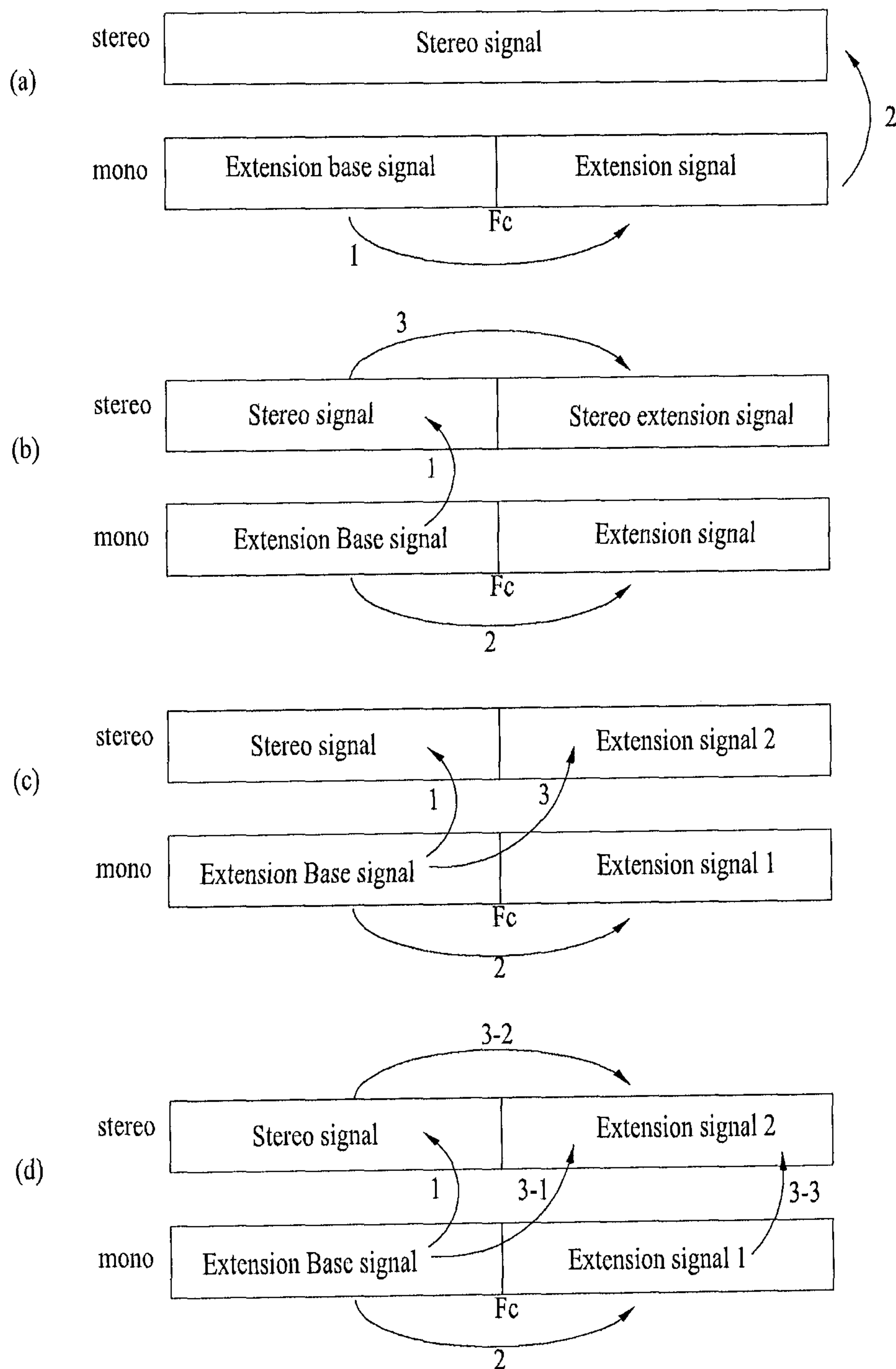
13/15

FIG. 13



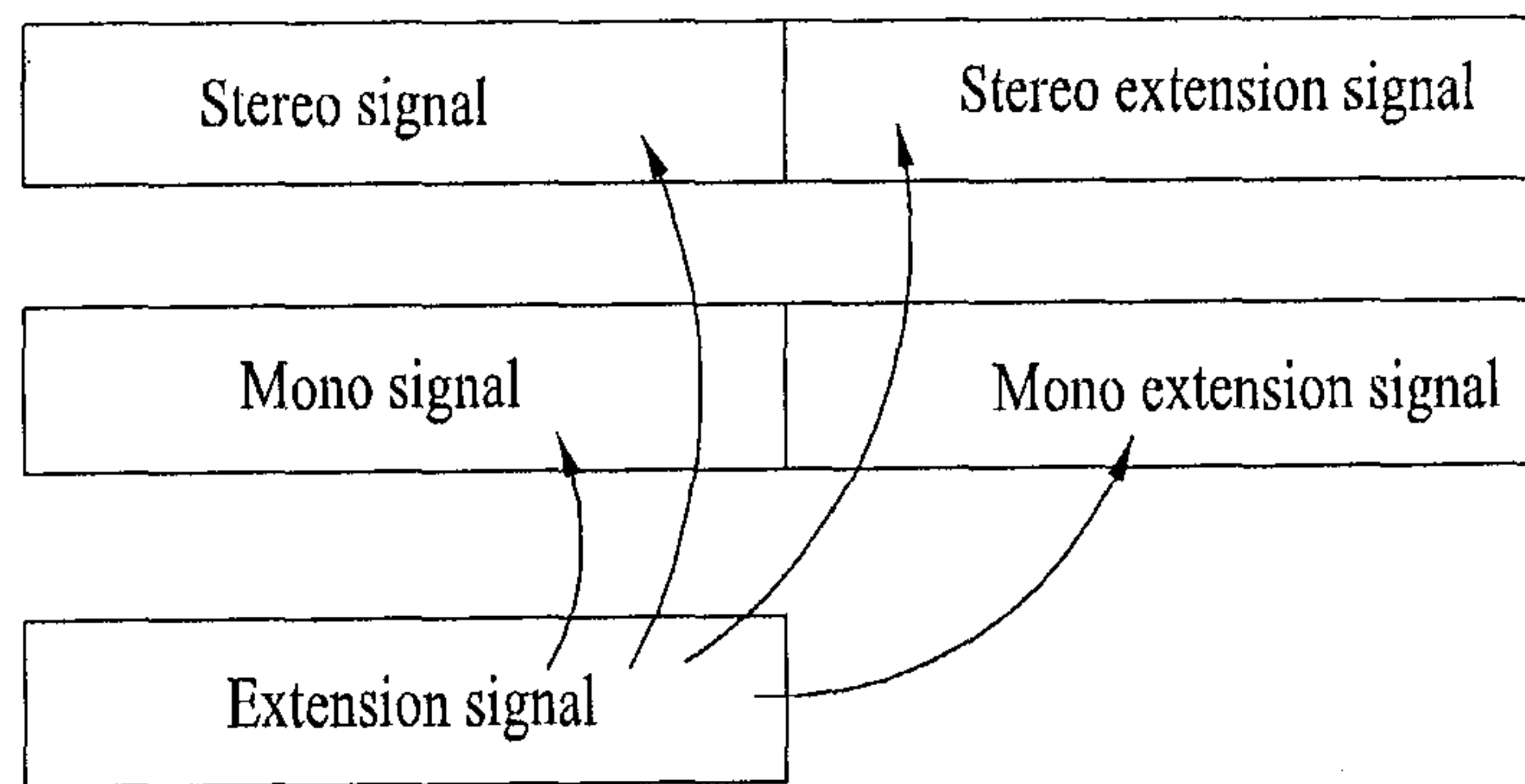
14/15

FIG. 14



15/15

FIG. 15



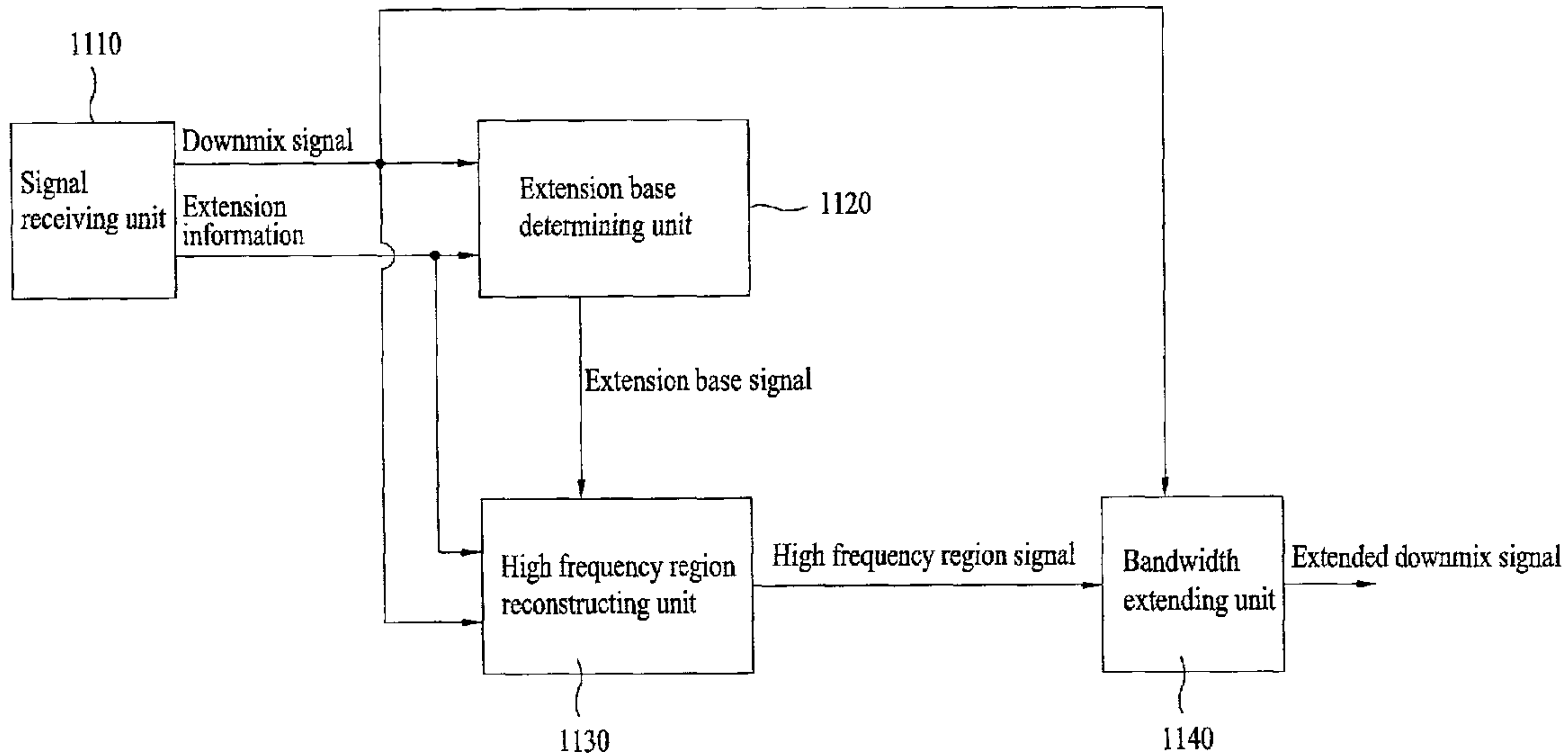


FIG. 11