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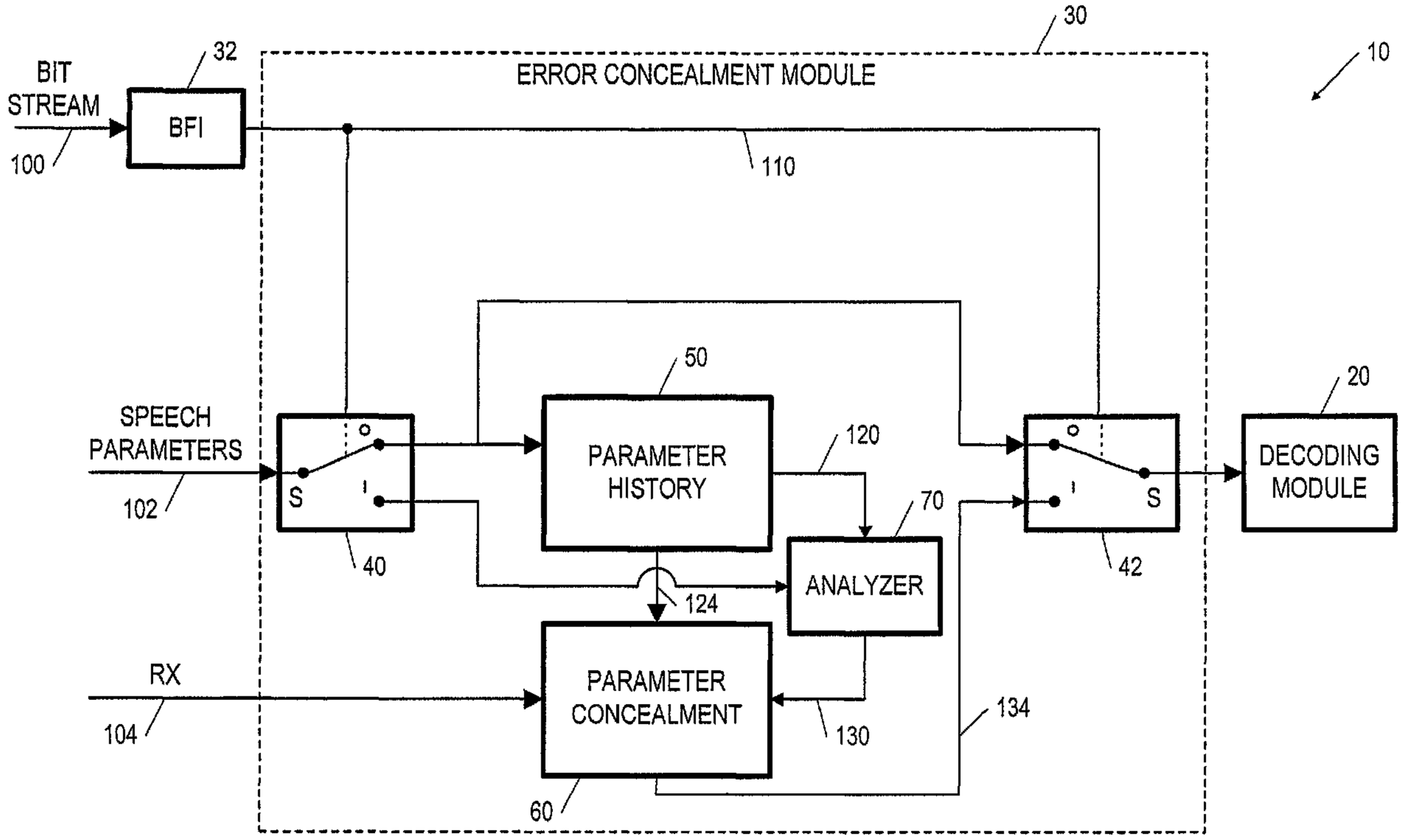

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A method and system for concealing errors in one or more bad frames in a speech sequence as part of an encoded bit stream received in a decoder. When the speech sequence is voiced, the LTP-parameters in the bad frames are replaced by the corresponding parameters in the last frame. When the speech sequence is unvoiced, the LTP-parameters in the bad frames are replaced by values calculated based on the LTP history along with an adaptively-limited random term.

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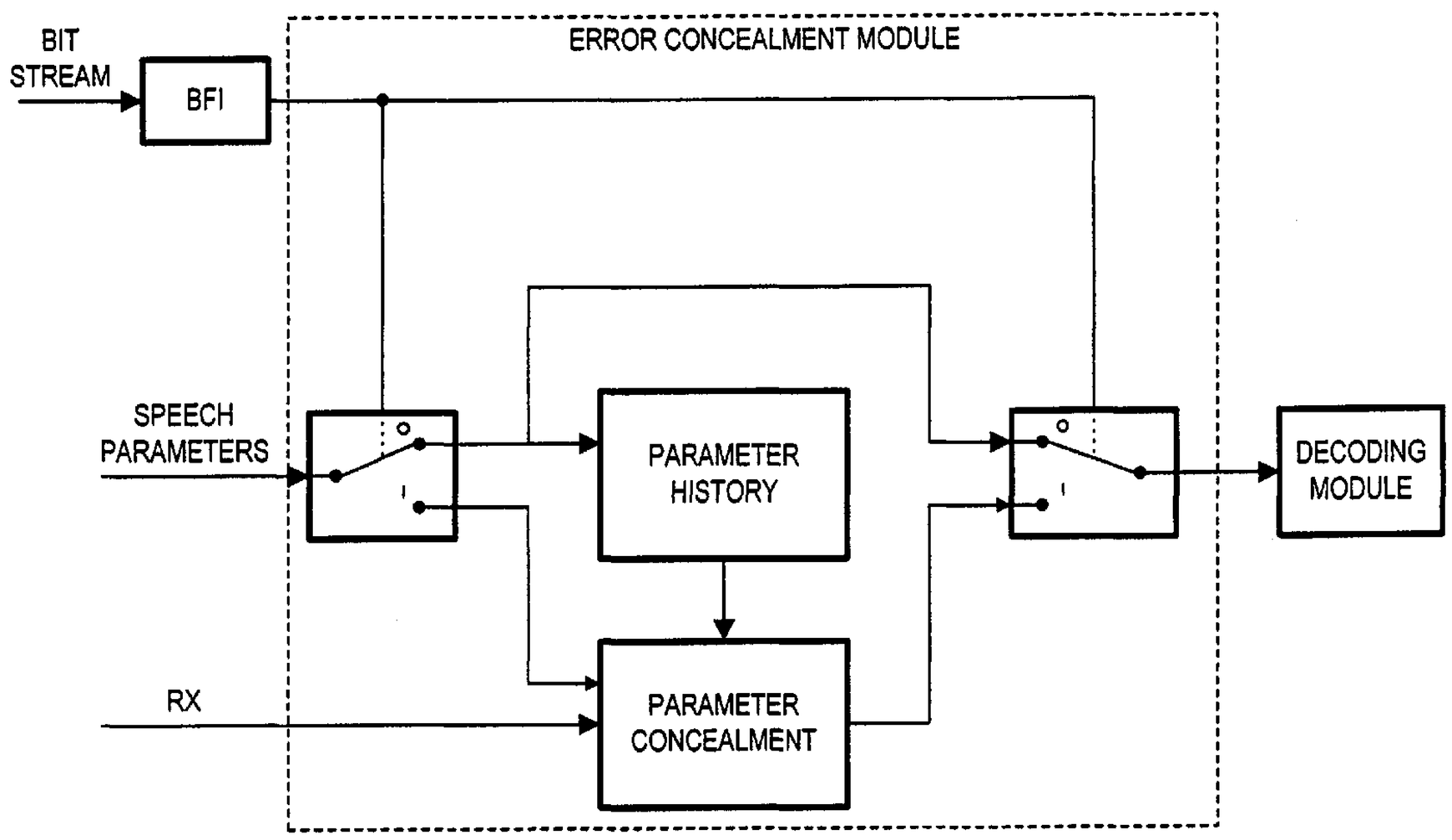
(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SPEECH FRAME ERROR CONCEALMENT IN SPEECH DECODING



(57) Abstract: A method and system for concealing errors in one or more bad frames in a speech sequence as part of an encoded bit stream received in a decoder. When the speech sequence is voiced, the LTP-parameters in the bad frames are replaced by the corresponding parameters in the last frame. When the speech sequence is unvoiced, the LTP-parameters in the bad frames are replaced by values calculated based on the LTP history along with an adaptively-limited random term.

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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SPEECH FRAME ERROR CONCEALMENT IN SPEECH DECODING

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to the decoding of speech signals from an encoded bit stream and, more particularly, to the concealment of corrupted speech parameters when errors in speech frames are detected during speech decoding.

Background of the Invention

Speech and audio coding algorithms have a wide variety of applications in communication, multimedia and storage systems. The development of the coding algorithms is driven by the need to save transmission and storage capacity while maintaining the high quality of the synthesized signal. The complexity of the coder is limited by, for example, the processing power of the application platform. In some applications, for example, voice storage, the encoder may be highly complex, while the decoder should be as simple as possible.

Modern speech codecs operate by processing the speech signal in short segments called frames. A typical frame length of a speech codec is 20 ms, which corresponds to 160 speech samples, assuming an 8 kHz sampling frequency. In the wide band codecs, the typical frame length of 20 ms corresponds to 320 speech samples, assuming a 16 kHz sampling frequency. The frame may be further divided into a number of sub-frames. For every frame, the encoder determines a parametric representation of the input signal. The parameters are quantized and transmitted through a communication channel (or stored in a storage medium) in a digital form. The decoder produces a synthesized speech signal based on the received parameters, as shown in Figure 1.

A typical set of extracted coding parameters includes spectral parameters (such as Linear Predictive Coding (LPC) parameters) to be used in short term prediction of the signal, parameters to be used for long term prediction (LTP) of the signal, various gain parameters, and excitation parameters. The LTP parameter is closely related to the fundamental frequency of the speech signal. This parameter is often known as a so-called pitch-lag parameter, which describes the fundamental periodicity in terms of speech samples. Also, one of the gain parameters is very much related to the fundamental periodicity and so it is called LTP gain. The LTP gain is a very important parameter in

making the speech as natural as possible. The description of the coding parameters above fits in general terms with a variety of speech codecs, including the so-called Code-Excited Linear Prediction (CELP) codecs, which have for some time been the most successful speech codecs.

Speech parameters are transmitted through a communication channel in a digital form. Sometimes the condition of the communication channel changes, and that might cause errors to the bit stream. This will cause frame errors (bad frames), i.e., some of the parameters describing a particular speech segment (typically 20 ms) are corrupted. There are two kinds of frame errors: totally corrupted frames and partially corrupted frames. These frames are sometimes not received in the decoder at all. In the packet-based transmission systems, like in normal internet connections, the situation can arise when the data packet will never reach the receiver, or the data packet arrives so late that it cannot be used because of the real time nature of spoken speech. The partially corrupted frame is a frame that does arrive to the receiver and can still contain some parameters that are not in error. This is usually the situation in a circuit switched connection like in the existing GSM connection. The bit-error rate (BER) in the partially corrupted frames is typically around 0.5-5%.

From the description above, it can be seen that the two cases of bad or corrupted frames will require different approaches in dealing with the degradation in reconstructed speech due to the loss of speech parameters.

The lost or erroneous speech frames are consequences of the bad condition of the communication channel, which causes errors to the bit stream. When an error is detected in the received speech frame, an error correction procedure is started. This error correction procedure usually includes a substitution procedure and muting procedure. In the prior art, the speech parameters of the bad frame are replaced by attenuated or modified values from the previous good frame. However, some parameters (such as excitation in CELP parameters) in the corrupted frame may still be used for decoding.

Figure 2 shows the principle of the prior-art method. As shown in Figure 2, a buffer labeled "parameter history" is used to store the speech parameters of the last good frame. When a bad frame is detected, the Bad Frame Indicator (BFI) is set to 1 and the error concealment procedure is started. When the BFI is not set (BFI=0), the parameter history is updated and speech parameters are used for decoding without error

concealment. In the prior-art system, the error concealment procedure uses the parameter history for concealing the lost or erroneous parameters in the corrupted frames. Some speech parameters may be used from the received frame even though it is classified as a bad frame (BFI=1). For example, in a GSM Adaptive Multi-Rate (AMR) speech codec (ETSI specification 06.91), the excitation vector from the channel is always used. When the speech frames are totally lost frames (e.g., in some IP-based transmission systems), no parameters will be used from the received bad frame. In some cases, no frame will be received, or the frame will arrive so late that it has to be classified as a lost frame.

In a prior-art system, LTP-lag concealment uses the last good LTP-lag value with a slightly modified fractional part, and spectral parameters are replaced by the last good parameters slightly shifted towards constant mean. The gains (LTP and fixed codebook) may usually be replaced by the attenuated last good value or by the median of several last good values. The same substituted speech parameters are used for all sub-frames with slight modification to some of them.

The prior-art LTP concealment may be adequate for stationary speech signals, for example, voiced or stationary speech. However, for non-stationary speech signals, the prior-art method may cause unpleasant and audible artifacts. For example, when the speech signal is unvoiced or non-stationary, simply substituting the lag value in the bad frame with the last good lag value has the effect of generating a short voiced-speech segment in the middle of an unvoiced-speech burst (See Figure 10). The effect, as known as the "bing" artifact, can be annoying.

It is advantageous and desirable to provide a method and system for error concealment in speech decoding to improve the speech quality.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention takes advantage of the fact that there is a recognizable relationship among the long-term prediction (LTP) parameters in the speech signals. In particular, the LTP-lag has a strong correlation with the LTP-gain. When the LTP-gain is high and reasonably stable, the LTP-lag is typically very stable and the variation between adjacent lag values is small. In that case, the speech parameters are indicative of a voiced-speech sequence. When the LTP-gain is low or unstable, the LTP-lag is typically unvoiced, and the speech parameters are indicative of an unvoiced-speech sequence.

Once the speech sequence is classified as stationary (voiced) or non-stationary (unvoiced), the corrupted or bad frame in the sequence can be processed differently.

Accordingly, the first aspect of the present invention is a method for concealing errors in an encoded bit stream indicative of speech signals received in a speech decoder, wherein the encoded bit stream includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, said method comprising:

providing an upper limit and a lower limit based on the second long-term prediction lag values;

determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within or outside the upper and lower limits;

replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value, when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits; and

retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

Alternatively, the method comprises the steps of:

determining whether the speech sequence in which the corrupted frame is arranged is stationary or non-stationary, based on the second long-term prediction gain values;

when the speech sequence is stationary, replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the corrupted frame with the last long-term prediction lag value; and

when the speech sequence is non-stationary, replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the corrupted frame with a third long-term prediction lag value determined based on the second long-term prediction lag values and an adaptively-limited random lag jitter, and replacing the first long-term prediction gain value in the corrupted frame with a third long-term prediction gain value determined based on the second long-term prediction gain values and an adaptively-limited random gain jitter.

Preferably, the third long-term prediction lag value is calculated based at least partially on a weighted median of the second long-term prediction lag values, and the

adaptively-limited random lag jitter is a value bound by limits determined based on the second long-term prediction lag values.

Preferably, the third long-term prediction gain value is calculated based at least partially on a weighted median of the second long-term prediction gain values, and the adaptively-limited random gain jitter is a value bound by limits determined based on the second long-term prediction gain values.

Alternatively, the method comprises the steps of:

determining whether the corrupted frame is partially corrupted or totally corrupted;

replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the corrupted frame with a third lag value if the corrupted frame is totally corrupted, wherein when the speech sequence in which the totally corrupted frame is arranged is stationary, set the third lag value equal to the last long-term prediction lag value, and when said speech sequence is non-stationary, determining the third lag value based on the second long-term prediction values and an adaptively-limited random lag jitter; and

replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the corrupted frame with a fourth lag value if the corrupted frame is partiality corrupted, wherein when the speech sequence in which the partially corrupted frame is arranged in stationary, set the fourth lag value equal to the last long-term prediction lag value, and when said speech sequence is non-stationary set the fourth lag value based on a decoded long-term prediction lag value searched from an adaptive codebook associated with the non-corrupted frame preceding the corrupted frame, when said speech sequence is non-stationary.

The second aspect of the present invention is a speech signal transmitter and receiver system for encoding speech signals in an encoded bit stream and decoding the encoded bit stream into synthesized speech, wherein the encoded bit stream includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, and a first signal is used to indicate the partially corrupted frame, said system comprising:

a first means, responsive to the first signal, for determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within an upper limit and a lower limit, and for providing a second signal indicative of said determining; and

a second means, responsive to the second signal, for replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits; and retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

Preferably, the third long-term prediction lag value is calculated based at least partially on a weighted median of the second long-term prediction lag values, and the adaptively-limited random lag jitter is a value bound by limits determined based on the second long-term prediction lag values.

Preferably, the third long-term prediction gain value is calculated based at least partially on a weighted median of the second long-term prediction gain values, and the adaptively-limited random gain jitter is a value bound by limits determined based on the second long-term prediction gain values.

The third aspect of the present invention is a decoder for synthesizing speech from an encoded bit stream, wherein the encoded bit stream includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, and a first signal is used to

indicate the partially corrupted frame, said decoder comprising:

a first means, responsive to the first signal, for determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within an upper limit and a lower limit, and for providing a second signal indicative of said determining; and

a second means, responsive to the second signal, for replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits; and retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

The fourth aspect of the present invention is a mobile station, which is arranged to receive an encoded bit stream containing speech data indicative of speech signals, wherein the encoded bit stream includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, and wherein a first signal is used to indicate the corrupted frame, said mobile station comprising:

a first means, responsive to the first signal, for determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within an upper limit and a lower limit, and for providing a second signal indicative of said determining; and

a second means, responsive to the second signal, for replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value when the first long-term prediction value is outside the upper and lower limits; and retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

The fifth aspect of the present invention is an element in a telecommunication network, which is arranged to receive an encoded bit stream containing speech data from a mobile station, wherein the speech data includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, and wherein a first signal is used to indicate the corrupted frame, said element comprising:

a first means, responsive to the first signal, for determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within an upper limit and a lower limit, and for providing a second signal indicative of said determining; and

a second means, responsive to the second signal, for replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits; and retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

The present invention will become apparent upon reading the description taken in conjunction with Figures 3 to 11c.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a generic distributed speech codec, wherein the encoded bit stream containing speech data is conveyed from an encoder to a decoder via a communication channel or a storage medium.

Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating a prior-art error concealment apparatus in a receiver.

Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating the error concealment apparatus in a receiver, according to the present invention.

Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating the method of error concealment according to the present invention.

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic representation of a mobile station, which includes an error concealment module, according to the present invention.

Figure 6 is a diagrammatic representation of a telecommunication network using a decoder, according to the present invention.

Figure 7 is a plot of LTP-parameters illustrating the lag and gain profiles in a voiced speech sequence.

Figure 8 is a plot of LTP-parameters illustrating the lag and gain profiles in an unvoiced speech sequence.

Figure 9 is a plot of LTP-lag values in a series of sub-frames illustrating the difference between the prior-art error concealment approach and the approach according to the present invention.

Figure 10 is another plot of LTP-lag values in a series of sub-frames illustrating the difference between the prior-art error concealment approach and the approach according to the present invention.

Figure 11 a is a plot of speech signals illustrating an error-free speech sequence having the location of the bad frame of the speech channel, as shown in Figures 11b and

11c.

Figure 11b is a plot of speech signals illustrating the concealment of parameters in a bad frame according to the prior art approach.

Figure 11c is a plot of speech signals illustrating the concealment of parameters in a bad frame according to the present invention.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Figure 3 illustrates a decoder **10,** which includes a decoding module **20** and an error concealment module **30**. The decoding module **20** receives a signal **140,** which is normally indicative of speech parameters **102** for speech synthesis. The decoding module **20** is known in the art. The error concealment module **30** is arranged to receive an encoded bit stream **100,** which includes a plurality of speech streams arranged in speech sequences. A bad-frame detection device **32** is used to detect corrupted frames in the speech sequences and provide a Bad-Frame-Indicator (BFI) signal **110** representing a BFI flag when a corrupted frame is detected. BFI is also known in the art. The BFI signal **110** is used to control two switches **40** and **42**. Normally, the speech frames are not corrupted and the BFI flag is 0. The terminal **S** is operatively connected to the terminal **0** in the switches **40** and **42**. The speech parameters **102** are conveyed to a buffer, or "parameter history" storage, **50** and the decoding module **20** for speech synthesis. When a bad frame is detected by the bad-frame detection device **32**, the BFI flag is set to 1. The terminal **S** is connected to the terminal **1** in the switches **40** and **42**. Accordingly, the speech parameters **102** are provided to an analyzer **70**, and the speech parameters needed for speech synthesis are provided by a parameter concealment module **60** to the decoding module **20**. The speech parameters **102** typically include LPC parameters for short term prediction, excitation parameters, a long-term prediction (LTP) lag parameter, an LTP gain parameter and other gain parameters. The parameter history storage **50** is used to store the LTP-lag and LTP-gain of a number of non-corrupted speech frames. The contents of the parameter history storage **50** are constantly updated so that the last LTP-gain parameter and the last LTP-lag parameter stored in the storage **50** are those of the last non-corrupted speech frame. When a corrupted frame in a speech sequence is received in the decoder **10**, the BFI flag is set to 1 and the speech parameters **102** of the corrupted frame are conveyed to the analyzer **70** through the switch **40**. By comparing the LTP-gain

parameter in the corrupted frame and the LTP-gain parameters stored in the storage **50**, it is possible for the analyzer **70** to determine whether the speech sequence is stationary or non-stationary, based on the magnitude and its variation in the LTP-gain parameters in neighboring frames. Typically, in a stationary sequence, the LTP-gain parameters are high and reasonably stable, the LTP-lag value is stable and the variation in adjacent LTP-lag values is small, as shown in Figure 7. In contrast, in an non-stationary sequence, the LTP-gain parameters are low and unstable, and the LTP-lag is also unstable, as shown in Figure 8. The LTP-lag values are changing more or less randomly. Figure 7 shows the speech sequence for the word "*viiniä*". Figure 8 shows the speech sequence for the word "*exhibition*".

If the speech sequence that includes the corrupted frame is voiced or stationary, the last good LTP-lag is retrieved from the storage **50** and conveyed to the parameter concealment module **60**. The retrieved good LTP-lag is used to replace the LTP-lag of the corrupted frame. Because the LTP-lag in a stationary speech sequence is stable and its variation is small, it is reasonable to use a previous LTP-lag with small modification to conceal the corresponding parameter in corrupted frame. Subsequently, an RX signal **104** causes the replacement parameters, as denoted by reference numeral **134**, to be conveyed to the decoding module **20** through the switch **42**.

If the speech sequence that includes the corrupted frame is unvoiced or non-stationary, the analyzer **70** calculates a replacement LTP-lag value and a replacement LTP-gain value for parameter concealment. Because LTP-lag in an non-stationary speech sequence is unstable and its variation in adjacent frames is typically very large, parameter concealment should allow the LTP-lag in an error-concealed non-stationary sequence to fluctuate in a random fashion. If the parameters in the corrupted frame are totally corrupted, such as in a lost frame, the replacement LTP-lag is calculated by using a weighted median of the previous good LTP-lag values along with an adaptively-limited random jitter. The adaptively-limited random jitter is allowed to vary within limits calculated from the history of the LTP values, so that the parameter fluctuation in an error-concealed segment is similar to the previous good section of the same speech sequence.

An exemplary rule for LTP-lag concealment is governed by a set of conditions as follows:

If

$minGain > 0.5$ AND $LagDif < 10$; OR

$lastGain > 0.5$ AND $secondLastGain > 0.5$,

then the last received good LTP-lag is used for the totally corrupted frame. Otherwise, *Update_lag*, a weighted average of the LTP-lag buffer with randomization, is used for the totally corrupted frame. *Update_lag* is calculated in a manner as described below:

The LTP-lag buffer is sorted and the three biggest buffer values are retrieved. The average of these three biggest values is referred to as the weighted average lag (*WAL*), and the difference from these biggest values is referred to as the weighted lag difference (*WLD*).

Let *RAND* be the randomization with the scale of (*-WLD/2, WLD/2*), then

$Update\_lag = WAL + RAND\ (-WLD/2, WLD/2)$,

wherein

minGain is the smallest value of the LTP-gain buffer;

LagDif is the difference between the smallest and the largest LTP-lag values;

lastGain is the last received good LTP-gain; and

secondLastGain is the second last received good LTP-gain.

If the parameters in the corrupted frame are partially corrupted, then the LTP-lag value in the corrupted frame is replaced accordingly. That the frame is partially corrupted is determined by a set of exemplary LTP-feature criteria given below:

If

(1) $LagDif < 10$ AND $(minLag - 5) < T_{bf} < (maxLag + 5)$; OR

(2) $lastGain > 0.5$ AND $secondLastGain > 0.5$ AND $(lastLag - 10) < T_{bf} < (lastLag + 10)$; OR

(3) $minGain < 0.4$ AND $lastGain = minGain$ AND $minLag < T_{bf} < maxLag$; OR

(4) $LagDif < 70$ AND $minLag < T_{bf} < maxLag$; OR

(5) $meanLag < T_{bf} < maxLag$

is true, then T_{bf} is used to replace the LTP-lag in the corrupted frame. Otherwise, the corrupted frame is treated as a totally corrupted frame, as described above. In the above conditions:

maxLag is the largest value of the LTP-lag buffer;

meanLag is the average of the LTP-lag buffer;

minLag is the smallest value of the LTP-lag buffer;

lastLag is the last received good LTP-lag value; and

T_{bf} is a decoded LTP lag which is searched, when the BFI is set, from the adaptive codebook as if the BFI is not set.

Two examples of parameter concealment are shown in Figures 9 and 10. As shown, the profile of the replacement LTP-lag values in the bad frame, according to the prior art, is rather flat, but the profile of the replacement, according to the present invention, allows some fluctuation, similar to the error-free profile. The difference between the prior art approach and the present invention is further illustrated in Figures 11b and 11c, respectively, based on the speech signals in an error-free channel, as shown in Figure 11a.

When the parameters in the corrupted frame are partially corrupted, the parameter concealment can be further optimized. In partially corrupted frames, the LTP-lags in the corrupted frames may still yield an acceptable synthesized speech segment. Accordingly to the GSM specifications, the BFI flag is set by a Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) mechanism or other error detection mechanisms. These error detection mechanisms detect errors in the most significant bits in the channel decoding process. Accordingly, even when only a few bits are erroneous, the error can be detected and the BFI flag is set accordingly. In the prior-art parameter concealment approach, the entire frame is discarded. As a result, information contained in the correct bits is thrown away.

Typically, in the channel decoding process, the BER per frame is a good indicator for the channel condition. When the channel condition is good, the BER per frame is small and a high percentage of the LTP-lag values in the erroneous frames are correct. For example, when the frame error rate (FER) is 0.2%, over 70% of the LTP-lag values are correct. Even when the FER reaches 3%, about 60% of the LTP-lag values are still correct. The CRC can accurately detect a bad frame and set the BFI flag accordingly.

However, the CRC does not provide an estimation of the BER in the frame. If the BFI flag is used as the only criterion for parameter concealment, then a high percentage of the correct LTP-lag values could be wasted. In order to prevent a large amount of correct LTP-lags from being thrown away, it is possible to adapt a decision criterion for parameter concealment based on the LTP history. It is also possible to use the FER, for example, as the decision criterion. If the LTP-lag meets the decision criterion, no parameter concealment is necessary. In that case, the analyzer **70** conveys the speech parameters **102**, as received through the switch **40**, to the parameter concealment module **60** which then conveys the same to the decoding module **20** through the switch **42**. If the LTP-lag does not meet that decision criterion, then the corrupted frame is further examined using the LTP-feature criteria, as described hereinabove, for parameter concealment.

In stationary speech sequences, the LTP-lag is very stable. Whether most of the LTP-lag values in a corrupted frame are correct or erroneous can be correctly predicted with high probability. Thus, it is possible to adapt a very strict criterion for parameter concealment. In non-stationary speech sequences, it may be difficult to predict whether the LTP-lag value in a corrupted frame is correct, because of the unstable nature of the LTP parameters. However, that the prediction is correct or wrong is less important in non-stationary speech than in stationary speech. While allowing erroneous LTP-lag values to be used in decoding stationary speech may cause the synthesized speech to be unrecognizable, allowing erroneous LTP-lag values to be used in decoding non-stationary speech usually only increases the audible artifacts. Thus, the decision criterion for parameter concealment in non-stationary speech can be relatively lax.

As mentioned earlier, the LTP-gain fluctuates greatly in non-stationary speech. If the same LTP-gain value from the last good frame is used repeatedly to replace the LTP-gain value of one or more corrupted frames in a speech sequence, the LTP-gain profile in the gain concealed segment will be flat (similar to the prior-art LTP-lag replacement, as shown in Figures 7 and 8), in stark contrast to the fluctuating profile of the non-corrupted frames. The sudden change in the LTP-gain profile may cause unpleasant audible artifacts. In order to minimize these audible artifacts, it is possible to allow the replacement LTP-gain value to fluctuate in the error-concealed segment. For this purpose, the analyzer **70** can be also used to determine the limits between which the

replacement LTP-gain value is allowed to fluctuate based on the gain values in the LTP history.

LTP-gain concealment can be carried out in a manner as described below. When the BFI is set, a replacement LTP-gain value is calculated according to a set of LTP-gain concealment rules. The replacement LTP-gain is denoted as *Updated_gain*.

(1) If *gainDif*>0.5 AND *lastGain* = *maxGain* > 0.9 AND *subBF*=1, then

Updated_gain = (*secondLastGain* + *thirdLastGain*)/2;

(2) If *gainDif*>0.5 AND *lastGain* = *maxGain* > 0.9 AND *subBF*=2, then

Updated_gain = *meanGain* + *randVar** (*maxGain* - *meanGain*);

(3) If *gainDif*>0.5 AND *lastGain* = *maxGain* > 0.9 AND *subBF*=3, then

Updated_gain = *meanGain* – *randVar** (*meanGain* - *minGain*);

(4) If *gainDif*>0.5 AND *lastGain* = *maxGain* > 0.9 AND *subBF*=4, then

Updated_gain = *meanGain* + *randVar** (*maxGain* - *meanGain*);

In the previous conditions, *Updated_gain* cannot be larger than *lastGain*. If the previous conditions cannot be met, the following conditions are used:

(5) If *gainDif* > 0.5, then

Updated_gain = *lastGain*;

(6) If *gainDif* < 0.5 AND *lastGain* = *maxGain*, then

Updated_gain = *meanGain*;

(7) If *gainDIF* < 0.5, then

Updated_gain = *lastGain*,

Wherein

meanGain is the average of the LTP-gain buffer;

maxGain is the largest value of the LTP-gain buffer;

minGain is the smallest value of the LTP-gain buffer;

randVar is a random value between 0 and 1,

gainDIF is the difference between the smallest and the largest LTP-gain values in the LTP-gain buffer;

lastGain is the last received good LTP-gain;

seconLastGain is the second last received good LTP-gain;

thirdLastGain is the third last received good LTP-gain; and

subBF is the order of the subframe.

Figure 4 illustrates the method of error-concealment, according to the present invention. As the encoded bit stream is received at step **160**, the frame is checked to see if it is corrupted at step **162**. If the frame is not corrupted, then the parameter history of the speech sequence is updated at step **164,** and the speech parameters of the current frame are decoded at step **166**. The procedure then goes back to step **162**. If the frame is bad or corrupted, the parameters are retrieved from the parameter history storage at step **170**. Whether the corrupted frame is part of the stationary speech sequence or non-stationary speech sequence is determined at step **172**. If the speech sequence is stationary, the LTP-lag of the last good frame is used to replace the LTP-lag in the corrupted frame at step **174**. If the speech sequence is non-stationary, a new lag value and new gain value are calculated based on the LTP history at step **180**, and they are used to replace the corresponding parameters in the corrupted frame at step **182**.

Figure 5 shows a block diagram of a mobile station **200** according to one exemplary embodiment of the invention. The mobile station comprises parts typical of the device, such as a microphone **201**, keypad **207**, display **206**, earphone **214**, transmit/receive switch **208**, antenna **209** and control unit **205**. In addition, the figure shows transmitter and receiver blocks **204, 211** typical of a mobile station. The transmitter block **204** comprises a coder **221** for coding the speech signal. The transmitter block **204** also comprises operations required for channel coding, deciphering and modulation as well as RF functions, which have not been drawn in Figure 5 for clarity. The receiver block **211** also comprises a decoding block **220** according to the invention. Decoding block **220** comprises an error concealment module **222** like the parameter concealment module **30** shown in Figure 3. The signal coming from the microphone **201**, amplified at the amplification stage **202** and digitized in the A/D converter, is taken to the transmitter block **204**, typically to the speech coding device comprised by the transmit block. The transmission signal, which is processed, modulated and amplified by the transmit block, is taken via the transmit/receive switch **208** to the antenna **209**. The signal to be received is taken from the antenna via the transmit/receive switch **208** to the receiver

block **211**, which demodulates the received signal and decodes the deciphering and the channel coding. The resulting speech signal is taken via the D/A converter **212** to an amplifier **213** and further to an earphone **214**. The control unit **205** controls the operation of the mobile station **200**, reads the control commands given by the user from the keypad **207** and gives messages to the user by means of the display **206**.

The parameter concealment module **30**, according to the invention, can also be used in a telecommunication network **300**, such as an ordinary telephone network, or a mobile station network, such as the GSM network. Figure 6 shows an example of a block diagram of such a telecommunication network. For example, the telecommunication network **300** can comprise telephone exchanges or corresponding switching systems **360**, to which ordinary telephones **370**, base stations **340**, base station controllers **350** and other central devices **355** of telecommunication networks are coupled. Mobile stations **330** can establish connection to the telecommunication network via the base stations **340**. A decoding block **320**, which includes an error concealment module **322** similar to the error concealment module **30** shown in Figure 3, can be particularly advantageously placed in the base station **340**, for example. However, the decoding block **320** can also be placed in the base station controller **350** or other central or switching device **355**, for example. If the mobile station system uses separate transcoders, for example, between the base stations and the base station controllers, for transforming the coded signal taken over the radio channel into a typical 64 kbit/s signal transferred in a telecommunication system and vice versa, the decoding block **320** can also be placed in such a transcoder. In general, the decoding block **320**, including the parameter concealment module **322**, can be placed in any element of the telecommunication network **300**, which transforms the coded data stream into an uncoded data stream. The decoding block **320** decodes and filters the coded speech signal coming from the mobile station **330**, whereafter the speech signal can be transferred in the usual manner as uncompressed forward in the telecommunication network **300**.

It should be noted that the error concealment method of the present invention has been described with respect to stationary and non-stationary speech sequences, and that stationary speech sequences are usually voiced and non-stationary speech sequences are usually unvoiced. Thus, it will be understood that the disclosed method is applicable to error concealment in voiced and unvoiced speech sequences.

The present invention is applicable to CELP type speech codecs and can be adapted to other types of speech codecs as well. Thus, although the invention has been described with respect to a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and various other changes, omissions and deviations in the form and detail thereof may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for concealing errors in an encoded bit stream indicative of speech signals received in a speech decoder, wherein the encoded bit stream includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, said method comprising:

providing an upper limit and a lower limit based on the second long-term prediction lag values;

determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within or outside the upper and lower limits;

replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value, when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits; and

retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of replacing the first long-term prediction gain value in the partially corrupted frame with a third gain value, when the first long-term lag value is outside the upper and lower limits.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the third lag value is calculated based the second long-term prediction lag values and an adaptively-limited random lag jitter bound by further limits determined based on the second long-term prediction lag values.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the third gain value is calculated based on the second long-term prediction gain values and an adaptively-limited random gain jitter bound by limits determined based on the second long-term prediction gain values.

5. A speech signal transmitter and receiver system for encoding speech signals in an encoded bit stream and decoding the encoded bit stream into synthesized speech, wherein the

encoded bit stream includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, and a first signal is used to indicate the partially corrupted frame, said system comprising:

a first means, responsive to the first signal, for determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within an upper limit and a lower limit, and for providing a second signal indicative of said determining; and

a second means, responsive to the second signal, for replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits; and retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

6. The system of claim 5, wherein the third lag value is determined based on the second long-term prediction lag values and an adaptively-limited random lag jitter.

7. The system of claim 5, wherein the second means further replaces the first long-term prediction gain value in the partially corrupted frame with a third gain value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits.

8. The system of claim 7, wherein the third gain value is determined based on the second long-term prediction gain values and an adaptively-limited random gain jitter.

9. A decoder for synthesizing speech from an encoded bit stream, wherein the encoded bit stream includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, and a first signal is used to indicate the partially corrupted frame, said decoder comprising:

a first means, responsive to the first signal, for determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within an upper limit and a lower limit, and for providing a second signal indicative of said determining; and

a second means, responsive to the second signal, for replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits; and retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

10. The decoder of claim 9, wherein the third lag value is determined based on the second long-term prediction lag values and an adaptively-limited random lag jitter.

11. The decoder of claim 9, wherein the second means further replaces the first long-term gain value in the partially corrupted frame with a third gain value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits.

12. The decoder of claim 11, wherein the third gain value is determined based on the second long-term prediction gain values and an adaptively-limited random gain jitter.

13. A mobile station, which is arranged to receive an encoded bit stream containing speech data indicative of speech signals, wherein the encoded bit stream includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, and wherein a first signal is used to indicate the corrupted frame, said mobile station comprising:

a first means, responsive to the first signal, for determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within an upper limit and a lower limit, and for providing a second signal indicative of said determining; and

a second means, responsive to the second signal, for replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value when the first long-term prediction value is outside the upper and lower limits; and retaining the first long-term

prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

14. The mobile station of claim 13, wherein the third lag value is determined based on the second long-term prediction lag values and an adaptively-limited random lag jitter.

15. The mobile station of claim 13, wherein the second means further replaces the first long-term gain value in the partially corrupted frame with a third gain value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits.

16. The mobile station of claim 15, wherein the third gain value is determined based on the second long-term prediction gain values and an adaptively-limited random gain jitter.

17. An element in a telecommunication network, which is arranged to receive an encoded bit stream containing speech data from a mobile station, wherein the speech data includes a plurality of speech frames arranged in speech sequences, and the speech frames include at least one partially corrupted frame preceded by one or more non-corrupted frames, wherein the partially corrupted frame includes a first long-term prediction lag value and a first long-term prediction gain value, and the non-corrupted frames include second long-term prediction lag values and second long-term prediction gain values, and wherein a first signal is used to indicate the corrupted frame, said element comprising:

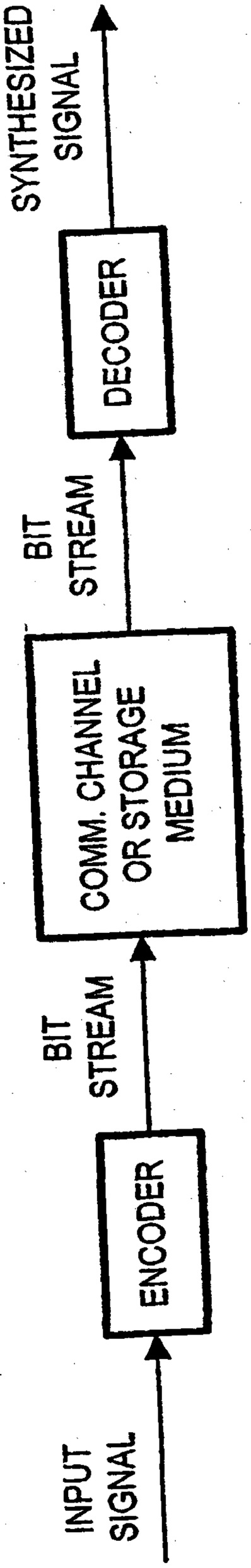
a first means, responsive to the first signal, for determining whether the first long-term prediction lag value is within an upper limit and a lower limit, and for providing a second signal indicative of said determining; and

a second means, responsive to the second signal, for replacing the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame with a third lag value when the first long-term prediction lag value is outside the upper and lower limits; and retaining the first long-term prediction lag value in the partially corrupted frame when the first long-term prediction lag value is within the upper and lower limits.

18. The element of claim 17, wherein the third long-term prediction lag value is determined based on the second long-term prediction lag values and an adaptively-limited random lag jitter.

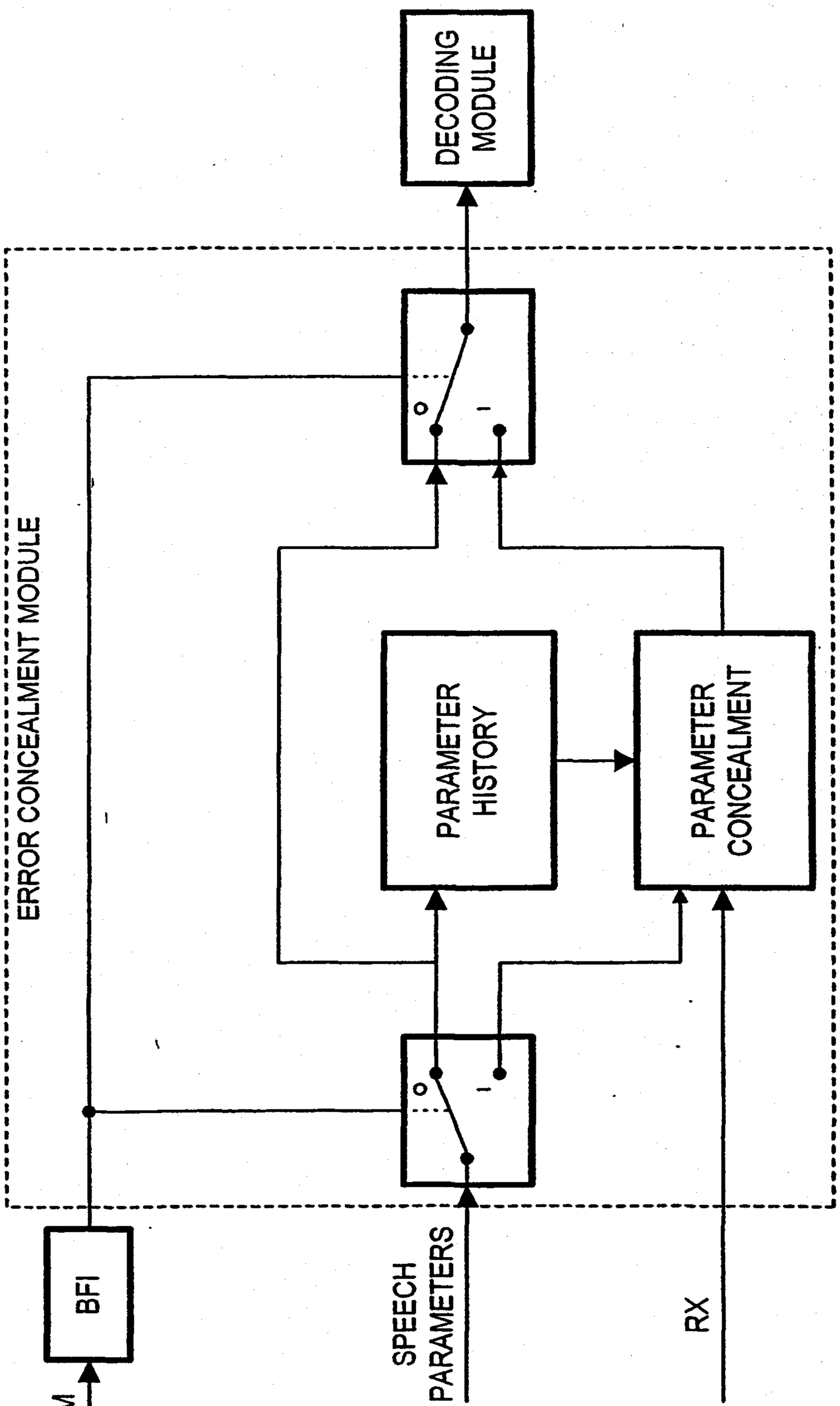
19. The element of claim 17, wherein the third means further replaces the first long-term prediction gain value with a third gain value when the first long-term lag value is outside the upper and lower limits.

20. The element of claim 19, wherein the third gain value is determined based on the second long-term prediction gain values and an adaptively-limited random gain jitter.



(Prior Art)

FIG. 1



(Prior Art)

FIG. 2

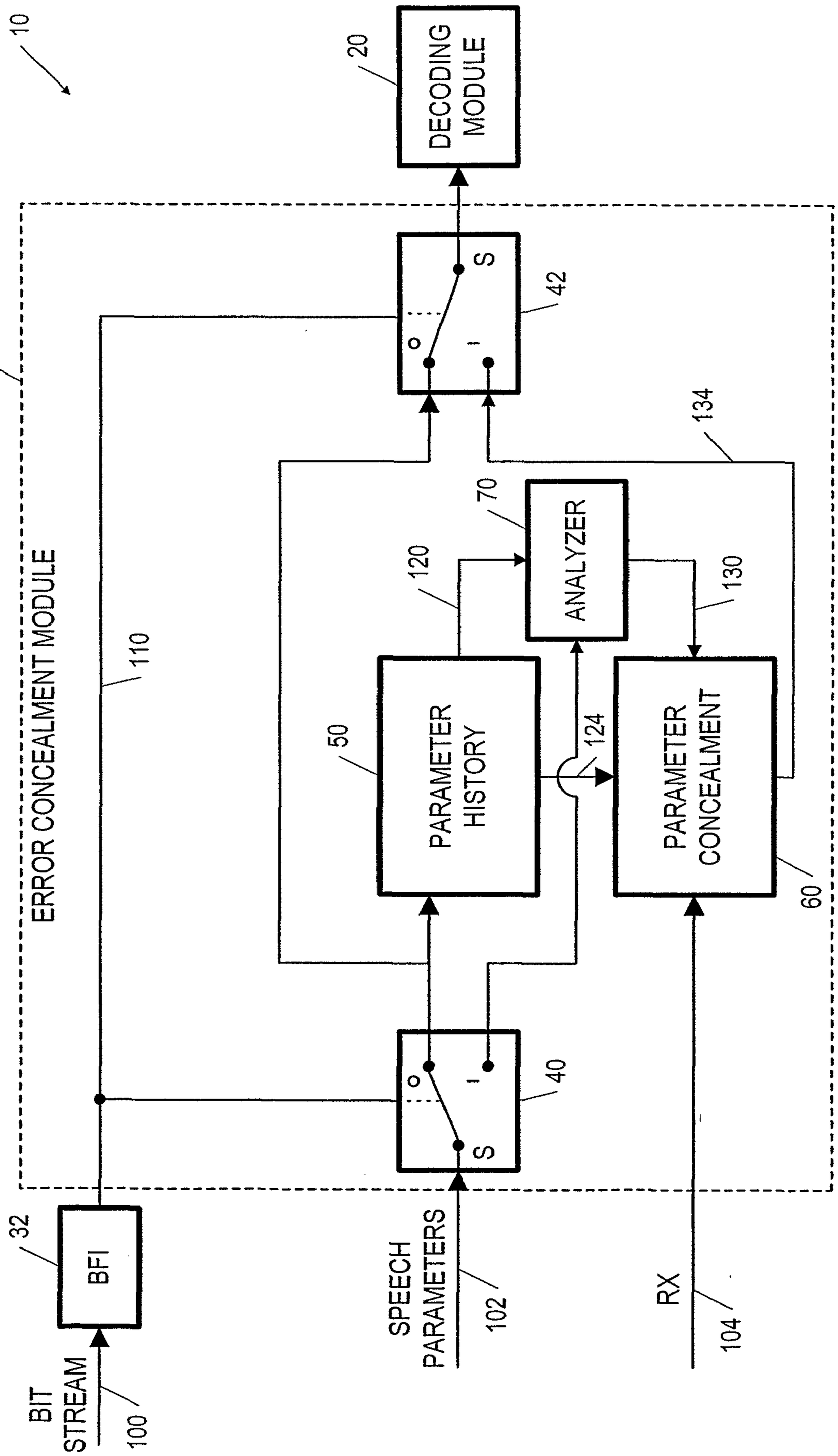

10
20
DECODING MODULE
30
ERROR CONCEALMENT MODULE
110
S
42
0
1
134
70
ANALYZER
120
130
PARAMETER HISTORY
50
124
PARAMETER CONCEALMENT
60
40
S
0
1
32
BFI
BIT STREAM
100
SPEECH PARAMETERS
102
RX
104

FIG. 3

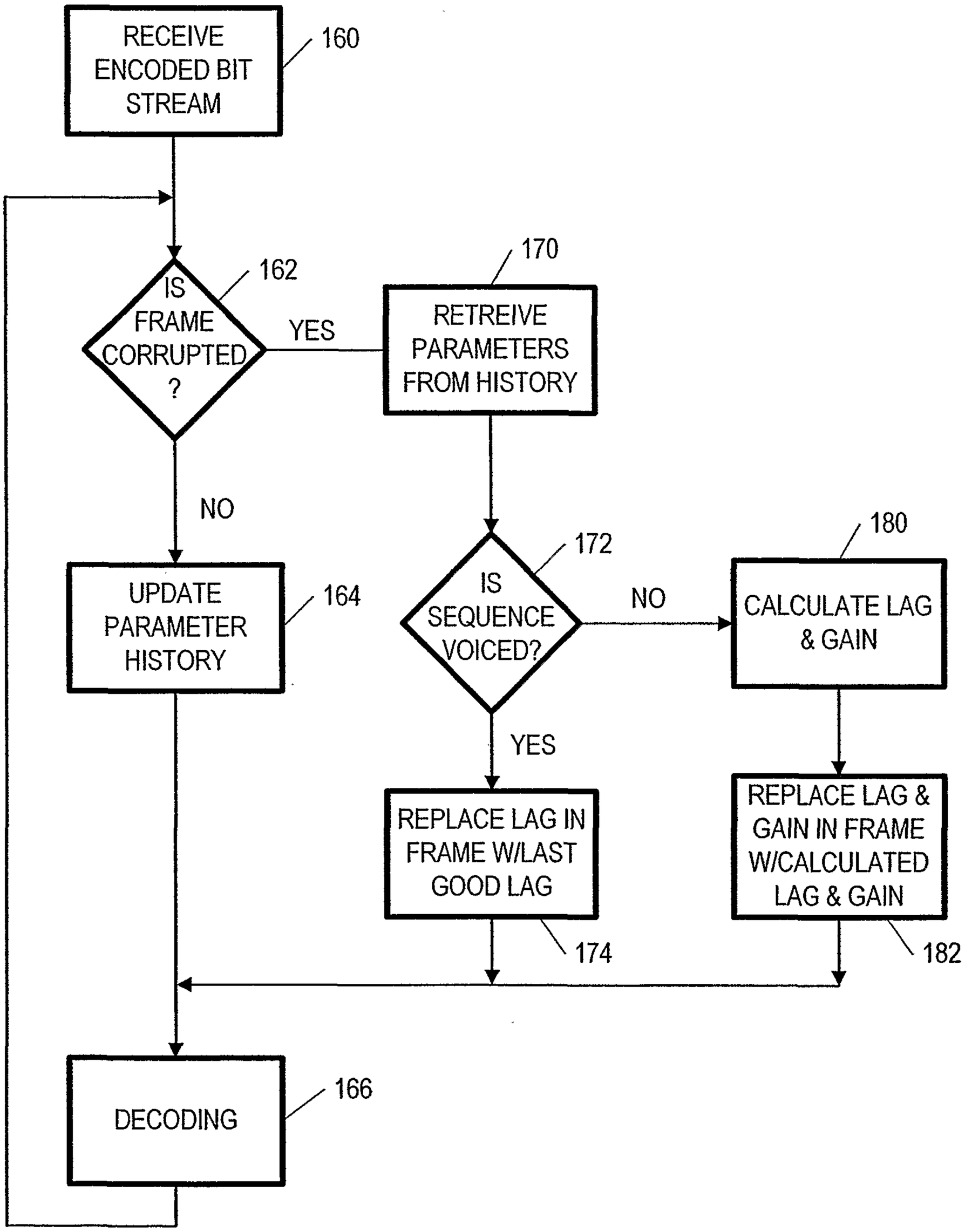

RECEIVE ENCODED BIT STREAM
160
IS FRAME CORRUPTED ?
162
YES
NO
RETREIVE PARAMETERS FROM HISTORY
170
UPDATE PARAMETER HISTORY
164
IS SEQUENCE VOICED?
172
NO
YES
CALCULATE LAG & GAIN
180
REPLACE LAG IN FRAME W/LAST GOOD LAG
174
REPLACE LAG & GAIN IN FRAME W/CALCULATED LAG & GAIN
182
DECODING
166

FIG. 4

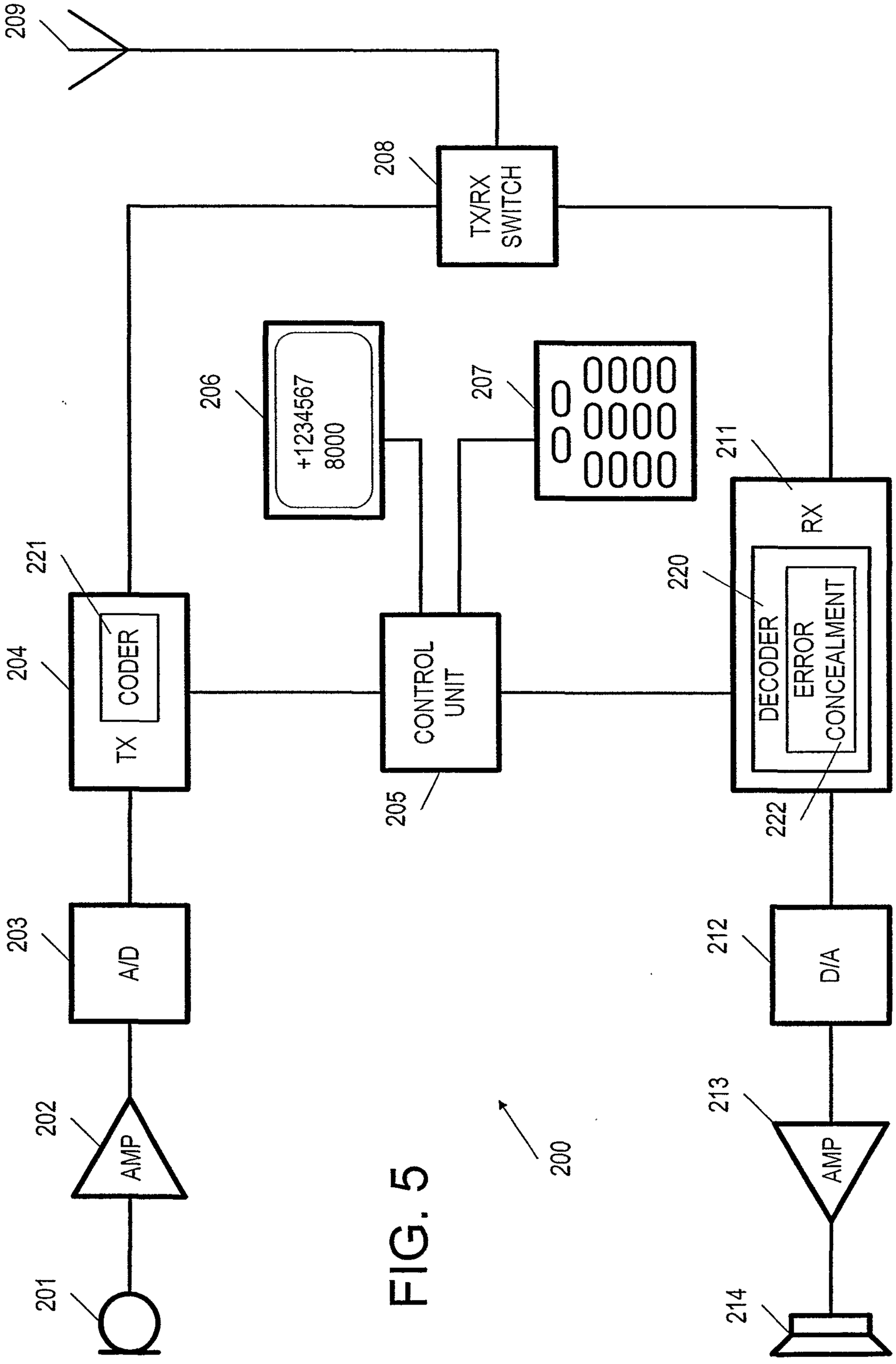

209
208
TX/RX SWITCH
206
+1234567 8000
207
0000 0000 0000
211
RX
221
CODER
204
TX
CONTROL UNIT
205
220
DECODER
ERROR CONCEALMENT
222
203
A/D
212
D/A
202
AMP
213
AMP
201
214
200

FIG. 5

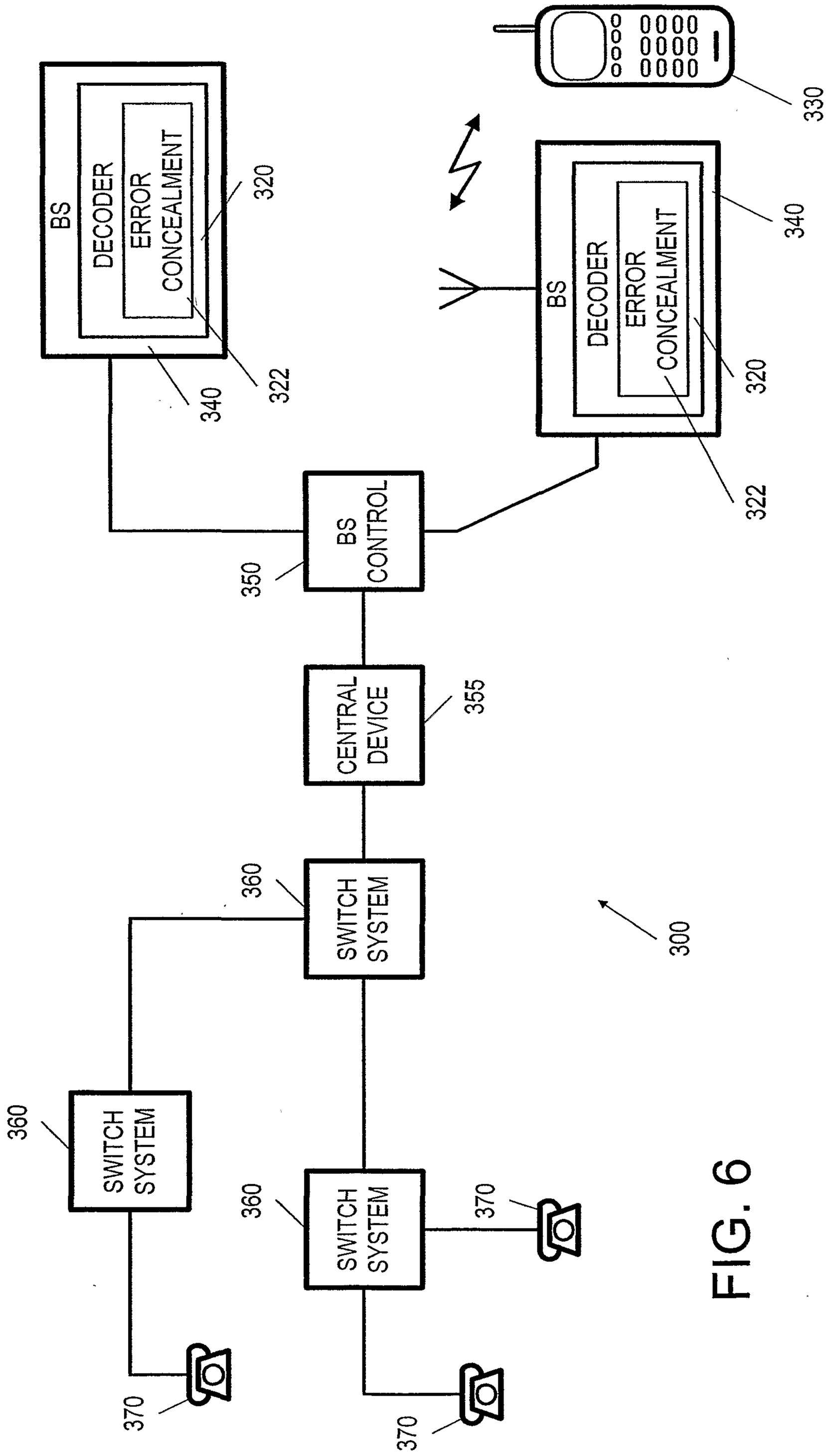

BS
DECODER
ERROR
CONCEALMENT
320
322
340
330
340
320
322
BS CONTROL
350
CENTRAL DEVICE
355
SWITCH SYSTEM
360
300
370

FIG. 6

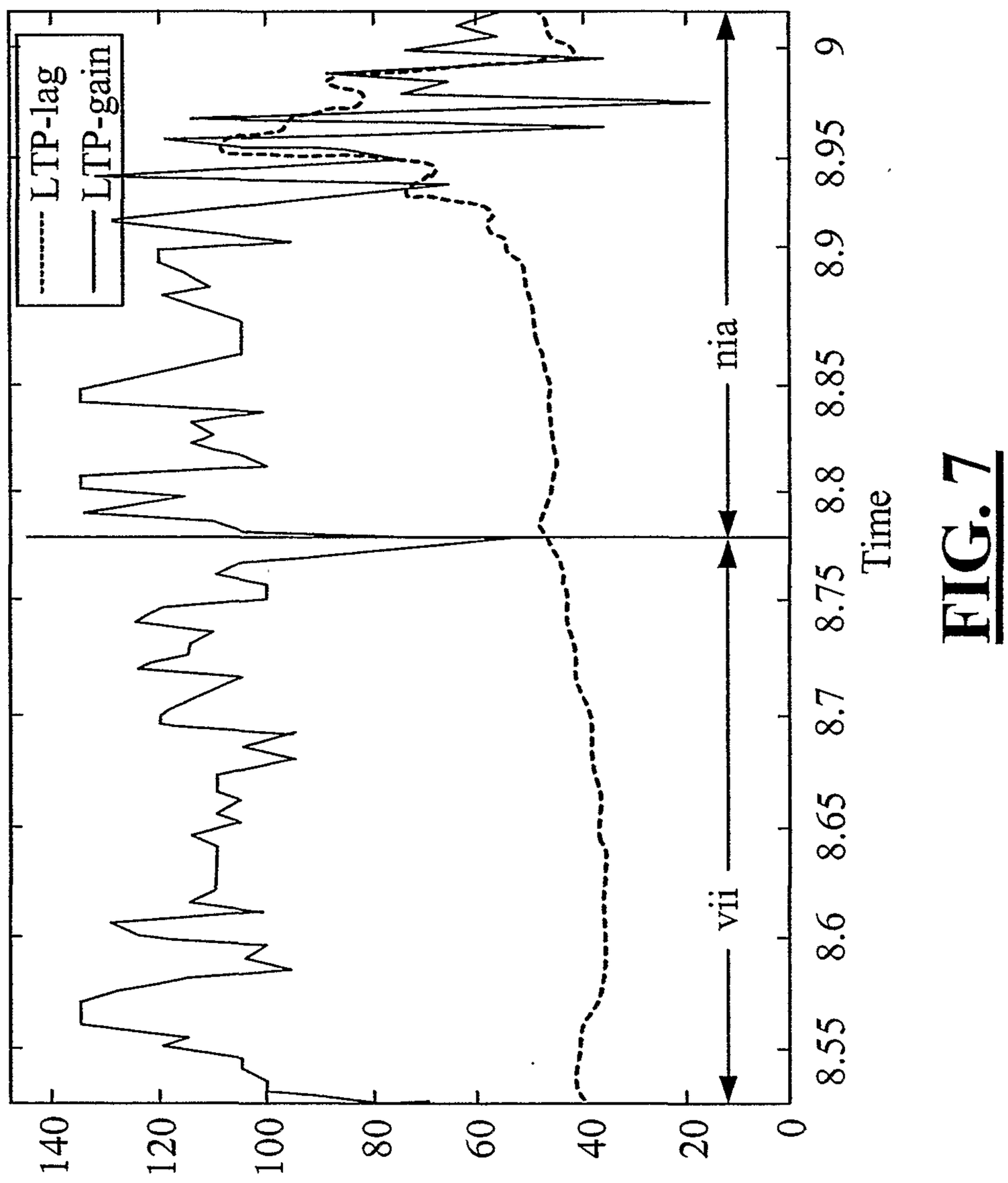

LTP-lag
LTP-gain
nia
vii
Time
8.55
8.6
8.65
8.7
8.75
8.8
8.85
8.9
8.95
9
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140

FIG. 7

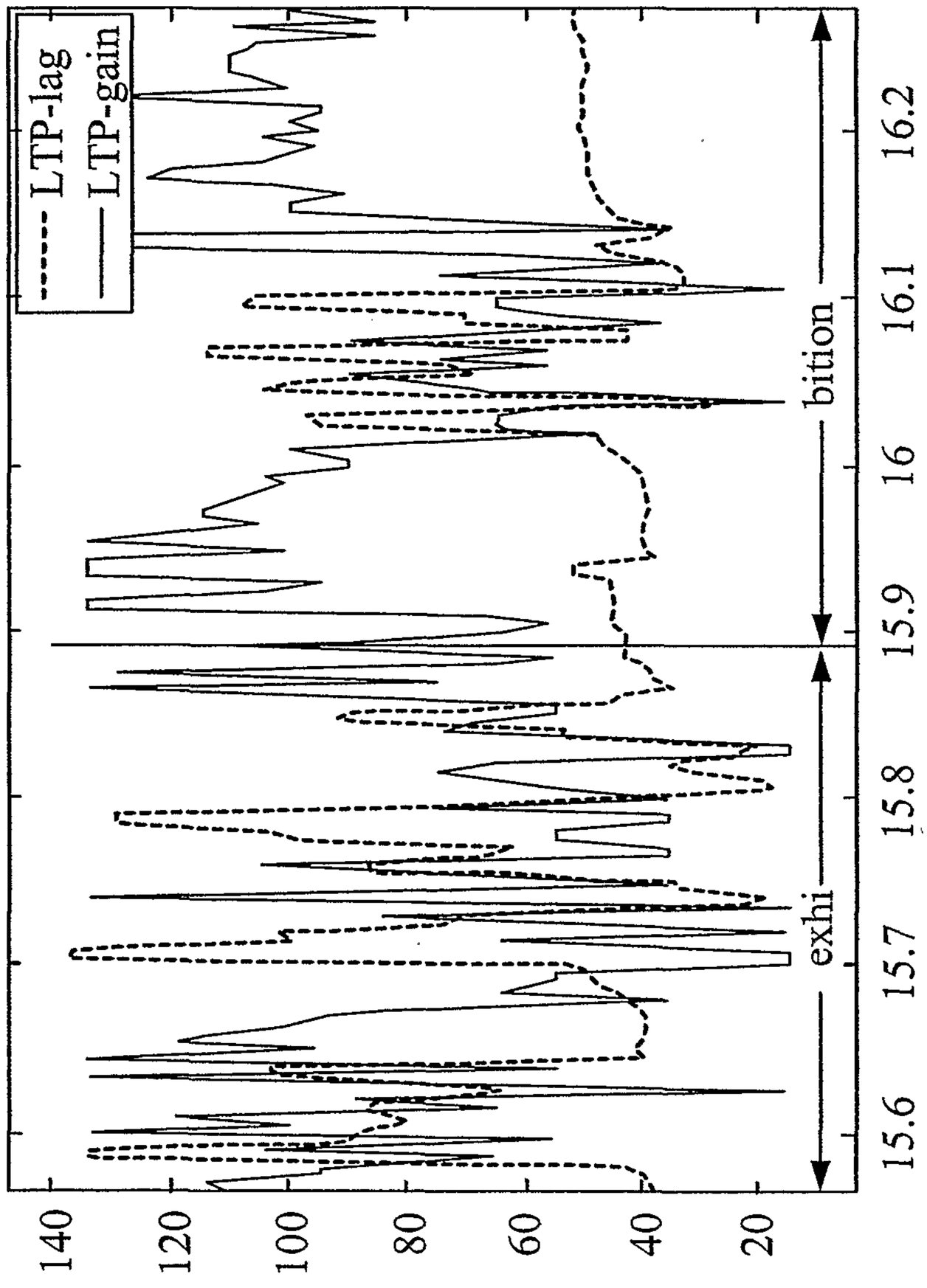

LTP-lag
LTP-gain
exhibition
Time
40
20
00
80
60
40
20
15.6
15.7
15.8
15.9
16
16.1
16.2

FIG. 8

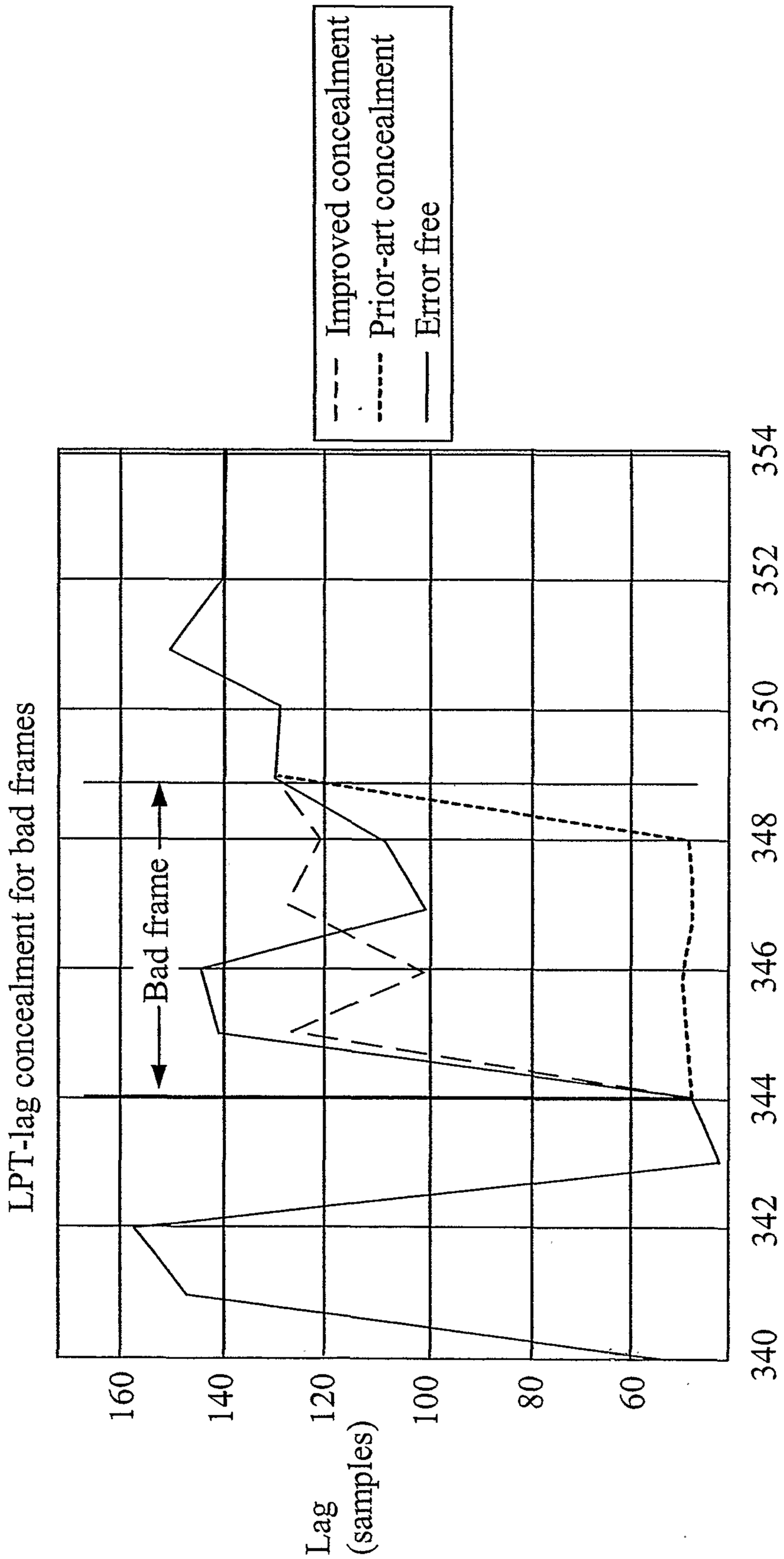

Improved concealment
Prior-art concealment
Error free
LPT-lag concealment for bad frames
Bad frame
Lag (samples)
160
140
120
100
80
60
340
342
344
346
348
350
352
354
Subframe(n)

FIG. 9

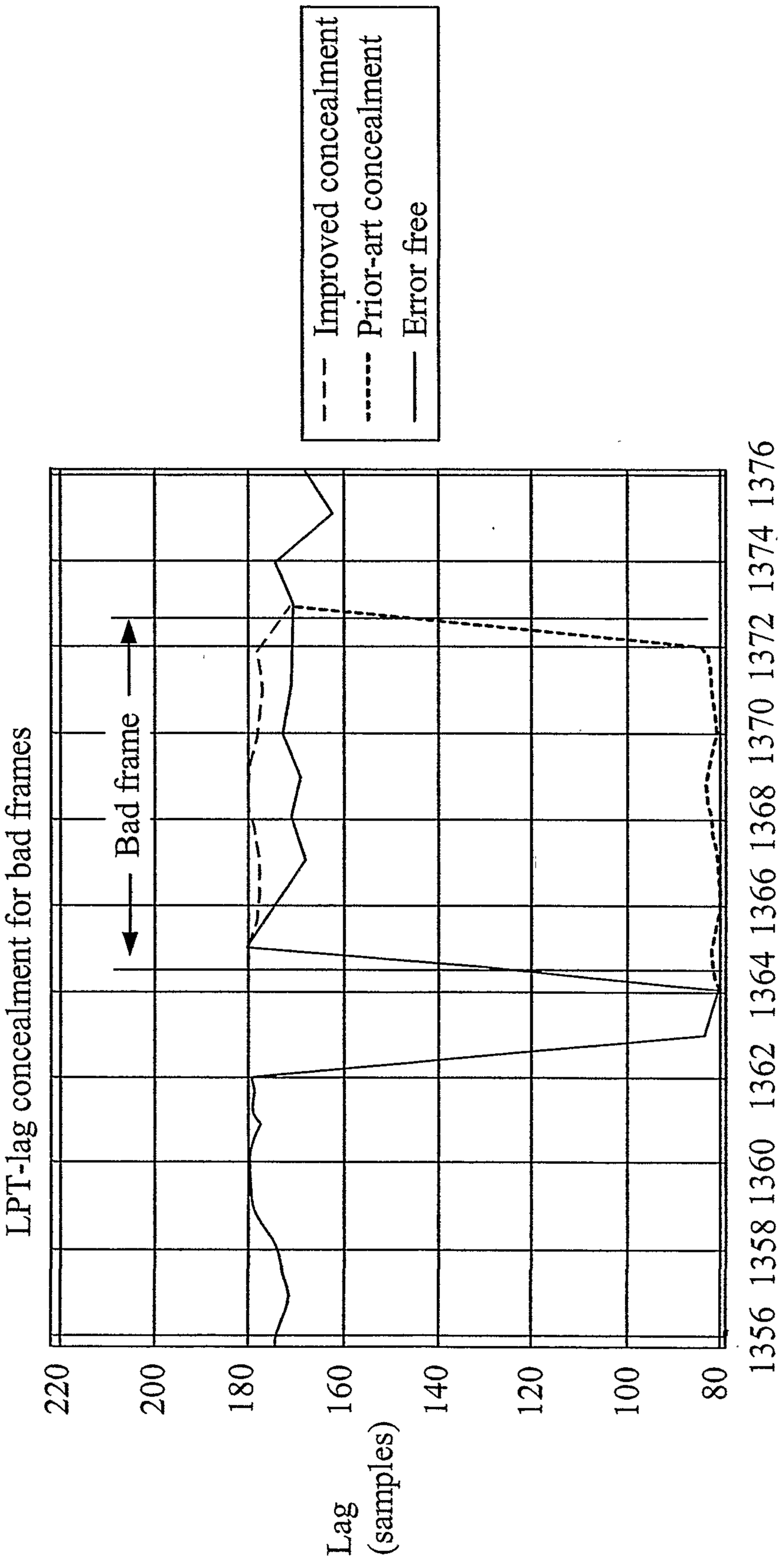

Improved concealment
Prior-art concealment
Error free
LPT-lag concealment for bad frames
Bad frame
Lag (samples)
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
1356 1358 1360 1362 1364 1366 1368 1370 1372 1374 1376
Subframe(n)

FIG. 10

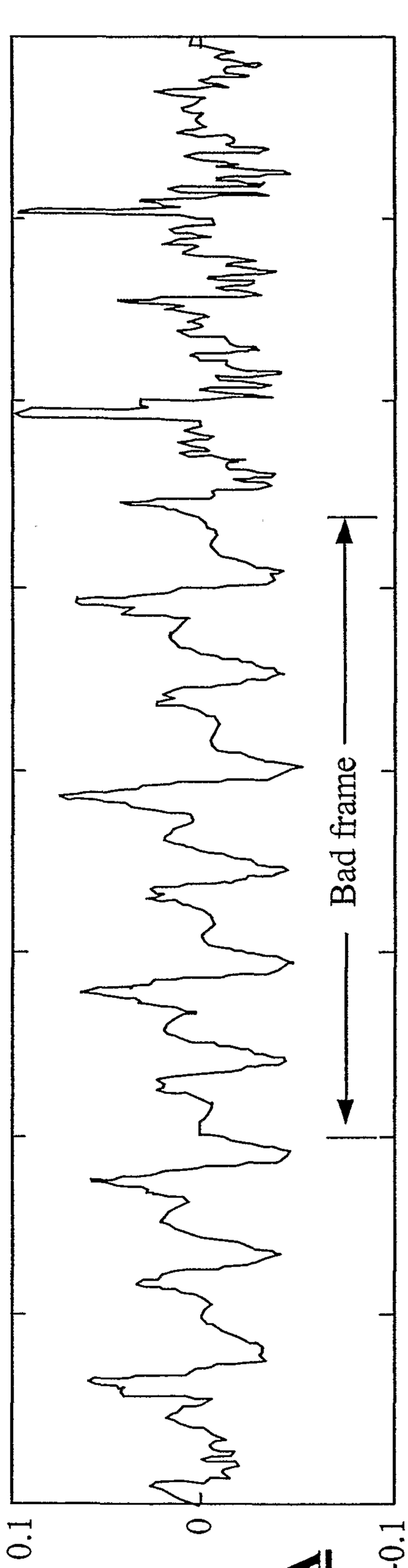


FIG. 11A

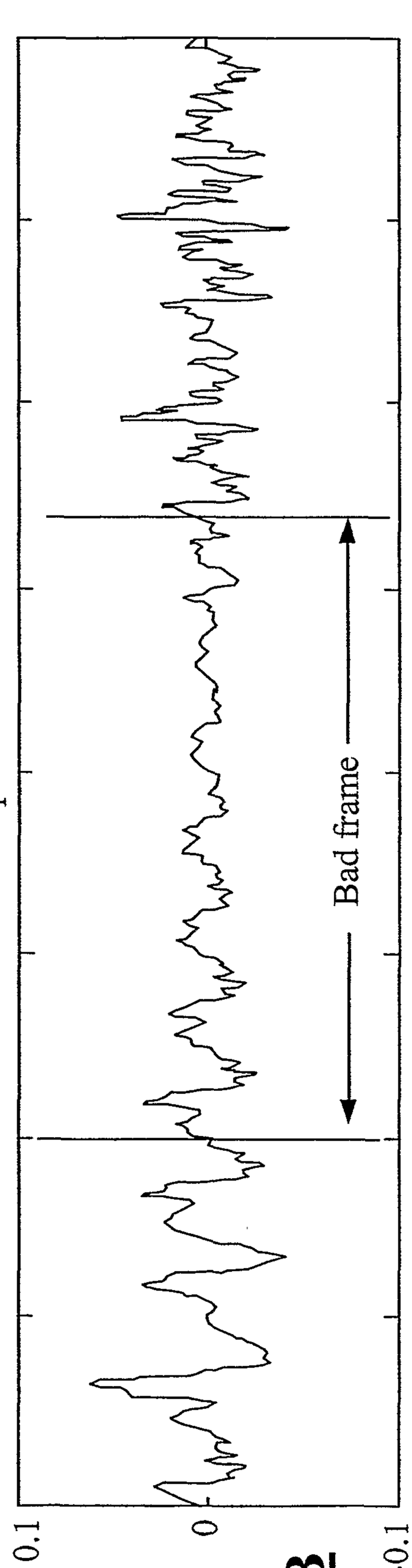


FIG. 11B

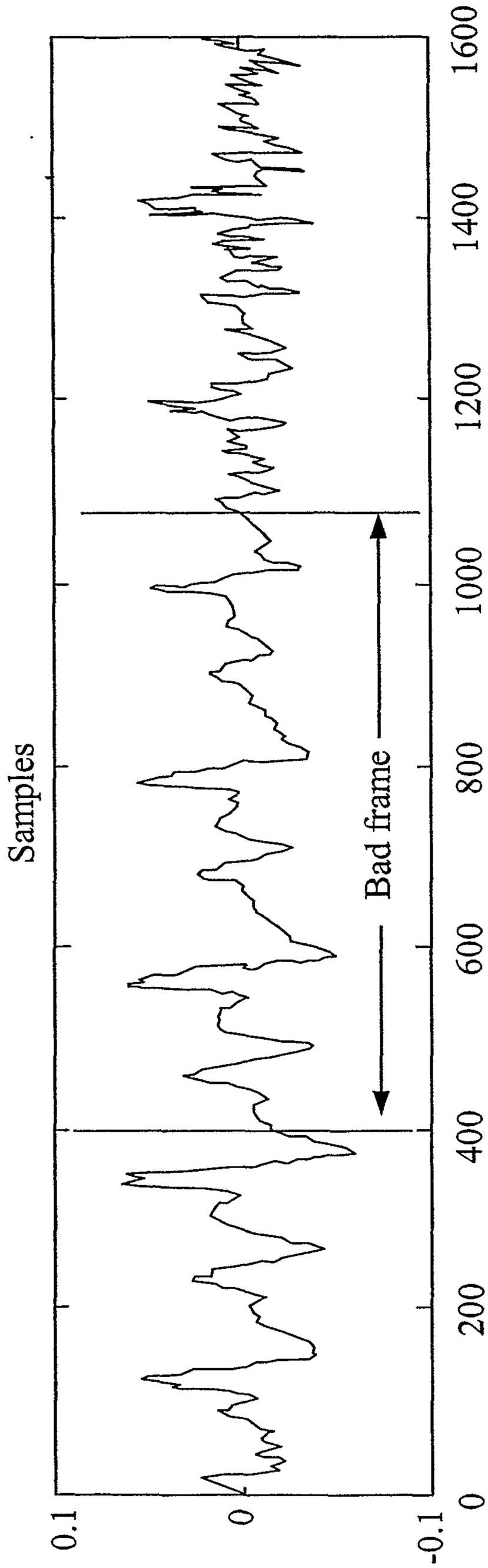
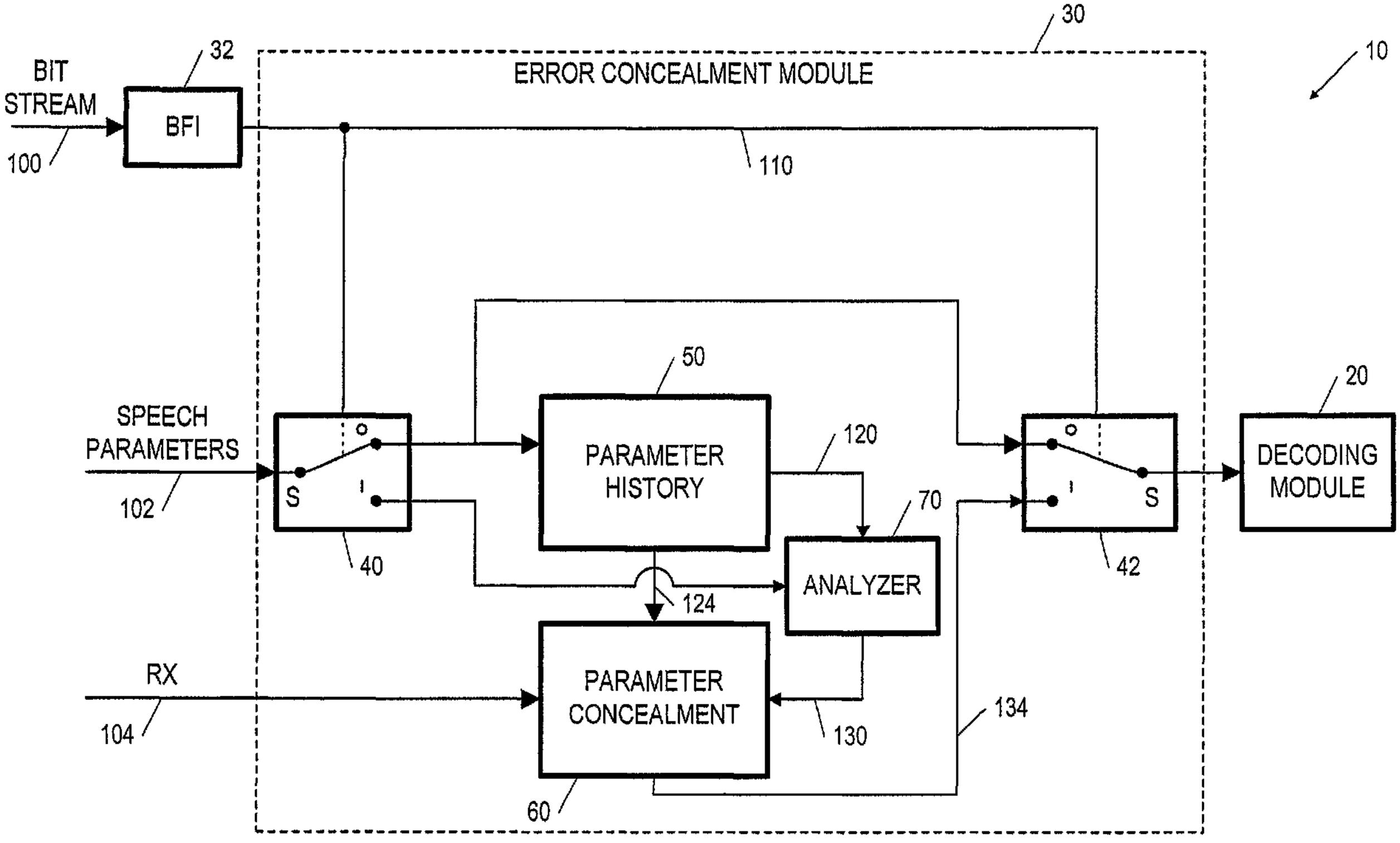

Samples
0.1
0
-0.1
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1600
Bad frame
Samples

FIG. 11C


30
ERROR CONCEALMENT MODULE
10
BIT STREAM
32
BFI
100
110
50
20
SPEECH PARAMETERS
102
S
O
I
PARAMETER HISTORY
120
70
ANALYZER
40
124
42
DECODING MODULE
RX
104
PARAMETER CONCEALMENT
130
134
60