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(54) **Noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus and method for recovering clock signal and data therefrom**

Rauschunempfindlicher Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb und Verfahren zur Rückgewinnung von Takt und Daten aus dem Empfangssignal

Récepteur pour données en mode rafale insensible au bruit et méthode de récupération de données et d'horloge du signal reçu

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field of the Invention**

[0001] The present invention relates to a burst-mode receiving apparatus, and more particularly, to a noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus and a method for recovering a clock signal and data therefrom.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] In general, a receiving apparatus of a communication system adopts a phase locked loop (PLL) to recover a clock signal and data therein. The PLL is capable of minimizing the swaying of the edge of an input signal caused by jitter or outer shocks, and thus, it is possible to recover a clock signal having the optimal decision timing in the receiving apparatus.

[0003] However, unlike the receiving apparatus adopted in general communication systems, it is difficult to recover a clock signal and data with a conventional burst-mode receiving apparatus using the PLL. This is because the frequency of the input signal input into the receiving apparatus is different from the frequency of a system clock signal that is used in the burst-mode receiving apparatus. Further, since the specific time when the input signal is to be input is difficult to determine, intervals between burst cells are bits that cannot be continuously calculated, irrespective of the system clock signal. For this reason, the conventional burst-mode receiving apparatus adopting a PLL can be used without any particular inconvenience in the case that the input signal is changed slightly within a tracking range after the PLL is locked. However, if the PLL becomes unlocked due to a large difference between the phase of an interval between the present cell and the next cell, and the phase of a clock signal recovered at the present cell, acquisition time is required until the unlocked PLL is again locked. Accordingly, the PLL is not available in the conventional burst-mode receiving apparatus that is designed to speedily recover a clock signal.

[0004] Meanwhile, in the conventional burst-mode receiving apparatus that is capable of recovering a clock signal and its data without a PLL, an input signal and a clock signal are controlled to be in phase by delaying the input signal, generating the clock signal at the beginning of inputting data, or selecting either a clock signal that leads an input signal, or that is in phase with the input signal among multi-phase clock signals. Of these methods, the method of selecting a desired clock signal among the multi-phase clock signals is mainly used. At this time, since the receiving rate of an input signal is difficult to determine, the conventional burst-mode receiving apparatus uses a system clock signal generated from itself. Thus, in the event that the input signal is successively input with 0 or 1, there is a higher probability

that the number of successive bits is erroneously recognized, and time delay of at least 3 bits may be made when the clock signal is recovered.

[0005] US 5,432,827 describes a circuit for regenerating a clock signal using nested phase-locked loops.

[0006] Other clock recovery systems are provided by US 5,399,995, US 4,513,427 and US 6,236,697, the last of which was published after the filing date of the present patent application.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] To solve the above problems, the present invention seeks to provide a noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus capable of speedily recovering a clock signal and data while minimizing damage due to noise.

[0008] The present invention also seeks to provide a method for recovering a clock signal and data, performed by such a burst-mode receiving apparatus.

[0009] According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus as set out in claim 1.

[0010] According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for recovering a clock signal and data, as set out in claim 8.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The above object and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a burst-mode receiving apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flow chart for explaining a method of recovering a clock signal and data, performed by the burst-mode receiving apparatus of claim 1;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a voltage control signal generator of FIG. 1 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a burst-mode receiving apparatus, according to the present invention, in which an input signal is generated;

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of a reset signal generator of FIG. 1 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 6(a) through (c) are waveform diagrams of each element included in the reset signal generator of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a clock signal generator of FIG. 1 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a waveform diagram for explaining the operations of each element of the clock signal generator of FIG. 7, assuming that the middle point T' of each bit included in the packet of an input signal is

T/2; and

FIGS. 9(a) through (d) are waveform diagrams of each element of the reset signal generator of FIG. 5 and a recovered clock signal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Hereinafter, the structure and operations of a noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus according to the present invention and a method for recovering a clock signal and data will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0013] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a burst-mode receiving apparatus according to the present invention. The burst-mode receiving apparatus includes a voltage control signal generator 10, a reset signal generator 12, a clock signal generator 14, and an output buffer 16.

[0014] FIG. 2 is a flow chart for explaining a method for recovering a clock signal and data, according to the present invention, performed by the burst-mode receiving apparatus of FIG. 1. In the method, a voltage control signal is generated in step 30. Next, a reset signal is generated in step 32. Then, a recovered clock signal is obtained in step 34. Thereafter, the recovered data is obtained in step 36.

[0015] The voltage control signal generator 10 multiplies the frequency of a system clock signal CLK input from the outside, generates a voltage control signal Vc, whose level corresponds to the multiplied frequency of the system clock signal CLK, and outputs the generated voltage control signal Vc to the reset signal generator 12 and the clock signal generator 14 in step 30. Here, the system clock signal CLK may have a frequency of 155 MHz, for example, and be generated in a burst-mode receiving apparatus according to the present invention or be transmitted from a device that transmits an optical signal, e.g., terminal equipment (not shown).

[0016] Next, the structure and operations of the voltage control signal generator 10, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, which carries out step 30, will now be described with reference to FIG. 3.

[0017] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an embodiment 10A of a voltage control signal generator 10 of the present invention. The voltage control signal generator 10A includes a phase difference detector 50, a charge pump 52, a loop filter 54, a voltage control oscillator 56 and a divider 58.

[0018] The phase difference detector 50 detects a difference between the phase of a system clock signal CLK input from the outside and the phase of a dividing signal output from the divider 58 and then outputs the detected phase difference to the charge pump 52. Then, the charge pump 52 supplies or sinks an electric charge corresponding to the phase difference generated by the phase difference detector 50. Next, the loop filter 54 low-pass filters voltage corresponding to the electric charge supplied or sunk by the charge pump 52 and then outputs the low-pass filtered voltage as a voltage control

signal Vc to the voltage control oscillator 56, the reset signal generator 12, and the clock signal generator 14. Then, the voltage control oscillator 56 oscillates in response to the voltage control signal Vc generated by the loop filter 54 and outputs an oscillating signal having oscillating frequency to the divider 58. Thereafter, the divider 58 divides the oscillating signal generated by the voltage control oscillator 56 and outputs the result as a divided signal to the phase difference detector 50. At this time, the level of the voltage control signal Vc is changed as much as the oscillating signal is divided by the divider 58. In other words, the more times the voltage control signal generator 10A of FIG. 3 multiplies the system clock signal CLK, the greater the increase in the level of the voltage control signal Vc, which is generated by the loop filter 54. At this time, the frequency of the system clock signal CLK, which is applied from the outside, may have various values, and the voltage control signal generator 10A of FIG. 3 can multiply the frequency of the system clock signal CLK by the divider 58 even if the frequency of the system clock signal CLK is lower.

[0019] After step 30, the reset signal generator 12 delays an input signal which is irregularly input from an input terminal IN1 in the unit of packet, in response to the voltage control signal Vc generated by the voltage control signal generator 10, performs an exclusive OR operation on the delayed signal and the input signal input from the input terminal IN1, and outputs the result of the exclusive OR operation as a reset signal RST to the clock signal generator 14 in step 32.

[0020] For this, the structure and operations of the burst-mode receiving apparatus of FIG. 1 that generates the input signal to be input to the reset signal generator 12, will now be described with reference to FIG. 4.

[0021] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of the burst-mode receiving apparatus for generating the input signal, according to the present invention, which includes a photo detector 70, a front-end amplifier 72, and an offset compensator 74.

[0022] The photo detector 70 dynamically detects light, which is input from an input terminal IN2, in the unit of packet, converts the detected light into an electrical signal, and outputs the converted electrical signal to the front-end amplifier 72. Then, the front-end amplifier 72 amplifies the electrical signal generated by the photo detector 70 and outputs the amplified electrical signal to the offset compensator 74. At this time, the offset compensator 74 compensates for an offset of the signal amplified by the front-end amplifier 72 and outputs the result of the compensation as an input signal to the reset signal generator 12 of FIG. 1, via an output terminal OUT1.

[0023] Next, the structure and operations of the reset signal generator 12 of FIG. 1, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to FIG. 1, and FIGS. 6(a) through (g).

[0024] FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram of an embodiment

12A of the reset signal generator 12 of FIG. 1. The reset signal generator 12A includes a first delayer 90 and an exclusive OR operation unit 92.

[0025] The first delayer 90 delays an input signal input from an input terminal IN1 to correspond to the level of a voltage control signal Vc generated by the voltage control signal generator 10 and outputs the delayed signal to the exclusive OR operation unit 92. Then, the exclusive OR operation unit 92 performs an exclusive OR operation on the delayed signal input from the first delayer 90 and the input signal input from the input terminal IN1 and then outputs the result of the exclusive OR operation as a reset signal RST to the clock signal generator 14 of FIG. 1.

[0026] On the assumption that the middle point T' of each bit included in the packet of an input signal is T/2, the operations of the reset signal generator 12A of FIG. 5 will now be described with reference to FIGS. 5 and 6 (a) through (c). Here, T denotes the length of each bit included in the packet of the input signal.

[0027] FIGS. 6(a) through (c) are waveform diagrams of signals input to or output from the reset signal generator 12A of FIG. 5. In detail, FIGS. 6(a), (b) and (c) denote waveform diagrams of an input signal, a delayed input signal, and a reset signal RST, respectively.

[0028] In the reset signal generator 12A of FIG. 5, the first delayer 90 delays an input signal shown in FIG. 6 (a), which is input via the input terminal IN1 by T/2 in response to the voltage control signal Vc generated by the voltage control signal generator 10 and then outputs the delayed signal shown in FIG. 6(b) to the exclusive OR operation unit 92. Then, the exclusive OR operation unit 92 carries out the exclusive OR operation on the input signal shown in FIG. 6(a) and the delayed signal shown in FIG. 6(b), and outputs the reset signal RST, which is the result of the exclusive OR operation as shown in FIG. 6(c).

[0029] Meanwhile, after step 32, the clock signal generator 14 generates, as a recovered clock signal CLK', a signal whose level changes at the middle point T' of each bit included in the packet of the input signal in response to the reset signal RST input from the reset signal generator 12 and the voltage control signal Vc input from the voltage control signal generator 10, and outputs the recovered clock signal CLK' to the output buffer 16 and the outside in step 34. The clock signal generator 14 generates the recovered clock signal CLK' having rising edge or falling edge at the falling edge of the reset signal RST.

[0030] Hereinafter, the structure and operations of the clock signal generator 14 of FIG. 1, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0031] FIG. 7 is a block diagram of the clock signal generator 14 of FIG. 1, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The clock signal generator 14 includes second and third delayers 110 and 114,

first and second selectors 112 and 118, and first and second inverters 116 and 120.

[0032] FIG. 8 shows waveform diagrams of an input signal, a reset signal, a recovered clock signal, and first through fourth clock signals for explaining the operation of each element shown in FIG. 7, provided that the middle point T' of each bit included in the packet of the input signal is T/2. Referring to FIG. 8, the second delayer 110 of FIG. 7 delays a recovered clock signal CLK' in response to a voltage control signal Vc output from the voltage control signal generator 10 of FIG. 1, and outputs the delayed clock signal to the first selector 112 of FIG. 7. Then, the first selector 112 selects either the signal delayed by the second delayer 110 or the recovered clock signal CLK' in response to the reset signal RST generated by the reset signal generator 12 and outputs the result of selection as the first clock signal to the third delayer 114. In detail, the first selector 112 may be a multiplexer 140 in which the signal delayed by the second delayer 110, the recovered clock signal CLK', and the reset signal RST generated by the reset signal generator 12 are input to a '0' input terminal, a '1' input terminal, and a selection terminal S, respectively. One of the signals input to the multiplexer 140 is selected in response to the reset signal RST and then is output as the first clock signal to the third delayer 114. Here, the multiplexer 140 selects the signal delayed by the second delayer 110 when the reset signal RST is at a 'low' logic value, and selects the recovered clock signal CLK' when the reset signal RST is at a 'high' logic value.

[0033] At this time, the first inverter 116 inverts the recovered clock signal CLK' and outputs the inverted clock signal as the second clock signal shown in FIG. 8 to the second selector 118. Here, the first inverter 116 may be, for example, an inverter (not shown). The third inverter 114 delays the first clock signal selected by the first selector 112, in response to the voltage control signal Vc generated by the voltage control signal generator 10. The first clock signal, which is delayed by the third delayer 114, is output to the second selector 118 as the third clock signal shown in FIG. 8. The second selector 118 selects either the second clock signal, which is generated by the first inverter 116, or the third clock signal, which is generated by the third delayer 114, in response to the reset signal RST input from the reset signal generator 12, and inputs the selected signal as the fourth clock signal shown in FIG. 8 to the second inverter 120. For this, the second selector 118 may be a multiplexer 142. Here, the third clock signal generated by the third delayer 114, the second clock signal generated by the first inverter 116, and the reset signal RST generated by the reset signal generator 12 are input to a '0' input terminal, '1' input terminal and selection terminal S of the multiplexer 142, respectively. Further, the second selector 118 selects one of the second and third clock signals in response to the reset signal RST and outputs the selected signal to the second inverter 120. Therefore, the multiplexer 142 selects the third clock signal generated

by the third delayer 114 when the reset signal RST is at a "low" logic level and selects the second clock signal generated by the first inverter 116 when the reset signal RST is at a "high" logic level. For instance, the fourth clock signal is at a "low" logic level during T/2 after the reset signal RST changes from the "low" logic level to the "high" logic level, and the logic level of the fourth clock signal changes, i.e., from a 'low' logic level to a 'high' logic level and is at the "high" logic level during T/2 when the reset signal RST changes from the "high" logic level to the "low" logic level.

[0034] The second inverter 120 inverts the signal selected by the second selector 118 and outputs the inverted signal as a recovered clock signal CLK' to the output buffer 16 of FIG. 1. Here, the second inverter 120 may be an inverter (not shown).

[0035] Also, each of the first delayer 90 of FIG. 5 and the second and third delayers 110 and 114 of FIG. 7 may be implemented by even number of inverters (not shown). The time required to invert signals generated by each inverter is determined according to the voltage control signal Vc. For instance, the larger the level of the voltage control signal Vc, the more the time required for delaying signal generated by each of the first through third delayers 90, 110 and 114 is increased.

[0036] Here, the clock signal generator 14 of FIG. 7 can be used as the voltage control oscillator 56 of FIG. 3. In this case, unlike in FIG. 7, a signal having a "low" logic level instead of the reset signal RST shown in FIG. 8 is input to the first and second selectors 112 and 118.

[0037] After step 34, the output buffer 16 buffers an input signal input through the input terminal IN1 and outputs the buffered signal as recovered data DATA in response to the recovered clock signal CLK' generated by the clock signal generator 14, in step 36. Therefore, the output buffer 16 may be a D flip-flop 20 having a data input terminal D that inputs the input signal via the input terminal IN1, a clock terminal CK that inputs the recovered clock signal CLK', and a positive output terminal Q that outputs the recovered data DATA.

[0038] Hereinafter, a method for recovering the clock signal CLK', performed by a burst-mode receiving apparatus, according to the present invention, will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings for the case that an input signal input via the input terminal IN1 has a jitter, on the assumption that the middle point T' of each bit included in the packet of an input signal is T/2.

[0039] FIGS. 9(a) through (d) are waveform diagrams of signals generated by each element of the reset signal generator 12A of FIG. 5 and a recovered clock signal CLK'. In detail, FIG. 9(a) is the waveform diagram of an input signal, FIG. 9(b) is the waveform diagram of the input signal delayed by T/2, FIG. 9(c) is the waveform diagram of a reset signal RST, and FIG. 9(d) is the waveform diagram of a recovered clock signal CLK'.

[0040] In the case 200 where the input signal is input normally, i.e., without jitter, as shown in FIG. 9(a), the

recovered clock signal CLK' to have a rising edge at a falling edge of the reset signal RST shown in FIG. 9(c) is generated, in a method of recovering a clock signal according to the present invention. At this time, the recovered clock signal CLK' is aligned precisely with the middle point of the input signal, i.e., at T/2.

[0041] In the case 202 where an input signal is shifted to the left by jitter, as shown in reference numeral 300 of FIG. 9(a), according to the present invention, the reset signal RST shown in FIG. 9(c) is shifted to the left to the extent that the input signal of FIG. 9(a) is shifted to the left direction. Then, a recovered clock signal CLK' shown in FIG. 9(a) is generated from the shifted reset signal shown in FIG. 9(c). Therefore, the recovered clock signal CLK' shown in FIG. 9(d) can be aligned precisely with the middle point T/2 of the input signal shown in FIG. 9(a).

[0042] Lastly, in the case 204 where an input signal is shifted to the right by jitter as shown by reference numeral 302 of FIG. 9(a), according to the present invention, a reset signal RST is shifted to the right direction to the extent that the input signal is shifted to the right. Then, a recovered clock signal CLK' shown in FIG. 9(d) is generated from the shifted reset signal shown in FIG. 9(c). Therefore, the recovered clock signal CLK' shown in FIG. 9(d) can be aligned precisely at the middle point T/2 of the input signal shown in FIG. 9(a).

[0043] In conclusion, in a burst-mode receiving apparatus and a method according to the present invention, a reset signal RST is generated dependent upon an input signal, a clock signal CLK' having a rising or falling edge at the middle point T' of each bit included in the packet of the input signal is recovered under the control of the generated reset signal RST, and data DATA can be recovered from the input signal using the recovered clock signal CLK'.

[0044] While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

[0045] As described above, in a noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus and a method for recovering a clock signal and data in the burst-mode receiving apparatus, according to the present invention, the level of a recovered clock signal is changed at the middle point of each bit of an input signal. Therefore, the clock signal and data can be stably recovered even though the input signal has errors due to jitter or other factors. Also, an input signal is locked within 3 bits in a conventional multiphase method, whereas an input signal can be locked within 1 bit according to the present invention. Accordingly, it is possible to speedily recover a clock signal and data.

Claims

1. A noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus comprising:

a voltage controlled signal generator (10) adapted to multiply frequency of a system clock signal and to generate a voltage control signal whose level corresponds to the multiplied frequency of the system clock signal;

a reset signal generator (12) adapted to delay an input signal which is irregularly input in the form of data packets, in response to the voltage control signal, to carry out an exclusive OR operation on the delayed signal and the input signal, and to output the result of the exclusive OR operation as a reset signal;

a clock signal generator (14) adapted to generate a signal, as a recovered clock signal in response to the reset signal and the voltage control signal and to output the recovered clock signal; and

an output buffer for buffering the input signal and outputting the buffered signal as recovered data;

characterized in that the clock signal generator comprises:

a second delayer (11) adapted to delay the recovered clock signal in response to the voltage control signal and outputting the delayed clock signal;

first selector (112) adapted to selectively output one of the signal delayed by the second delayer and the recovered clock signal, in response to the reset signal;

a third delayer (114) adapted to delay the signal selected by the first selector, in response to the voltage control signal, and to output the delayed signal;

a first inverter (116) adapted to invert the recovered clock signal and to output the inverted signal;

a second selector (118) adapted to selectively output one of the signal inverted by the first inverter and the signal delayed by the third delayer, in response to the reset signal; and

a second inverter (120) adapted to invert the signal selected by the second selector and to output the inverted signal as the recovered clock signal; and

in that the output of the clock signal generator (14) is used as an input to the output buffer.

2. The noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus of claim 1 further comprising:

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a photo detector (70) adapted to detect light dynamically in the unit of packet, and to convert the detected light into an electrical signal and outputting the electrical signal;

a front-end amplifier (72) adapted to amplify the electrical signal output from the photo detector; and

an offset compensator (74) adapted to compensate for offset of the amplified electrical signal and to output the result of compensating the offset as the input signal.

3. The noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus of claim 1 or 2, wherein the voltage control signal generator (10) comprises:

a phase-difference detector (50) adapted to detect a phase difference between the system clock signal and a dividing signal;

a charge pump (52) adapted to supply or sink an electric charge corresponding to the phase difference detected by the phase-difference detector;

a loop filter (54) adapted to low-pass filter voltage corresponding to the supplied or sunken electric charge and for outputting the result of low pass filtering as the voltage control signal;

a voltage controlled oscillator (56) adapted to output an oscillating signal whose frequency is oscillated in response to the voltage control signal; and

a divider (58) adapted to divide the oscillating signal and outputting the result of division as the dividing signal to the phase-difference detector.

4. The noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the reset signal generator comprises:

a first delayer (90) adapted to delay the input signal corresponding to the level of the voltage control signal and for outputting the delayed input signal; and

an exclusive OR (92) adapted to carry out an exclusive OR operation on the input signal delayed by the first delayer and the input signal, and to output the result of the exclusive OR operation as a reset signal.

5. The noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus of claim 3,

wherein the reset signal is arranged to be maintained at a predetermined logic level so that the first selector (112) selects the signal delayed by the second delayer (110) and the second selector (118) selects the signal delayed by the third delayer (114).

6. The noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus of any preceding claim, wherein the output buffer (16) comprises a D flip-flop (20) having a data input terminal through which the input signal is input, a clock terminal through which the recovered clock signal is input, and an output terminal through which the recovered data is output.

7. The noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus of any preceding claim, wherein the reset signal generator is adapted to delay the input signal by $T/2$ in response to the voltage control signal, and the clock signal generator is adapted to raise the recovered clock signal at a falling edge of the reset signal.

8. A method for recovering a clock signal and data, performed by a noise-resistive, burst-mode receiving apparatus, the method comprising:

multiplying frequency of a system clock signal and then generating a voltage control signal whose level corresponds to the multiplied frequency;

delaying an input signal, which is irregularly input in the form of data packets, using the voltage control signal, and then carrying out an exclusive OR operation on the delayed signal and the input signal to obtain a reset signal;

generating a signal whose level is changed at the middle point of each bit T included in the packet, as a recovered clock signal, using the reset signal and the voltage control signal; and buffering the input signal and obtaining data recovered from the buffered signal, using the recovered clock signal;

characterized by generating the recovered clock signal by:

delaying the recovered clock signal in response to the voltage control signal and outputting the delayed clock signal;

selectively outputting one of the signal delayed by the second delayer and the recovered clock signal, in response to the reset signal;

delaying the signal selected by the first selector, in response to the voltage control signal, and outputting the delayed signal;

inverting the recovered clock signal and outputting the inverted signal;

a second selector for selectively outputting one of the signal inverted by the first inverter and the signal delayed by the third delayer, in response to the reset signal; and

inverting the signal selected by the second selector and outputting the inverted signal as the recovered clock signal.

Patentansprüche

1. Rauschunempfindlicher Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb umfassend:

einen Spannungsregelungssignalgenerator (10), der geeignet ist, Frequenz eines Systemtaktsignals zu multiplizieren und ein Spannungsregelungssignal zu erzeugen, dessen Wert der multiplizierten Frequenz des Systemtaktsignals entspricht;

einen Resetsignalgenerator (12), der geeignet ist, ein Eingangssignal, das unregelmäßig in Form von Datenpaketen eingegeben wird, in Reaktion auf das Spannungsregelungssignal zu verzögern, um eine exklusive ODER-Verknüpfung am Verzögerungssignal und dem Eingangssignal durchzuführen und das Ergebnis der exklusiven ODER-Verknüpfung als Resetsignal auszugeben;

einen Taktsignalgenerator (14), der geeignet ist, ein Signal als zurückgewonnenes Taktsignal in Reaktion auf das Resetsignal und das Spannungsregelungssignal zu erzeugen und das zurückgewonnene Taktsignal auszugeben; und

einen Ausgangspuffer zum Puffern des Eingangssignals und Ausgeben des gepufferten Signals als zurückgewonnene Daten;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Taktsignalgenerator umfasst:

eine zweite Verzögerungseinrichtung (11), die geeignet ist, das zurückgewonnene Taktsignal in Reaktion auf das Spannungsregelungssignal zu verzögern und das verzögerte Taktsignal ausgibt;

einen ersten Selektor (112), der geeignet ist, eines vom Signal, das von der zweiten Verzögerungseinrichtung verzögert ist, und das zurückgewonnene Taktsignal in Reaktion auf das Resetsignal selektiv auszugeben;

eine dritte Verzögerungseinrichtung (114), die geeignet ist, das vom ersten Selektor ausgewählte Signal in Reaktion auf das Spannungsregelungssignal zu verzögern und das verzögerte Signal auszugeben;

einen ersten Inverter (116), der geeignet ist, das zurückgewonnene Taktsignal zu invertieren und das invertierte Signal auszugeben;

einen zweiten Selektor (118), der geeignet ist, eines vom Signal, das vom ersten Inverter invertiert ist, und das von der dritten Verzögerungseinrichtung verzögerte Signal in Reaktion auf das Resetsignal selektiv auszugeben; und einen zweiten Inverter (120), der geeignet ist, das vom zweiten Selektor ausgewählte Signal

zu invertieren und das invertierte Signal als zurückgewonnenes Taktsignal auszugeben; und **dadurch**, dass die Ausgabe des Taktsignalgenerators (14) als Eingabe für den Ausgangspuffer verwendet wird.

2. Rauschunempfindlicher Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb nach Anspruch 1 ferner umfassend:

einen Photodetektor (70), der geeignet ist, in der Paketeinheit Licht dynamisch zu erfassen und das erfasste Licht in ein elektrisches Signal umzuwandeln und das elektrische Signal auszugeben;
einen Frontendverstärker (72), der geeignet ist, das vom Photodetektor ausgegebene elektrische Signal zu verstärken; und
einen Versatzkompensator (74), der geeignet ist, Versatz des verstärkten elektrischen Signals zu kompensieren und das Ergebnis der Kompensation des Versatzes als Eingangssignal auszugeben.

3. Rauschunempfindlicher Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin der Spannungsregelungssignalgenerator (10) umfasst:

einen Phasendifferenzdetektor (50), der geeignet ist, eine Phasendifferenz zwischen dem Systemtaktsignal und einem Teilungssignal zu erfassen;
eine Ladungspumpe (52), die geeignet ist, eine elektrische Ladung entsprechend der vom Phasendifferenzdetektor erfassten Phasendifferenz zuzuführen oder abzuleiten;
einen Schleifenfilter (54), der geeignet ist zur Tiefpassfilterung von Spannung, die der zugeführten oder abgeleiteten elektrischen Ladung entspricht, und zum Ausgeben des Ergebnisses der Tiefpassfilterung als Spannungsregelungssignal;
einen Spannungsregelungsoszillator (56), der geeignet ist, ein Oszillationssignal auszugeben, dessen Frequenz in Reaktion auf das Spannungsregelungssignal oszilliert; und
einen Teiler (58), der geeignet ist, das Oszillationssignal zu teilen und das Ergebnis der Teilung als Teilungssignal an den Phasendifferenzdetektor auszugeben.

4. Rauschunempfindlicher Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, worin der Resetsignalgenerator umfasst:

eine erste Verzögerungseinrichtung (90), die geeignet ist, das Eingangssignal, das dem Wert des Spannungsregelungssignals ent-

spricht, zu verzögern und das verzögerte Eingangssignal auszugeben; und
eine exklusive ODER-Einrichtung (92), die geeignet ist, eine exklusive ODER-Verknüpfung am von der ersten Verzögerungseinrichtung verzögerten Eingangssignal und dem Eingangssignal durchzuführen und das Ergebnis der exklusiven ODER-Verknüpfung als Resetsignal auszugeben.

5. Rauschunempfindlicher Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb nach Anspruch 3, worin das Resetsignal so angeordnet ist, dass es in einem bestimmten Logischen Zustand gehalten wird, so dass der erste Selektor (112) das von der zweiten Verzögerungseinrichtung (110) verzögerte Signal auswählt und der zweite Selektor (118) das von der dritten Verzögerungseinrichtung (114) verzögerte Signal auswählt.

6. Rauschunempfindlicher Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, worin der Ausgangspuffer (16) einen D-Flip-Flop (20) mit einem Dateneingangsterminal umfasst, durch das das Eingangssignal eingegeben wird, ein Taktterminal, durch das das zurückgewonnene Taktsignal eingegeben wird und ein Ausgangsterminal, durch das die zurückgewonnenen Daten ausgegeben werden.

7. Rauschunempfindlicher Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, worin der Resetsignalgenerator geeignet ist, das Eingangssignal um T/2 in Reaktion auf das Spannungsregelungssignal zu verzögern, und der Taktsignalgenerator geeignet ist, das zurückgewonnene Taktsignal an der fallenden Flanke des Resetsignals anzuheben.

8. Verfahren zum Zurückgewinnen eines Taktsignals und Daten durchgeführt durch einen rauschunempfindlichen Empfänger für den Burstbetrieb, wobei das Verfahren umfasst:

Multiplizieren von Frequenz eines Systemtaktsignals und dann Erzeugen eines Spannungsregelungssignals, dessen Wert der multiplizierten Frequenz entspricht;
Verzögern eines Eingangssignals, das unregelmäßig in Form von Datenpaketen eingegeben wird, unter Verwendung des Spannungsregelungssignals und dann Ausführen einer exklusiven ODER-Verknüpfung am verzögerten Signal und dem Eingangssignal, um ein Resetsignal zu erhalten;
Erzeugen eines Signals, dessen Wert sich am Mittelpunkt jedes im Paket enthaltenen Bit T verändert, als zurückgewonnenes Taktsignal

unter Verwendung des Resetsignals und des Spannungsregelungssignals; und Puffern des Eingangssignals und Erhalten von Daten, die aus dem gepufferten Signal zurückgewonnen sind, unter Verwendung des zurückgewonnenen Taktsignals;

gekennzeichnet durch Erzeugen eines zurückgewonnenen Taktsignals **durch**:

Verzögern des zurückgewonnenen Taktsignals in Reaktion auf das Spannungsregelungssignal und Ausgeben des verzögerten Taktsignals; selektives Ausgeben eines vom **durch** die zweite Verzögerungseinrichtung verzögerten Signals und dem zurückgewonnenen Taktsignal in Reaktion auf das Resetsignal;

Verzögern des vom ersten Selektor ausgewählten Signals in Reaktion auf das Spannungsregelungssignal und Ausgeben des verzögerten Signals;

Invertieren des zurückgewonnenen Taktsignals und Ausgeben des invertierten Signals;

einen zweiten Selektor zum selektiven Ausgeben eines vom **durch** den ersten Inverter invertierten Signal und dem von der dritten Verzögerungseinrichtung verzögerten Signal in Reaktion auf das Resetsignal; und

Invertieren des vom zweiten Selektor ausgewählten Signals und Ausgeben des invertierten Signals aus zurückgewonnenes Taktsignal.

Revendications

1. Appareil de réception en mode rafale, résistant au bruit, comprenant :

■ un générateur (10) de signaux commandé en tension, adapté de manière à multiplier la fréquence d'un signal d'horloge de système et à générer un signal de commande en tension, dont le niveau correspond à la fréquence multipliée du signal d'horloge de système ;

■ un générateur (12) de signaux de remise à zéro, adapté de manière à retarder un signal d'entrée qui est entré de façon irrégulière sous la forme de paquets de données, en réponse au signal de commande en tension, afin d'effectuer une opération OU exclusif sur le signal retardé et le signal d'entrée et pour sortir le résultat de l'opération OU exclusif en tant que signal de remise à zéro ;

■ un générateur (14) de signaux d'horloge, adapté de manière à générer un signal, en tant que signal d'horloge récupéré, en réponse au signal de remise à zéro et au signal de commande en tension, et à sortir le signal d'horloge récupéré; et

■ une mémoire tampon de sortie, destiné à mettre le signal d'entrée en mémoire tampon et à sortir le signal mis en mémoire tampon en tant que données récupérées ;

caractérisé en ce que le générateur de signaux d'horloge comporte :

■ un deuxième retardateur (11) adapté de manière à retarder le signal d'horloge récupéré en réponse au signal de commande en tension et à sortir le signal d'horloge retardé ;

■ un premier sélecteur (112) adapté de manière à sortir de façon sélective un signal du groupe composé du signal retardé par le deuxième retardateur et du signal d'horloge récupéré, en réponse au signal de remise à zéro ;

■ un troisième retardateur (114) adapté de manière à retarder le signal sélectionné par le premier sélecteur, en réponse au signal de commande en tension, et à sortir le signal retardé ;

■ un premier inverseur (116) adapté de manière à inverser le signal d'horloge récupéré et à sortir le signal inversé ;

■ un deuxième sélecteur (118) adapté de manière à sortir de façon sélective un signal du groupe composé du signal inversé par le premier inverseur et du signal retardé par le troisième retardateur, en réponse au signal de remise à zéro ; et

■ un deuxième inverseur (120) adapté de manière à inverser le signal sélectionné par le deuxième sélecteur et à sortir le signal inversé en tant que signal d'horloge récupéré ; et

■ **en ce que** la sortie du générateur (14) de signal d'horloge est utilisée en tant qu'entrée vers la mémoire tampon de sortie.

2. Appareil de réception en mode rafale, résistant au bruit, selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

■ un photodétecteur (70) adapté de manière à détecter une lumière de façon dynamique en unités de paquets et à convertir la lumière dé-

- tectée en un signal électrique et à sortir le signal électrique ;
- un amplificateur frontal (72) adapté de manière à amplifier le signal électrique sorti depuis le photodétecteur ; et 5
 - un compensateur (74) de décalage, adapté de manière à compenser le décalage du signal électrique amplifié et à sortir le résultat de la compensation du décalage en tant que signal d'entrée. 10
3. Appareil de réception en mode rafale, résistant au bruit, selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le générateur (10) de signal de commande en tension comporte ; 15
- un détecteur (50) de différence de phase adapté de manière à détecter une différence de phase entre le signal d'horloge de système et un signal diviseur ; 20
 - une pompe de charge (52) adaptée de manière à fournir ou à accumuler une charge électrique correspondant à la différence de phase détectée par le détecteur de différence de phase ; 25
 - un filtre de boucle (54) adapté de manière à filtrer en passe-bas la tension correspondant à la charge électrique fournie ou accumulée et à sortir le résultat du filtrage passe-bas en tant que signal de commande en tension ; 30
 - un oscillateur (56) commandé en tension, adapté de manière à sortir un signal oscillant, la fréquence duquel oscille en réponse au signal de commande en tension ; et 35
 - un diviseur (58) adapté de manière à diviser le signal oscillant et à sortir le résultat de division en tant que signal diviseur vers le détecteur de différence de phase. 40
4. Appareil de réception en mode rafale, résistant au bruit, selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel le générateur de signaux de remise à zéro comporte : 45
- un premier retardateur (90) adapté de manière à retarder le signal d'entrée correspondant au niveau du signal de commande en tension et à sortir le signal d'entrée retardé ; et 50
 - une [porte]OU exclusif (92) adaptée de manière à effectuer une opération OU exclusif sur le signal d'entrée retardé par le premier retardateur et le signal d'entrée, et à sortir le résultat 55
- de l'opération OU exclusif en tant que signal de remise à zéro.
5. Appareil de réception en mode rafale, résistant au bruit, selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le signal de remise à zéro est aménagé de manière à être maintenu à un niveau de logique prédéterminé, de façon que le premier sélecteur (112) sélectionne le signal retardé par le deuxième retardateur (110) et que le deuxième sélecteur (118) sélectionne le signal retardé par le troisième retardateur (114).
6. Appareil de réception en mode rafale, résistant au bruit, selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la mémoire tampon (16) de sortie comporte un circuit bistable « D » (20) ayant un terminal d'entrée de données à travers lequel le signal d'entrée est entré, un terminal d'horloge à travers lequel le signal d'horloge récupéré est entré, et un terminal de sortie à travers lequel les données récupérées sont sorties.
7. Appareil de réception en mode rafale, résistant au bruit, selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le générateur de signaux de remise à zéro est adapté de manière à retarder le signal d'entrée de T/2 en réponse au signal de commande en tension, et le générateur de signaux d'horloge est adapté de manière à passer à l'état haut le signal d'horloge récupéré sur un front descendant du signal de remise à zéro.
8. Procédé destiné à récupérer un signal d'horloge et des données, effectué par un appareil de réception en mode rafale, résistant au bruit, le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant:
- à multiplier la fréquence d'un signal d'horloge de système et à générer ensuite un signal de commande en tension, dont le niveau correspond à la fréquence multipliée ;
 - à retarder un signal d'entrée, qui est entré de façon irrégulière sous la forme de paquets de données, en utilisant le signal de commande en tension, et à effectuer ensuite une opération OU exclusif sur le signal retardé et le signal d'entrée afin d'obtenir un signal de remise à zéro ;
 - à générer un signal, le niveau duquel est changé au point de milieu de chaque bit T inclus dans le paquet, en tant que signal d'horloge récupéré, en utilisant le signal de remise à zéro et le signal de commande en tension ; et
 - à mettre le signal d'entrée en mémoire tampon et à obtenir les données récupérées depuis le

signal mis en mémoire tampon, en utilisant le signal d'horloge récupéré ;

caractérisé en ce que le signal d'horloge récupéré est généré :

5

- en retardant le signal d'horloge récupéré en réponse au signal de commande en tension et en sortant le signal d'horloge retardé ;

10

- en sortant de façon sélective un signal du groupe composé du signal retardé par le deuxième retardateur et du signal d'horloge récupéré, en réponse au signal de remise à zéro ;

15

- en retardant le signal sélectionné par le premier sélecteur, en réponse au signal de commande en tension, et en sortant le signal retardé ;

- en inversant le signal d'horloge inversé et en sortant le signal inversé ;

20

- par un deuxième sélecteur destiné à sortir de façon sélective un signal du groupe composé du signal inversé par le premier inverseur et du signal retardé par le troisième retardateur, en réponse au signal de remise à zéro ; et

25

- en inversant le signal sélectionné par le deuxième sélecteur et en sortant le signal inversé en tant que signal d'horloge récupéré.

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FIG. 1

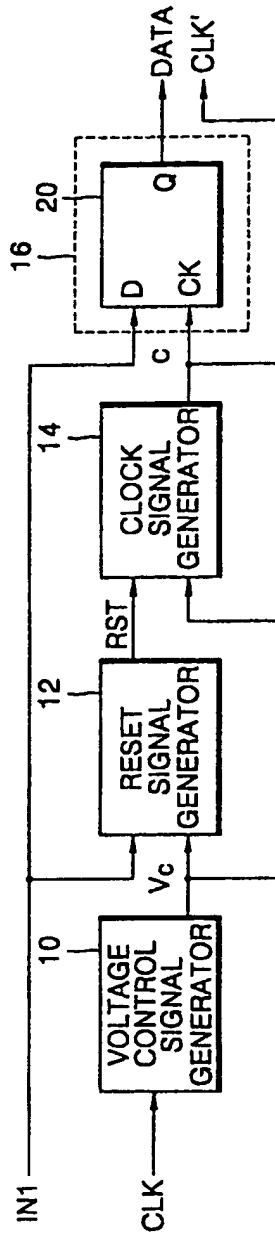


FIG. 2

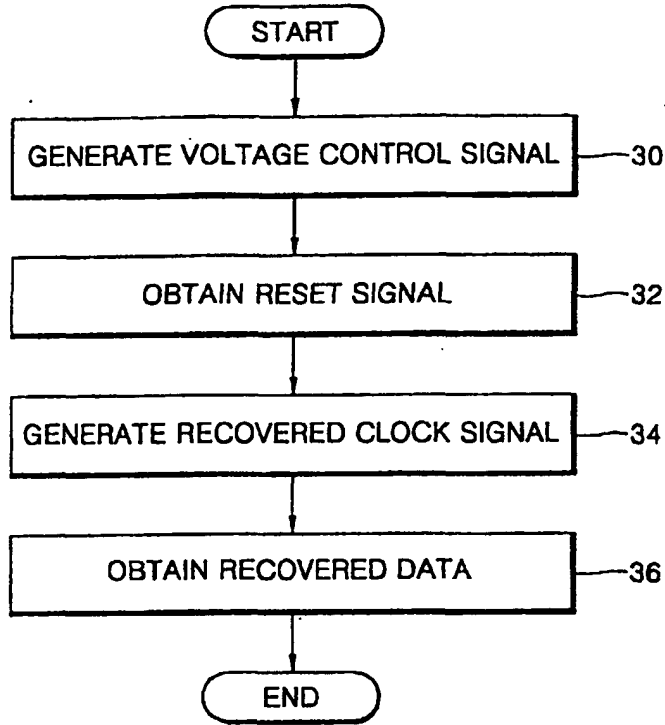


FIG. 3

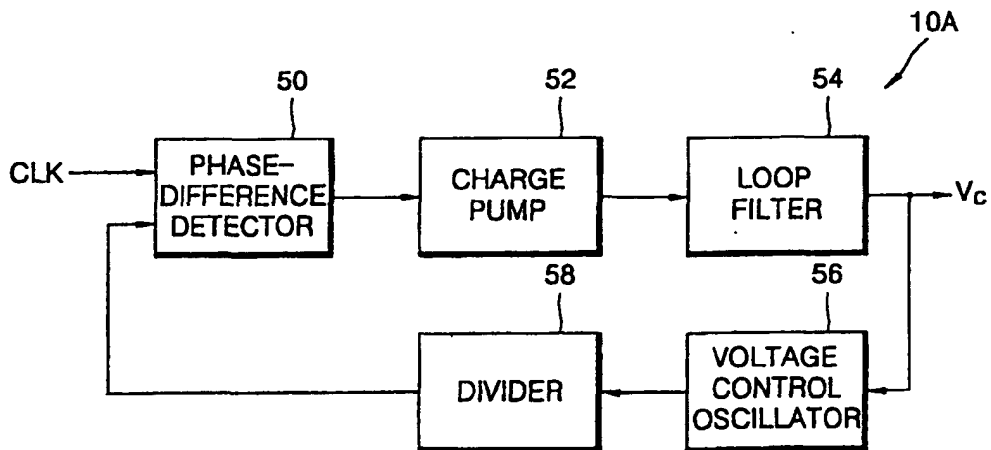


FIG. 4

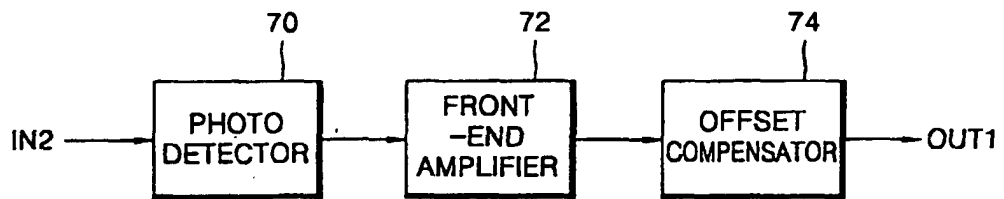


FIG. 5

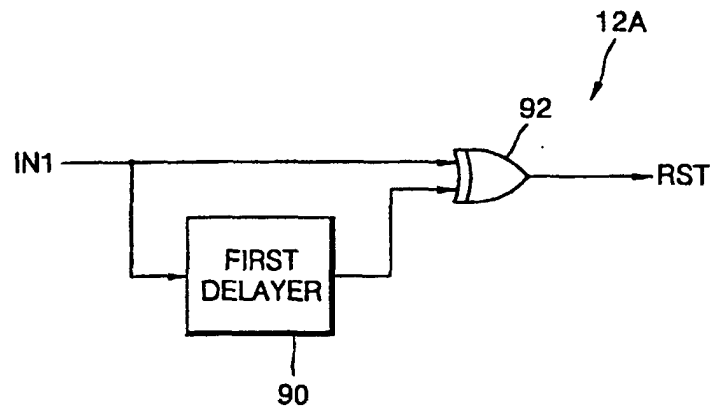


FIG. 6

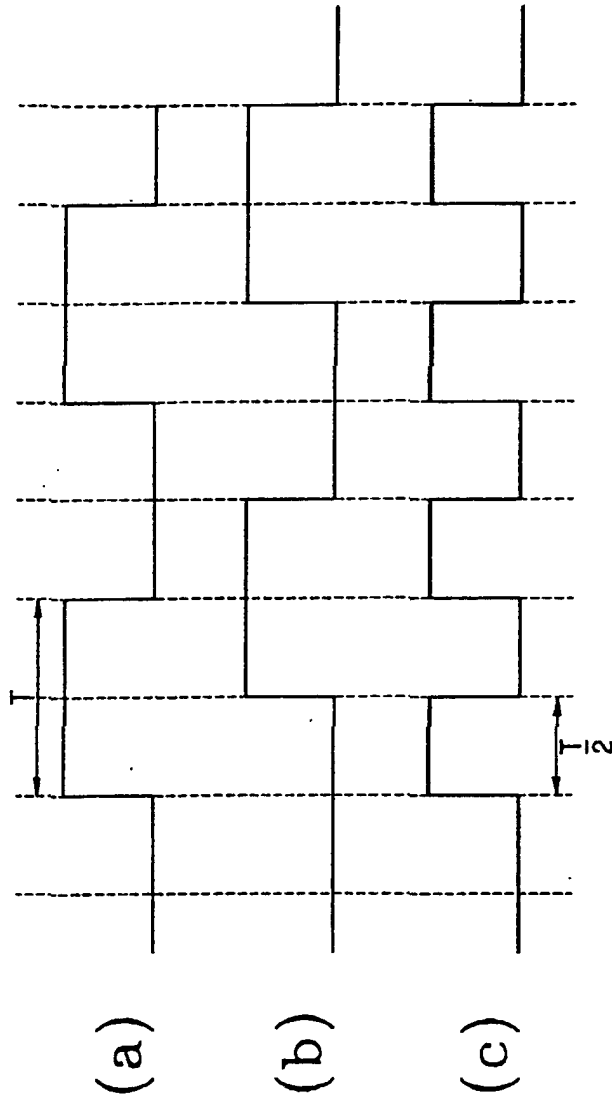


FIG. 7

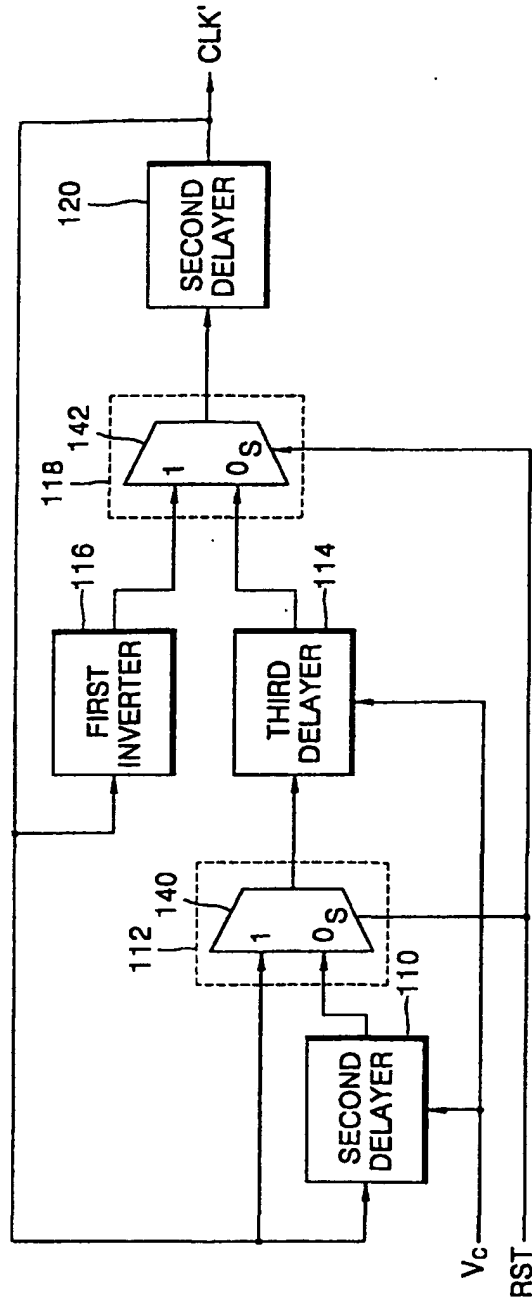


FIG. 8

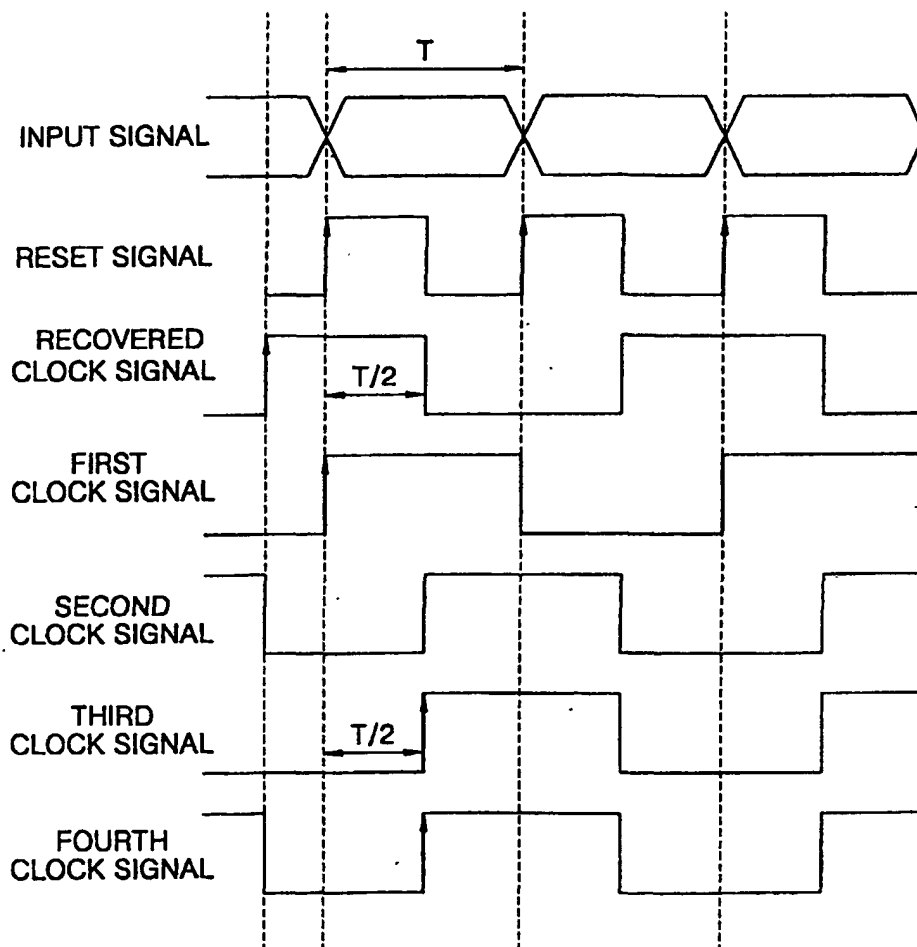


FIG. 9

