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TELEVISION RECEIVER WITH PICTURE IN PICTURE AND NON-LINEAR PROCESSING

This invention relates to television receivers and particularly to television receivers having both "picture in picture" processing and non-linear video processing.

Television receivers which feature picture-in-picture processing known. In such receivers an inset or "small" picture to be displayed within an area of a "main" or "large" picture is subjected to vertical and horizontal compression by means of selective storage and retrieval from a memory and the compressed picture video signal is inserted within an area of the main picture video signal by means of a multiplex switched that is controlled by timing signals provided by the picture in picture compression processor. Examples of picture in picture compression processors are described, for example, by D;. L. McNeely and R. T. Fling in U.S. Pat. 4,890,162 which issued December 26, 1989 and by E. D. Romesburg in U.S. Patent 4,768,083 which issued August 30, 1988.

Non-linear video signal processors are known wherein a video signal is subjected to non-linear amplification within selected portions of the video signal range for providing improved detail in displayed images. O. H. Shade, for example, describes a non-linear video processor featuring both so-called "black stretch" and "white stretch" processing for improving detail in the darker and lighter areas of displayed images in U.S. Pat. 2,760,008 which issued August 21, 1956. More recently, integrated circuits have become available providing non-linear picture enhancement functions. An example of such an integrated circuit is the type CX20125 "dynamic picture processing" integrated circuit manufactured by Sony Corp. This integrated circuit provides both "black stretch" processing for improving detail in darker picture areas and also provides a so-called "auto-pedestal" processing function. The auto-pedestal function may be used to adaptively adjust the brightness of a displayed image by inserting a "blacker-than-black" variable amplitude pulse during the back-porch region of the luminance signal. The brightness of a displayed

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image is altered because the "auto-pedestal" function changes the relationship between the clamping level of a "back-porch" clamp and the level of the video signal which is clamped.

It has been recognized as being desirable to provide both picture in picture processing and non-linear video signal processing (particularly "black stretch" processing) in a television receiver. An example is the Model CTC-169 color television receiver manufactured by Thomson Consumer Electronics Inc. A detailed block diagram of this receiver is shown in FIGURE 1 herein and identified as "Prior Art". In this receiver, non-linear (e.g., black stretch) processing is applied to the main video signal prior to the insertion of the compressed auxiliary video signal by the multiplex switch that combines the main and compressed video signals for display.

In more detail, the receiver 10 of FIGURE 1 includes an antenna input terminal (ANT) for receiving an RF video input signal S1 and an auxiliary input terminal (AUX) for receiving a baseband video input signal S2. Signal S1 is applied to a tuner and IF processing unit 12 which tunes and demodulates signal S1 to provide another baseband signal S3. A selector switch 14 selects one of signals S1 and S3 as a main video signal S4 for processing and selects the other of signals S1 and S3 as an "inset" video signal S5 for processing. The main video signal S4 is applied to an output terminal 15 labeled "Selected Video Out". This terminal is available for the user to facilitate recording of the main video signal selected by switch 14. The main video signal S4 is also applied to a luminance chrominance signal separation filter 16 that provides separated luminance and chrominance output signals Y1 and C1. The inset video signal S5 is applied to a picture in picture processor 18 that compresses signal S5 vertically and horizontally and provides compressed luminance (Y2) and chrominance (C2) output signals. The main luminance signal Y1 is applied to a non-linear processor 16 which subjects the Y1 signal to black stretch processing for improving detail in low brightness areas of the main picture by applying greater amplification to low level signals than to high level signals. In practice, the processor used is the Sony type CX20125 dynamic picture processor previously discussed. The non-linearly processed main luminance

signal Y1', the main chrominance signal C1, and the compressed inset video components Y2 and C2 are applied to a multiplex switch 22 (e.g., a type CD4053 CMOS IC) controlled by a selection signal S6 which inserts the inset video signal components Y2, C2 within a portion of the area defined by the processed main video signal components Y1', C1 to provide picture in picture output signal components Y3 and C3.which, in turn, are applied to a display processor that generates output signals in a suitable form (e.g., RGB) for display by a display device 30 (e.g., a kinescope). The display processor 24 also provides vertical (V) and horizontal (H) blanking signals which are coupled via respective diodes D2 and D1 to an inhibit or blanking input 21 of the non-linear processor 20 for disabling the processor during blanking intervals.

In operation, a user provides operating choices to receiver control unit 32 having outputs connected to tuner 12, switch 14 and processor 18 for controlling, respectively, tuner channel selection, main and inset picture choices and functions such as inset picture on/off and control of the position of the inset picture within the main picture. Multiplex switch 22 inserts the inset picture video (Y2,C2) within the main picture video (Y1',C1 in which the luminance component has been non-linearly processed). The resultant picture in picture video (Y3,C3) is processed for display on kinescope 30 via display processor 24.

The configuration of the known receiver of applying black stretch processing to the main luminance signal before insertion of the inset picture signal by the multiplex switch advantageously solves an important problem which otherwise would occur if one were to consider providing black stretch processing to the combined main and auxiliary video signal.

Specifically, if non-linear processing (black stretch) is placed after picture in picture insertion the insert picture black level will be modulated as the black stretch circuit dynamically adjust for changes in the main picture scene content. In instances where the insert picture consists of relatively low IRE signals and the main picture consists of relatively high IRE signals, the insert picture can be "stretched" so far towards black level that its blacks are clipped and much of the detail lost. To a lesser extent, the black level of the main picture can be modulated as the black

stretch circuits adjust for changing scene content in the insert picture. Because the insert picture is small in comparison to the main picture, this effect is not a great as the one noted above where the main picture is the predominant controlling factor.

Although the prior art technique of providing black stretch processing before picture in picture insertion solves the problem of interference between the main and inset pictures noted above, it lacks two desirable features which can not be achieved if the dynamic processing is applied before small picture insertion. First, the video signal (S4) which is sent to the "selected video output" terminal 15 can not contain the insert picture. The reason why the selected video output of the prior art receiver can not contain the inset picture is that the multiplexed picture in picture signal Y3,C3 contains main picture components that have been non-linearly processed (stretched in the black region) and so the synchronizing component of signal Y3 suffers distortion and thus does not conform to standard broadcast standards. Such a signal is not suitable for recording by a VCR because VCR's commonly use horizontal synchronizing signal amplitude to servo their AGC circuits in an attempt to keep a constant amplitude video signal. Expanded sync would cause a VCR AGC circuit to compress video and wash out the picture in the VCR.

A second feature which can not be realized in the prior art receiver concerns the previously mentioned "autopedestal" function which can be produced by the Sony CX20125 dynamic picture processor. This function inserts an offset pedestal in the back-porch area of the video signal, the amplitude of which is dynamically changed in response to changes in scene content. The back-porch is commonly used by TV receivers for the final DC restoration clamp, and by adding an offset pedestal in this portion of the signal the DC level of the luminance signal (and therefore its brightness) can be modulated. Unfortunately, the "back porch" is conventionally also used by the picture in picture processor processing circuits to properly match the black levels of the insert and main picture. If the "autopedestal" were utilized in the prior art receiver, the offset pedestal would result in a mismatch in black levels between the insert and main pictures which would vary in response to the main picture scene content. Because of

this, the "autopedestal" feature of the Sony dynamic picture processor 1C is disabled in the prior art receiver.

The present invention is directed to meeting the need for a receiver employing non-linear processing and picture in picture processing which overcomes the foregoing problems.

In accordance with an aspect of the invention, there is provided a television system, comprising:

a video signal processing channel for providing video signals to a display means; and

means included in said video signal processing channel and responsive to a first video signal and to a second video signal for combining said first and second video signals to provide a combined video signal for displaying said first and second video signals in respective first and second picture areas, and for generating a timing signal indicative of the time interval in which said second video signal is displayed; characterized by

means included in said video signal processing channel for detecting a characteristic of said combined video signal and for automatically and non-linearly modifying said characteristic; and

means coupled to said detecting and modifying means and responsive to said timing signal for inhibiting the non-linear modification of said characteristic during the time interval in which said second video signal is displayed.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein like elements are denoted by like reference designators and in which:

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram, partially in schematic form, of a known television receiver having non-linear video processing and picture in picture processing: and

FIGURE 2 is a block diagram, partially in schematic form, illustrating modifications to the receiver of FIGURE 1 embodying the invention.

FIGURE 1 has been previously described and discussed in detail. Modifications to the FIGURE 1 receiver, as shown in FIGURE 2 and embodying the invention include relocating the non-linear video processor 20 between the luminance signal output of the multiplex switch 22 and the luminance signal input of display processor 24. By this means, the combined (picture in picture) luminance signal Y3 is subjected to black stretch processing. To avoid the problem of main picture contamination of the black level of the inset picture previously discussed, the receiver is also modified by the addition of a coupling circuit 50 which couples the insert selection timing signal S6 provided by picture in picture processor 18 to the inhibit input 21 of the non-linear luminance signal processor 20. This disables non-linear processor 21 during times when the inset picture is being displayed and enables processor 21 only during times when the main video signal is being displayed thereby preventing the black level of the main picture from altering the black level of the inset picture.

Since the reason previously discussed for inhibiting the "autopedestal" feature of processor 20 no longer applies with processor 20 relocated and controlled as described above, this feature may be activated if one selects the Sony dynamic picture processor IC for use as non-linear processor 21. It will be appreciated, of course, that other black stretch processors may be used as processor 20 such as the Hatachi processor or the processor described by Shade as previously discussed.

A further change in the receiver is the addition of a signal summing circuit 60 which combines the picture in picture luminance and chrominance signals Y3 and C3 to provide a combined output signal to the selected video output terminal 15. By this change the selected video output signal includes both the main and inset picture components which could not be done in the prior art receiver for the reasons previously explained. A user thus may tape record exactly what is being displayed by display

unit 30 rather than being able to record only the main video signal.

Considering now the details of the signal coupling circuit 50 (outlined in phantom), this circuit includes a PNP emitter follower transistor Q1 having a base electrode connected to receive the signal S6, having a collector electrode connected to ground and having an emitter electrode coupled by an emitter load resistor R1 to a source (terminal 52) of positive supply voltage +V. The function of the emitter follower is to reduce loading effects on the source (PIP processor18) of the selection control signal S6 for switch 22. Loading of this signal line is to be avoided since signal signal S6 is a very high speed signal that selects the insertion of inset video into the main video. If this signal were to be slowed down by loading effects the result might appear as ragged or blurred edges at the boundaries of the main and inset pictures. Preserving its rise and fall time by emitter follower action avoids this difficulty.

The output of the emitter follower (Q1,R1) is applied to a low pass filter 55 comprising a resistor R2 coupled between the emitter of transistor Q1 and the first plate of a capacitor C1 having a second plate coupled to ground. The output of the low pass filter is taken at the junction 56 of resistor R2 and the first plate of capacitor C1. The purpose of low pass filter 55 is to attenuate harmonics of the fast switching signal S6 that is buffered by emitter follower Q1 and to reduce the potential for radio frequency interference (RFI). Exemplary circuit values for these elements are shown (1000 Ohms for resistor R2 and 100 pico-Farads for capacitor C1).

The remaining portion of coupling circuit 50 comprises a diode D3 coupled between the output 56 of filter 55 and the inhibit input 21 of the non-linear processor 20. This diode, in combination with the other diodes D1 and D2 forms a three input OR gate which prevents signals S6, H and V from contaminating or interfering with each other. Alternatively, the gating function may be provided by conventional digital logic.

1. A television system comprising:

a video signal processing channel (C,Y) for providing video signals to a display means (30); and

means (18,22) included in said video signal processing channel and responsive to a first video signal (S4) and to a second video signal (S5) for combining said first and second video signals to provide a combined video signal (C3,Y3) for displaying said first and second video signals in respective first and second picture areas, and for generating a timing signal (S6) indicative of the time interval in which said second video signal is displayed; characterized by

means (20) included in said video signal processing channel for detecting a characteristic of said combined video signal and for automatically and non-linearly modifying said characteristic; and

means (50) coupled to said detecting and modifying means (20) and responsive to said timing signal (S6) for inhibiting the non-linear modification of said characteristic during the time interval in which said second video signal is displayed.

2. The television system in Claim 1, further characterized in that said detecting and modifying means (20) is included in said video signal processing channel (C,Y) and coupled between said combining means (18,22) and said display means (30).

3. The television system in Claim 1, further characterized in that :

said detecting and modifying means (20) is of a type having an inhibit input (21) for disabling non-linear modification of said characteristic and wherein said inhibiting means (50) comprises a circuit path (51, 55, 57) for coupling said timing signal (S6) to said inhibit input (21).

4. The television system in Claim 3, further characterized in that:

said circuit path includes a unilaterally conductive semiconductor device (D3).

5. The television system in Claim 3, further characterized in that:

said circuit path comprises a series connection of a buffer amplifier (51), a low pass filter (55) and a diode (D3).

6. The television system in Claim 2, further characterized by:

said combining means (18, 22) includes a first output providing a chrominance component (C3) of said combined video signal and a second output providing a luminance component (Y3) of said combined video output signal, and further comprising:

signal combining means (60) for combining said chrominance and luminance components to form a combined composite video output signal having main and inset picture components, neither of which being subjected to modifying by said detecting and modifying means (18,22); and

means for coupling said composite video output signal provided by said signal combining means (60) to a baseband video output terminal (15) of said system.