

A TELEVISION RECEIVER USING RECEIVED CHANNEL GUIDE
INFORMATION AND A SECONDARY VIDEO SIGNAL PROCESSOR FOR
DISPLAYING SECONDARY CHANNEL INFORMATION

5 The subject invention concerns the field of television receivers, and relates specifically to a television receiver using channel guide information and secondary video processing circuitry.

More television channels are now available to viewers
10 than ever before. Some cable systems currently deliver thirty channels, and a commercially available satellite system offers up to 150 channels. Several different broadcast channel guide displays are available to help the user to organize all this channel information for use. These broadcast channel guide displays
15 provide on-screen text descriptions of currently-tuned television shows. In addition, a user may "browse" other channels without tuning them to see what is currently on the air by sequentially calling up text descriptions of the other channels for display. If the user finds the description sufficiently interesting, he may tune
20 the browsed channel by pressing a key (e.g., ENTER) on his remote control unit. Unfortunately, one only gets a text description of the other television shows; one cannot see the video corresponding to the description of the "browsed" (i.e., untuned) channels. And so, a user may not be fully informed about a given browsed channel.

25 A television receiver system having secondary picture display capability (such as PIP or POP) includes two signal processing arrangements and circuitry for receiving a transmitted channel guide. In response to a "BROWSE" command, a controller maintains the first channel as the source for the main picture,
30 displays text related to a television show on a second channel and activates the secondary picture display circuitry to display the television show. In this way, the viewer can simultaneously get the benefit of both a text description of the television show on the second channel and view a secondary image of the television show
35 on the second channel, without changing the first channel supplying the main picture.

FIGURE 1 shows a simplified block diagram of a television receiver suitable for use with the invention.

5 FIGURES 2a, 2b, and 3a, show display screens of a television receiver as known from the prior art.

FIGURES 3b and 4 show display screens of a television receiver in accordance with embodiments of the subject invention.
10

FIGURE 5 is an illustration of a flowchart showing the relevant portion of the control program for the controller of FIGURE 1.

15 FIGURE 1 shows in block diagram form, the circuitry of a television receiver which receives and processes broadcast television signals. Prior art images produced in such a receiver are shown in FIGURES 2a and 2b. The receiver of FIGURE 1 also includes a PIP processor for displaying signals in a much smaller
20 size, known as an inset image. In a sense, FIGURE 2b also illustrates the problem to be solved, as will be explained below.

The screen display of prior art FIGURE 2a shows a main video image of a sailboat, received on a given channel. The
25 screen display of prior art FIGURE 2b shows a main video image of a sailboat, and a text description of the currently-tuned television show, in this case, a description of Atlantic Yacht Racing. The description is sent along with television signals on a certain channel, and stored in memory. This description may be caused
30 to appear on the screen by pressing a key, such as INFO, on a remote control unit.

Prior art FIGURE 3a illustrates the result of a BROWSE command sent by a user via a remote control unit. Note that in
35 FIGURE 3a, the main image 300a is the same as main image 200b

of FIGURE 2b (i.e., a sailboat), but the text description 305a no longer refers to the currently-tuned channel (e.g. cable channel 41), but rather to another television show (e.g., Saturday Golf) on another channel (e.g. cable channel 42). Note also that the word
 5 "BROWSE" appears (310a) in the upper left portion of the screen (300a) in order to alert the user that the displayed text description (305a) bears no relationship to the displayed video image.

A screen display in accordance with the subject
 10 invention is shown in FIGURE 3b. In FIGURE 3b, a BROWSE command causes the display of a text description of another television show on another channel, causes the main tuner to remain tuned to the current channel, and causes a text message (310b) to appear in the upper left portion of the screen, as
 15 described above with respect to FIGURE 3a. However, in contrast to the prior art, apparatus according to the subject invention causes the text message "PIP BROWSE" to be displayed, causes a secondary (PIP (i.e., picture-in-picture, or pix-in-pix), or POP (i.e., picture-outside-picture)) tuner to tune to the channel carrying the
 20 television show corresponding to the displayed text description (305b) and causes a display of the PIP or POP image (320b) in a predetermined location, so as not to interfere with the display of the text description. In this embodiment, the displayed phrase PIP BROWSE (310b) alerts the user that the displayed text
 25 description (305b) refers to a displayed PIP (or POP) video image. In this way, a video information is conveyed to the viewer that actually does correspond to the displayed text description. Note that in prior receivers which produced the screen display of FIGURE 3a, no tuning commands needed to be searched or
 30 generated. The displayed text description corresponding to the next channel in the list was merely read from the next area of memory.

In contrast, in the subject invention, a search is made of RAM 182, 182' to match channel tuning information with
 35 channel information from the BROWSE mode description, and that channel tuning information is applied to a PIP (or POP) tuner 126

own purposes. Therefore, it is envisioned that when a viewer is already using PIP (or POP) when the BROWSE feature is invoked, the BROWSE feature will revert to a text-description-only system, and leave the PIP (or POP) display under command of the user.

5 In such a case, to avoid confusion, the label "PIP BROWSE" may be displayed when the PIP is under control of the BROWSE feature, and label "BROWSE" may be displayed, when the PIP is under control of the user. Note that in FIGURE 4, PIP 420 is active and showing a footrace on channel 03, text display 405 is describing a
10 golf tournament on channel 11, and a label "BROWSE" 410 is displayed as an indication that text description 405 does not apply to the PIP display 420. Note that when BROWSE was activated, PIP display 420 was moved to a location in which it would not interfere with the display of text description 405.

15 With foregoing in mind, the apparatus of FIGURE 1, for carrying out the invention, will now be described. RF signals are applied to the input of a signal splitter 110. RF signals from a first output of signal splitter 110 are applied to a main tuner 124 and to an inset tuner 126. Both of the above-mentioned tuners are
20 controlled by a controller 180. Controller 180, includes a RAM (Random Access Memory) 182, a CPU (Central Processing Unit) 184, and a ROM (Read Only Memory) 186. Controller 180 may be a microcomputer, a microprocessor, or a dedicated custom integrated circuit controller. RAM 182 and ROM 186 may be
25 either internal or external to controller 180, although due to the amount of text data to be stored, it is preferable that an external RAM 182' be provided. Controller 180 also controls other portions of the television receiver which are not particularly relevant to the subject invention, such as a power unit 190, a deflection unit
30 192, and a convergence assembly 194. RAM 182' may be used to store text descriptions for display and channel tuning related data for the PIP BROWSE feature. The required descriptions and data are coupled to controller 186 via an input line 142' from a data decoder 142.

35 Main tuner 124 and inset tuner 126 convert their respective received RF signals to an intermediate frequency (IF)

and apply the IF signal to a respective IF amplifier 134, 136. and provides audio signals to one input of an AUDIO amplifier block 164, which demodulates stereo audio signals, amplifies the signals and applies them to a pair of speakers 166.

5 Main picture IF unit 134 and inset picture IF unit 136 are cross-connected to respective poles of an I/O switch arrangement 138 comprising video switches SW2 and SW3 which operate independently of one another under control of controller 180. The wiper (i.e., movable contact) of switch SW3 is connected
10 to the input of an INSET IMAGE DEMODULATOR 143 which converts the IF signal to a baseband video signal and applies it to a PIP unit 145 for sampling and storage under control of controller 180. The output of PIP unit 145 is applied to one input of a Video Processor unit 144.

15 The wiper (i.e., movable contact) of switch SW2 is connected to the input of an MAIN IMAGE DEMODULATOR 140 which converts the IF signal to a baseband video signal and applies it to the other input of Video Processor unit 144. Video Processor unit 144 creates a combined image comprising a main
20 picture and a PIP, wherein the PIP image is supplied by PIP unit 145. The output of Video Processor unit 144 is applied to a KINE DRIVER unit 150 for amplification. KINE DRIVER unit 150 applies the amplified signal to the input terminals of a display device 170. Of course, display device 170 may be a picture tube, a set of
25 projection tubes, or an LCD (Liquid crystal display) device.

AUDIO unit 164 operates under control of controller 180, and includes audio selection circuitry for selecting the proper audio signal which accompanies the main image. In this regard, AUDIO unit 164 has an input for receiving AUDIO signals
30 associated with the main signal, and a second input for receiving audio signals associated with the inset signal.

POWER SUPPLY unit 190, includes both standby and operating power supplies. DEFLECTION unit 192 provides horizontal (H) and vertical (V) deflection signals, and convergence
35 unit 194 controls proper registration of the R, G, and B, color signals on display device 170.

The operation of a PIP BROWSE feature according to the subject invention will be described with reference to FIGURES 3b and 4, the flowchart of FIGURE 5, and circuitry of FIGURE 1. In FIGURE 3b, an image of a yacht race is received and displayed as the main image 300a, and a video image of a golf tournament is received and displayed as an inset image 320b. A text description 305b relating to the golf tournament is displayed in a text display area, and a label "PIP BROWSE" 310b is displayed at the top of the screen.

10 The "PIP BROWSE" is accomplished by use of that portion of the control program of controller 180 which is illustrated in FIGURE 5. Step 500 is entered upon receiving a command from a remote control unit (not shown). At step 510, the command is examined to determine if it is a BROWSE
15 command. If so, a BROWSE flag is set at step 515 to indicate that the BROWSE function is active. The routine then advances to step 520 to determine if the PIP is already active. If not, at step 524 the PIP BROWSE FLAG is set. At step 525, PIP tuner 126 is tuned to the next channel in the BROWSE list, and the PIP image is
20 displayed at a location in which it will not interfere with the text description. At step 530, the text description of the currently-running television show on the next channel in the BROWSE list is displayed, and the routine is exited at step 580.

If at step 520, the PIP were found to be active, then it
25 may be active because the user is already using the PIP feature, or it may be that the routine is already in the midst of a PIP BROWSE feature. At step 522 a test is made to determine if the PIP BROWSE FLAG is set. If so, then the routine is in the midst of a PIP BROWSE feature and the routine advances to step 525 to
30 issue PIP-related commands. If the PIP BROWSE FLAG is not set, then PIP is being used by the viewer, and the routine defaults to a text mode only BROWSE feature, by advancing to step 527 at which a BROWSE message (as opposed to a PIP BROWSE message) is displayed. The routine then advances to step 530, bypassing
35 the PIP-related commands at step 525.

If at step 510, the received command was not a BROWSE command, the NO path is taken to step 540 wherein a determination is made as to whether or not the received command is an ENTER command. If not, then the command
 5 relates to other areas of the command decoding program, and this portion of the routine is exited at step 580. If an ENTER command was received, the YES path is taken from step 540 to step 545 to see if the BROWSE flag is set. If not the routine is exited at step 580. If so, the YES path is again taken to step 550 to see if the
 10 PIP BROWSE FLAG is set. If so, the routine advances to step 555 where the text display is removed from the screen, the PIP BROWSE FLAG is cleared (i.e., reset), the BROWSE FLAG is cleared, main tuner 124 is tuned to the PIP tuner channel, and the PIP is turned off. The routine is then exited at step 580. If at step 550
 15 the PIP BROWSE FLAG is not set, the routine advances to step 560 where the text display is removed from the screen after a few seconds, the BROWSE FLAG is cleared, and main tuner 124 is tuned to the channel number corresponding to the text description (i.e., the BROWSE Channel).

20 It is common practice in the manufacturing of television receivers to install a tuner of greater quality in the main channel, and a tuner of lesser quality in the PIP channel, because the difference is not noticeable due to the fact that the PIP image comprises only a sample of the available signal for a
 25 given channel. Alternatively, in step 555, if the tuners 124 and 126 are of similar quality, then instead of retuning main tuner 124 to the same channel as PIP tuner 126, one could merely switch the signals by activating switches SW2 and SW3 of FIGURE 1.

30 When the PIP BROWSE feature is active, it is possible for the viewer to move the PIP image to a more desirable location of the screen. This new user-defined location can be stored in memory 182, 182' by controller 180 for use in subsequent PIP BROWSE sessions. The PIP image location for the PIP BROWSE
 35 feature would be maintained separately from the normal PIP image location.

It is recognized that some viewers may prefer not to use the PIP BROWSE feature. Therefore, it is envisioned that the feature be selectable via a menu choice. It is further noted that the text description data related to television shows may be
5 transmitted during the vertical blanking interval of a television program, whether from an XDS (extended data service) data stream on the channel being currently tuned, or from a previously received and stored data stream containing information for all channels but transmitted on a particular channel. The text
10 description data related to television shows also may be transmitted as part of a satellite system's channel guide. Both of the above-given alternatives are envisioned and are deemed to lie within the scope of the following claims.

The term "television receiver", as used in the
15 specification and claims, refers to television receivers having a display device (commonly called television sets) and television receivers not having a display device (such as, videocassette recorders, satellite receivers, and cable converter units).



Claims:

1. A television system, comprising:
first circuit means (140,144,150) for generating a
5 main image (300b) on a display device (170);
second circuit means (126,136,143,145,144,150) for
generating a secondary image (320b) on said display device, said
secondary image comprising a television show;
decoding means (142) coupled to one of said first and
10 second circuit means for receiving and decoding descriptive
information relating to said television show; and
controller means (180) coupled to said second circuit
means and said decoding means for displaying said information on
said display device;
15 said controller means (180), in response to receiving a
predetermined command (BROWSE), causes the display of a
different television show as said secondary image (525) on said
display device and concurrently causes the display of descriptive
information relating to said different television show (530) on
20 said display device along with said main image.
2. The television system of claim 1 wherein:
said second circuit means includes a tuner responsive
to said controller for selecting said different television show.
25
3. The television system of claim 1 or 2 wherein:
said pre-determined command (BROWSE) is a menu-
selectable option.
- 30 4. The television system of claim 1 or 2 wherein:
in response to said predetermined command, said
secondary image is displayed in an area of said display screen not
occupied by said information relating to said television show.



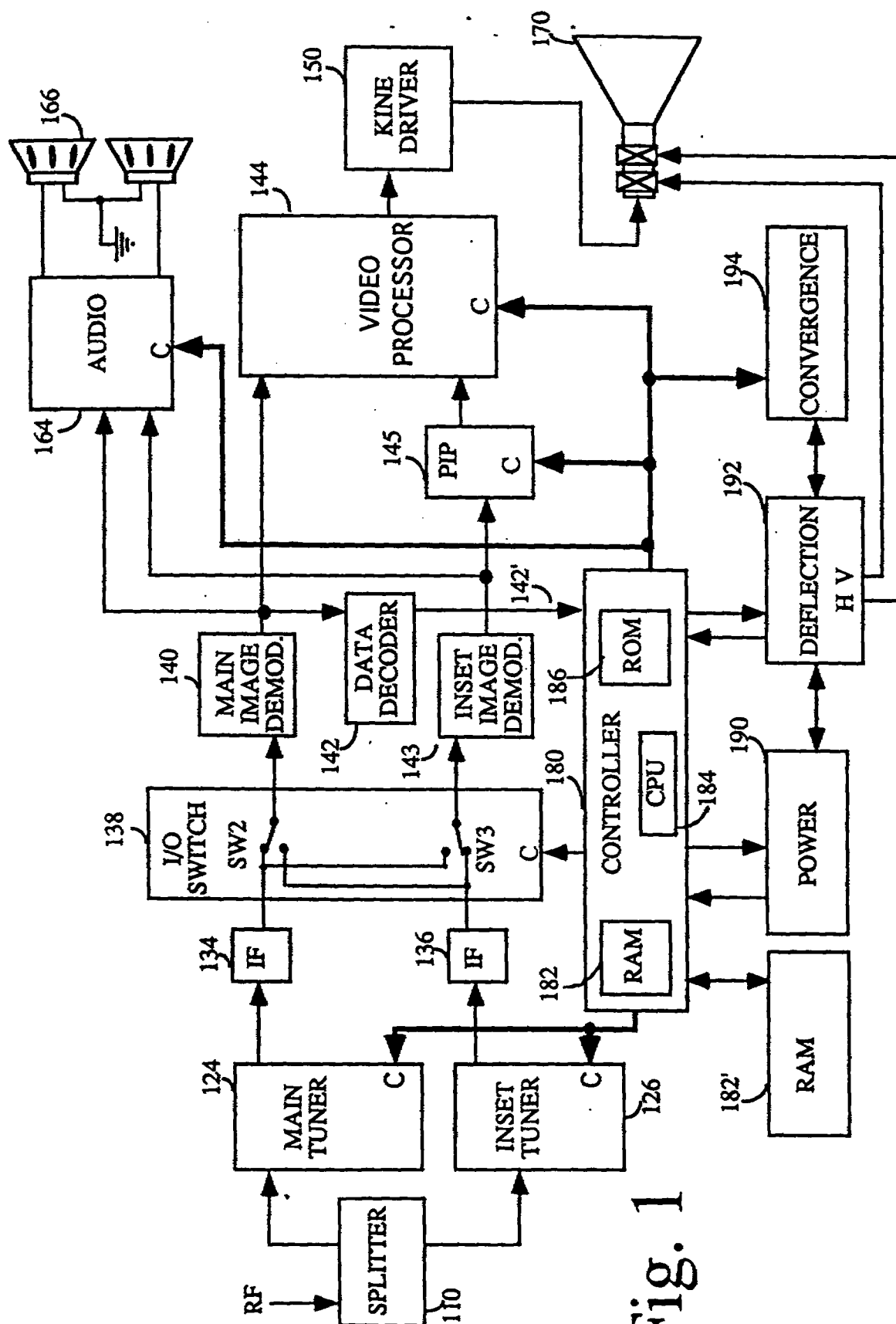
5. A method for use in a television system, said television system comprising first circuit means (140,144,150) for generating a main image (300b) on a display device (170), second circuit means (126,136,143,145,144,150) for generating a
5 secondary image (320b) on said display device, said secondary image comprising a television show, decoding means (142) coupled to one of said first and second circuit means for receiving and decoding descriptive information relating to said television show; and controller means (180) coupled to said second circuit
10 means and said decoding means for displaying said information on said display device, said method comprising the steps of:
receiving a command from a user;
determining (510) if said command is a predetermined command (BROWSE); and
15 in the case where said received command is said predetermined command, performing the steps of:
maintaining said main image produced by said first circuit means;
displaying a different television show as said
20 secondary image on said display screen; and
displaying descriptive information (305b) relating to said different television show on said display screen.

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GUIDE INFORMATION AND A SECONDARY VIDEO
SIGNAL PROCESSOR FOR DISPLAYING SECONDARY
CHANNEL INFORMATION**

ABSTRACT

A television system having secondary picture display capability (such as PIP or POP) includes two signal processing
5 arrangements (140,144,150; 126,136,143;145,144,150) and
circuitry (142) for receiving a transmitted channel guide. In
response to a "BROWSE" command, a controller (180) maintains
the first channel as the source for the main picture (300b),
displays text (305b) related to a television show on a second
10 channel and activates the secondary picture display circuitry to
display the television show. In this way, the viewer can
simultaneously get the benefit of both a text description of the
television show on the second channel and view a secondary
image of the television show on the second channel, without
15 changing the first channel supplying the main picture.

FIGURE 1



200a

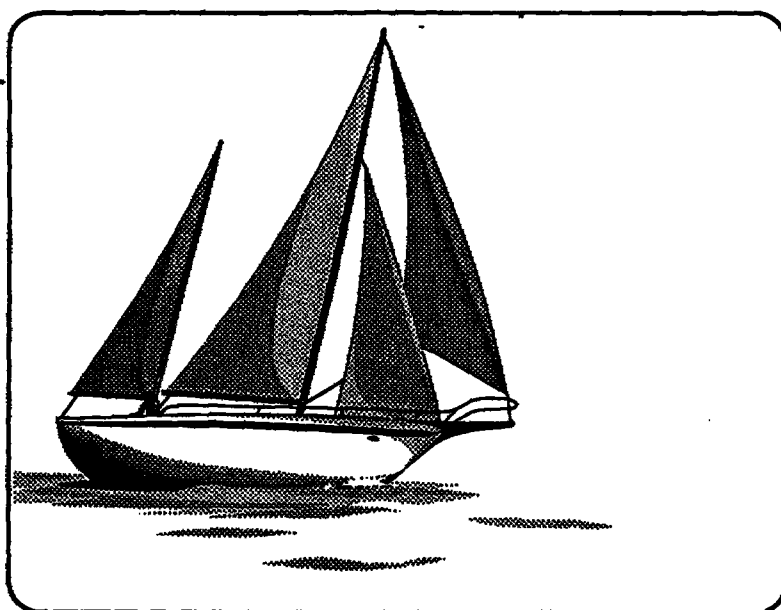


Fig. 2a
Prior Art

200b

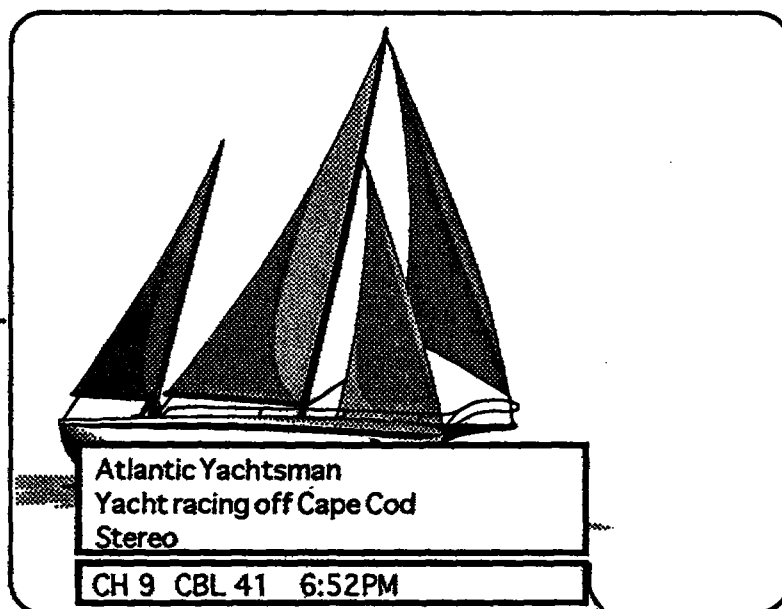


Fig. 2b
Prior Art

205b

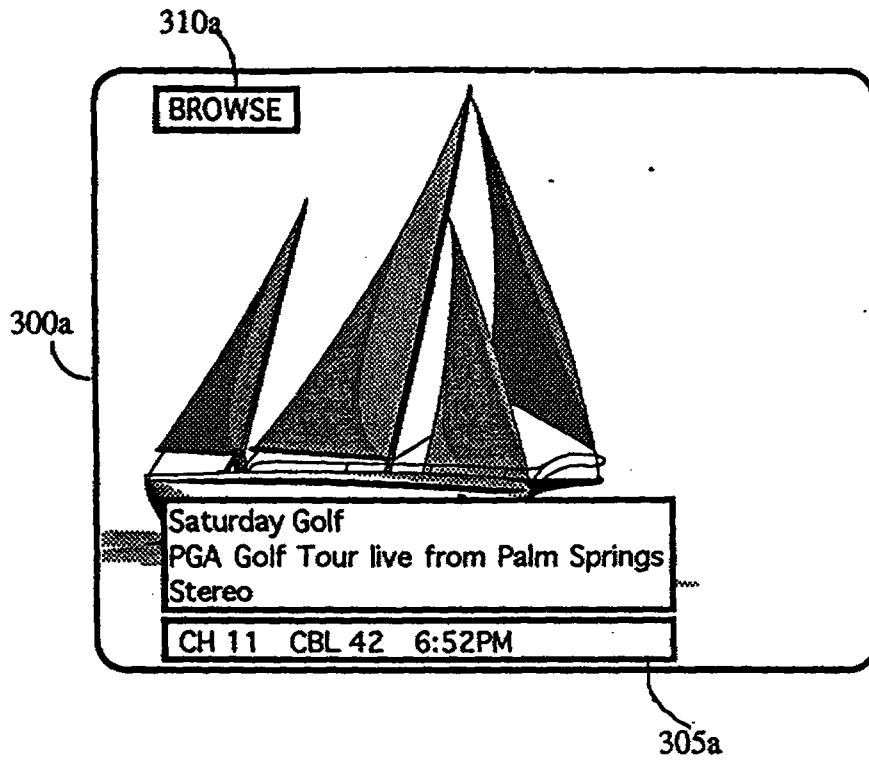


Fig. 3a
Prior Art

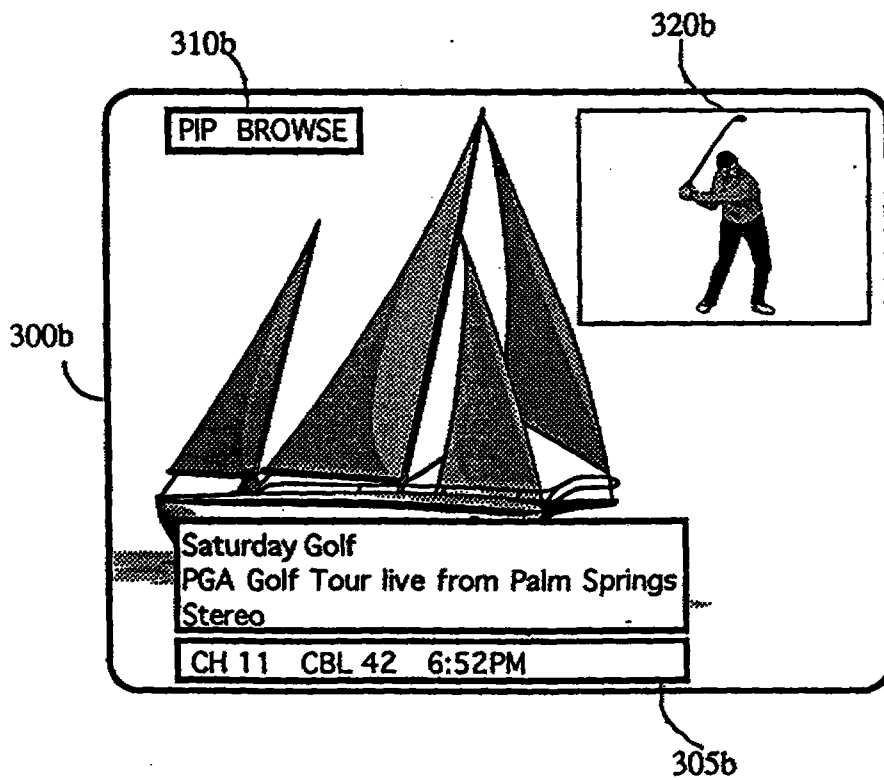


Fig. 3b

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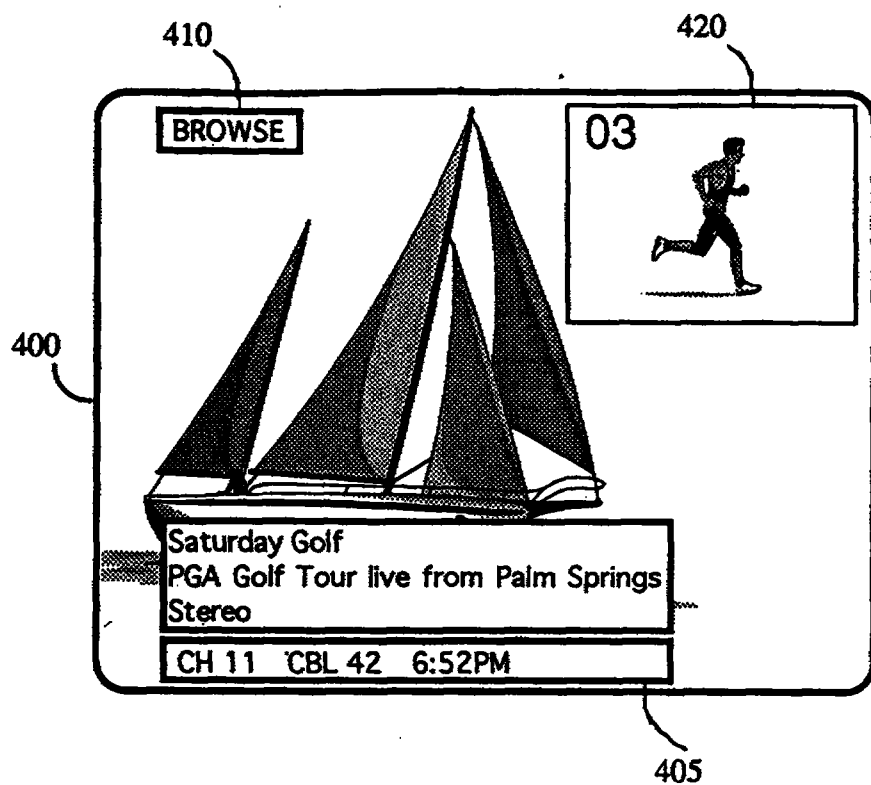


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

