

Description

The invention relates to a picture display device having a display tube with a rear part which accommodates a device for generating at least one electron beam and a front part which comprises a picture display phosphor screen, said display device also being provided with an electromagnetic deflection unit mounted around the display tube for deflecting electron beams across the display screen and comprising a line deflection coil and a field deflection coil the display device producing in operation a magnetic interference field originating from one or more interfering sources.

Recently more stringent standards have been introduced for certain types of picture display devices, notably for monitors, with respect to the magnetic interference field which they may produce around them. So far protective shields have sometimes been used in picture display devices such as, for example, a metal cone envelope for the combination of display tube and deflection unit, but such protective shields are intended to inhibit the influence of external fields on the display device rather than reducing magnetic interference fields generated by the picture display device. An important source of magnetic interference fields, is the line deflection coil because it is operated at radio frequency currents (frequencies in the range of 10 to 100 kHz) as contrasted to the field deflection coil. It is impossible to design a satisfactorily operating deflection coil that produces no stray field. If the stray field were to be eliminated by means of a protective shield, such a shield would only be effective if the combination of display tube and deflection unit were also shielded on the display screen side.

It is an object of the invention to comply with the required radiation standards without using shielding means. In a picture display device of the kind described in the opening paragraph according to the invention this object is realized in that the device is provided with an interference suppression coil system which is oriented in such manner and in operation is energizable in such a manner that, it generates a magnetic field, the dipole moment of which compensating the dipole moment of the magnetic interference field at least to such an extent that, measured at a predetermined distance from the display device, the strength of the local magnetic dipole field is below a desired standard.

The invention is based on the recognition that for interference suppression of magnetic fields at a long distance from the interfering source (distances of, for example, more than 3 m) it is sufficient to compensate the dipole component only. Deflection units also produce higher order (for example, six-pole and tenpole) magnetic deflection field compo-

nents, but their strength decreases much more rapidly as the distance increases than the strength of the dipole component so that their contributions at a distance of approximately 50 cm are already negligible. The magnetic dipole moment of an interfering source can be compensated by adding a current loop having the opposed dipole moment. This dipole moment can be obtained by energizing one coil whose turns are substantially located in one flat plane (a current loop) and which has the required number of turns the required correct surface area and the required correct orientation. The fact that the spatial position of the compensating dipole moment deviates from that of the deflection unit (which is in the tube) makes little difference at a large distance (> 3 m). It is true that the higher order field components produced by the differences in dipole moment position are clearly present at a distance of, for example, 50 cm, but they decrease much more rapidly with an increasing distance than the strength of the dipole component. Energizing may be effected by arranging the interference coil in series with or parallel to the line deflection coil.

The interference coil should preferably cover a surface area which is as large as possible. The larger the surface area the less energy there will be required to generate a desired magnetic dipole moment. A surface area of 10^{-2} to 10^{-1} m² has been found particularly suitable in practice.

The number of turns of the interference suppression coil may be small (less than 10). In many cases 2 to 6 turns may suffice.

An embodiment of a device according to the invention is characterized in that two interference suppression coils are provided symmetrically relative to the plane of symmetry of the line deflection coil on the outer surface of the rear part of the display tube.

An embodiment with which it is also possible to reduce the field at distances of approximately 50 cm is characterized by two interference suppression coils which are provided symmetrically relative to the plane of symmetry of the line deflection coil each suppression coil having a flatly positioned portion and an upright portion.

Some embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the drawing.

Figure 1a is a perspective elevational view of a picture display device provided with an interference suppression coil according to the invention;

Figure 1b diagrammatically shows a line deflection coil;

Figure 2 shows a system of axes in which a current loop is drawn;

Figure 3 shows a display to be on which two interference suppression coils have been pro-

vided.

Figure 4 diagrammatically shows a coil-tube combination with two interference suppression coils having a kink and an intermediate turn, intended to bring about a reduction also at distances from approximately 50 cm.

Figure 1a is a perspective elevational view of a combination of a deflection unit and a display tube of the type mentioned in the opening paragraph, placed in a cabinet 2, and is provided with interference suppression means according to the invention. For clarity's sake all details which are unimportant for understanding the invention have been omitted.

The display tube has a cylindrical neck 1 and a truncated cone 3 the widest part of which is present on the front side of the tube and comprises a display screen (not shown).

The display screen comprises phosphors which upon impingement by electrons luminesce in a predetermined colour. The rear part of the neck 1 accommodates an electron gun system 7 (shown diagrammatically). At the area of the transition between the neck 1 and the cone 3 a deflection unit 9 diagrammatically shown is provided on the tube which unit comprises two field deflection coils (not shown) and two line deflection coils 11 for deflecting the electron beams in a horizontal direction. As is diagrammatically shown in Figure 1b the line deflection coils 11 may be, for example, saddle coils through which a sawtooth current having a frequency of between 10 and 100 kHz, for example, a frequency of approximately 64 kHz flows in the operating condition. Generally the line deflection coils 11 are surrounded by an annular core element of soft magnetic material (not shown), the so-called yoke ring.

When the radiation field of a coil having a yoke ring is initially equally large but opposed to that of a coil without a yoke ring, the coil can be assumed for large distances to be a current loop having a given magnetic moment (see Figure 2).

For a single current loop with current ni on a radius R the magnetic moment is defined by :

$$M = \pi R^2 ni$$

When the loop lies in the $x-z$ plane and when the field is measured in this plane (for example, in a position right in front of the coil) only the B_z component is to be taken into account. For this there applies that :

$$B_z = \mu_0 M / 4 \pi z^3 \quad (1)$$

When the single current loop is replaced by a ring shaped coil having a radius of 4 cm and with $n = 100$ turns at $I = 2A$, M becomes $\approx 1 \text{ Am}^2$.

The field B_z in the centre of such a coil cannot be calculated with the aid of the above-mentioned formula : for B_z there applies that :

$$B_z = \mu_0 ni / 2r = 31.4 \text{ Gauss.}$$

For a coil with a yoke ring this would result in approximately the double value, which is in fact approximately the field of a practical deflection coil.

Based on formula (1) the line deflection coil field at 1 m distance is :

$$B_z (1 \text{ m}) = \mu_0 / 4\pi = 10^{-7} \text{ tesla} = 1 \text{ m Gauss.}$$

This radiation field can be compensated with the aid of an auxiliary loop current having a low ni -value and a large radius such that the magnetic moment is the same as that of the coil itself.

When the radius R_c of the compensation loop is 20 cm, and the number of turns is n_c , compensation can be found with

$$n_c l / ni = (R / R_c)^2 = 1/25.$$

Hence for $n_c = 4$ turns. In this manner a reduction of 40 dB can be realized, for example, at a distance of 3 m and more from the radiation source.

Based on the above-mentioned principle an interference suppression coil 12 is built in the cabinet 2 of the combination of display tube and deflection unit of Figure 1a. The coil can be simply mounted, for example, against the upper surface of the cabinet 2. The interference suppression coil 12 can be connected via connection wires 13 to a suitably supply circuit. It may be, for example, in series with or parallel to the line deflection coil 11.

The orientation of the interference suppression coil 12 is such that the magnetic dipole moment generated upon current passage through this coil at a predetermined distance (for example, 3 m) compensates the magnetic dipole moment of the interfering component. To this end the dipole moment of the interference suppression coil should be parallel to and oppositely directed relative to the dipole moment of the interfering component. The interfering component is the line deflection coil in the first place. However, also the line output transformer may generate an interference field and can then be considered as an interfering component. In that case it applies that :

Parallel dipole moments originating from one or more components can be compensated with one current loop. Non-parallel dipole moments can be compensated with one loop when the frequency and the phase of the dipole moments to be compensated are the same.

Figure 3 shows a colour television display tube

14 having a deflection unit 15. Colour television display tubes are often provided with so-called degaussing coils 16a, 16b. These degaussing coils 16a, 16b are provided on the outside of the truncated display tube cone symmetrically relative to the (X-Z) plane of the three electron guns 17. Since the degaussing coils are only used as such when the device is switched on, it is in principle possible to energize them during operation in such a manner that they generate a dipole moment at a given distance compensating the dipole moment of the interfering component.

Figure 4 shows a deflection unit having two "kinked" interference suppression coils, each with flatly positioned portions 18 and 19, respectively, and upright portions 18a and 19a, respectively. By choosing the number of turns in the upright portion to be different from that in the flatly positioned portion (thus requiring intermediate turns 20 and 20a, respectively) and by choosing both the correct current directions and the correct sizes for the flatly positioned portion and the upright portion, a considerable field reduction at distances from approximately 50 cm can be realized. With regard to the correct choice of the current directions this notably means that upon energization of the interference suppression coil system the currents in the flatly positioned portions flow in the same direction as the currents in the corresponding (axial) portions of the line deflection coils and that the currents in the upright portions flow in a direction which is opposite to the direction of the corresponding (transversal) portions of the line deflection coils.

The operation of the coil arrangement of Figure 4 is elucidated with reference to Figure 5.

The interfering field of the deflection unit 26 may be roughly considered to be a dipole in the tube 27 (coil 21). The compensation is effected with the coils 22 and 23 which are provided symmetrically relative to the plane of symmetry of the line deflection coil on the deflection unit 26. However, due to the distance ΔY between the coils 22 and 23 a 6-pole component is produced and a 4-pole component is produced due to the distance ΔX . If the coils 22, 23 are moved forwards (in order to reduce ΔX and hence the 4-pole), ΔY increases and so does the 6-pole. Therefore ΔY remains small; the 6-pole can be slightly reduced by enlarging the diameter of the coils 22 and 23, which, however, results in that ΔX must increase because the coils cannot project into the tube. Mainly a 4-pole, proportional to the size of the coil, the current through the coils and the distance ΔY_2 is generated with the two vertical coils 24 and 25. A good combination of coil sizes and current intensities can neutralize the 4, 6 and also 8-poles.

Thus, the invention makes it possible to compensate the magnetic stray fields of a device com-

prising a number of directly interfering sources (line output stage (line) deflection coil) and a number of indirect sources ("reflectors", base plates) with the aid of an interfering suppression coil having a limited number of turns and a given diameter.

By choosing the number of turns to be low and the diameter to be large the following conditions can always be satisfied:

1. The magnetic dipole moment vector is equal to the sum of the dipole moments of all direct sources in the device;
2. The load on the supply and the interference on the components in the device itself, notably on the (line) deflection coil, is sufficiently small.

Claims

1. A picture display device having a display tube with a rear part (1) which accommodates a device for generating at least one electron beam and a front part which comprises a display phosphor screen, said display device also being provided with an electromagnetic deflection unit (9, 15, 26) mounted around the display tube comprising a line deflection coil (11) and a field deflection coil, the display device producing in operation a magnetic interference field originating from one or more interfering sources, characterized in that the display device is further provided with an interference suppression coil system which is oriented, in such manner, and in operation is energizable in such manner that it generates a magnetic field, the dipole moment of which compensating the dipole moment of the magnetic interference field at least to such an extent that, measured at a predetermined distance from the display device, the strength of the local magnetic dipole field is below a desired standard.
2. A picture display device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the interference suppression coil system comprises one interference coil (12) the turns of which are substantially co-planar.
3. A picture display device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the interference suppression coil has fewer than 10, particularly 2 to 6 turns.
4. A picture display device as claimed in claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the interference suppression coil covers a surface area of 10^{-2} to 10^{-1} m^2 .
5. A picture display device as claimed in claim 1,



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The operation of the coil arrangement of Figure 4 is elucidated with reference to Figure 5.

The interfering field of the deflection unit 26 may be roughly considered to be a dipole in the tube 27 (coil 21). The compensation is effected with the coils 22 and 23 which are provided symmetrically relative to the plane of symmetry of the line deflection coil on the deflection unit 26. However, due to the distance ΔY between the coils 22 and 23 a 6-pole component is produced and a 4-pole component is produced due to the distance ΔX . If the coils 22, 23 are moved forwards (in order to reduce ΔX and hence the 4-pole), ΔY increases and so does the 6-pole. Therefore ΔY remains small; the 6-pole can be slightly reduced by enlarging the diameter of the coils 22 and 23, which, however, results in that ΔX must increase because the coils cannot project into the tube. Mainly a 4-pole, proportional to the size of the coil, the current through the coils and the distance ΔY_2 is generated with the two vertical coils 24 and 25. A good combination of coil sizes and current intensities can neutralize the 4, 6 and also 8-poles.

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By choosing the number of turns to be low and the diameter to be large the following conditions can always be satisfied:

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2. A picture display device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the interference suppression coil system comprises one interference coil (12) the turns of which are substantially co-planar.
3. A picture display device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the interference suppression coil has fewer than 10, particularly 2 to 6 turns.
4. A picture display device as claimed in claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the interference suppression coil covers a surface area of 10^{-2} to 10^{-1} m^2 .
5. A picture display device as claimed in claim 1,



characterized in that the interference suppression coil system comprises two interference suppression coils (16a, 16b) which are provided symmetrically relative to the plane of symmetry of the line deflection coil on the outer surface of the rear part of the display tube.

6. A picture display device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the interference suppression coil system comprises two interference suppression coils (18, 19, 22, 23) which are provided symmetrically relative to the plane of symmetry of the line deflection coil, each suppression coil having a flatly positioned portion and an upright portion (18a, 19a, 24, 25).

7. A picture display device as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the number of turns in the upright portion is different from the number of turns in the flatly positioned portion, intermediate turns (20, 20a) being present between the said portions.

Revendications

1. Dispositif de reproduction d'images ayant un tube image muni d'une partie arrière (1) dans laquelle est logé un dispositif pour engendrer au moins un faisceau à électrons et d'une partie avant comportant un écran de substance luminescente, ledit dispositif de reproduction d'images étant également pourvu d'une unité de déviation électromagnétique (9, 15, 26) montée autour du tube image comportant une bobine de déviation de ligne (11) et une bobine de déviation de trame, le dispositif de reproduction d'images produisant lors du fonctionnement un champ d'interférence magnétique originaire d'un ou plusieurs sources d'interférence, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de reproduction d'images est pourvu en outre d'un système de bobines de suppression d'interférence orienté de façon à engendrer un champ magnétique et à pouvoir être activé lors du fonctionnement, système dont le moment dipôle compense le moment dipôle du champ d'interférence magnétique au moins à un degré tel que, mesurée à une distance prédéterminée du dispositif de reproduction d'images, l'intensité du champ dipôle magnétique local se situe en-dessous d'une norme souhaitée.

2. Dispositif de reproduction d'images selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le système de bobines de suppression d'interférence comporte une bobine d'interférence (12) dont les spires sont sensiblement coplanaires.

3. Dispositif de reproduction d'images selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la bobine de suppression d'interférence présente moins que 10, en particulier 2 à 6 spires.

4. Dispositif de reproduction d'images selon la revendication 2 ou 3, caractérisé en ce que la bobine de suppression d'interférence recouvre une zone de surface de 10^{-2} à 10^{-1} m².

5. Dispositif de reproduction d'images selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le système de bobines de suppression d'interférence comporte deux bobines de suppression d'interférence (16a, 16b) prévues symétriquement par rapport au plan de symétrie de la bobine de déviation de ligne sur la surface extérieure de la partie arrière du tube image.

6. Dispositif de reproduction d'images selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le système de bobines de suppression d'interférence comporte deux bobines de suppression d'interférence (18, 19, 22, 23) prévues symétriquement par rapport au plan de symétrie de la bobine de déviation de ligne, chaque bobine de suppression ayant une partie en position plate et une partie montante (18a, 19a, 24, 25).

7. Dispositif de reproduction d'images selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le nombre de spires dans la partie montante est différent du nombre de spires dans la partie en position plate, des spires intermédiaires (20, 20a) étant présentes entre lesdites parties.

Patentansprüche

1. Bildwiedergabeordnung mit einer Wiedergaberöhre mit einem hinteren Teil (1) mit einer Anordnung zum Erzeugen mindestens eines Elektronenstrahls und mit einem vorderen Teil mit einem Leuchtstoffwiedergabeschirm, wobei diese Wiedergabeordnung ebenfalls mit einer um die Wiedergaberöhre herum angeordneten elektromagnetischen Ablenkeinheit (9, 15, 26) mit einer Horizontal-Ablenkspule (11) und einer Vertikal-Ablenkspule versehen ist, wobei diese Wiedergabeordnung im Betrieb ein von einer oder mehreren Störquellen herrührendes magnetisches Störfeld verursacht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Wiedergabeordnung weiterhin mit einem Entstörungssystem versehen ist, das derart ausgerichtet und im Betrieb derart erregbar ist, daß es ein Magnetfeld erzeugt, dessen Dipolmoment das Dipolmoment des magnetischen Störfeldes wenigstens dermaßen ausgleicht, daß, gemessen

in einem vorbestimmten Abstand von der Wiedergabeanordnung, die Stärke des örtlichen magnetischen Dipolfeldes einen gewünschten Normwert nicht überschreitet.

2. Bildwiedergabeanordnung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Entstörungssystem eine Störspule (12) aufweist, deren Windungen nahezu koplanar sind. 5
3. Bildwiedergabeanordnung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Entstörungsspule weniger als 10, insbesondere 2 bis 6 Windungen aufweist. 10
4. Bildwiedergabeanordnung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Entstörungsspule ein Oberflächengebiet von 10^{-2} bis 10^{-1} m^2 bedeckt. 15
5. Bildwiedergabeanordnung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Entstörungssystem zwei zu der Symmetrieebene der Horizontal-Ablenkspule auf der Außenfläche des hinteren Teils der Wiedergaberöhre symmetrisch vorgesehene Entstörungsspulen (16a, 16b) aufweist. 20
6. Bildwiedergabeanordnung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Entstörungssystem zwei zu der Symmetrieebene der Horizontal-Ablenkspule symmetrisch angeordnete Entstörungsspulen (18, 19, 22, 23) aufweist, wobei jede Entstörungsspule einen flach gerichteten und einen aufwärts gerichteten Teil (18a, 19a, 24, 25) aufweist. 25
7. Bildwiedergaberöhre nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Anzahl Windungen in dem aufwärts gerichteten Teil von der Anzahl Windungen in dem flach gerichteten Teil abweicht, wobei zwischen den genannten Teilen Zwischenwindungen (20, 20a) vorgesehen sind. 30

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