

Description

The present invention relates generally to encoder apparatus for forming a multilevel pulse train of the so-called "sandcastle" type, and particularly to an encoder of sandcastle pulses of a trilevel form.

Where a multiplicity of keying functions with different timing requirements are subject to performance within a common integrated circuit, a savings in terminal count may be realized by externally forming a composite, multilevel keying waveform for delivery to a single input terminal of the integrated circuit, and including within the integrated circuit level-sensitive decoder circuits for extracting respective keying waves of different timing from the delivered composite waveform (which is viewable as having a sandcastle-like profile).

An example of encoder circuitry suitable for use in the formation of a sandcastle pulse train with pulse components of two different levels (above a base level) is shown in US-A-4,313,130-Yost. An example of decoder circuitry suitable for use in separating the pulse components of bilevel sandcastle pulses of the type generated by the Yost encoder is presented in an article entitled "Integrated NTSC Chrominance/Luminance Processor", by L. Harwood, et al., appearing on pages 693-706 of the IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics, Volume CE-26 (November 1980).

In the example of the above-discussed Harwood, et al. decoder, a retrace blanking waveform and a burst gating waveform, for use in luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits of a color television receiver, are separately derived from bilevel sandcastle pulses. The bilevel sandcastle pulses exhibit a first level during initial and concluding portions of the recurring periods when retrace blanking is desired, but exhibit a second higher level during intermediate ("back-porch") portions of the recurring periods, which intermediate portions coincide in timing with recurring intervals during which the burst gating function is to be performed. In this instance of sandcastle pulse use, there is an overlap of the keying functions to be performed, with retrace blanking continuing through each burst gating period. In the instance of a color television receiver of the type incorporating apparatus for automatic control of color kinescope biasing, a set of keying functions, inclusive of non-overlapping as well as overlapping functions, is desirably associated with the receiver's luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits, as explained in our co-filed application EP-A-0146343.

An illustrative arrangement for automatic control of color kinescope biasing in a color television receiver is that described in US-A-4,263,622-Hinn. In the Hinn arrangement, a control period, occupying a period of several successive line intervals within each vertical blanking interval, is set aside for monitoring a black level current produced by an electron gun under ref-

erence signal conditions, for detection of departures from a desired current level, and for readjustment of gun bias to oppose the undesired departures. During a portion of the control period, the color kinescope grid receives a conduction-enhancing pulse; bias control is based upon information derived as indicative of the change in cathode current level introduced by the grid pulsing. An advantageous system for utilization of the above-described Hinn approach in maintenance of an appropriate bias relationship among the color kinescope's gun trio (in the face of aging and other parameter variations) is described in US-A-4,484,228 of R. P. Parker.

For successful use of automatic kinescope bias (AKB) control in the manner exemplified by the structures of the aforementioned Hinn and Parker patents, it is recognized in the aforementioned Shanley application that the luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits, which process signal information for delivery to the color kinescope during the time periods intervening the periodically recurring kinescope bias control intervals, require some suitable form of manipulation during the kinescope bias control intervals to avoid undesirable disturbance or contamination of the current monitoring and bias adjustment functions.

To convey to a single chip input terminal timing information identifying the recurring kinescope bias control intervals, in addition to the timing information conveyed by the bilevel sandcastle pulses discussed above, it is proposed herein to employ encoder apparatus for forming sandcastle pulses of a trilevel form, i.e., with three different levels (above a base level) for the respective pulse components.

US-A-3,674,918 provides an example of multilevel pulse encoding apparatus in which a trio of monolevel pulse train inputs are manipulated to produce a bilevel pulse train output. It is not concerned with the development of a trilevel pulse train output from such inputs, however, and provides no solution to the problems associated therewith.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, indication of a control interval's timing is associated with an intermediate voltage level falling between low and high voltage levels associated with additional, overlapping pulse components of a sandcastle pulse train. To simplify design requirements for decoder apparatus effecting recovery of control interval timing information from the trilevel sandcastle pulses, the encoder apparatus is arranged so as to preclude sandcastle pulse excursions away from the intermediate voltage level during the recurring control intervals.

A trilevel sandcastle pulse encoder, in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention, includes: a source of a first train of monolevel pulses (e.g., line and field rate pulses with timing appropriate for retrace blanking purposes); a source of a second train of monolevel pulses (e.g., line rate pulses with

"backporch" timing appropriate for burst gating purposes), with each of the pulses of the second train overlapping in a time a portion of a pulse of said first train; and a source of a third train of monolevel pulses timed to coincide with recurring control intervals. (e.g., field rate pulses coinciding with the kinescope bias control intervals).

Means, coupled to the sources of the first and second trains of pulses, are provided for developing at a first terminal a train of bilevel pulses exhibiting a first voltage level during periods of overlapping of the pulses of the first and second trains, and exhibiting a second, lesser voltage level during the remaining, non-overlapping portions of the pulses of the first train. A resistor interconnects the first terminal with a second terminal. Keyed means, coupled to the source of the third train of pulses, are provided for developing a voltage of a third level, intermediate the first and second voltage levels, at the second terminal during the recurring control intervals. The keyed voltage developing means exhibits, during the control intervals, an output impedance significantly lower than the impedance exhibited by the interconnecting resistor; however, during the periods intervening successive ones of the control intervals, the voltage developing means is effectively disabled and exhibits an output impedance significantly higher than the impedance exhibited by the resistor.

Due to the impedance relationship exhibited during the control intervals, the voltage at the second terminal is held at the intermediate voltage level, independent of excursions of the bilevel pulses at the first terminal during the control intervals. In contrast, due to the differing impedance relationship exhibited during the intervening periods, the potential at the second terminal is free to follow signal excursions at the first terminal during the intervening periods.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 illustrates, partially schematically and partially by block representation, a portion of a color television receiver incorporating a trilevel sandcastle pulse encoder embodying the principles of the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates schematically apparatus that may be employed to implement a keyed voltage source function in the arrangement of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 illustrates graphically waveforms of aid in explaining the operation of the Figure 1 arrangement.

In Figure 1, the luminance signal component of composite video signals received by a color television receiver appears at a luminance signal input terminal L, while the accompanying chrominance component appears at a chrominance signal input terminal C. Illustratively, the respective signals appearing at terminals L and C may comprise the respective luminance and chrominance signal outputs of comb filter apparatus of the type shown in US-A-4,096,516-Pritchard, for example.

The signals appearing at terminals L and C are

supplied as inputs to luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits 11, employed in the receiver to develop from the received signal components a set of red, blue and green color signals at respective processor output terminals R, B and G. These color signal outputs are used by a trio of kinescope drivers 12, 13, 14, responsive, respectively, to the red color signal appearing at terminal R, the blue color signal appearing at terminal B, and the green color signal appearing at terminal G.

Display of color images in response to the trio of color signals is effected on the viewing screen of a color kinescope 15, incorporating an electron gun assembly comprising individually energized cathode electrodes 16R, 16B, and 16G, and a commonly energized control grid structure 17. The red content of the displayed color image is determined by control of the intensity of an electron beam emanating from cathode 16R, which is driven by an output of kinescope driver 12. The blue content of the displayed color image is determined by control of the intensity of an electron beam emanating from cathode 16B, which is driven by an output of kinescope driver 13. The green content of the displayed color image is determined by control of the intensity of an electron beam emanating from cathode 16G, which is driven by an output of kinescope driver 14.

The Figure 1 apparatus also includes automatic kinescope bias control circuits 18, which desirably operate in the manner described in the aforementioned Parker patent. Thus, the bias control circuits 18 include means for supplying a beam, conduction-enhancing pulse to the kinescope control grid structure 17 during a predetermined portion of each kinescope bias control interval (which interval, illustratively, occupies a seven-line period during a post-sync portion of each vertical blanking interval of the received signal). The bias control circuits 18 are responsive to inputs derived from the respective drivers (12, 13, 14) for sensing beam current changes induced by the grid pulsing, and develop therefrom respective DC outputs for application to the respective drivers (12, 13, 14) to suitably control the biases of the respective kinescope cathodes (16R, 16B, 16G), to which the driver outputs are DC coupled.

Illustratively, a plurality of the functions performed by the luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits 11 are implemented by circuitry realized in integrated circuit form on a common IC chip. For a number of conventional control purposes, such as burst gating and retrace blanking, it is necessary to supply appropriate timing information to the on-chip circuitry. Additionally, as explained in the aforementioned Shanley application, protection of the integrity of the bias control operations carried out by bias control circuits 18 requires adjustments of the luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits 11 which are suitably timed to coincide with the recurring kinescope bias control intervals,

wherefore additional timing information is also required to be delivered to the on-chip circuitry.

Pursuant to the present invention, the supply of timing information of the above-described nature is effected through the delivery of a train of sandcastle pulses of trilevel form to an input terminal SC of the luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits 11. Terminal SC illustratively comprises an interface terminal of the integrated circuit upon which the luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits are realized. Our co-filed application EP—A—0148606 discloses level-sensitive decoding circuits which may be implemented on the same integrated circuit with the luminance/chrominance signal processing circuits and utilized to develop appropriate keying waveforms for a variety of processing circuit control functions in response to the trilevel sandcastle pulses delivered to terminal SC.

The circuitry of Figure 1 includes first and second NPN transistors 20, 22, disposed with their emitter electrodes directly connected to the grounded negative terminal of an operating voltage supply. The collector electrodes of transistors 20 and 22 are connected via respective resistors 21 and 24 to a terminal P, linked by a resistor 25 to the positive terminal ($+V_s$) of the operating voltage supply. Curve "rb" of Figure 3 illustrates the waveform of a train of negative-going retrace blanking pulses of monolevel form which are applied to the base electrode of transistor 20, while curve "bg" of Figure 3 illustrates the waveform of a train of negative-going burst gating pulses of monolevel form which are applied to the base electrode of transistor 22.

The retrace blanking waveform "rb" includes wide pulse components, recurring at a field rate, which encompass the recurring periods of vertical retrace of the beams of color kinescope 15, and narrower pulse components, recurring at a line rate, which encompass periods of horizontal retrace of the beams lying outside of the vertical retrace blanking intervals. The retrace blanking waveform "rb" can be developed in a conventional manner from suitably timed signals derived from the receiver's vertical and horizontal deflection circuits (not illustrated).

The burst gating waveform "bg" includes pulse components, narrower in width than the horizontal retrace blanking pulse components, which are timed to coincide with "backporch" segments of the horizontal blanking portion of recurring line intervals of the received signal. Illustrative circuitry for developing the burst gating waveform "bg" is disclosed in US—A—4581630 of R. Fernsler et al, to which corresponds GB—A—2146199.

During the appearance of a negative-going retrace blanking pulse component at the base electrode of transistor 20, transistor 20 is cut off. During the periods intervening the successive retrace blanking pulse components, transistor 20 is strongly conducting. During the appearance of a negative-going burst gating pulse component at the base electrode of transistor 22, transistor 22 is

cut off. During the periods intervening the successive burst gating pulse components, transistor 22 is strongly conducting.

As a consequence of the above-described operations, a train of sandcastle pulses of bilevel form is developed at terminal P. During periods of coincidence of the base levels of waveforms "rb" and "bg" (e.g., during trace portions of active line intervals), transistors 20 and 22 are simultaneously conducting. Under these circumstances, a first voltage divider is formed across the operating voltage supply, which divider comprises resistor 25 in series with the parallel combination of resistors 21 and 24. The voltage division ratio of this first voltage divider is such as to establish a base level for the bilevel sandcastle pulse train at terminal P at a relatively low positive voltage.

During appearances of those portions of each retrace blanking pulse component of waveform "rb" which do not coincide with appearances of the burst gating pulse components of waveform "bg", transistor 20 is cut off while transistor 22 continues in a conducting state. Under such circumstances, resistor 21 is open-circuited and a second voltage divider is formed across the operating voltage supply, which second voltage divider comprises resistor 25 in series with resistor 24 only. The voltage division ratio of the second voltage divider is such as to elevate the voltage at terminal P to a first pulse level more positive than the aforementioned base level.

During appearances of the burst gating pulse components of waveform "bg" (which always coincide with appearances of portions of the retrace blanking pulse components of waveform "rb"), transistors 20 and 22 are simultaneously cut off. Under such circumstances, resistors 21 and 24 are both open-circuited, and the voltage at terminal P rises to a second pulse level, higher than the first pulse level, at, or in the vicinity of, the voltage at supply terminal V_s .

The arrangement of Figure 1 also includes an AKB control interval pulse source 34. Pulse source 34 functions in response to horizontal sync pulse and vertical sync pulse components, derived from the received signal in a conventional manner by the receiver's sync separator (not illustrated), and delivered to respective input terminals H and V of pulse source 34, to develop at output terminal A a train of negative-going AKB control interval timing pulses of monolevel form, as illustrated by waveform "a" of Figure 3. The AKB control interval timing waveform "a" comprises pulse components recurring at a field rate and timed to encompass a period of seven line intervals duration occurring during a post-sync portion of each vertical blanking interval of the received signals. A logic arrangement suitable for use in development of the waveform "a" is disclosed, for example, in the aforementioned Parker patent.

The timing pulse train output of pulse source 34 at terminal A is supplied as a keying wave input to a keyed low impedance voltage source 33. The output of voltage source 33 is developed at

terminal J, linked by a resistor 30 to the aforementioned terminal P. Resistor 30 is shunted by a capacitor 31. Voltage source 33 is configured to develop an output voltage which is intermediate the aforementioned first and second pulse levels during keying intervals defined by the recurring pulse components of waveform "a", and exhibits an output impedance during such output voltage development which is significantly lower than the impedance exhibited by resistor 30. As a consequence, terminal J is effectively clamped to the aforesaid intermediate voltage level throughout each such keying interval, and the voltage at terminal J is thus rendered substantially independent of the voltage excursions occurring at terminal P during the keying intervals. Voltage source 33 is further configured to cause its output to be effectively open-circuited during the periods intervening successive pulse components of waveform "a", voltage source 33 thus exhibiting, during said intervening periods, an output impedance appreciably higher than the impedance presented by resistor 30 so that the voltage at terminal J is free to follow the voltage excursions at terminal P. An example of circuitry suitable for performing the functions of the keyed low impedance voltage source 33 is presented in Figure 2 (to be subsequently described) and is the subject of US-A-4580068.

As a consequence of the above-described operation of the keyed low impedance voltage source 33, there is developed at terminal J a sandcastle pulse train of the desired trilevel form. This sandcastle pulse train is delivered to input terminal SC of the luminance/chrominance signal processing IC via a resistor 32. Curve "sc" of Figure 3 is illustrative of the waveform of the delivered trilevel sandcastle pulses.

As indicated by waveform "sc", the trilevel sandcastle pulse train exhibits an intermediate pulse level (V_{AK}) throughout an AKB control interval defined by each pulse component of waveform "a". During periods outside the AKB control intervals, the trilevel sandcastle pulse train exhibits appropriately timed voltage excursions between a (least positive) base level (V_B), a retrace blanking pulse level (V_{RB}) which is intermediate V_B and V_{AK} , and a burst gating pulse level (V_{BG}) which is more positive than V_{AK} .

The keyed low impedance voltage source 33 of Figure 1 is desirably configured to receive a reference voltage input at a reference level input terminal RL, with the reference voltage input determinative of the output voltage developed by source 33 during each keying interval. Desirably, the reference voltage input delivered to terminal RL is derived from a voltage divider coupled across a DC supply, with a further voltage divider coupled across the same DC supply utilized to develop reference voltages for use in a plurality of comparators employed in the on-chip sandcastle pulse decoder, with resultant tracking advantages, as described in greater detail in our co-filed application EP-A-0147982. As further explained in said copending Hettiger patent application, the

DC supply associated with terminal $+V_s$ and the development of the bilevel sandcastle pulse train at terminal P may advantageously be the same DC supply utilized in the aforementioned reference voltage developments.

As shown in Figure 2, the reference voltage delivered to the reference level input terminal RL of the keyed voltage source 33 is derived from the junction of a pair of voltage divider resistors 61, 62, connected in series between the $+V_s$ supply terminal and ground. Filter capacitor 64 shunts divider resistor 62. Input terminal RL is directly connected to the base electrode of a PNP transistor 40, disposed with its collector electrode grounded. The emitter electrode of transistor 40 is directly connected to the emitter electrode of a first diode-connected NPN transistor 41. The joined base and collector electrodes of transistor 41 are directly connected to the emitter electrode of a second diode-connected transistor 42. The joined base and collector electrodes of transistor 42 are connected via a resistor 43 to the positive terminal ($+V_{cc}$) of an operating voltage supply different from that associated with terminal $+V_s$.

Current supplied via resistor 43 forward biases the base-emitter junctions of transistors 40, 41, 42, resulting in development of a voltage at terminal R' (at the junction of resistor 43 and transistor 42) which is offset in the positive direction from the reference voltage at terminal RL by a voltage ($3V_{be}$) equal to three times the magnitude of the offset voltage (V_{be}) exhibited by a forward biased base-emitter junction.

Terminal R' is directly connected to the base electrode of an NPN transistor 44 disposed as an emitter-follower, with its collector electrode directly connected to the $+V_{cc}$ supply terminal. An NPN transistor 47, disposed with its collector electrode directly connected to the emitter electrode of transistor 44, and with its emitter electrode grounded, serves as a current source for the emitter-follower transistor 44. The current drawn by the current source transistor 47 is determined by a biasing circuit comprising a resistor 45 connected between the $+V_{cc}$ supply terminal and the base electrode of transistor 47, and a diode-connected NPN transistor 46 shunting the base-emitter path of transistor 47. The diode-connected transistor 46 is disposed with its joined base and collector electrodes directly connected to the base electrode of transistor 47, and with its emitter electrode grounded.

A resistor 48 links the emitter electrode of the emitter-follower transistor 44 to the base electrode of a multiple-emitter NPN transistor 50, disposed with its collector electrode directly connected to the $+V_{cc}$ supply terminal. An NPN control transistor 49 is disposed with its collector electrode directly connected to the base electrode of the multiple-emitter transistor 50, with its emitter electrode grounded, and with its base electrode connected to the voltage source's keying wave input terminal A.

A first emitter electrode (51) of transistor 50 is directly connected to the base electrode of a first

NPN output transistor 53. Output transistor 53 is arranged with its emitter electrode directly connected to the voltage source's output terminal J, and with its collector electrode directly connected to the $+V_{cc}$ supply terminal.

A second emitter electrode (52) of transistor 50 is directly connected to the base electrode of an NPN emitter-follower transistor 54, disposed with its collector electrode directly connected to the $+V_{cc}$ supply terminal. A resistor 55 links the emitter electrode of emitter-follower transistor 54 to the base electrode of a second NPN output transistor 57, disposed with its collector electrode directly connected to output terminal J. A resistor 59 returns the emitter electrode of output transistor 57 to ground. A diode-connected NPN transistor 56 is arranged with its joined base and collector electrodes directly connected to the base electrode of output transistor 57, and with its emitter electrode returned to ground via a resistor 58.

In operation of the Figure 2 arrangement, when a negative-going AKB control interval timing pulse component of waveform "a" appears at the keying wave input terminal A, control transistor 49 is cut off. Under these circumstances, the voltage at the base electrode of transistor 50 is elevated sufficiently to enable transistors 50, 53, 54, 56 and 57 to simultaneously conduct. With output transistors 53 and 57 conducting, the voltage source 33 presents a very low impedance to output terminal J, and establishes a voltage thereat which is offset in a negative direction from the potential at terminal R' by a $3V_{be}$ amount (neglecting as insignificant the slight voltage drop developed across resistor 48 by the base current of the conducting transistor 50). With the negative offset introduced by the voltage drops across the forward-biased base-emitter junctions of transistors 44, 50 and 53 effectively canceling the effects of the positive offset introduced by the voltage drops across the forward-biased base-emitter junctions of transistors 40, 41 and 42, the output voltage at terminal J during each keying interval is directly determined by (and in this instance, substantially equal to) the reference voltage at the reference level input terminal RL, and is effectively independent of the supply voltage at the operating voltage supply terminal $+V_{cc}$, and any variations to which such supply voltage may be subject.

During periods outside the AKB control interval, when waveform "a" at the keying wave input terminal A exhibits its base level, control transistor 49 is rendered conducting to depress the voltage at the base electrode of transistor 50 sufficiently so as to disable transistors 50, 53, 55, 56 and 57. With output transistors 53 and 57 simultaneously cut off under these circumstances, the voltage source output is effectively open-circuited and output terminal J is freed for control by circuitry external to the voltage source 33.

Illustrative values for circuit parameters of the arrangements shown in Figures 1 and 2 are, as follows:

Resistor 21	510 ohms
Resistor 24	1200 ohms
Resistor 25	2200 ohms
Resistor 30	680 ohms
Capacitor 31	1000 pf.
Resistor 32	220 ohms
Resistor 61	5100 ohms
Resistor 62	6200 ohms
Capacitor 64	.01 microfarad
Resistor 43	3 kilohms
Resistor 45	18 kilohms
Resistor 48	18 kilohms
Resistor 55	1300 ohms
Resistor 58	500 ohms
Resistor 59	400 ohms

One contemplated use of burst gating pulse components, separated from the trilevel sandcastle pulses at terminal SC by suitable on-chip decoder circuitry, is for voltage comparator keying in an on-chip system for stabilization of the DC levels of the color signal outputs at terminals G, B and R. In our co-filed Application EP-A-0145490, "Introduction During Vertical Sync Interval" and filed December 14, 1983, it is recognized as desirable, for error reduction purposes, that keying of the stabilization system's comparators should be prevented during at least a portion of each vertical sync interval of the received signal. Moreover, it is proposed, therein to ensure such keying prevention, that the trilevel sandcastle pulses which are delivered to the luminance/chrominance IC should be freed of at least some of the burst gating pulse components during the vertical sync interval. A desirable technique for achieving the selective elimination of the burst gating pulse components is disclosed in our co-filed Application EP-A-0145491.

In the Yost patent application, a modification of the burst gating pulse generator circuitry disclosed in the aforementioned US-A-4 581 630 Fernsler et al. is disclosed in which gating pulse generation is suppressed throughout a selected portion of each vertical sync interval.

Accordingly, in one contemplated embodiment of the present invention, the burst gating pulse generator employed to supply an input to transistor 22 in the Figure 1 arrangement desirably incorporates gating pulse generation suppression during vertical sync intervals in the manner of the aforementioned Yost patent application. In such an arrangement, the monolevel pulse train delivered to the base electrode of transistor 22 will exhibit a version of the waveform "bg" in which burst gating pulses are absent during at least a selected portion of the vertical sync interval. The resultant trilevel sandcastle pulse train appearing at terminal SC will conform to a version of the waveform "sc" in which excursions to the V_{be} level are absent throughout the selected portion of vertical sync interval.

Claims

1. Pulse encoding apparatus including:

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NPN output transistor 53. Output transistor 53 is arranged with its emitter electrode directly connected to the voltage source's output terminal J, and with its collector electrode directly connected to the $+V_{cc}$ supply terminal.

A second emitter electrode (52) of transistor 50 is directly connected to the base electrode of an NPN emitter-follower transistor 54, disposed with its collector electrode directly connected to the $+V_{cc}$ supply terminal. A resistor 55 links the emitter electrode of emitter-follower transistor 54 to the base electrode of a second NPN output transistor 57, disposed with its collector electrode directly connected to output terminal J. A resistor 59 returns the emitter electrode of output transistor 57 to ground. A diode-connected NPN transistor 56 is arranged with its joined base and collector electrodes directly connected to the base electrode of output transistor 57, and with its emitter electrode returned to ground via a resistor 58.

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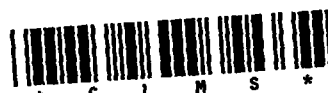
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In the Yost patent application, a modification of the burst gating pulse generator circuitry disclosed in the aforementioned US—A—4 581 630 Fernsler et al. is disclosed in which gating pulse generation is suppressed throughout a selected portion of each vertical sync interval.

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Claims

1. Pulse encoding apparatus including:



a source of a first train (rb) of recurring mono-level pulses;

a source of a second train (bg) of recurring mono-level pulses, each of the pulses of said second train overlapping in time a portion of a pulse of said first train;

a source (34) of a third train (a) of recurring mono-level pulses timed to coincide with periodically recurring control intervals;

means (20, 22), coupled to said source of said first train of pulses and to said source of said second train of pulses, for developing at a first terminal (P) a train of bilevel pulses exhibiting a first voltage (V_{BG}) level during periods of overlapping of said pulses of said first and second trains, and exhibiting a second, lesser voltage level (V_{RB}) during the remaining, non-overlapping portions of the pulses of said first train;

characterised in that, for providing a trilevel sandcastle pulse, said encoding apparatus further includes;

a resistor (30) interconnecting said first terminal and a second terminal (J); and

keyed means (33), coupled to said source (34) of said third train of pulses, for developing a voltage (V_{AK}) of a third level, intermediate said first and second voltage levels, at said second terminal (J) during said recurring control intervals; said keyed means exhibiting, during said control intervals, an output impedance significantly lower than the impedance exhibited by said resistor; said keyed means being effectively disabled during the periods intervening between successive ones of said control intervals and exhibiting, during said intervening periods, an output impedance significantly higher than the impedance exhibited by said resistor.

2. Apparatus in accordance with Claim 1, characterized in that it is arranged in a color television receiver for displaying color images in response to composite video signals inclusive of respective image-representative luminance and chrominance components, said image-representative components being absent during horizontal blanking portions of successive line intervals within periodic field intervals, and also absent during the vertical blanking portion of each field interval, said receiver including: a color kinescope (15) having a plurality of beam intensity control electrodes (16R, 16B, 16G) for controlling the intensity of a plurality of electron beams tracing a raster of scanning lines upon a viewing screen; means (11), responsive to said image-representative luminance and chrominance components, for forming respective first (R), second (B) and third (G) color signals; means (12, 13, 14) for applying each of said color signals to a respectively different one of said beam intensity control electrodes; and means (18) for automatically controlling the bias on the respective control electrodes during periodic bias control intervals encompassing a plurality of successive line intervals within each of said vertical blanking portions;

said source of a first train (rb) of pulses being

inclusive of (a) recurring field rate pulses timed to substantially encompass vertical retrace periods for said beams, and (b) recurring line rate pulses, subject to interruption during said vertical retrace periods, and each timed to substantially encompass a horizontal retrace period for said beams;

said source of a second train (bg) of pulses recurring at a line rate, with pulses of said second train timed to substantially coincide with backporch segments of said horizontal blanking portions;

said source of a third train (a) of pulses recurring at a field rate and timed to substantially coincide with said bias control intervals,

said recurring control intervals coincide with said bias control intervals,

means (32), coupled to said second terminal, for supplying a train of trilevel pulses, exhibiting said third voltage level throughout said bias control intervals, to said color signal forming means.

3. Apparatus in accordance with Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said bilevel pulse train developing means includes:

a first transistor (20) having base, emitter and collector electrodes;

a second resistor (21) connected between the collector electrode of said first transistor and said first terminal;

a second transistor (22) having base, emitter and collector electrodes;

a third resistor (24) connected between the collector electrode of said second transistor and said first terminal;

a fourth resistor (25) connected between said first terminal and an operating voltage supply terminal ($+V_S$);

a source of DC voltage (GROUND) connected between the emitter electrodes of said first and second transistors and said operating voltage supply terminal;

means for applying said first train (rb) of pulses to the base electrode of said first transistor with a sense causing said first transistor to be non-conductive only during appearances of the pulses of said first train; and

means for applying said second train (bg) of pulses to the base electrodes of said second transistor with a sense causing said second transistor to be non-conductive only during appearances of the pulses of said second train.

4. Apparatus in accordance with any one of the preceding Claims, characterized by a capacitor (31) coupled between said first and second terminals.

Patentansprüche

1. Impulscodierer mit:

einer Quelle eines ersten Zuges (rb) von sich wiederholenden Einfachniveau-Impulsen,

einer Quelle eines zweiten Zuges (bg) von sich wiederholenden Einfachniveau-Impulsen, wobei jeder der Impulse des zweiten Zuges einen Teil eines Impulses des ersten Zuges zeitlich überlappt,



einer Quelle (34) eines dritten Zuges (a) von sich wiederholenden Einfachniveau-Impulsen, die eine solche zeitliche Lage haben, daß sie mit periodisch auftretenden Regelintervallen zusammenfallen,

einer Einrichtung (20, 22), die mit der Quelle für den ersten Impulszug und der Quelle für den zweiten Impulszug gekoppelt ist, um an einem ersten Anschluß (P) einen Zug von Zweifachniveau-Impulsen zu erzeugen, die während der Perioden der Überlappung der Impulse des ersten Zuges und des zweiten Zuges eine erste Spannung (V_{BE}) und während der verbleibenden Teile ohne Überlappung der Impulse des ersten Zuges einen zweiten, niedrigeren Spannungswert (V_{RB}) aufweisen,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Codierer zur Erzeugung von Dreifachniveau-"Sandcastle"-Impulsen folgendes enthält:

einen Widerstand (30), der den ersten Anschluß und einen zweiten Anschluß (J) verbindet, und

eine getastete Einrichtung (33), die mit der Quelle (34) für den dritten Impulszug gekoppelt ist, um an dem zweiten Anschluß (J) während der sich wiederholenden Regelintervalle eine Spannung (V_{AK}) mit einem dritten Wert zu erzeugen, welcher zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Spannungswert liegt, wobei die getastete Einrichtung während der Regelintervalle eine Ausgangsimpedanz aufweist, die wesentlich geringer ist als die Impedanz des Widerstandes, und wobei die getastete Einrichtung während der Perioden zwischen aufeinanderfolgenden Regelintervallen außer Betrieb gesetzt wird und während dieser Perioden eine Ausgangsimpedanz aufweist, die wesentlich höher ist als die Impedanz des Widerstandes.

2. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie in einem Farbfernsehempfänger für die Wiedergabe von Farbbildern in Ansprache auf ein Videosignalgemisch, welches ein Bild repräsentierende Leuchtdichte- und Farbkomponenten enthält, angeordnet ist, wobei die das Bild repräsentierenden Komponenten während Horizontalaustastintervallen aufeinanderfolgender Zeilenintervalle innerhalb periodischer Teilbildintervalle und außerdem während eines Vertikalaustastintervalls während eines jeden Vertikalintervalls nicht vorliegen, und wobei der Empfänger enthält: eine Farbbildröhre (15) mit mehreren Strahlintensitätssteuerelektroden (16R, 16B, 16G) zur Steuerung der Intensität mehrerer ein Raster von Zeilen auf einen Bildschirm schreibenden Elektronenstrahlen; eine Einrichtung (11), welche auf die das Bild repräsentierenden Leuchtdichte- und Farbkomponenten anspricht, um entsprechende erste (R), zweite (B) und dritte (G) Farbsignale zu erzeugen; eine Einrichtung (12, 13, 14) zur Zuführung jedes der Farbsignale zu jeweils einer der Strahlintensitätssteuerelektroden; und eine Einrichtung (18) zur automatischen Regelung der Vorspannung der jeweiligen Steuerelektroden während periodischer Vorspannungsregelungsintervalle, welche mehrere aufeinanderfolgende Zeilenintervalle innerhalb jedes der Vertikalaustastintervalle umfassen, daß die Impulse der Quelle des ersten Impulszuges (rb) a)

wiederholt auftretende vertikalfrequente Impulse aufweisen, welche zeitlich so liegen, daß sie im wesentlichen die Vertikalrücklaufperioden der Elektronenstrahlen umfassen, und b) wiederholt auftretende zeilenfrequente Impulse, welche während der Vertikalrücklaufperioden unterbrochen sind und jeweils eine solche zeitliche Lage haben, daß sie im wesentlichen eine Horizontalrücklaufperiode der Elektronenstrahlen umfassen,

daß die Impulse der Quelle des zweiten Impulszuges (bg) sich zeilenfrequent wiederholen, wobei die Impulse des zweiten Zuges eine solche zeitliche Lage haben, daß sie im wesentlichen mit den hinteren Schwarzsultersegmenten der Horizontalaustastintervalle zusammenfallen,

daß die Impulse der Quelle des dritten Impulszuges (a) sich vertikalfrequente wiederholen und eine solche zeitliche Lage aufweist, daß sie im wesentlichen mit den Vorspannungsregelungsintervallen zusammenfallen,

daß die sich wiederholenden Regelungsintervalle mit den Vorspannungsregelungsintervallen zusammenfallen, und

daß eine Einrichtung (32) mit dem zweiten Anschluß gekoppelt ist, um der das Farbsignal erzeugenden Einrichtung einen Zug von Dreifachniveau-Impulsen zuzuführen, welche während der Vorspannungsregelungsintervalle den dritten Spannungswert aufweisen.

3. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Einrichtung zur Erzeugung des Zweifachniveau-Impulszuges enthält:

einen ersten Transistor (20) mit einer Basis, einer Emitter- und einer Kollektorelektrode, einen zweiten Widerstand (21), der zwischen die Kollektorelektrode des ersten Transistors und den ersten Anschluß geschaltet ist,

einen zweiten Transistor (22) mit einer Basis, einer Emitter- und einer Kollektorelektrode,

einen dritten Widerstand (24), der zwischen die Kollektorelektrode des zweiten Transistors und den ersten Anschluß geschaltet ist,

einem vierten Widerstand (25), der zwischen den ersten Anschluß und einen Betriebsspannungsversorgungsanschluß ($+V_B$) geschaltet ist,

eine Gleichspannungsquelle (Masse), die zwischen die Emittierelektroden des ersten und zweiten Transistors und den Betriebsspannungsversorgungsanschluß geschaltet ist, eine Einrichtung zum Zuführen des ersten Zuges (rb) von Impulsen zur Basiselektrode des ersten Transistors mit einem solchen Sinn, daß der erste Transistor nur während des Auftretens der Impulse des ersten Zuges nichtleitend ist, und

eine Einrichtung zum Zuführen des zweiten Zuges (bg) von Impulsen zur Basiselektrode des zweiten Transistors mit einem solchen Sinn, daß der zweite Transistor nur während des Auftretens der Impulse des zweiten Zuges nichtleitend ist.

4. Einrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein Kondensator (31) zwischen den ersten und den zweiten Anschluß geschaltet ist.



Revendications

1. Dispositif de codage d'impulsions comprenant:

une source d'un premier train (rb) d'impulsions récurrentes à un niveau;

une source d'un second train (bg) d'impulsions récurrentes à un niveau, chacune des impulsions dudit second train recouvrant, dans le temps, une partie d'une impulsion dudit premier train;

une source (34) d'un troisième train (a) d'impulsions récurrentes à un niveau, temporisé pour coïncider avec des intervalles périodiquement récurrents de contrôle;

un moyen (20, 22) couplé à ladite source dudit premier train d'impulsions et à ladite source dudit second train d'impulsions, pour développer à une première borne (P) un train d'impulsions à deux niveaux présentant un premier niveau de tension (V_{BG}) pendant les périodes de recouvrement desdites impulsions desdits premier et second trains et présentant un second niveau, moindre (V_{RB}) de tension pendant les parties restantes, ne se recouvrant, pas des impulsions dudit premier train;

caractérisé en ce que pour produire une impulsion en chateau de sable à trois niveaux, ledit appareil de codage comprend de plus:

une résistance (30) interconnectant ladite première borne et une seconde borne (J); et

un moyen manipulé (33) couplé à ladite source (34) dudit troisième train d'impulsions, pour développer une tension (V_{AK}) à un troisième niveau, entre lesdits premier et second niveaux de tension, à ladite seconde borne (J) pendant lesdits intervalles récurrents de contrôle; ledit moyen manipulé présentant, pendant lesdits intervalles de contrôle, une impédance de sortie considérablement plus faible que l'impédance présentée par ladite résistance; ledit moyen manipulé étant efficacement inhibé pendant les périodes entre des intervalles successifs de contrôle et présentant, pendant lesdites périodes intermédiaires, une impédance de sortie considérablement plus haute que l'impédance présentée par ladite résistance.

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il est agencé dans un récepteur de télévision en couleur pour présenter des images en couleur en réponse à des signaux vidéo composés comprenant des composantes respectives de luminance et de chrominance représentatives de l'image, lesdites composantes représentatives de l'image étant absentes pendant les parties d'effacement horizontal d'intervalles successifs de ligne pendant des intervalles périodiques de trame, et également absentes pendant la partie d'effacement vertical de chaque intervalle de trame, ledit récepteur comprenant: un tube-image couleur (15) ayant un certain nombre d'électrodes de réglage de l'intensité du faisceau (16R, 16B, 16G) pour contrôler l'intensité d'un certain nombre de faisceaux d'électrons suivant une trame de lignes de balayage sur un écran de visualisation; un moyen (11) répondant auxdites

composantes de luminance et de chrominance représentatives de l'image, pour former des premier (R), second (B) et troisième (G) signaux de couleur; un moyen (12, 13, 14) pour appliquer chacun desdits signaux de couleur à l'une respective différente des électrodes de réglage de l'intensité du faisceau et un moyen (18) pour contrôler automatiquement la polarisation des électrodes respectives de commande pendant des intervalles périodiques de contrôle contenant un certain nombre d'intervalles successifs de ligne pendant chaque partie d'effacement vertical;

ladite source d'un premier train (rb) d'impulsions comprenant (a) des impulsions récurrentes à fréquence de trames, temporisées pour contenir sensiblement les périodes de retour vertical desdits faisceaux, et (b) des impulsions récurrentes à la fréquence horizontale, sujettes à une interruption pendant lesdites périodes de retour vertical, et chacune temporisée pour contenir sensiblement une période de retour horizontal desdits faisceaux;

ladite source d'un second train (bg) d'impulsions récurrentes à une fréquence de lignes, avec des impulsions dudit second train temporisées pour coïncider sensiblement avec des segments de palier arrière desdites parties d'effacement horizontal;

ladite source d'un troisième train (a) d'impulsions récurrentes à une fréquence horizontale et temporisées pour coïncider sensiblement avec lesdits intervalles de réglage de polarisation,

lesdits intervalles récurrents de réglage coïncidant avec lesdits intervalles de réglage de polarisation,

un moyen (32) couplé à ladite seconde borne pour fournir un train d'impulsions à trois niveaux, présentant ledit troisième niveau de tension pendant tous lesdits intervalles de réglage de polarisation, audit moyen de formation de signaux de couleur.

3. Appareil selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que ledit moyen développant un train d'impulsions à deux niveaux comprend: un premier transistor (20) ayant des électrodes de base, d'émetteur et de collecteur;

une seconde résistance (21) connectée entre l'électrode de connecteur du premier transistor et la première borne;

un second transistor (22) ayant des électrodes de base, d'émetteur et de collecteur;

une troisième résistance (24) connectée entre l'électrode de collecteur du second transistor et la première borne;

une quatrième résistance (25) connectée entre la première borne et une borne d'alimentation en tension de fonctionnement ($+V_g$);

une source de tension continue (MASSE) connectée entre les électrodes d'émetteur des premier et second transistors et la borne d'alimentation à la tension de fonctionnement;

un moyen pour appliquer le premier train (rb) d'impulsions à l'électrode de base du premier transistor dans un sens forçant ledit premier



transistor à être non conducteur uniquement pendant des apparitions des impulsions du premier train; et

un moyen pour appliquer le second train (bg) d'impulsions aux électrodes de base du second transistor dans un sens forçant ledit second trans-

istor à être non conducteur uniquement pendant des apparitions des impulsions du second train.

4. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé par un condensateur (31) couplé entre les première et seconde bornes.

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