

Description

This invention relates to a television receiver having a horizontal automatic frequency and phase control system.

The purpose of a horizontal AFPC system is to produce deflection drive signals for a horizontal deflection circuit which causes the horizontal deflection circuit to produce deflection currents which are in phase and frequency synchronism with the horizontal sync signals. When this synchronism is achieved, the video drive signals, which are supplied to the kinescope during the scanning interval, produces an image which is horizontally centered with respect to the face of the kinescope. This means that the current in the horizontal deflection windings must be reversed in preparation for a new scanning interval at the time at which the processed video information is applied to the kinescope at the beginning of a line.

Known horizontal AFPC systems, such as that shown in German Offenlegungsschrift DE-A-2 940 461, utilize one or more AFPC loops which tend to maintain phase synchronism between the horizontal sync signals and flyback pulses derived from the horizontal deflection circuit. If the flyback pulse becomes advanced or delayed due to such factors as power supply or beam current loading on the horizontal deflection circuit, the AFPC system will adjust the timed generation of the horizontal drive signal to pull the flyback pulse back into its desired phase synchronism with the horizontal sync signals.

In order to center the video information at the face of the kinescope, it is necessary to determine the delays encountered by signals in both the video processing circuits and the horizontal AFPC and deflection circuits. Frequently, the video processing delay will exceed the horizontal sync processing delay due to the narrow bandwidth of the chrominance signal channel. If a comb filter is used for luminance and chrominance separation in the video channel, additional delays will be introduced in the video processing system. Once these delays have been determined, it is necessary to adjust the timing of the horizontal drive signals so that each line scan is commenced at the moment that the processed video signals are applied to the kinescope.

The horizontal AFPC system will exhibit its own delay due to wave shaping of signals before phase detection. Starting from this nominal delay, deflection timing must be further advanced or delayed to achieve the desired precise synchronism between the video display and deflection.

Deflection timing is commonly adjusted by using a differentiator or an integrator in the flyback pulse return path to the AFPC loop. The differentiator will advance the appearance of the flyback pulse at the input to the AFPC loop, which will cause the loop to respond by delaying the deflection timing. An integrator will delay the flyback pulse, thereby advancing deflection timing. Thus, in order to equalize additional

delays in video processing, a differentiator is used to delay deflection timing.

A further factor to be considered is the differentiator which is commonly used to separate the horizontal sync signals from the vertical sync pulses. This differentiator will advance the timing of the horizontal sync signals, which advance must be matched by advancement of the flyback pulse through increased flyback differentiation.

Differentiation of the flyback pulses will produce three undesirable results. First, differentiating the flyback pulses will produce narrower pulses which can cause a reduction in the gain of the AFPC system, limiting the ability of the AFPC loop to track flyback phase changes to maintain a centered image. Second, the differentiator is a high pass filter network, which will tend to emphasize high frequency harmonics of the retrace frequency caused by the tuning of the high voltage transformer. The AFPC loop can respond to this high frequency information, resulting in improper phasing of the raster, particularly under heavy beam current loading. Third heavy differentiation of the flyback pulses produces a differentiated pulse with a mid-point that will not track variations in the mid-point of the true flyback pulse under heavy loading conditions, which again causes improper phasing of the raster.

As an alternative to increased flyback differentiation, the differentiation of the horizontal sync signal could be reduced. Reduction of horizontal sync differentiation can cause a loss of horizontal phase information during the vertical sync pulse interval, resulting in tearing at the top of the picture. In addition, reduction of the differentiation of horizontal sync reduces the noise immunity of the horizontal AFPC loop, causing horizontal phase jitter.

According to the invention there is provided a television receiver including a source of composite video signals; means responsive to said composite video signals for separating horizontal synchronizing signals from said composite video signals; a horizontal deflection circuit for producing horizontal flyback pulses and horizontal deflection waveforms for displaying an image on a kinescope and a horizontal automatic frequency and phase control system comprising: a first automatic frequency and phase control loop including a first phase detector having a first input coupled to receive said horizontal synchronizing signals and a second input, and means coupled to said first phase detector for producing a first substantially horizontal rate signal which is in substantial phase and frequency synchronism with said horizontal synchronizing signals, said horizontal rate signal being applied to said second input of said first phase detector; and a second automatic frequency and phase control loop coupled to said horizontal deflection circuit and including a second phase detector having a first input, and a second input coupled to receive said flyback

pulses for producing timed deflection drive signals for said horizontal deflection circuit characterized by; means having an input coupled to receive said substantially horizontal rate signal and an output for producing a second delayed, representation of said substantially horizontal rate signal; said output being coupled to said first input of said second phase detector so as to center said image on said kinescope.

In an embodiment of the invention in the first loop, the separated horizontal sync pulses are compared in phase and frequency with a reduced frequency signal divided down from a high frequency oscillator output signal and the result of the phase comparison is used to control the frequency of the oscillator. Pursuant to the principles of the present invention, the reduced frequency signal of the first loop is delayed by a predetermined time interval with respect to the reduced frequency signal to provide the horizontal rate signal for the second loop. The predetermined delay is chosen to establish a net deflection delay which matches the delays of the video processing circuitry so as to horizontally center the video image on the kinescope.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the predetermined delay may be chosen to establish a deflection delay in excess of the video processing delays, which, unless otherwise compensated for, would provide an uncentered image on the kinescope. By providing a delay in excess of that required to match the video delays, a lowpass filter may be used to couple the flyback pulses to the second loop. The lowpass filter delays the flyback pulse input to the second loop phase detector, which causes the second loop to respond by advancing the deflection timing to compensate for the excess delay between the first and second loops, resulting in a centered image. The lowpass filter also filters out undesirable high frequency information from the horizontal deflection circuit. Improper response of the second loop to high frequency harmonics is thereby prevented. In addition, the filtered flyback pulses are longer in duration, which causes the second loop to have a higher gain than would result from the use of differentiated flyback pulses, ensuring fast response by the second loop to phase changes of the flyback pulses. The transient response of the first loop is relatively slow in order to achieve good noise immunity for the reduced frequency signal. The second loop has a relatively fast transient response to track the phase changes of the flyback pulses.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 illustrates, partially in block diagram form and partially in schematic diagram form, the video signal processing section of a television receiver constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention; and

Figure 2 shows waveforms which explain the operation of the portion of the receiver shown in Figure 1.

The television receiver of Figure 1 includes an

antenna 10 which applies radio frequency signals to the tuner and intermediate frequency (I.F.) circuitry 12 of the receiver. I.F. signals are applied to a video detector 14, which produces a composite video signal. The video information of the composite video signal is processed by luminance and chrominance processing circuitry 16, which applies video drive signals to a kinescope 20.

The composite video signal is also supplied to a sync separator 18, which separates the horizontal and vertical sync signals from the video information, to produce a composite sync signal. This composite sync signal is applied to a vertical deflection circuit 36 by way of an integrator 30, including a series coupled resistor 32 and a shunt coupled capacitor 34. The integrator 30 supplies integrated vertical sync pulses to the vertical deflection circuit to establish the timing of vertical deflection waveforms which are applied to a vertical deflection winding 38 on the kinescope 20.

A differentiator 22 separates horizontal sync information from the composite sync signal and provides horizontal sync signals to the first loop 40 of a horizontal AFPC system. The differentiator 22 includes a series coupled capacitor 24, a shunt coupled resistor 26, and a clipping diode 28 coupled in parallel with the resistor 26. The horizontal sync signals are applied to one input of a first phase detector 42. The first phase detector 42 also receives an output signal from a counter 50 at a second input. The output signal resulting from a phase comparison of these two signals is filtered by a filter 44 and applied as a control signal for a 16H oscillator 46, having a nominal frequency which is sixteen times the desired horizontal scanning frequency. The oscillator 46 produces an output signal which is applied to the counter 50.

The counter 50 divides the oscillator output signal by sixteen to produce a signal at the fundamental horizontal frequency for the first phase detector. The counter comprises four cascaded "data" type flip-flops FF1 through FF4. Each flip-flop has its $\bar{Q}$ output connected to its D input to divide the clock signal applied to its C input by two. Each flip-flop also has a number of Q outputs which are internally buffered from each other so that the grounding of one Q output will not affect the output levels of the other Q outputs of the flip-flop.

FF1 flip-flop receives the oscillator output signal at its C input and has its three Q outputs connected to the input of an inverter 60, the input of an inverter 62, and the C input of a further flip-flop FF5, respectively. The $\bar{Q}$ output of FF1 is coupled to the C input of FF2 and the C input of a flip-flop FF6. Flip-flop FF2 has three Q outputs coupled to the input of inverter 60, the input of inverter 62, and the input of an inverter 72, respectively. The output of inverter 60 is coupled to the C input of FF3, which has two Q outputs coupled to the input of inverter 62, and the input of inverter 72, respectively. The output of inverter

62 is coupled to the C input of FF4. Flip-flop FF4 has a first Q output coupled to the input of an inverter 66 and the D input of FF5, and a second Q output coupled to the input of inverter 72. The output of inverter 66 supplies a horizontal rate signal to the first phase detector 42.

The output of inverter 72 is coupled to the D input of FF6 by another inverter 74. The Q output of FF6 is coupled to the input of a ramp generator 76, the output of which is coupled to the input of a comparison circuit 97. The $\bar{Q}$ output of FF5 is coupled to one input of a second phase detector 94 of a second AFPC loop 90.

The output of the second phase detector 94 is filtered by a filter 96 and the filtered output signal is applied to a second input of comparison circuit 97. The output of the comparison circuit 97 is coupled to a pulse generator 98, the output of which supplies a horizontal deflection drive signal to a horizontal deflection circuit 100. The horizontal deflection circuit 100 supplies horizontal deflection waveforms to a horizontal deflection winding 110 on the kinescope, and develops flyback pulses for the second phase detector 94. The flyback pulses are filtered by a lowpass filter 102, including a first series coupled resistor 104, a shunt coupled capacitor 106, and a second series coupled resistor 108. The resistor 108 is coupled to the input of a pulse shaper 92, which squares up the filtered flyback pulses and applies them to the second input of the second phase detector 94.

The operation of the arrangement of Figure 1 may be understood by referring to the waveforms of Figure 2 together with Figure 1. The waveforms of Figure 2 are designated by lower-case letters indicating signal waveforms at points in Figure 1 identified by corresponding upper-case letters.

Figure 2a illustrates horizontal sync pulses 200 which are applied to the input of the first phase detector 42 by differentiator 22 at point A. Each sync pulse 200 begins at time reference T_1 and ends at time reference T_1 . The time reference markers at the bottom of Figure 2 are all referenced to time T_0 , recurring at the center of each horizontal sync pulse. In the embodiment of Figure 1, standard horizontal sync pulses having a duration of 5.1 microseconds are narrowed to a pulse width of 3.8 to 4.0 microseconds by the differentiator 22, as shown in Figure 2a.

When the first AFPC loop 40 is synchronized, the 16H oscillator 46 produces an output waveform 202 of approximately 251 kHz, shown in Figure 2b. The pulse train of Figure 2b is divided in half by FF1 to produce waveform 204 of Figure 2c. It may be seen that all of the flip-flops of this embodiment change state on the positive clock edge; however, negative edge-triggered flip-flops may also be used.

Flip-flop FF2 receives the inverse of waveform 204 from the $\bar{Q}$ output of FF1 and produces a waveform 206, shown in Figure 2d. Waveform 206 is ANDed with waveform 204 at the input of inverter 60 to produce a low output signal whenever both input signals are in their high

states, as shown by waveform 208 in Figure 2e. By reason of the ANDing with waveform 204, flip-flop FF3 will be switched synchronously with the output signal of FF1.

Flip-flop FF3 switches on the rising edges of waveform 208 to produce an output waveform 210 as shown in Figure 2f. This waveform is ANDed with waveforms 204 and 206 at the input of inverter 62 to produce the waveform 212 at the output of the inverter, which is synchronous with waveform 204 on its positive-going transitions, as shown in Figure 2g. Flip-flop FF4 changes state on the positive-going edges of waveform 212, producing a horizontal-rate output waveform 214 as shown in Figure 2h.

Waveform 214 is inverted by inverter 66 to produce a horizontal-rate waveform 230, shown in Figure 2p. This waveform 230 is applied to the first phase detector 42. The first loop 40 will act to locate the positive-going transitions of waveform 230 at time references T_0 , the center points of sync pulses 200.

In prior art arrangements, such as that described in the aforementioned DE-A-2 940 461, the horizontal rate output waveform 214 is applied to the phase detector of the second AFPC loop. The second loop will then tend to align the center of the flyback pulse with the transitions of waveform 214 occurring at time T_0 . In accordance with the principles of the present invention, waveform 214 is applied to the D input of flip-flop FF5, which receives waveform 204 as a clock signal. At times T_2 and T_3 , the waveform 204 causes flip-flop FF5 to change state, thereby following the transitions of waveform 214 which occur at times T_0 and T_4 . Flip-flop FF5 produces an output waveform 216 shown in Figure 2i, which is delayed with respect to waveform 214 by half the period of waveform 204. The inverse of delayed waveform 216 is then applied to the second phase detector 94 from the $\bar{Q}$ output of flip-flop FF5 as the time reference signal for the second loop.

The second phase detector 94 compares waveform 216 with flyback pulses 220 of Figure 2j and produces an upward ramping output signal 222 before the waveform 216 transition at time T_2 , and a downward ramping output signal 224 after the T_2 transition, as shown in Figure 2k. The ramping signals are filtered by filter 96 and applied to one input of comparison circuit 97. When the two ramping signals are equal in duration, the filtered signal experiences no net change, and the transition of waveform 216 is centered with respect to flyback pulse 220. If the phase of the flyback pulse changes, as shown by the broken line pulse 220' in Figure 2j, the phase detector 94 will produce unequal ramps 222' and 224' with a net change in the filtered signal to a new level 226. The effect of this new level will be discussed below.

Flip-flop FF6 receives a signal at its D input which is the ANDed sum of waveforms 206, 210 and 214. Flip-flop FF6 is clocked by the inverse of waveform 204, producing an output pulse 228 as shown in Figure 2l. This pulse resets ramp

generator 76, as shown in Figure 2m. The ramp waveform 240 then resumes after the termination of pulse 228. When the ramp waveform 240 reaches the level of the filtered output signal at some later time T_6 , the comparator 97 triggers pulse generator 98 to produce a horizontal drive signal 250, as shown in Figure 2n. The pulse generator 98 produces a pulse of a predetermined duration which ends at time T_3 .

When the flyback pulse is delayed as illustrated by pulse 220', the level of the filtered output signal will decrease to a level 226 as shown in Figure 2k. This lower level 226 will intersect the ramp waveform 240 at an earlier time than time T_6 , causing the production of the succeeding horizontal drive signal 250 at an earlier time. The following deflection signal and resulting flyback pulse will advance in time with respect to the previous flyback pulse 220', and succeeding flyback pulses will in this manner be brought back into a centered relationship with respect to the transition of delayed waveform 216 at time T_2 .

In the embodiment of Figure 1, waveform 216 is delayed with respect to waveform 214 by an amount which will establish a total horizontal deflection delay which is in excess of the total video delay. The selection of this excessive delay assures the designer that an equalizing delay, rather than an advance in time, is required in the flyback pulse path. The guarantee of a need for additional equalizing delay precludes the need for a differentiator to advance the flyback timing, which would couple high frequency signals into the second loop. A lowpass filter is then chosen to provide an equalizing delay in the flyback pulse return path which compensates for the excess delay of waveform 216. The total horizontal deflection delay will then match the total video processing delay to center the image on the kinescope, and the lowpass filter will attenuate the high frequency signals in the flyback pulse return path.

Claims

1. A television receiver including a source (14) of composite video signals; means (18) responsive to said composite video signals for separating horizontal synchronizing signals (200) from said composite video signals; a horizontal deflection circuit (100) for producing horizontal flyback pulses (220) and horizontal deflection waveforms for displaying an image on a kinescope (20); and a horizontal automatic frequency and phase control system (40, 90) comprising: a first automatic frequency and phase control loop (40) including a first phase detector (42) having a first input coupled to receive said horizontal synchronizing signals (200) and a second input, and means (46, FF1-4) coupled to said first phase detector (42) for producing a first substantially horizontal rate signal (230) which is in substantial phase and frequency synchronism with said horizontal

synchronizing signals, said horizontal rate signal (230) being applied to said second input of said first phase detector (42); and a second automatic frequency and phase control loop (90) coupled to said horizontal deflection circuit (100) and including a second phase detector (94) having a first input, and a second input coupled to receive said flyback pulses (220) for producing time deflection drive signals (250) for said horizontal deflection circuit (100) characterized by; means (FF5) having an input coupled to receive said substantially horizontal rate signal (230) and an output ($\bar{Q}$) for producing a second delayed, representation ($\bar{I}$) of said substantially horizontal rate signal (230); said output ($\bar{Q}$) being coupled to said first input of said second phase detector (94) so as to center said image on said kinescope.

2. A television receiver according to Claim 1, characterized by second delaying means (102) for delaying the application of said flyback pulses to said second phase detector (94), the delays of said first (FF5) and second (94) delaying means being chosen so as to bring said deflection timing into a proper timing relationship with said video information signals.

3. A television receiver according to Claim 2, characterized in that said second delaying means comprises a lowpass filter (102) coupled between said horizontal deflection circuit (100) and said second phase detector (94) for delaying said flyback pulses (220) prior to application to said second phase detector (94), said delay of said flyback pulses (220) causing an advance of the timing of said deflection drive signals (250) which compensates for the excess delay of said delaying means (FF-5) so as to center the image on said kinescope (20).

4. A television receiver according to Claim 1, 2, or 3 characterized in that said first phase detector (42) is responsive to the first substantially horizontal rate signal (230) for developing a first control signal; a controlled oscillator (46) is coupled to receive said first control signal for producing an oscillatory signal having a frequency which is substantially equal to a multiple of the frequency of said horizontal sync signals and a counter (FF1-4) is coupled to receive said oscillatory signal for producing said first substantially horizontal rate signal (230) and a clock signal having a frequency which is an integral multiple of the frequency of said first substantially horizontal rate signal.

5. A television receiver according to Claim 4, characterized in that said second substantially horizontal rate signal producing means comprises a flip-flop (FF-5) which is clocked by said clock signal so that said second substantially horizontal rate signal is delayed in time with respect to said first substantially horizontal rate signal by a time increment equal to a portion of the period of said clock signal.

6. A television receiver according to Claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 characterized in that said first automatic frequency and phase control loop (40) tends to align transitions of said first substantially

generator 76, as shown in Figure 2m. The ramp waveform 240 there shown resumes after the termination of pulse 228. When the ramp waveform 240 reaches the level of the filtered output signal at some later time T_6 , the comparator 97 triggers pulse generator 98 to produce a horizontal drive signal 250, as shown in Figure 2n. The pulse generator 98 produces a pulse of a predetermined duration which ends at time T_3 .

When the flyback pulse is delayed as illustrated by pulse 220', the level of the filtered output signal will decrease to a level 226 as shown in Figure 2k. This lower level 226 will intersect the ramp waveform 240 at an earlier time than time T_6 , causing the production of the succeeding horizontal drive signal 250 at an earlier time. The following deflection signal and resulting flyback pulse will advance in time with respect to the previous flyback pulse 220', and succeeding flyback pulses will in this manner be brought back into a centered relationship with respect to the transition of delayed waveform 216 at time T_2 .

In the embodiment of Figure 1, waveform 216 is delayed with respect to waveform 214 by an amount which will establish a total horizontal deflection delay which is in excess of the total video delay. The selection of this excessive delay assures the designer that an equalizing delay, rather than an advance in time, is required in the flyback pulse path. The guarantee of a need for additional equalizing delay precludes the need for a differentiator to advance the flyback timing, which would couple high frequency signals into the second loop. A lowpass filter is then chosen to provide an equalizing delay in the flyback pulse return path which compensates for the excess delay of waveform 216. The total horizontal deflection delay will then match the total video processing delay to center the image on the kinescope, and the lowpass filter will attenuate the high frequency signals in the flyback pulse return path.

Claims

1. A television receiver including a source (14) of composite video signals; means (18) responsive to said composite video signals for separating horizontal synchronizing signals (200) from said composite video signals; a horizontal deflection circuit (100) for producing horizontal flyback pulses (220) and horizontal deflection waveforms for displaying an image on a kinescope (20); and a horizontal automatic frequency and phase control system (40, 90) comprising: a first automatic frequency and phase control loop (40) including a first phase detector (42) having a first input coupled to receive said horizontal synchronizing signals (200) and a second input, and means (46, FF1-4) coupled to said first phase detector (42) for producing a first substantially horizontal rate signal (230) which is in substantial phase and frequency synchronism with said horizontal

synchronizing signals, said horizontal rate signal (230) being applied to said second input of said first phase detector (42); and a second automatic frequency and phase control loop (90) coupled to said horizontal deflection circuit (100) and including a second phase detector (94) having a first input, and a second input coupled to receive said flyback pulses (220) for producing time deflection drive signals (250) for said horizontal deflection circuit (100) characterized by; means (FF5) having an input coupled to receive said substantially horizontal rate signal (230) and an output ($\bar{Q}$) for producing a second delayed, representation ($\bar{I}$) of said substantially horizontal rate signal (230); said output ($\bar{Q}$) being coupled to said first input of said second phase detector (94) so as to center said image on said kinescope.

2. A television receiver according to Claim 1, characterized by second delaying means (102) for delaying the application of said flyback pulses to said second phase detector (94), the delays of said first (FF5) and second (94) delaying means being chosen so as to bring said deflection timing into a proper timing relationship with said video information signals.

3. A television receiver according to Claim 2, characterized in that said second delaying means comprises a lowpass filter (102) coupled between said horizontal deflection circuit (100) and said second phase detector (94) for delaying said flyback pulses (220) prior to application to said second phase detector (94), said delay of said flyback pulses (220) causing an advance of the timing of said deflection drive signals (250) which compensates for the excess delay of said delaying means (FF-5) so as to center the image on said kinescope (20).

4. A television receiver according to Claim 1, 2, or 3 characterized in that said first phase detector (42) is responsive to the first substantially horizontal rate signal (230) for developing a first control signal; a controlled oscillator (46) is coupled to receive said first control signal for producing an oscillatory signal having a frequency which is substantially equal to a multiple of the frequency of said horizontal sync signals and a counter (FF1-4) is coupled to receive said oscillatory signal for producing said first substantially horizontal rate signal (230) and a clock signal having a frequency which is an integral multiple of the frequency of said first substantially horizontal rate signal.

5. A television receiver according to Claim 4, characterized in that said second substantially horizontal rate signal producing means comprises a flip-flop (FF-5) which is clocked by said clock signal so that said second substantially horizontal rate signal is delayed in time with respect to said first substantially horizontal rate signal by a time increment equal to a portion of the period of said clock signal.

6. A television receiver according to Claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 characterized in that said first automatic frequency and phase control loop (40) tends to align transitions of said first substantially



horizontal rate signal of a given polarity with the centers of the horizontal sync pulses of said horizontal sync signal, and wherein said second automatic frequency and phase control loop (90) tends to align the centers of said flyback pulses at the input of said second phase detector with transitions of said second substantially horizontal rate signal of a given polarity.

7. A receiver according to any previous Claim characterized in that the transient response of the first loop (40) is relatively slow for noise immunity of the first signal, and the transient response of the second loop (90) is relatively fast to maintain the phase of the flyback pulses in such relationship with the second signal as to center the image on the kinescope.

Revendications

1. Téléviseur comprenant une source (14) de signaux vidéo composites; un moyen (18) répondant auxdits signaux vidéo composites pour séparer les signaux de synchronisation horizontale (200) desdits signaux vidéo composites; un circuit de déviation horizontale (100) pour produire des impulsions de retour horizontal (220) et des formes d'onde de déviation horizontale pour visualisation d'une image sur un tube-image (20); et un système de réglage automatique de la fréquence et de la phase horizontales (40, 90) comprenant: une première boucle de réglage automatique de la fréquence et de la phase (40) comprenant un premier détecteur de phase (42) ayant une première entrée couplée pour recevoir lesdits signaux de synchronisation horizontale (200) et une seconde entrée, et un moyen (46, FF1-4) couplé audit premier détecteur de phase (42) pour produire un premier signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale (230) qui est un synchronisme sensible de phase et de fréquence avec lesdits signaux de synchronisation horizontale, ledit signal à la fréquence horizontale (230) étant appliqué à ladite seconde entrée dudit premier détecteur de phase (42); et une seconde boucle de réglage automatique de la fréquence de la phase (90) couplée audit circuit de déviation horizontale (100) et comprenant un second détecteur de phase (94) ayant une première entrée, et une seconde entrée couplée pour recevoir lesdites impulsions de retour (220) pour produire des signaux temporisés d'attaque de déviation (150) pour ledit circuit de déviation horizontale (100) caractérisé par: un moyen (FF-5) ayant une entrée couplée pour recevoir ledit signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale (230) et une sortie (Q) pour produire une seconde représentation retardée (I) dudit signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale (230); ladite sortie (Q) étant couplée à ladite première entrée dudit second détecteur de phase (94) afin de centrer ladite image sur ledit tube-image.

2. Téléviseur selon la revendication 1 caractérisé par un second moyen retardateur (102) pour retarder l'application desdites impulsions de

retour audit second détecteur de phase (94), les retards desdits premier (FF-5) et second (94) moyens retardateurs étant choisis de façon à mettre ladite temporisation de déviation en bonne relation de temporization avec lesdits signaux d'information vidéo.

3. Téléviseur selon la revendication 2 caractérisé en ce que ledit second moyen retardateur comprend un filtre passe-bas (102) couplé entre ledit circuit de déviation horizontale (100) et ledit second détecteur de phase (94) pour retarder lesdites impulsions de retour (220) avant application audit second détecteur de phase (94), ledit retard desdites impulsions de retour (220) provoquant une avance de la temporisation desdits signaux d'attaque de déviation (150) qui compense l'excès de retard dudit moyen retardateur (FF-5) afin de centrer l'image sur ledit tube-image (20).

4. Téléviseur selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3 caractérisé en ce que ledit premier détecteur de phase (42) répond au premier signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale (230) pour développer un premier signal de réglage; un oscillateur réglé (46) est couplé pour recevoir ledit premier signal de réglage pour produire un signal oscillant dont la fréquence est sensiblement égale à un multiple de la fréquence desdits signaux de synchronisation horizontale; et un compteur (FF1-4) est couplé pour recevoir ledit signal oscillant pour produire ledit premier signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale (230) et un signal d'horloge ayant une fréquence qui est un multiple entier de la fréquence dudit signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale.

5. Téléviseur selon la revendication 4 caractérisé en ce que le moyen produisant ledit second signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale comprend un flip-flop (FF-5) qui est déclenché par ledit signal d'horloge de façon que ledit second signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale soit retardé dans le temps par rapport audit premier signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale d'un incrément de temps égal à une portion de la période dudit signal d'horloge.

6. Téléviseur selon la revendication 1, 2, 3, 4 ou 5 caractérisé en ce que ladite première boucle de réglage automatique de fréquence et de phase (40) a tendance à aligner les transitions dudit premier signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale d'une polarité donnée avec les centres des impulsions de synchronisation horizontale dudit signal de synchronisation horizontale, et en ce que ladite seconde boucle de réglage automatique de fréquence et de phase (90) a tendance à aligner les centres desdites impulsions de retour à l'entrée dudit second détecteur de phase avec les transitions dudit second signal sensiblement à la fréquence horizontale d'une polarité donnée.

7. Téléviseur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes caractérisé en ce que la réponse transitoire de la première boucle (40) est relativement lente pour l'insensibilité au bruit du premier signal, et la réponse transitoire de la



seconde boucle (90) est relativement rapide pour maintenir la phase des impulsions de retour dans une relation telle avec le second signal que cela centre l'image sur le tube-image.

Patentansprüche

1. Fernsehempfänger mit einer Quelle (14) eines Videosignalgemisches, mit einer Trennschaltung (18), der das Videosignalgemisch zugeführt wird und die Horizontalsynchronsignale (200) von dem Videosignalgemisch abtrennt, mit einer Horizontalablenkschaltung (100) zur Lieferung von Horizontalrücklaufimpulsen (220) und Horizontalablenksignalen für die Wiedergabe eines Bildes auf einer Bildröhre (20), und mit einer automatischen Horizontalfrequenz- und Phasenregelschaltung (40, 90),

mit einer ersten automatischen Frequenz- und Phasenregelschleife (40) mit einem ersten Phasendetektor (42), dem an einem ersten Eingang die Horizontalsynchronsignale (200) zugeführt werden,

einer mit dem ersten Phasendetektor (42) gekoppelten Schaltung (46, FF1-4), zur Erzeugung eines ersten praktisch horizontalfrequenten Signals (230), welches im wesentlichen in Frequenz- und Phasensynchronismus mit den Horizontalsynchronsignalen ist und einem zweiten Eingang des ersten Phasendetektors (42) zugeführt wird,

mit einer zweiten automatischen Frequenz- und Phasenregelschleife (90), die mit der Horizontalablenkschaltung (100) gekoppelt ist und einen zweiten Phasendetektor (94) mit einem ersten und einem zweiten Eingang enthält, dem an seinem ersten Eingang die Rücklaufimpulse (220) zur Erzeugung zeitlich abgestimmter Ablenktreibersignale (250) für die Horizontalablenkschaltung (100) zugeführt werden,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die im wesentlichen horizontalfrequenten Signale (230) einem Eingang einer Schaltung (FF-5) zugeführt werden, die an einem Ausgang (Q) eine zweite verzögerte Version (II) des im wesentlichen horizontalfrequenten Signals (230) liefert und mit diesem Ausgang an den ersten Eingang des zweiten Phasendetektors (90) zur Zentrierung des Bildes auf der Bildröhre angeschlossen ist.

2. Fernsehempfänger nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine zweite Verzögerungseinrichtung (102) zur Verzögerung der Zuführung der Rücklaufimpulse zum zweiten Phasendetektor (94) vorgesehen ist und die Verzögerungen der ersten und zweiten Verzögerungseinrichtung (FF-5 bzw. 94) derart gewählt sind, daß die Ablenkung in eine richtige zeitliche Beziehung zu den Videoinformationssignalen gebracht wird.

3. Fernsehempfänger nach Anspruch 2,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die zweite Verzögerungseinrichtung ein zwischen die Horizontalablenkschaltung (100) und dem zweiten Phasendetektor (94) geschaltetes Tiefpaßfilter (102) zur Verzögerung der Rücklaufimpulse (220) vor Zuführung zum zweiten Phasendetektor (94) aufweist und daß die Verzögerung der Rücklaufimpulse (220) die Ablenktreibersignale (250) zeitlich vorverschiebt zur Kompensierung der zu starken Verzögerung der Verzögerungseinrichtung FF-5 im Sinne einer Zentrierung des Bildes auf der Bildröhre (20).

4. Fernsehempfänger nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der erste Phasendetektor (42) unter Steuerung durch das erste im wesentlichen horizontalfrequenten Signal (230) ein erstes Steuersignal ableitet, welches einem steuerbaren Oszillator (46) zur Erzeugung eines Oszillatorsignals zugeführt wird, dessen Frequenz im wesentlichen gleich einem Vielfachen der Frequenz der Horizontalsynchronsignale ist, daß das Oszillatorsignal einem Zähler (FF1-4) zugeführt wird zur Erzeugung des ersten im wesentlichen horizontalfrequenten Signals (230) und eines Taktsignals, dessen Frequenz gleich einem ganzzahligen Vielfachen der Frequenz des ersten im wesentlichen horizontalfrequenten Signals ist.

5. Fernsehempfänger nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die das zweite praktisch horizontalfrequenten Signal erzeugende Einrichtung ein Flip-Flop (FF-5) aufweist, welches durch das Taktsignal derart getaktet wird, daß das zweite im wesentlichen horizontalfrequenten Signal zeitlich gegenüber dem ersten im wesentlichen horizontalfrequenten Signal um ein Zeitintervall verzögert wird, welches gleich einem Teil der Periode des Taktsignals ist.

6. Fernsehempfänger nach Anspruch 1, 2, 3, 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste automatische Frequenz- und Phasenregelschleife (40) die Übergänge des ersten praktisch horizontalfrequenten Signals einer gegebenen Polarität mit den Mitten der Horizontalsynchronimpulse des Horizontalsynchronsignals auszurichten sucht und daß die zweite automatische Frequenz- und Phasenregelschleife (90) die Mitten der Rücklaufimpulse am Eingang des zweiten Phasendetektors mit den Übergängen des zweiten praktisch horizontalfrequenten Signals einer gegebenen Polarität auszurichten sucht.

7. Empfänger nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Übergangsverhalten der ersten Schleife (40) im Sinne einer Störuneempfindlichkeit des ersten Signals relativ langsam und das Übergangsverhalten der zweiten Schleife (90) zur Aufrechterhaltung der Phasenbeziehung der Rücklaufimpulse mit dem zweiten Signal im Sinne einer Zentrierung des Bildes auf der Bildröhre relativ schnell ist.