

Description

The present invention relates to transistor mixers, particularly such as may be used in a tuner in a television (TV) receiver.

5 Standard broadcast TV transmissions in the United States and in many other countries have been assigned to use standard carrier frequencies corresponding to respective TV broadcast channels. Practically all TV receivers nowadays are superheterodynes using a mixer to produce an intermediate frequency (IF) signal which has been effectively standardized in the United States at 45.75 MHz for the IF picture carrier and 41.25 MHz for the sound carrier. In practice, the local oscillator which provides a signal for heterodyning or
10 mixing with a received radio frequency (RF) signal so as to provide the IF signals is nearly always operated at a frequency above that of the RF signal. Consequently, the respective local oscillator frequencies for correct tuning of the various channels are effectively standardized since the oscillator frequency is then higher than the standard RF frequency being received by an amount equal to the effectively standardized IF frequency.

15 In a superheterodyne receiver, interference may be caused by spurious IF signals resulting from heterodyne beats in the receiver mixer between a harmonic of an RF input signal and the local oscillator signal. See e.g. "Television Engineering Handbook," K. Blair Benson, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York ; 1986, pp. 13.92-13.93. As a result of the particular TV standard broadcast frequency allocations in the United States, one particularly troublesome form of interference is known to occur on TV Channel 6.
20 When a TV receiver is correctly tuned to Channel 6, the local oscillator (LO) signal is at 129.0 MHz, i.e. 45.75 MHz above the picture carrier (PC) frequency of 83.25 MHz for Channel 6. The sound carrier (SC) for Channel 6 is at 87.75 MHz, (resulting in a second harmonic component at 175.5 MHz). The color subcarrier for Channel 6 is at 86.83 MHz. Accordingly, the following frequency combinations take place in the mixer :

(A) $129.0 \text{ MHz} - 83.25 \text{ MHz} = 45.75 \text{ MHz}$

25 (B) $129.0 \text{ MHz} - 86.83 \text{ MHz} = 42.17 \text{ MHz}$

(C) $129.0 \text{ MHz} - 87.75 \text{ MHz} = 41.25 \text{ MHz}$

(D) $(83.25 \text{ MHz} + 87.75 \text{ MHz}) - 129.0 \text{ MHz} = 42.0 \text{ MHz}$

(E) $(2 \times 87.75) \text{ MHz} - 129.0 \text{ MHz} = 46.5 \text{ MHz}$

(A), (B) and (C) are the IF picture carrier, the color subcarrier, and the sound carrier respectively. (D) and (E) are undesired interfering components which fall within the IF passband. Component (D) interferes with the color subcarrier to produce a colored pattern on the TV picture screen. Component (E) interferes with the picture carrier to produce a luminance beat.
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The level of interfering components is lower when a "square law" type of device is utilized for the mixer. E.g. see "The Channel 6 Color Beat - What can be done about it ?", Hector L. Gasquet, IEEE Transactions on Broadcast and Television Receivers ; Feb. 1972, BTR-18, No. 1, pp. 11-17. With such a device, the RF signal is multiplied by the local oscillator signal, producing substantially only the desired IF carriers within the IF passband. However, the local oscillator signal amplitude must be kept considerably larger than the RF signal amplitude to reduce interfering components which result from multiplication between carrier signals. A dual gate MOSFET can provide good performance as a mixer with regard to interfering components.
40 However, it requires individual bias adjustment to achieve it and is therefore costly in production. Single- and double-balanced diode mixers can also provide good performance but their cost is relatively high and their physical size is larger. Small size is an important consideration in tuners for modern TV receivers. A bipolar transistor is relatively inexpensive, but provides only marginally poor performance as a mixer in a TV tuner, with regard to the type of interference discussed above.

45 In accordance with one aspect of the invention, a mixer for mixing first and second signals for providing an output including a frequency difference signal comprises a mixing transistor having emitter, base and collector electrodes. The first and second signals are applied between the base and emitter electrodes. A non-linear impedance arrangement is coupled between the emitter electrode, and a point of reference potential.

50 In accordance with a second aspect of the invention, the non-linear impedance arrangement includes a diode.

In accordance with a third aspect of the invention, the diode is biased so as to reduce the amplitude of spurious signal components present in the output signal relative to the amplitude of the frequency difference signal.

55 In accordance with a fourth aspect of the invention, a mixer in a tuner is coupled to a local oscillator for heterodyning radio frequency signals to an intermediate frequency. The mixer includes a transistor arrangement having emitter, base and collector electrodes. The base electrode is coupled to the tuner input and to the local oscillator. The collector electrode is coupled to the tuner output. A non-linear impedance arrange-

ment is coupled between the emitter electrode and a point of reference potential.

In accordance with a fifth aspect of the invention, the non-linear impedance arrangement comprises a diode arrangement.

In accordance with a sixth aspect of the invention, the diode arrangement comprises a diode.

In accordance with a seventh aspect of the invention, a bias arrangement is coupled to the diode.

Embodiments of the present invention, given by way of non-limitative example, will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which :

FIG. 1 shows in block diagram form a television receiver, embodying the present invention ;

FIG. 2 shows in circuit schematic form a mixer arrangement embodying the invention ;

FIG. 3 shows a graph of a diode characteristic curve useful in facilitating an understanding of the invention ; and

FIG. 4 shows in circuit schematic form a second mixer arrangement embodying the invention.

In the television (TV) receiver of FIG. 1, a tuner 100 includes a radio frequency amplifier and filter 102 for processing a signal supplied to a tuner input terminal 104 from a source of RF signals 106. The RF output of RF amplifier and filter 102 is supplied to an extended square law mixer 108 which provides an intermediate frequency (IF) signal by heterodyning the output of RF amplifier 102 and a local oscillator signal provided by a local oscillator 110. The operation of extended square law mixer 108 will later be described in detail. The IF signal is filtered by an IF filter 112 and is supplied by way of a tuner output terminal 114 to a signal processing unit 116. Signal processing unit 116 further processes the IF signal in a conventional manner, including sound, vision and sync separation, for driving a conventional TV sound and vision reproducing unit 118 which also includes the usual deflection apparatus.

FIG. 2 shows an extended square law mixer embodying the present invention, suitable for mixer 100 in the TV receiver of FIG. 1. An NPN transistor 200 has its emitter coupled to a ground 202 by way of a resistor 204. The emitter is also coupled by way of a series connection of a capacitor 206 and a resistor 208 to a bias input terminal 210. The junction of capacitor 206 and resistor 208 is coupled to ground by way of a diode 212. Transistor 200 has its base coupled to an input terminal 214 by way of a coupling capacitor 216 and is coupled to ground by way of a resistor 218. A supply terminal 220 for receiving a supply of positive operating voltage relative to ground is coupled to the collector of transistor 200 by way of a series connection of a resistor 222, an inductor 224, and a resistor 226. The junction of resistor 222 and inductor 224 is coupled to a mixer output terminal 228 by way of a coupling capacitor 230 and is also coupled to the base of transistor 200 by way of a series connection of two resistors, 232 and 234. The junction of resistors 232 and 234 is coupled to ground by way of a capacitor 236. The junction of inductor 224 and resistor 226 is coupled to ground by way of a capacitor 238.

In operation, the positive operating voltage on supply terminal 220 sets up a positive voltage at the base of transistor 200, by way of the voltage divider string comprising resistors 222, 232, 234, and 218. The voltage drop thereby established across resistor 204 causes emitter and collector current to flow in transistor 200. The DC collector current causes only a negligibly small voltage drop across inductor 224 which has a low DC resistance and across resistor 226 which has a very low value, (e.g. 10 ohms) and is included as a "stopper" for preventing parasitic high frequency oscillations. (A ferrite "bead" can also be used for this purpose.) The coupling of resistors 232 and 234 provides DC negative feedback so as to stabilize the collector current of transistor 200 at a predetermined value. Capacitor 236 provides a low impedance bypass to ground which makes the feedback inoperative for AC. A positive bias voltage is applied to bias input terminal 210 so as to provide forward bias current to diode 212, by way of resistor 208. Capacitor 206 exhibits a low impedance over the operating frequency range, so that the non-linear forward biased impedance of diode 212 appears in shunt with resistor 204. The impedance of diode 212 is adjustable by changing the bias voltage on bias input terminal 210. RF and local oscillator signals are applied to input terminal 214, for example, from RF amplifier and filter 102 and local oscillator 110. Mixing takes place in transistor 200 due to its non-linear transfer characteristic. The resulting (IF) difference signal is selected by the tuned circuit comprising inductor 224 and capacitor 238 and is supplied to output terminal 228 by way of capacitor 230.

As was explained, undesired interfering components occur in the IF output, such as the color and luminance beats which occur on Channel 6. In a prior art transistor mixer without any component corresponding to diode 212, such beats are produced at undesirably high levels. It has been found that a considerable reduction in interfering components (e.g. 13 dB) is obtained when diode 212 is of a type having a forward conduction characteristic, such that the combined characteristic of transistor 200 and diode 212 exhibits a square law type characteristic which is extended beyond that available using the intrinsic characteristic of transistor 200 without diode 212. Diode 212 advantageously exhibits a characteristic wherein the forward current (IF) is approximately proportional to the square of the forward voltage (VF). The characteristic of a suitable diode is shown in FIG. 3.

Further advantage in reducing interfering components is obtained by biasing diode 212 at a bias point approximately in the center of the region in which it exhibits square law behavior. Since capacitor 206 blocks DC, the DC current in diode 212 can be adjusted independently of the DC current in transistor 200, while for AC signals, the impedance of diode 212 still appears between the emitter of transistor 200 and ground. A slight reduction in gain is caused by the impedance of diode 212, and in practice, a compromise bias point may be selected at which a satisfactory amount of reduction of interfering components is achieved with only a small reduction in gain. That is, the amplitude of undesired, spurious components is reduced as compared with the desired IF difference signal.

FIG. 4 shows another embodiment of the present invention. Corresponding parts in FIGS. 2 and 4 are designated by reference numerals having the same last two digits. Diode 412 is provided bias by a self-biased arrangement which does not need a separate bias source. A portion of the DC emitter current of transistor 400 is bypassed from diode 412 by a resistor 405. A resistor 403 determines the current in diode 412 and is bypassed by a capacitor 407 over the operating frequency range, so that the impedance of diode 412 appears effectively between the emitter of transistor 400 and ground. The IF output is coupled to an output terminal 428 by a coupling network comprising inductors 423, 425, and 427 and capacitors 430, 431, and 438.

The following component specifications were found satisfactory in the circuit of FIG. 4 :

Transistor 400	NEC Type 2SC2759
Diode 412	RCA Type 1471922-1 or NEC Type 1SS97
Resistor 403	330 ohms
Resistor 405	560 ohms
Resistor 418	2200 ohms
Resistor 426	22 ohms
Resistor 421	2700 ohms
Resistor 434	4700 ohms
Capacitor 407	0.01 microfarad
Capacitor 416	2200 picofarad
Capacitor 429	0.01 microfarad
Capacitor 430	15 picofarad
Capacitor 431	82 picofarad
Capacitor 438	15 picofarad
Inductor 423	70 millihenry
Inductor 425	0.65-1.1 microhenry
Inductor 427	0.65-1.1 microhenry

It will be understood that various modifications in the described embodiments may be made within the scope of the invention. For example, transformer coupling may be used for the IF output coupling network.

Claims

1. A mixer for mixing first and second signals for providing a difference signal thereof, said mixer comprising :

a mixing transistor (200) having emitter, base, and collector electrodes ; and characterised by non-linear impedance means (212,412) for exhibiting a square law characteristic coupled between said emitter electrode and a point of reference potential ; said first and second signals being applied between said base electrode and said point of reference potential.

2. A mixer for use in a tuner including a local oscillator (110) and having an input for a radio frequency (RF) signal (214) and an output (228) for an intermediate frequency (IF) signal, said mixer being coupled in use to said local oscillator for heterodyning said RF signal to said intermediate frequency, wherein said mixer comprises :

a point of reference potential (202) ;

transistor means (200) having emitter, base and collector electrodes, said base being coupled to each of said input and said local oscillator and said collector being coupled to said output ; and characterised



Further advantage in reducing interfering components is obtained by biasing diode 212 at a bias point approximately in the center of the region in which it exhibits square law behavior. Since capacitor 206 blocks DC, the DC current in diode 212 can be adjusted independently of the DC current in transistor 200, while for AC signals, the impedance of diode 212 still appears between the emitter of transistor 200 and ground. A slight reduction in gain is caused by the impedance of diode 212, and in practice, a compromise bias point may be selected at which a satisfactory amount of reduction of interfering components is achieved with only a small reduction in gain. That is, the amplitude of undesired, spurious components is reduced as compared with the desired IF difference signal.

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Claims

1. A mixer for mixing first and second signals for providing a difference signal thereof, said mixer comprising :

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2. A mixer for use in a tuner including a local oscillator (110) and having an input for a radio frequency (RF) signal (214) and an output (228) for an intermediate frequency (IF) signal, said mixer being coupled in use to said local oscillator for heterodyning said RF signal to said intermediate frequency, wherein said mixer comprises :

a point of reference potential (202) ;
transistor means (200) having emitter, base and collector electrodes, said base being coupled to each of said input and said local oscillator and said collector being coupled to said output ; and characterised



by

non-linear impedance means (212,412) for exhibiting a square law characteristic coupled between said emitter electrode and said point of reference potential ;

said RF signal and the signal from said local oscillator being applied between said base electrode and said point of reference potential.

3. A mixer for use in a television (TV) receiver, for mixing a TV radio frequency (RF) signal and a local oscillator (LO) signal for providing an intermediate frequency (IF) output including a difference signal of said RF and LO signals, said mixer comprising :

a mixer transistor having emitter, base, and collector electrodes ; and

non-linear impedance means (212,412) for exhibiting a square law characteristic coupled between said emitter electrode and point of reference potential ; said RF and LO signals being applied between said base electrode and said point of reference potential.

4. A mixer as recited in Claim 2 or Claim 3 further comprising IF filter means (423,425,427,430,438,431) coupled to said collector electrode for coupling said IF signal.

5. A mixer as recited in any of Claims 1 to 4 wherein said non-linear impedance means (212,412) comprises diode means.

6. A mixer as recited in Claim 5 wherein said diode means (212,412) includes a forward-biased diode.

7. A mixer as recited in Claim 5 wherein said diode means (212,412) comprises a diode and wherein bias means (208,210,405) is coupled to said diode for establishing a bias current therein.

8. A mixer as recited in Claim 5 wherein a current flows through said emitter electrode and a portion of said current flows through a diode (412) of said diode means in a flow direction of forward bias.

9. A mixer as recited in Claim 5 wherein direct currents of substantially different magnitudes flow through said emitter electrode and a diode of said diode means, respectively.

10. A mixer as recited in Claim 7 further comprising coupling means (206,407) coupled to said bias means for causing alternating currents of substantially the same magnitude to flow through said emitter electrode and said diode, respectively.

11. A mixer as recited in Claim 7 wherein said bias current forward biases said diode.

12. A mixer as recited in Claim 11 wherein said transistor means exhibits an intrinsic transfer characteristic and said diode causes said transistor to exhibit an effective transfer characteristic approximating to a square law shaped transfer characteristic over a greater range of operating current than said intrinsic transfer characteristic approximates said square law shaped transfer characteristic.

Ansprüche

1. Mischer zum Mischen eines ersten und eines zweiten Signales zum Erzeugen eines Differenzsignales hiervon, mit

einem Mischtransistor (200), der eine Emmitter-, eine Basis- und eine Kollektorelektrode aufweist, gekennzeichnet durch eine zwischen die Emmitterelektrode und einen auf Referenzpotential liegenden Schaltungspunkt gekoppelte nichtlineare Impedanzanordnung (212, 412) zum Erzeugen einer quadratischen Kennlinie, wobei das erste und das zweite Signal zwischen die Basiselektrode und den Referenzpotential-Schaltungspunkt angelegt sind.

2. Mischer zur Verwendung in einem Tuner mit einem örtlichen Oszillator (110) und einem Eingang für ein Hochfrequenz-(HF-) Signal (214) und einem Ausgang (228) für ein Zwischenfrequenz-(ZF-)Signal, wobei der Mischer im Gebrauch mit dem örtlichen Oszillator gekoppelt ist um das HF-Signal in die Zwischenfrequenz zu umzusetzen, mit

einem Referenzpotentialpunkt (202) ;

einer Transistoranordnung (200), die eine Emmitter-, eine Basis- und eine kollektor-Elektrode aufweist, wobei die Basis sowohl mit dem Eingang als auch mit dem örtlichen Oszillator gekoppelt ist und der kollektor mit dem Ausgang gekoppelt ist,

gekennzeichnet durch

eine zwischen die Emmitterelektrode und den Referenzpotentialpunkt gekoppelte nichtlineare Impedanzanordnung (212, 214) zum Erzeugen einer quadratischen kennlinie ; wobei das HF-Signal und das Signal vom örtlichen Oszillator zwischen die Basis-Elektrode und dem Referenzpotential angelegt sind.

3. Mischer zur Verwendung in einem Fernseh-(FS-)Empfänger, zum Mischen eines TV-Hochfrequenz-(HF-)Signales und eines örtlichen Oszillatorsignales (OS-Signal) zum Erzeugen eines ein Differenzsignal des HF- und des OS-Signales enthaltenden Zwischenfrequenz-(ZF-)Ausgangssignals, mit einem Mischtransistor, der eine Emmitter-, eine Basis- und



eine Kollektorelektrode aufweist, und eine zwischen die Emittierelektrode und einen Referenzpotentialpunkt gekoppelte nichtlineare Impedanzanordnung (212, 412) zum Erzeugen einer quadratischen Kennlinie, wobei das HF und das OS-Signal zwischen die Basislektrode und den Referenzpotentialpunkt angelegt sind.

4. Mischer nach Anspruch 2 oder Anspruch 3 der weiterhin eine ZF-Filteranordnung (423, 425, 427, 430, 438, 431) enthält, die zur Übertragung des ZF-Signales mit der Kollektorelektrode gekoppelt ist.

5. Mischer nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei welchem die nichtlineare Impedanzanordnung (212, 412) eine Diodenanordnung enthält.

6. Mischer nach Anspruch 5, bei welchem die Diodenanordnung (212, 412) eine in Flußrichtung vorgespannte Diode enthält.

7. Mischer nach Anspruch 5, bei welchem die Diodenanordnung (212, 412) eine Diode enthält und eine Vorspannungsanordnung (208, 210, 405) mit der Diode gekoppelt ist, um in dieser einen Vorspannungsstrom zu erzeugen.

8. Mischer nach Anspruch 5, bei welchem ein Strom durch die Emittierelektrode fließt und ein Teil des Stromes durch eine Diode (412) der Diodenanordnung in der Flußrichtung für eine Flußvorspannung fließt.

9. Mischer nach Anspruch 5, bei welchem Gleichströme mit beträchtlich unterschiedlichen Größen durch die Emittierelektrode bzw. eine Diode der Diodenanordnung fließen.

10. Mischer nach Anspruch 7, der weiterhin eine Kopplungsanordnung (206, 207) enthält, die mit der Vorspannungsanordnung gekoppelt ist um zu bewirken, daß Wechselströme im wesentlichen gleicher Größe durch die Emittierelektrode bzw. die Diode fließen.

11. Mischer nach Anspruch 7, bei welchem der Vorspannungsstrom die Diode in Flußrichtung vorspannt.

12. Mischer nach Anspruch 11, bei welchem die Transistoranordnung eine eigenständige Übertragungskennlinie aufweist und die Diode bewirkt, daß der Transistor eine effektive Übertragungskennlinie zeigt, die einer quadratischen Übertragungskennlinie in einem größeren Bereich des Betriebsstroms annähert als die eigenständige Übertragungskennlinie die quadratische Übertragungskennlinie annähert.

Revendications

1. Mélangeur pour mélanger des premier et second signaux et en produire un signal de différence, ledit mélangeur comprenant :

un transistor de mélange (200) ayant des électrodes d'émetteur, de base et de collecteur ; et caractérisé par

un moyen d'impédance non linéaire (212, 412) pour présenter une caractéristique de loi des carrés lorsqu'il est couplé entre ladite électrode d'émetteur et un point de potentiel de référence ; lesdits premier et second signaux étant appliqués entre ladite électrode de base et ledit point de potentiel de référence.

2. Mélangeur à utiliser dans un tuner comprenant un oscillateur local (110) et ayant une entrée pour un signal haute fréquence (RF) et une sortie (228) pour un signal à fréquence intermédiaire (IF), ledit mélangeur étant couplé en utilisation audit oscillateur local pour hétérodyner ledit signal (RF) à ladite fréquence intermédiaire, où ledit mélangeur comprend :

un point de potentiel de référence (202) ;

un moyen formant transistor (200) ayant des électrodes d'émetteur, de base et de collecteur, ladite base étant couplée à chacun de ladite entrée et dudit oscillateur local et ledit collecteur étant couplé à ladite sortie ; et caractérisé par

un moyen d'impédance non linéaire (212, 412) pour présenter une caractéristique de loi des carrés, couplé entre ladite électrode d'émetteur et ledit point de potentiel de référence ;

ledit signal (RF) et le signal dudit oscillateur local étant appliqués entre ladite électrode de base et ledit point de potentiel de référence.

3. Mélangeur à utiliser dans un récepteur de télévision (TV) pour mélanger un signal haute fréquence (RF de TV) et un signal d'oscillateur local (LO) afin de produire une sortie à fréquence intermédiaire (IF) contenant un signal de différence desdits signaux RF et LO, ledit mélangeur comprenant :

un transistor mélangeur ayant des électrodes d'émetteur de base et de collecteur ; et

un moyen d'impédance non linéaire (212, 412) pour présenter une caractéristique de loi des carrés, couplé entre ladite électrode d'émetteur et le point de potentiel de référence ; lesdits signaux RF et LO étant appliqués entre ladite électrode de base et ledit point de potentiel de référence.

4. Mélangeur selon la revendication 2 ou la revendication 3, comprenant de plus un moyen formant filtre IF (423, 425, 427, 430, 438, 431) couplé à ladite électrode de collecteur pour coupler ledit signal IF.



5. Mélangeur selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4 où ledit moyen d'impédance non linéaire (212, 412) comprend un moyen formant diode.

6. Mélangeur selon la revendication 5 où ledit moyen formant diode (212, 412) comprend une diode polarisée en direct.

5 7. Mélangeur selon la revendication 5 où ledit moyen formant diode (212, 412) comprend une diode et où un moyen de polarisation (208, 210, 405) est couplé à ladite diode pour y établir un courant de polarisation.

8. Mélangeur selon la revendication 5 où un courant s'écoule à travers ladite électrode d'émetteur et une portion dudit courant s'écoule à travers une diode (412) dudit moyen formant diode dans la direction d'écoulement de la polarisation directe.

9. Mélangeur selon la revendication 5, où des courants directs de grandeurs sensiblement différentes s'écoulent à travers ladite électrode d'émetteur et une diode dudit moyen formant diode, respectivement.

10. Mélangeur selon la revendication 7, comprenant de plus un moyen d'accouplement (206, 407) couplé audit moyen de polarisation pour forcer des courants alternés sensiblement de la même grandeur à s'écouler à travers ladite électrode d'émetteur et ladite diode, respectivement.

11. Mélangeur selon la revendication 7, où ledit courant de polarisation polarise ladite diode en direct.

12. Mélangeur selon la revendication 11, où ledit moyen formant transistor présente une caractéristique intrinsèque de transfert et ladite diode force ledit transistor à présenter une caractéristique effective de transfert s'approchant d'une caractéristique de transfert formée en loi des carrés sur une étendue plus grande du courant de fonctionnement que celle où ladite caractéristique intrinsèque de transfert s'approche de ladite caractéristique de transfert en forme de loi des carrés.

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