

Description

The invention relates to a receiver for a receiving signal modulated on an RF-carrier, comprising a pair of signal paths arranged in parallel between an RF input and a superposition circuit and including, arranged in succession, a pair of first mixing stages for mixing down the frequency of the received modulated RF-carrier to a low frequency, mixing signals being applied in a phase quadrature relationship to these first mixing stages from an RF-tuning oscillator, a pair of filtering elements for signal selection and a pair of second mixing stages for up-converting the frequency of the selected modulated carrier, mixing signals being applied also in a phase quadrature relationship to these second mixing stages from a fixed LF-oscillator, these second mixing stages being connected to inputs of the superposition circuit, the superposition circuit comprising an adding or a subtracting stage arranged between outputs of the two signal paths and producing a first output signal.

The principle of such a receiver is known from the article "A third method of generation and detection of SSB-signals", by D. K. Weaver, published in "Proceedings of the IRE", 1956, Vol. 44, No. 12, pages 1703—1705, and is not limited to the reception of single-side-band signals. The use of this principle for the reception and processing of double-sideband signal is known, from, for example, German Patent Application No. 26 57 170, which has been laid open to public inspection.

Signal processing in receivers of this type generally amounts to the following: a desired modulation signal modulated on an RF-carrier and applied to the two first mixing stages is down-converted to a low frequency range with the aid of a tunable oscillator frequency at or near the centre frequency in the spectrum of this RF-signal. In the case of a single-sideband-modulated RF-signal this results in the base frequency band of the modulation signal being folded around 0 Hz and in the case of a double-sideband-modulated RF-signal, the centre frequency corresponding to the carrier frequency and the oscillator frequency being adjusted to this carrier frequency, this results in a frequency conversion of the modulation signal to the base frequency band. In addition, as a result of the mutual phase quadrature relationship between the mixing signals applied to the two first mixing stages, a 90°-phase difference is produced between the low-frequency (LF) modulation signals at the outputs of these mixing stages.

After signal selection in the said two filtering elements, which may be of a simple structure and of a comparatively narrow-band nature, the LF phase-quadrature modulation signals are mixed in the two second mixing stages with the phase quadrature mixing signals of the fixed LF-oscillator. This mixing operation results in two sub-signals whose frequency spectra are mutually mirror-inverted relative to the frequency

of the fixed LF-oscillator, and the sum of which is available at the output of one second mixing stage and the difference at the output of the other second mixing stage. As this sum and this difference also form the sum and the difference, respectively of two equal modulation signals which are mutually mirror-inverted around the last-mentioned LF-oscillator frequency, a suitable superpositioning (that is to say mutually adding and subtracting) of this sum and this difference in the superposition circuit has for its result that the modulation signal with the desired frequency spectrum becomes available, modulated on a centre frequency which depends on the fixed LF-oscillator frequency, or in a special case as described, for example, in the above-mentioned article by D.K. Weaver, in the baseband. The unwanted modulation signals in the said sum and the said difference, respectively which have a frequency spectrum which is mirror-inverted relative to the desired modulation signals then cancel each other. The desired or so-called first output signal at the output of the superposition circuit is thereafter converted to baseband in a processing circuit and reproduced by means of a reproducing device.

However, in practice deviations occur in the amplitude and phase correspondence of the signals in the two signal paths, which may cause amplitude and phase deviations in the frequency spectrum of the desired modulation signal at the output of the superposition circuit, and also an image interference signal due to an incomplete mutual cancellation or image frequency rejection of the unwanted modulation signals. More specifically in wide-band applications, such as, for example in T.V-receivers, these deviations result in impermissible interference effects.

The invention has for its object to provide a receiver of the type described in the opening paragraph, in which deviations in the amplitude and phase correspondence of the signals in the two signal paths can be reduced by means of an amplitude and phase control to a very low value, at least so low as to be disregarded, in order to avoid the said interference effects and which control is integrable for at least a major part.

According to the invention, such a receiver is characterized by means connected to the two signal paths for producing a second output signal which relative to the first output signal is mirror-inverted around the frequency of the fixed oscillator and one of said output signals being applied to a carrier selection circuit which is connected on the one hand to a carrier input of a first synchronous demodulator and on the other hand to a carrier input of a second synchronous demodulator via a 90° phase-shifter and which other output signal is applied to signal inputs of the two synchronous demodulators, these two synchronous demodulators being connected to an amplitude control input and to a phase control input respectively of a controllable balancing arrangement via low-pass filters, this controllable balancing arrangement comprises an amplitude

and a phase control circuit for mutually balancing the amplitudes and phases of the signals in the two signal paths.

The invention makes advantageous use of the fact that the extent of amplitude and phase unbalance between the two signal paths mutually is directly expressed in the amplitude and phase of the image interference components in each of both said output signals and that the frequency location of these image interference components is accurately defined.

The invention is based on the recognition that the amplitude and phase of the image interference component of one signal component in the first or second output signal, provided it is chosen correctly, is a reliable measure of the amplitude and phase of the total image interference signal in each of the two output signals and consequently also of the amplitude and phase unbalance between the two signal paths and that for that purpose a carrier, which may, for example, be a pilot or the intermediate-frequency carrier of the modulation signal itself, is particularly suitable.

The invention is based on the further recognition of the fact, that by a synchronous detection of the in-phase component hereinafter also called synchronous in-phase detection of this image interference component as indication is obtained about the amplitude unbalance and by a synchronous detection of the quadrature component, hereinafter also called synchronous quadrature detection, an indication about the phase unbalance between the two signal paths.

When the measure according to the invention is used, the image interference signal in the first output signal has the same frequency position as the modulation signal in the second output signal and *vice versa*. By selecting a carrier from one of the two output signals, preferably the carrier on which the relevant modulation signal has been modulated, and by using it as a detection carrier for the synchronous in-phase detection in the first synchronous demodulator and, after a 90°-phase shift as a detection carrier for the synchronous quadrature detection in the second synchronous demodulator of the image interference signal in the other output signal, d.c. voltages which vary with the amplitude and the phase unbalance between the two signal paths are obtained at the outputs of the two synchronous demodulators. By using these d.c. voltages as control voltages for a mutual amplitude and phase control of the signals in the two signal paths the object of the invention can be accomplished in a simple way.

A preferred embodiment of a receiver according to the invention, is characterized in that said means comprise a further superposition circuit, one of said two superposition circuits comprising an adding stage and the other superposition circuit comprising a subtracting stage, this adding circuit producing said one output signal and this subtracting stage producing said other output signal.

When this measure is used, each of both output

signals which are mutually mirror-inverted around the fixed oscillator frequency become available separately at the output of the adding and subtracting stage, respectively by a mutual addition and subtraction, respectively of the output signals of the two second mixing stages, these last-mentioned output signals, as described in the foregoing, forming the sum and the difference, respectively of two modulation signals which are mutually mirror-inverted around the fixed oscillator frequency.

In another preferred embodiment of a receiver according to the invention said second output signal is produced by mirror-inverting said first output signal relative to the fixed oscillator frequency. To this end, this preferred embodiment is characterized in that said means comprise a multiplying circuit a first input of which is connected to the signal paths via the superposition circuit and a second input to an output of the fixed LF-oscillator, to which second input, an oscillator frequency is applied which is twice the oscillator frequency applied to the two second mixing stages.

When this measure is used said mirror inversion is realized by multiplying the first output signal by twice the oscillator frequency applied to the second mixing stages, i.e. twice the fixed oscillator frequency. The lower sideband product of this multiplication then forms said second output signal.

A preferred embodiment of a receiver according to the invention, suitable for receiving television signals, is characterized in that the frequency of the RF-tuning oscillator when being correctly tuned to a broadcast transmission is located between the picture and the sound carriers of the desired television signal, that the frequency of the mixing signals applied from the fixed LF-oscillator to the second mixing stages is at least equal to the highest signal frequency in the signal at the output of the two filtering elements and is of the order of magnitude thereof, and that the carrier selection circuit is adjusted to one of said carriers in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit.

When this measure is used both the picture and the sound carrier in the received television signal is suitable for use as a reference of the image interference signal whose amplitude and phase are to be measured, and a perfect unfolding of the low-frequency TV-modulation signals is effected at a frequency of the fixed LF-oscillator which is sufficiently low to realize a carrier selection, with a simple carrier selection circuit.

A further preferred embodiment of such a receiver for television signals, is characterized, in that the carrier selection circuit is adjusted to the picture carrier in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit, this carrier selection circuit being connected for an automatic gain control via a gate circuit and a peak detector to a variable amplifier device connected to the two signal paths, this gate circuit being controlled

by means of a gate signal derived from the line synchronizing signal of the received TV-signal.

When this measure is applied the picture carrier is used as a reference for both the image interference signal and the amplitude of the received TV-signal for an automatic gain control.

A still further preferred embodiment is characterized in that the carrier selection circuit is adjusted to the picture carrier in the first or second output signals applied to the carrier selection circuit, which output signal is also applied *via* a high pass filter to a synchronous video detector including in the processing arrangement, this carrier selection circuit also being connected to a carrier input of the synchronous video detector.

When this measure is applied, the picture carrier selected in the carrier selection circuit is not only used as a reference for the image interference signal but also as a carrier for a synchronous detection of the video signal and intercarrier detection of the sound signal.

A further preferred embodiment of a receiver for receiving television signals having a frequency-modulated sound carrier according to the invention, is characterized in that the carrier selection circuit is adjusted to the centre frequency of the frequency-modulated sound carrier in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit, which output signal is also applied to a first input of a multiplying circuit, that an output of the carrier selection circuit is connected to a second input of the multiplying circuit and an output of the multiplying circuit is connected *via* an integrator for an automatic gain control to a variable amplifier connected to both signal paths.

When this measure is applied, the sound carrier is used as a reference for both the image interference signal and the amplitude of the received TV-signal for an automatic gain control.

A further preferred embodiment of such a receiver is characterized in that the carrier selection circuit is adjusted to the centre frequency of the sound carrier in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit and is connected to the two synchronous demodulators *via* a phase-locked loop, which phase-locked loop comprises a phase detector connected to the carrier selection input, a loop filter and a voltage-controlled oscillator having an in-phase and a quadrature output, which in-phase output is connected to the carrier input of the first synchronous demodulator and which quadrature output to the phase detector and also to the carrier input of the second synchronous demodulator, an output of the loop filter being connected to an audio signal processing unit and one of the said output signals being applied *via* a high-pass filter to a signal input of a synchronous video detector and to a picture carrier regenerator, this picture carrier regenerator being connected to a carrier input of the synchronous video detector.

When this measure is applied, a regeneration of the sound carrier for a determination of the image interference signal is obtained with the aid of the

said phase-locked loop, which simultaneously realises a sound detection which is independent of the video signal detection.

In another preferred embodiment of a receiver according to the invention, in which a carrier regeneration is realized by means of a phase-locked loop for a determination of the image interference signal, the control signal of the voltage-controlled oscillator at the output of the loop filter of this phase-locked loop is applied as a control signal *via* an integrator to the RF-tuning oscillator for an automatic frequency control.

In a receiver for television signals according to the invention, for an adequate adjacent-channel selectivity, the two filtering elements are 6th-order low-pass filters having a 3 dB cross-over frequency of at least substantially 2.25 MHz and the first or the second output signal is applied to a high-pass filter which is preferably of the 2nd order and has a 3 dB cross-over frequency of at least substantially 1.5 MHz.

Another preferred embodiment of a receiver according to the invention, is characterised in that the phase control comprises a first adding circuit arranged between the outputs of one of the two oscillators and one of the two mixing stages to which mixing signals are applied by this oscillator, and also arranged between one of the said outputs and the adding circuit, a first level controller a control input of which is connected to the phase control input of the balancing device.

When this measure is applied, a simple realization of the phase control circuit is possible.

A further preferred embodiment of such a receiver is characterized in that the phase control circuit is of a balanced structure and comprises a second adding circuit, these two adding circuits each being connected *via* a first input and an output between the respective outputs of the fixed oscillator on the one hand and the second mixing stages on the other hand, and each being cross-connected *via* a second input and the first and second level controller, respectively to the said outputs of the fixed oscillator, these two level controllers being connected to the phase control input of the balancing arrangement *via* control inputs.

This embodiment is particularly suitable for integration and results in an interference-insensitive phase control.

Another preferred embodiment of a receiver according to the invention provides a possibility to simplify the realization of the amplitude control circuit and is therefore characterized in that the amplitude control circuit comprises a third level controller arranged between one of the outputs of one of the two oscillators and the mixing stage connected thereto, a control input of this controller being connected to the amplitude control input of the balancing arrangement.

In a further preferred embodiment which is characterized in that the amplitude control circuit is of a balanced structure and comprises a fourth level controller, the third and fourth level controllers, being included between the outputs of

the fixed oscillator on the one hand and the pair of second mixing stages on the other hand, respectively, and to the amplitude control input of the balancing arrangement *via* a control signal balancing circuit, this amplitude control circuit is particularly insensitive to interference and suitable for integration.

A still further preferred embodiment is characterized in that each of said level controllers comprises a multiplying circuit a first input of which is connected to an output of the fixed oscillator, a second input to one of the two control inputs of the balancing arrangement and an output to an output of the relevant level controller.

The invention will now be described in greater detail by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Herein:

Figure 1 shows a receiver according to the invention which is suitable for receiving television signals.

Figure 2 shows a receiver according to the invention which is suitable for receiving television signals, having a frequency-modulated sound carrier,

Figure 3 shows a balanced structure of the amplitude and phase control circuit in a receiver according to the invention,

Figures 4A—G show frequency characteristics of the signal in different places in a receiver according to the invention,

Figure 4H shows frequency characteristics of the low-frequency filters and the high-pass filter in the receivers shown in Figures 1 and 2,

Figures 5A—E show frequency characteristics of a received double-sideband AM signal in different places in a receiver according to the invention.

Figure 6 shows alternative means for obtaining first and second output signals which are mutually mirror-inverted.

Figure 1 shows a receiver according to the invention, which is suitable for receiving television signals and comprises, connected to an aerial A, a controllable RF-amplifier 4, an output 5 thereof forming the RF-input of two parallel signal paths 1—3, 1'—3', which signal paths 1—3, 1'—3' are connected *via* outputs 6, 6' to an adder stage 8 which functions as a super-position circuit, and a subtracting stage 7 which acts as a further super-position circuit. The two signal paths 1—3, 1'—3' comprise, interconnected in succession, a first pair of mixing stages 1, 1', a pair of low-pass filters 3, 3' functioning as LF-filtering elements and a pair of second mixing stages 2, 2'. An RF-tuning oscillator T0 is connected to mixing signal inputs of the first mixing stages 1, 1' *via* outputs O₁, O₁' and a fixed LF-oscillator F0 is connected to mixing signal inputs of the second mixing stages 2, 2' *via* outputs O₂, O₂' and a controllable balancing arrangement 15—18. In the subtracting stage 7 and the adder stage 8 the signals from the outputs 6, 6' are subtracted from each other and added together, respectively, which results in second and first output signals $\bar{V}$ and V, respectively, at the outputs of the stages 7 and 8.

The output of the adder stage 8 is connected *via* a bandpass filter which functions as a carrier selection circuit 9 to an input of a phase-locked loop 10 which functions as a carrier regeneration circuit. The phase-locked loop 10 comprises, connected in succession to the carrier selection circuit 9 a phase detector 19, a loop filter 20 and a voltage-controlled oscillator 21 having an in-phase output 10' and phase quadrature output 10'', which are connected to carrier inputs of first and second synchronous demodulators 11 and 12, respectively. Signal inputs of these two synchronous demodulators 11 and 12 are connected to an output of the subtracting stage 7, while outputs thereof are connected *via* low-pass filters 13 and 14, respectively to amplitude and phase control inputs *a* and *p* of the controllable balancing arrangement 15—18. The controllable balancing arrangement 15—18 comprises an amplitude control circuit 15—16 and phase control circuit 17, 18 which in a manner still further to be described hereinafter controls in dependence on an amplitude and phase control signal A and P, respectively at the amplitude and phase control inputs *a* and *p* the amplitude and the phase of at least one of the LF-oscillator mixing signals applied to the two second mixing stages 2, 2'.

When the receiver described so far is used for the reception of TV-signals, tuning to a desired TV receiving signal is effected by adjusting the frequency f_{T0} of the RF-tuning oscillator T0 to at least substantially the centre frequency in the spectrum of the received modulation signal, or the TV-signal as the case may be, that is to say to at least substantially $\frac{1}{2}(f_v + f_s)$, f_v being the picture carrier frequency and f_s the sound carrier frequency. All this is schematically shown in Figure 4A. The frequency spacing between f_v and f_s may then, for example, be 5.5 MHz and the frequency spacing between f_{T0} and f_v , for example, 2.25 MHz.

As a result thereof, in the first two mixing stages 1 and 1' the frequency is mixed down, folding of the spectrum of the TV-signal around 0 Hz being simultaneously effected approximately in the region of the centre frequency. The folded frequency spectrum of the two low-frequency (LF) TV-signals at the outputs of the two first mixing stages 1, 1' is shown schematically in Figure 4B. The picture carrier frequency f_v is then 2.25 MHz and the sound carrier frequency f_s is 3.25 MHz. As a result of the mutual phase quadrature relationship between oscillator signals applied to the first mixing stages 1 and 1', respectively there is a mutual 90° phase difference between the said LF-TV-signals at the outputs of the two first mixing stages 1 and 1'. These LF phase quadrature TV-signals are thereafter applied to the two mixing stages 2 and 2' after selection in the low-pass filters 3 and 3', whose frequency characteristics are illustrated by way of example in Figure 4H by means of curve LP. The said selection cannot only be used for suppressing a neighbouring transmitter but also to obtain a certain desired attenuation of the sound signal relative to the picture signal.

With an adequate dimensioning of these low-pass filters 3 and 3', for example when they are of the sixth order with a 3 dB bandwidth of the order of magnitude of 2 1/4 MHz, a frequency-dependent signal decay in the higher frequency range of the LF-TV-signals is obtained that simplifies the realisation of a Nyquist edge around the picture carrier in a later stage. Figure 4B illustrates by means of a dotted line the variation of such a frequency-dependent signal decay.

In the two second mixing stages 2 and 2' the frequency of the two LF phase quadrature TV-signals is stepped up converted to a centre frequency by means of a frequency f_{FO} of the fixed LF oscillator FO, which for a perfect unfolding of the folded LF-TV-spectrum must be higher than the highest signal frequency in this spectrum, for example at 4 MHz as is shown in Figure 4B. The centre frequency then amounts to $f_{FO} - f_v$, f_v being the LF-picture carrier frequency. As moreover the oscillator mixing signals applied to the two second mixing stages 2 and 2' are in a phase-quadrature relationship relative to each other, this mixing operation again produces a mutual 90° phase shift between the TV-signals in the two signal paths. Depending on the sign of the mutual phase-quadrature relationship between the oscillator mixing signals applied to the first mixing stages 1 and 1' and to the second mixing stages 2 and 2', respectively, that is to say the phase of one oscillator mixing signal leading or lagging the other mixing signal by 90°, there is produced in a manner known *per se* at the output 6 of the signal path 1—3 the difference between two intermediate frequency (IF)TV-signals which are mirror-inverted relative to the frequency f_{FO} and at the output 6' of the signal path 1'—3' the sum thereof, or *vice versa*.

By adding this sum and this difference together in the adder stage 8, the first output signal V becomes available which comprises predominantly one of the two last-mentioned IF-TV-signals. By subtracting in the subtracting stage 7 the said sum and the said difference from each other, the second output signal $\bar{V}$ becomes available, which predominantly comprises the other IF-TV-signal. Figure 4C shows schematically, by way of example, the frequency spectrum of the IF-TV-signal occurring in the first output signal V by means of curve S and Figure 4D schematically illustrates the IF-TV-signal occurring in the second output signal $\bar{V}$ by means of curve $\bar{S}$. The curves S and $\bar{S}$ are mutually mirror-inverted relative to f_{FO} , as are also of course the picture carrier frequencies f_v and $\bar{f}_v$, and the sound carrier frequencies f_s and $\bar{f}_s$ contained therein.

Deviations in the amplitude and phase correspondance of the signals in the two signal paths relative to each other may occur in practice, due to *inter alia* asymmetrical inaccuracies in the element values of the components of the circuits 1, 2 and 3 relative to those of the circuits 1', 2' and 3', aging, temperature differences, an amplitude and/or a phase difference deviating from 90° between the oscillator mixing signals of the

oscillators, etc. These deviations result in both the first output signal V and the second output signal $\bar{V}$ in an image interference signal which is equal to the vectorial difference of the TV-signals which do not fully compensate each other in the adding stage 8 and the subtracting stage 7, respectively. In the first output signal V as well as in the second output signal $\bar{V}$ the location of the frequency spectrum of the image interference signal is consequently mirror-inverted therein around f_{FO} relative to the frequency spectrum of the relevant TV-signal S and $\bar{S}$ respectively. By way of example, curve $\underline{n}$ in Figure 4C illustrates the frequency spectrum of the image interference signal in the first output signal V and in Figure 4D the frequency spectrum of the image interference signal in the second output signal $\bar{V}$ is schematically illustrated by means of curve $\bar{n}$. For the sake of clarity, the curves $\underline{n}$ and $\bar{n}$ are plotted below the frequency axis: actually, the image interference signals are of course superimposed on the respective IF-TV-signals S and $\bar{S}$ and are not separately available.

From the Figures 4C and 4D it will be obvious that due to the mirror-inverted locations of the frequency spectra S and $\bar{S}$ relative to the frequency f_{FO} ; $\underline{n}$ and $\bar{n}$; S and $\bar{n}$, as well as $\bar{S}$ and $\bar{n}$, the frequency location of the IF-TV-signal S in the output signal V corresponds to that of the image interference signal $\bar{n}$ in the other output signal $\bar{V}$, and that the frequency location of the IF-TV-signal $\bar{S}$ corresponds to that of the image interference signal $\underline{n}$ in V. Put differently: the image interference component in V, associated with a given signal component, for example a carrier, corresponds as regards its frequency position to the relevant signal component itself in $\bar{V}$ and *vice versa*. The amplitude of this image interference component corresponds with the magnitude of the d.c. voltage product which, is obtained by multiplication or synchronous detection of one of the output signals $\bar{V}$ or V by the relevant signal component from the other output signal V or $\bar{V}$ and the phase thereof in the d.c. voltage product, which is obtained by multiplication or synchronous detection of one of the output signals V or $\bar{V}$ by the relevant 90°-phase shifted signal component in the other signal $\bar{V}$ or V.

Although in principle signal components other than the carrier in the spectrum S or $\bar{S}$ may be used as a reference for determining the image interference signal, a carrier is in practice preferably used as a reference, as such a carrier is continuously present and is not affected by the signal content. The amplitude and phase of the image interference component thereof is consequently a reliable measure of the amplitude and the phase of the total image interference signal and consequently of the last-mentioned deviations in the amplitude and phase correspondence of the signals on the two signal paths.

It is obvious that a corresponding frequency position between a carrier and its image interference signal component for the above-mentioned synchronous detection in the synchronous

demodulators 11 and 12 can alternatively be realized in different manners. Thus, it is, for example, very possible to mirror-invert one of the two output signals V or $\bar{V}$ around f_{p0} and in the way shown in Figure 6 and still to be described hereinafter, to obtain the other output signal $\bar{V}$ or V . Forming the other output signal $\bar{V}$ or V by means of superposition in the subtracting or adding stage is then not necessary.

In the embodiment shown, the picture carrier f_v is used as a reference to determine the image interference signal and is selected for that purpose by means of the carrier selection circuit 9 from the first output signal V of the adding stage 8. The use of the picture carrier as a reference has, because of its comparatively large amplitude, the advantage that with simple means an accurate detection of both the amplitude and the phase of the image interference, and of the TV-reception signal amplitude for an AVC-control still to be described hereinafter, is possible. In addition, the picture carrier f_v is suitable for use in a synchronous detection, also to be described hereinafter, of the TV-IF-signal S.

The selected picture carrier f_v is applied as a control signal to the phase-locked loop 10, which generates in known manner a detection carrier which is in-phase with this picture carrier and applies this detection carrier to the carrier input of the first synchronous demodulator 11 via the in-phase output $10'$, and also generates a detection carrier which is shifted through 90° relative to the picture carrier, that is to say a quadrature detection carrier, and applies it to the carrier input of the second synchronous demodulator 12 via the quadrature output $10''$. The output signal $\bar{V}$ of the subtracting stage 7 is applied to the signal inputs of the two synchronous demodulators 11 and 12. The d.c. voltage products at the outputs of the synchronous demodulators 11 and 12, respectively, which, as mentioned in the foregoing, indicates the magnitude of the in-phase and the quadrature components of the image interference of the picture carrier f_v are applied, after selection in the low-pass filter 13, 14 as amplitude and phase control signals A and P to the amplitude and phase control circuits 15, 16 and 17, 18, respectively via the amplitude phase control inputs a and p .

The amplitude control circuit 15, 16 controls the mixing gain of the second mixing stage $2'$ by amplifying the oscillator mixing signal applied thereto by a factor $(1 + A)$. This results in a negative feedback of the amplitude unbalance between the signals in the two signal paths, which amplitude unbalance gave rise to said amplitude control signal A earlier. To that end, the amplitude control circuit 15, 16 comprises a multiplying circuit 16, which functions as a so-called third level controller, a first input of which is connected to the output O_2' of the fixed oscillator FO, a second input via a signal incrementing circuit 15 to the amplitude control input a and an output to the second mixing stage $2'$. The amplitude control signal A applied the amplitude

control input a is incremented in the incrementing circuit 15 by a factor 1 to $(1 + A)$, with which thereafter the oscillator mixing signal being applied to the second mixing stage $2'$, is amplitude-modulated in the multiplying circuit 16.

With the phase control circuit 17, 18 a deviation of the phase-quadrature relationship between the two oscillator mixing signals of the fixed-frequency oscillator FO is realized, which varies such with the magnitude of the phase control signal P that this results in a negative feedback of the phase-unbalance between the signals in the two signal paths, which effected the said phase control signal P earlier. To that end, in the first adding circuit 18 of the phase control circuit 17, 18 a vectorial addition is effected of these two oscillator mixing signals, said first adding circuit 18 being connected to the two outputs O_2 and O_2' of the fixed oscillator FO on the one hand, and to the second mixing stage 2 on the other hand, the amplitude of the oscillator mixing signal from the output O_2' varying linearly with P by means of a multiplying circuit 17 arranged between this output O_2' and the first adding circuit 18 and functioning as a so-called first level controller. The multiplying circuit 17 multiplies the oscillator mixing signal which is applied to a first input by the phase control signal P which is applied to a second input.

It will be obvious that an amplitude and phase balancing of the signals in the two signal paths can alternatively be realized in a way different from the way described in the foregoing. It is, for example, possible to arrange, instead of the amplitude control circuit 15, 16, a variable-gain amplifier and/or instead of the phase control circuit 17, 18 a controllable phase shifter in one of the two signal paths or between the outputs O_1 and O_1' of the RF-tuning oscillator TO and the first mixing stages 1 and $1'$.

It is alternatively conceivable to omit the carrier regeneration and to use the relevant carrier itself, which was selected in the carrier selection circuit 9, optionally after having been amplified, as an in-phase detection carrier and, after a 90° phase shift in, for example, a passive phase-shifting network, as a quadrature detection carrier. In the embodiment shown, however, the phase-locked loop 10 is not only used for a simple re-generation of a detection carrier which is in-phase and in quadrature with the picture carrier, but also for generating an AFC control signal. This control signal is derived from the output signal of the loop filter 20 of the phase locked loop 10, which, as is known, represents the instantaneous frequency deviation of the control signal, in the present case the picture carrier. As a result thereof, this loop filter output signal is eminently suitable to realize an AFC. For that purpose an output of the loop filter 20 is connected to a control input of the RF-tuning oscillator TO via a low-pass filter 23' in which adequate integration of the output signal of the loop filter 20 is effected.

The amplitude of the picture carrier at the

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output of the carrier selection circuit 9 is a reliable measure of the amplitude of the received TV-signal and is measured, independent of the signal content, by sampling this picture carrier at instants at which a reference level occurs in the video signal, for example during the line synchronizing pulses. This sampling operation is effected with the aid of a multiplying circuit 26, which is connected to the carrier selection circuit 9 and functions as a gate circuit and to which the line synchronizing signal of the received TV-signal is applied, as a gate signal optionally after having been subjected to a delay. The sampled picture carrier at the output of the multiplying circuit 26 is thereafter amplitude-detected via a peak detector 27 and an integrator 28 and integrated into an AGC signal which is applied to the control input of the variable-gain RF amplifier 4 for an AGC to be effected.

The television receiver of Figure 1 also shows connected in succession to the output of the adding stage 8 a high-pass filter 22, a synchronous video detector 23, a signal processing unit 24 and a reproduction device 25. The high-pass filter 22, which has a frequency characteristic as shown in Figure 4H by means of the dotted curve HP, is preferably of the second order and has a 3 dB cross-over frequency of at least substantially 1.5 MHz effects ultimately a Nyquist edge in the IF-TV-signal S, as shown in an idealized way in Figure 4E. A synchronous detection of the last-mentioned IF-TV-signal S is effected in the synchronous video detector 23 and simultaneously an intercarrier detection of the TV-sound signal at f_s by multiplying these signals by the regenerated in-phase picture carrier. A carrier input of the synchronous video detector 23 is connected for that purpose to the in-phase output 10' of the phase-locked loop 10. The baseband video signal thus obtained and the IF-sound signal as shown schematically in Figure 4F are further processed in the processing circuit 24 in a manner known *per se* into baseband picture and sound signals and reproduced in the reproductive device 25. The signal processing circuit 24 comprises *inter alia* a line sync. separator, not shown, which is connected to the above-described multiplying circuit 26 for applying thereto the line synchronizing signal as a gate signal.

Figure 2 shows a receiver which is suitable for receiving television signals comprising a frequency-modulated sound carrier. The circuits present therein which have the same functions as the circuits of the receiver shown in Figure 1 are given the same reference numerals.

Contrary to what occurs in the receiver shown in Figure 1, in the receiver shown in Figure 2 the sound carrier f_s in the second output signal $\bar{V}$ is used as a reference in the determination of the amplitude and phase of the image interference n in the first output signal V . To that end, in the present receiver the output of the subtracting stage 7 is connected to the carrier selection circuit 9, the output of the adder stage 8 to the signal

inputs of the two synchronous demodulators 11 and 12. The carrier selection circuit 9 is tuned to the centre frequency of the FM sound carrier f_s in the second output signal $\bar{V}$. The bandwidth of the carrier detection circuit 9 has been chosen such that on the one hand the frequency modulation of the sound carrier f_s is also allowed to pass and on the other hand an effective suppression of the picture signal components of the TV-IF-signal $\bar{S}$, as shown in an idealized way in Figure 4G, is obtained. The phase-locked loop is now not only used for generating a detection carrier which is in-phase and in quadrature with the carrier of the received signal, in the present case the sound carrier, and for generating an AFC-control voltage, but at the same time provides a frequency detection of the relevant frequency-modulated sound carrier f_s . As a result of the above-mentioned suppression of the picture signal components in the picture carrier selection circuit 9 no, or at least hardly any noticeable disturbance of the modulated sound signal by the picture signal occurs with this so-called "split sound" signal processing.

The demodulated sound signal becomes available at the output of the loop filter 20 and is on the one hand reproduced after having been amplified in the audio amplifier 29 by means of a loud-speaker 30 connected thereto, and on the other hand is applied after suitable integration in the integrator 23 as an AFC-control signal to the RF-tuning oscillator TO. As the amplitude of the frequency-modulated sound carrier f_s is in a fixed relationship to the amplitude of the TV-receiving signal an AGC control signal can be obtained therefrom in a simple way by means of amplitude detection of the sound carrier f_s . To that end a synchronous detection of this FM sound carrier f_s is effected in a multiplier 26, a carrier input of which is connected to the in-phase output 10' of the phase-locked loop 10 and a signal input to an output of the subtracting stage 7, optionally, not shown, via the carrier selection circuit 9. The d.c. voltage product at the output of the multiplying circuit 26' is applied after suitable integration in an integrator 23' as an AGC control signal for AGC to the variable-gain RF-amplifier 4.

The present TV-receiver comprises for processing the video signal a picture carrier filter 31 arranged between the high-pass filter 22 and the picture carrier input of the synchronous video detector 23 and a phase-locked loop 32, which functions as a picture carrier regenerator and in which in known manner a regeneration of the IF-picture carrier f_v selected from the TV-IF-signal by the picture carrier filter 31, is effected. In the synchronous video detector 23 synchronous detection of the video signal is effected with this regenerated picture carrier and the baseband video signal thus obtained is further processed in the unit 24, 25 and displayed.

It will be evident that it is alternatively possible to use the sound carrier f_s of the first output signal V of the adding stage 8 as a reference to determine the amplitude and phase of the image

interference $\bar{n}$ in $\bar{V}$. It should further be noted that the output signal V can be obtained by means of the subtracting stage 7 and the output signal $\bar{V}$ by means of the adder stage 8 by inverting the mutual phase quadrature relationship between the oscillator mixing signals of one of the two oscillators, leading or lagging of one oscillator mixing signal relative to the other oscillator mixing signal being changed into lagging or leading, respectively.

Figure 3 shows a balanced embodiment of the balancing arrangement 15—18 comprising, as a phase control circuit in addition to the first adding circuit 18, and the multiplying circuit 17 operating as first level controller already mentioned, a second adding circuit 18' and a multiplying circuit 17' which operates as a second level controller. The two adding circuits 18 and 18' are each connected *via* a first input and an output between the outputs O_2 and O_2' of the fixed oscillator FO on the one hand and the second mixing stages 2 and 2' on the other hand, and are each connected cross-wise *via* a second input and the first and second level controller 17 and 17', respectively to the said outputs O_2 and O_2' , the phase control signal $p/2$ being applied to these level controllers 17 and 17' from the phase control input p . Controlling the phase relationship between the oscillator mixing signals of the fixed oscillator FO and consequently of the signals in the two signal paths is thus realized by an in-phase control of both oscillator mixing signals such that their phase difference becomes smaller or larger due to an equal phase variation of each or both oscillator mixing signals, which depends on $n/2$.

The balanced balancing arrangement 15—18 has, as an amplitude control circuit in addition to the above-mentioned first signal-incrementing circuit 15 and the multiplying circuit 16 which operates as a third level controller, a signal-incrementing circuit 15' and a multiplying circuit 16' which operates as a fourth level controller. The third and the fourth level controllers 16 and 16' are then arranged between on the one hand the first and the second adding circuits 18 and 18' and on the other hand the two second mixing stages 2 and 2', respectively. Amplitude control signals $1 + \frac{1}{2}A$ and $1 - \frac{1}{2}A$, respectively are applied to these third and fourth level controllers 16 and 16' *via* the signal-incrementing circuits 15 and 15', for which purpose the signal-incrementing circuits 15 and 15' are connected to the amplitude control input a *via* a balanced attenuation circuit 36. This attenuation control circuit 36 applies the amplitude control signal $\frac{1}{2}A$ with mutually inverted polarity to the two signal-incrementing circuits 15 and 15'. The control of the amplitude relationship between the two oscillator mixing signals and consequently between the signals in the two signal paths relative to each other is thus realized by reducing the amplitude of one oscillator mixing signal and by simultaneously increasing the amplitude of the other oscillator mixing signal to an equal extent.

Figures 5A—E show schematically by way of

example some frequency spectra in a receiver on reception of a double-sideband AM-modulated (radio) signal.

Figure 5A shows the frequency spectrum of the RF-receiving signal as well as a RF-tuning frequency f_{T0} which deviates from the RF-carrier f_c .

Figure 5B shows the folded frequency spectrum of the LF-phase quadrature signals at the output of the first mixing stages 1 and 1'. After selection in the two low-pass filters 3 and 3' an upward frequency conversion of the two LF-phase quadrature signals is effected in the second mixing stages 2, 2' by means of a frequency f_{F0} from the fixed oscillator which exceeds the highest signal frequency in the LF-phase-quadrature signal, for example, 20 kHz. Simultaneously, the phase-quadrature relationship is changed in the above-described way in such an in-phase and anti-phase relationship that in one of the two stages 7 or 8 a first output signal having the spectrum V as illustrated in Figure 5C and in the other stage a second output signal having the spectrum $\bar{V}$ as illustrated in Figure 5D, are obtained. The carrier in each of the signals is perfectly suitable for use as a reference in the determination of the image interference, as the carrier f_c is located at the same frequency as its image interference component $\bar{f}_n$ in $\bar{V}$ and the carrier $\bar{f}_c$ in $\bar{V}$ is located at the same frequency as its image interference component f_n in V .

By adjusting the carrier selection circuit to the carrier of one of the output signals V and $\bar{V}$ and applying the other output signal to the signal inputs of the synchronous demodulators 11 and 12, an amplitude and phase balance between the two signal paths 1—3 and 1'—3' can be obtained in the same way as for the receivers shown in Figures 1 and 2.

An AFC can then be realized in the same way as in the two preceding receivers and an AGC can be obtained in the way shown for the receiver of Figure 2.

The further signal processing operation can also be effected in the manner as shown for the two preceding receivers by means of a synchronous detection of one of the signals S and $\bar{S}$ of the Figures 5C and 5D. This provides the baseband modulation signal, whose frequency spectrum is shown in an idealized manner in Figure 5E.

It will be obvious that on reception of a RF—AM single-sideband signal, not shown, the modulation signal can be obtained by a suitable choice of f_{T0} and f_{F0} in the baseband at the output of the superposition circuit. It is then, for example, possible to use the same measure when a pilot is present in this baseband modulation signal, by adjusting the carrier selection circuit to this pilot.

Figure 6 shows alternative means for obtaining the second output signal $\bar{V}$ from the first output signal V by means of frequency mirror-inversion in a receiver, which for the sake of clarity is shown in part only and in which the circuits whose function corresponds to the function of the circuits of the receivers shown in Figures 1 and 2 are given the same reference numerals.

These means comprise a multiplying circuit 38, a first input of which is connected to an output of the adding stage 8 and a second input is connected to one of the outputs O_2 or O_2' of the fixed oscillator FO via a frequency doubler 37. In the majority of practical embodiments of the fixed oscillator FO the phase-quadrature oscillator signals are derived from an internal clock frequency which amounts to twice the frequency of the phase-quadrature oscillator signals and the frequency doubler 37 may then be omitted. Multiplying the first output signal V of the adding stage 8 by $2 f_{FO}$ results on the one hand in a lower-sideband product which is the mirror-inverted version of the first output signal V around f_{FO} , and which consequently produces the second output signal $\bar{V}$, and an upper-sideband product, which corresponds to the first output signal V shifted by $2 f_{FO}$. By selecting a carrier from this lower-sideband product, i.e. the second output signal $\bar{V}$ by means of the carrier selection circuit 9 the object of the invention can be accomplished in the above-described manner.

It will be evident that it is alternatively possible to obtain the second output signal $\bar{V}$ by a corresponding frequency image-inversion of the first output signal V.

It should further be noted that in the receiver shown each of the first and the second output signal V and $\bar{V}$, respectively, is suitable for signal processing, as each of the output signals comprises the complete signal information. It will be obvious that when the signal information *in situ* of 0 Hz in the LF-signal spectrum can be missed without causing any inconvenience, it is possible to use bandpass filters instead of low-pass filters for the filter elements 3 and 3'.

Claims

1. A receiver for receiving a signal modulated on an RF-carrier, comprising a pair of signal paths (1—1', 1'—3') arranged in parallel between an RF-input (5) and a superposition circuit (8), and including, arranged in succession, a pair of first mixing stages (1, 1') for mixing down the frequency of the received modulated RF-carrier to a low frequency, mixing signals being applied in a phase quadrature relationship to these first mixing stages from an RF-tuning oscillator (TO), a pair of filtering elements (3, 3') for signal selection and a pair of second mixing stages (2, 2') for up-converting the frequency of the selected modulated carrier, mixing signals being applied also in a phase quadrature relationship to these second mixing stages (2, 2') from a fixed LF-oscillator (FO), these second mixing stages (2, 2') being connected to inputs of the superposition circuit (8), the superposition circuit (8) comprising an adder or a subtracting stage arranged between outputs (6, 6') of the two signalpaths (1—3, 1'—3'), and producing a first output signal (V), characterized by means (7, 37, 38) connected to the two signal paths (1—3, 1'—3') for producing a second output signal ($\bar{V}$) while relative to the first output signal (V) is mirror-inverted around the frequency of the fixed

oscillator (FO) and one of said output signals (V) being applied to a carrier selection circuit (9) one side of which is connected on the one hand to a carrier input of a first synchronous demodulator (11) and on the other hand to a carrier input of a second synchronous demodulator (12) via a 90°-phase shifter (10) and which other output signal ($\bar{V}$) is applied to signal inputs of the two synchronous demodulators (11, 12), these two synchronous demodulators (11, 12) being connected to an amplitude control input (a) and to a phase control input (p), respectively, of a controllable balancing arrangement (15—18) via low-pass filters (13, 14), this controllable balancing arrangement (15—18) comprising an amplitude (15, 16) and a phase control circuit (17, 18) for mutually balancing the amplitudes and phases of the signals in the two signal paths (1—3, 1'—3').

2. A receiver as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the said means comprise a further superposition circuit (7), one of said two superposition circuits (7, 8) comprising an adding stage (8) and the other superposition circuit comprising a subtracting stage (7), this adding stage (8) producing the said one output signal (V) and this subtracting stage (7) producing said other output signal ($\bar{V}$).

3. A receiver as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the said means (37, 38) comprise a multiplying circuit (38) a first input of which is connected to the two signal paths (1—3, 1'—3') via the superposition circuit (8) and a second input to an output of the fixed LF-oscillator (FO), to which second input an oscillator frequency is applied which is twice the oscillator frequency applied to the two second mixing stages (2, 2').

4. A receiver as claimed in any of the preceding Claims for receiving television signals, characterized in that the frequency (f_{TO}) of the RF-tuning oscillator (TO) when being correctly tuned to a broadcast transmission is located between the picture (f_v) and the sound carriers (f_s) of the desired television signal, that the frequency of the mixing signals applied to the second mixing stages (2, 2') from the fixed LF-oscillator (FO) is at least equal to the highest signal frequency in the signal at the output of the two filtering elements (3, 3') and is of the order of magnitude thereof, and that the carrier selection circuit (9) is adjusted to one of the said carriers in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit (9).

5. A receiver for receiving television signals as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that the carrier selection circuit (9) is adjusted to the picture carrier (f_v) in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit (9), this carrier selection circuit (9) being connected for an automatic gain control via a gate circuit (26) and a peak detector (27) to a variable amplifier device (4) connected to the two signals paths (1—3, 1'—3'), this gate circuit (26) being controlled by means of a gate signal derived from the line synchronizing signal of the received TV-signal.

6. A receiver for receiving television signals as claimed in Claim 4 or 5, characterized in that the carrier selection circuit (9) is adjusted to the picture

These means comprise a multiplying circuit 38, a first input of which is connected to an output of the adding stage 8 and a second input is connected to one of the outputs O_2 or O_2' of the fixed oscillator FO via a frequency doubler 37. In the majority of practical embodiments of the fixed oscillator FO the phase-quadrature oscillator signals are derived from an internal clock frequency which amounts to twice the frequency of the phase-quadrature oscillator signals and the frequency doubler 37 may then be omitted. Multiplying the first output signal V of the adding stage 8 by $2f_{FO}$ results on the one hand in a lower-sideband product which is the mirror-inverted version of the first output signal V around f_{FO} , and which consequently produces the second output signal $\bar{V}$, and an upper-sideband product, which corresponds to the first output signal V shifted by $2f_{FO}$. By selecting a carrier from this lower-sideband product, i.e. the second output signal $\bar{V}$ by means of the carrier selection circuit 9 the object of the invention can be accomplished in the above-described manner.

It will be evident that it is alternatively possible to obtain the second output signal $\bar{V}$ by a corresponding frequency image-inversion of the first output signal V.

It should further be noted that in the receiver shown each of the first and the second output signal V and $\bar{V}$, respectively, is suitable for signal processing, as each of the output signals comprises the complete signal information. It will be obvious that when the signal information *in situ* of 0 Hz in the LF-signal spectrum can be missed without causing any inconvenience, it is possible to use bandpass filters instead of low-pass filters for the filter elements 3 and 3'.

Claims

1. A receiver for receiving a signal modulated on an RF-carrier, comprising a pair of signal paths (1—1, 1'—3') arranged in parallel between an RF-input (5) and a superposition circuit (8), and including, arranged in succession, a pair of first mixing stages (1, 1') for mixing down the frequency of the received modulated RF-carrier to a low frequency, mixing signals being applied in a phase quadrature relationship to these first mixing stages from an RF-tuning oscillator (TO), a pair of filtering elements (3, 3') for signal selection and a pair of second mixing stages (2, 2') for up-converting the frequency of the selected modulated carrier, mixing signals being applied also in a phase quadrature relationship to these second mixing stages (2, 2') from a fixed LF-oscillator (FO), these second mixing stages (2, 2') being connected to inputs of the superposition circuit (8), the superposition circuit (8) comprising an adder or a subtracting stage arranged between outputs (6, 6') of the two signalpaths (1—3, 1'—3'), and producing a first output signal (V), characterized by means (7, 37, 38) connected to the two signal paths (1—3, 1'—3') for producing a second output signal ($\bar{V}$) which relative to the first output signal (V) is mirror-inverted around the frequency of the fixed

oscillator (FO) and one of said output signals (V) being applied to a carrier selection circuit (9) one side of which is connected on the one hand to a carrier input of a first synchronous demodulator (11) and on the other hand to a carrier input of a second synchronous demodulator (12) via a 90°-phase shifter (10) and which other output signal ($\bar{V}$) is applied to signal inputs of the two synchronous demodulators (11, 12), these two synchronous demodulators (11, 12) being connected to an amplitude control input (a) and to a phase control input (p), respectively, of a controllable balancing arrangement (15—18) via low-pass filters (13, 14), this controllable balancing arrangement (15—18) comprising an amplitude (15, 16) and a phase control circuit (17, 18) for mutually balancing the amplitudes and phases of the signals in the two signal paths (1—3, 1'—3').

2. A receiver as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the said means comprise a further superposition circuit (7), one of said two superposition circuits (7, 8) comprising an adding stage (8) and the other superposition circuit comprising a subtracting stage (7), this adding stage (8) producing the said one output signal (V) and this subtracting stage (7) producing said other output signal ($\bar{V}$).

3. A receiver as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the said means (37, 38) comprise a multiplying circuit (38) a first input of which is connected to the two signal paths (1—3, 1'—3') via the superposition circuit (8) and a second input to an output of the fixed LF-oscillator (FO), to which second input an oscillator frequency is applied which is twice the oscillator frequency applied to the two second mixing stages (2, 2').

4. A receiver as claimed in any of the preceding Claims for receiving television signals, characterized in that the frequency (f_{FO}) of the RF-tuning oscillator (TO) when being correctly tuned to a broadcast transmission is located between the picture (f_V) and the sound carriers (f_S) of the desired television signal, that the frequency of the mixing signals applied to the second mixing stages (2, 2') from the fixed LF-oscillator (FO) is at least equal to the highest signal frequency in the signal at the output of the two filtering elements (3, 3') and is of the order of magnitude thereof, and that the carrier selection circuit (9) is adjusted to one of the said carriers in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit (9).

5. A receiver for receiving television signals as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that the carrier selection circuit (9) is adjusted to the picture carrier (f_V) in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit (9), this carrier selection circuit (9) being connected for an automatic gain control via a gate circuit (26) and a peak detector (27) to a variable amplifier device (4) connected to the two signals paths (1—3, 1'—3'), this gate circuit (26) being controlled by means of a gate signal derived from the line synchronizing signal of the received TV-signal.

6. A receiver for receiving television signals as claimed in Claim 4 or 5, characterized in that the carrier selection circuit (9) is adjusted to the picture



carrier (f_v) in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit (9), which output signal is also applied to a synchronous video detector (23) included in the processing arrangement *via* a high-pass filter (22), this carrier selection circuit (9) also being connected to a carrier input of the synchronous video detector (23).

7. A receiver for receiving television signals having a frequency-modulated sound carrier (f_s) as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that the carrier selection circuit (9) is adjusted to the centre frequency of the frequency-modulated sound carrier (f_s) in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit (9), which output signal is also applied to a first input of a multiplying circuit (26'), that an output of the carrier selection circuit (9) is connected to a second input of the multiplying circuit (26') and an output of the multiplying circuit (26') is connected *via* an integrator (28') for an automatic gain control to a variable amplifier (4) connected to the signal paths.

8. A receiver for receiving television signals having a frequency-modulated sound carrier (f_s) as claimed in Claim 4 or 7, characterized in that the carrier selection circuit (9) is adjusted to the centre frequency of the sound carrier (f_s) in the first or second output signal applied to the carrier selection circuit (9) and is connected to the two synchronous demodulators (11, 12) *via* a phase-controlled loop (10), which phase controlled loop (10) comprises a phase detector (19) connected to the carrier selection circuit (9), a loop filter (20) and a voltage-controlled oscillator (21) having an in-phase (10') and a quadrature output (10''), which in-phase output (10') is connected to the carrier input of the first synchronous demodulator (11) and which quadrature output (10'') is connected to the phase detector (19) and also to the carrier input of the second synchronous demodulator (12), an output of the loop filter (20) being connected to an audio signal processing unit (29) and one of the said output signals (V) being applied *via* a high-pass filter (22) to a signal input of a synchronous video detector (23) and to a picture carrier regenerator (24), this picture carrier regenerator (24) being connected to a carrier input of the synchronous video detector (26).

9. A receiver as claimed in any of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the carrier selection circuit (9) is connected to the two synchronous demodulators (11, 12) *via* a phase-locked loop (10), this phase-locked loop (10) comprising a phase detector (19) connected to the carrier selection circuit (9), and also a loop filter (20) and a voltage-controlled oscillator (21) having an in-phase (10') and a quadrature output (10''), which in-phase output (10') is connected to the carrier input of the first synchronous demodulator (11) and which quadrature output (10'') is connected to the phase detector (19) and also to the carrier input of the second synchronous demodulator (12), and that an output of the loop filter (20) is connected to a control input of the RF-tuning

oscillator (TO) *via* an integrator (23') for an automatic frequency control.

10. A receiver for receiving television signals as claimed in Claim 6 or 8, characterized in that the two filtering elements (3, 3') are sixth-order low-pass filters having a 3 dB cross-over frequency of the order of 2.25 MHz and the high-pass filter (22) is of the second order having a 3 dB cross-over frequency of at least substantially 1.5 MHz.

11. A receiver as claimed in any of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the phase-control circuit (17, 18) comprises a first adding circuit (18) arranged between the outputs of the one of the two oscillators (FO) and one of the two mixing stages (2) to which mixing signals are applied by this oscillator (FO) and also, arranged between one of the said outputs and the adding circuit, a first level controller (17) a control input of which is connected to the phase control input (p) of the balancing device (15—18).

12. A receiver as claimed in Claim 11, characterized in that the phase control circuit is of a balanced structure (17, 17', 18, 18') and comprises a second adding circuit (18'), these two adding circuits (18, 18') each being connected *via* a first input and an output between on the one hand the respective outputs (O_2 , O_2') of the fixed oscillator (FO) and on the other hand the second mixing stages (2, 2') and each being cross-connected *via* a second input and the first and a second level controller (17, 17'), respectively, to the said outputs (O_2' , O_2) of the fixed oscillator (FO), these two level controllers (17, 17') being connected to the phase control input (p) of the balancing arrangement (15—18) *via* control inputs.

13. A receiver as claimed in any of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the amplitude control circuit (15, 16) comprises a third level controller (16) connected between one of the outputs (O_2') of one of the two oscillators (FO) and the mixing stage (2') connected thereto, a control input of the controller (16) being connected to the amplitude control input (a) of the balancing arrangement (15—18).

14. A receiver as claimed in Claim 13, characterized in that the amplitude control circuit is of a balanced structure and comprises a fourth level controller (16'), these third and fourth level controllers (16, 16'), respectively being included between the outputs of the fixed oscillator (FO) on the one hand and the pair of second mixing stages (2, 2') on the other hand respectively, and to the amplitude control input (a) of the balancing arrangement (15—18) *via* a control signal balancing circuit (15, 15').

15. A receiver as claimed in any of the Claims 11 to 14, inclusive, characterized in that each of said level controllers (16, 16', 17, 17') comprises a multiplying circuit a first input of which is connected to an output of the fixed oscillator (FO), a second input to one of the two control inputs (a, p) of the balancing arrangement (15—18) and an output of the relevant level controller.



Patentansprüche

1. Empfänger zum Empfangen eines auf einem Hf-Träger modulierten Signals, mit einem Signalwegenpaar (1—1, 1'—3'), die zwischen einem Hf-Eingang (5) und einer Überlagerungsschaltung (8) parallelgeschaltet sind und aufeinanderfolgend ein Paar erster Mischstufe (1, 1') zum Transponieren des empfangenen modulierten Hf-Trägersselektionsschaltung auf eine niedrigere Frequenz, wobei Quadraturmischsignale an diese ersten Mischstufen aus einem Hf-Abstimmoszillator (TO) gelangen, ein Paar Filterelemente (3, 3') für eine Signalselektion und ein Paar zweiter Mischstufe (2, 2') für ein Aufwärtstransponieren des selektierten modulierten Trägerselektionsschaltung enthalten, wobei Mischsignale in Phasenquadratur diesen zweiten Mischstufen (2, 2') aus einem festen Nf-Oszillator (FO) zugeführt werden, und die zweiten Mischstufen (2, 2') mit Eingängen der Überlagerungsschaltung (8) verbunden sind, die eine Addier- oder eine Subtrahierstufe enthält, die zwischen Ausgängen (6, 6') der beiden Signalwege (1—3, 1'—3') geschaltet ist und ein erstes Ausgangssignal (V) liefert, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass Mittel (7, 37, 38) im Anschluss an die beiden Signalwege (1—3, 1'—3') zum Erzeugen eines zweiten Ausgangssignals ($\bar{V}$) vorgesehen sind, die in bezug auf das erste Ausgangssignal (V) um die Frequenz des festen Oszillators (FO) gespiegelt ist, und eines der Ausgangssignale (V) and eine Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) gelegt wird, deren eine Seite einerseits an einen Trägereingang eines ersten Synchrondemodulators (11) und andererseits an einen Trägereingang eines zweiten synchronen Demodulators (12) über einen 90°-Phasendreher (10) angeschlossen ist, und wobei das andere Ausgangssignal ($\bar{V}$) an Signaleingänge der beiden synchronen Demodulatoren (11, 12) gelegt werden, die an einen Amplitudensteuereingang (a) bzw. an einen Phasensteuereingang (p) einer steuerbaren Ausgleichsanordnung (15—18) über Tiefpassfilter (13, 14) angeschlossen sind, wobei diese steuerbare Ausgleichsanordnung (15—18) eine Amplituden (15, 16) und eine Phasensteuerschaltung (17, 18) zum gegenseitigen Ausgleichen der Amplituden und Phasen der Signale in den beiden Signalwegen (1—3, 1'—3') enthält.

2. Empfänger nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Mittel eine weitere Überlagerungsschaltung (7) enthalten, wobei eine der beide genannten Überlagerungsschaltungen (7, 8) eine Addierstufe (8) und die andere Überlagerungsschaltung eine Subtrahierstufe (7) enthalten, und die Addierstufe (8) das eine Ausgangssignal (V) und die Subtrahierstufe (7) das andere Ausgangssignal ($\bar{V}$) erzeugen.

3. Empfänger nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Mittel eine (37, 38) eine Multiplikationsschaltung (38) enthalten, deren erster Eingang an die beiden Signalwege (1—3, 1'—3') über die Überlagerungsschaltung (8) und deren zweiter Eingang an einen Ausgang des festen Nf-Oszillators (FO) angeschlossen sind, wobei an

den zweiten Eingang eine Oszillatorfrequenz gelangt, die das Zweifache der an die beiden Mischstufen (2, 2') zugeführten Oszillatorfrequenz ist.

4. Empfänger nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche für den Empfang von Fernsehsignalen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Frequenz (f_{70}) des Hf-Abstimmoszillators (TO) bei richtiger Abstimmung auf einen Fernsehsender zwischen dem Bildträger (F_V) und dem Tonträger (F_S) des gewünschten Fernsehsignals liegt, dass die Frequenz der Mischsignale zu den zweiten Mischstufen (2, 2') aus dem festen Nf-Oszillator (FO) wenigstens gleich der höchsten Signalfrequenz im Signal am Ausgang der beiden Filterelemente (3, 3') ist und von der Grössenordnung dieser Signalfrequenz ist, und dass die Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) auf einen der Träger im ersten oder zweiten Ausgangssignal zur Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) eingestellt wird.

5. Empfänger für den Empfang von Fernsehsignalen nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) auf den Bildträger (f_v) im ersten oder zweiten Ausgangssignal zur Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) eingestellt wird, wobei diese Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) für eine automatische Verstärkungsregelung über eine Gatterschaltung (26) und einen Spitzendetektor (27) an einen variablen Verstärker (4) im Anschluss an die beiden Signalwege (1—3, 1'—3') angeschlossen ist, und die Gatterschaltung (26) mittels eines aus dem Horizontalsynchronisations signal des empfangenen Fernsehsignals abgeleiteten Gattersignals gesteuert wird.

6. Empfänger zum Empfangen von Fernsehsignalen nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) auf den Bildträger (F_V) im ersten oder zweiten Ausgangssignal zur Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) eingestellt wird, wobei das Ausgangssignal auch einem synchronen Videodetektor (23) in der Verarbeitungsanordnung über ein Hochpassfilter (22) zugeführt und die Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) auch an einen Trägereingang des synchronen Videodetektors (23) angeschlossen wird.

7. Empfänger zum Empfangen von Fernsehsignalen mit einem frequenzmodulierten Tonträger (f_s) nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) auf die zentrale Frequenz des frequenzmodulierten Tonträgers (f_s) im ersten oder zweiten Ausgangssignal zur Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) eingestellt wird, wobei das Ausgangssignal auch an einen ersten Eingang einer Multiplikationsschaltung (26') gelegt wird, dass ein Ausgang der Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) an einen zweiten Eingang der Multiplikationsschaltung (26') und ein Ausgang der Multiplikationsschaltung (26') über einen Integrator (28') für eine automatische Verstärkungsregelung an einen variablen Verstärker (4) im Anschluss an die Signalwege angeschlossen sind.

8. Empfänger zum Empfangen von Fernsehsignalen mit einem frequenzmodulierten Tonträger



(f_s) nach Anspruch 4 oder 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) auf die zentrale Frequenz des Tonträgers (f_s) im ersten oder zweiten Ausgangssignal zur Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) eingestellt und an die beiden synchronen Demodulatoren (11, 12) über eine Phasenverriegelungsschleife (10) angeschlossen wird, die einen Phasendetektor (19) in Verbindung mit der Trägerselektionsschaltung (9), ein Schleifenfilter (20) und einen spannungsgesteuerten Oszillator (21) mit einem phasengleichen (10') und einem Quadraturausgang (10'') enthält, wobei der phasengleiche Ausgang (10') an den Trägereingang des ersten synchronen Demodulators (11) und der Quadraturausgang (10'') an den Phasendetektor (19) und weiter an den Trägereingang des zweiten synchronen Demodulators (12) angeschlossen ist, wobei ein Ausgang des Schleifenfilters (20) an eine Audiosignalverarbeitungseinheit (29) angeschlossen ist und eines der Ausgangssignale (V) über ein Hochpassfilter (22) an einen Signaleingang eines synchronen Videodetektors (23) und an einen Bildträgerregenerator (24) angelegt wird, der an einen Trägereingang des synchronen Videodetektors (26) angeschlossen wird.

9. Empfänger nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) über eine Phasenverriegelungsschleife (10) an die beiden synchronen Demodulatoren (11, 12) angeschlossen ist, die Phasenverriegelungsschleife (10) einen Phasendetektor (19) in Verbindung mit der Trägerselektionsschaltung (9) und weiter ein Schleifenfilter (20), einen spannungsgesteuerten Oszillator (21) mit einem phasengleichen (10') und einem Quadraturausgang (10'') enthält, wobei der phasengleiche Ausgang (10') und den Trägereingang des ersten synchronen Demodulators (11) und der Quadraturausgang (10'') an den Phasendetektor (19) und weiter an den Trägereingang des zweiten synchronen Demodulators (12) angeschlossen ist, und dass ein Ausgang des Schleifenfilters (20) an einen Steuereingang des Hf-Abstimmoszillators (TO) über einen Integrator (23') für eine automatische Frequenzregelung angeschlossen ist.

10. Empfänger zum Empfangen von Fernsehsignalen nach Anspruch 6 oder 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die beiden Filterelemente (3, 3') Tiefpassfilter der 6. Ordnung mit einer 3-dB-Überschneidungsfrequenz in der Größenordnung von 2,25 MHz sind und dass Hochpassfilter (22) von der 2. Ordnung mit einer 3-dB-Überschneidungsfrequenz von zumindest im wesentlichen 1,5 MHz ist.

11. Empfänger nach einem oder mehreren der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Phasensteuerschaltung (17, 18) eine zwischen den Ausgängen des einen der beiden Oszillatoren (FO) und einer der beiden Mischstufen (2) angeordnete erste Addierschaltung (18) enthält, wobei an die Mischstufe Mischsignale aus diesem Oszillator (FO) gelegt werden, und weiter zwischen einem der Ausgänge und der

Addierschaltung ein erster Pegelregler (17) angeordnet ist, von dem ein Steuereingang an den Phasensteuereingang (p) der Ausgleichsanordnung (15—18) angeschlossen ist.

12. Empfänger nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Phasensteuerschaltung eine Ausgleichsstruktur (17, 17', 18, 18') hat und eine zweite Addierschaltung (18, 18') enthält, wobei die beiden Addierschaltungen (18, 18') jeweils über einen ersten Eingang und einen Ausgang zwischen einerseits den betreffenden Ausgängen (O_2 , O_2') des festen Oszillators (FO) und andererseits den zweiten Mischstufen (2, 2') verbunden und jeweils über einen zweiten Eingang und den ersten bzw. einen zweiten Pegelregler (17, 17') an die Ausgänge (O_2' , O_2) des festen Oszillators (FO) kreuzweise angeschlossen sind, wobei die beiden Pegelregler (17, 17') über Steuereingänge an den Phasensteuereingang (p) der Ausgleichsanordnung (15—18) angeschlossen sind.

13. Empfänger nach einem oder mehreren der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Amplitudensteuerschaltung (15, 16) einen zwischen einem der Ausgänge (O_2') eines der beiden Oszillatoren (FO) und der daran angeschlossenen Mischstufe (2') angeschlossenen dritten Pegelregler (16) enthält, wobei ein Steuereingang des Reglers (16) an den Amplitudensteuereingang (a) der Ausgleichsanordnung (15—18) angeschlossen ist.

14. Empfänger nach Anspruch 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Amplitudensteuerschaltung eine Ausgleichsstruktur hat und einen vierten Pegelregler (16') enthält, wobei diese dritten und vierten Pegelregler (16, 16') zwischen einerseits den Ausgängen des festen Oszillators (FO) und andererseits dem Paar zweiter Mischstufen (2, 2') aufgenommen und an den Amplitudensteuereingang (a) der Ausgleichsanordnung (15—18) über eine Steuersignalausgleichsschaltung (15, 15') angeschlossen sind.

15. Empfänger nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 14, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass jeder der Pegelregler (16, 16', 17, 17') eine Multiplikationschaltung enthält, deren erster Eingang an einen Ausgang des festen Oszillators (FO), eine zweiter Ausgang an einen der beiden Steuereingänge (a, p) der Ausgleichsanordnung (15—18) und ein Ausgang an einen Ausgang des betreffenden Pegelreglers angeschlossen sind.

Revendications

1. Récepteur pour recevoir un signal modulé sur une porteuse RF, comprenant deux trajets de signaux (1—1, 1'—3') disposés en parallèle entre une entrée RF (5) et un circuit de superposition et comprenant successivement deux premiers étages mélangeurs (1, 1') pour réduire par mélange la fréquence de la porteuse RF modulée reçue à une basse fréquence, des signaux de mélange étant appliqués en quadrature de phase à ces premiers étages mélangeurs à partir d'un oscillateur d'accord RF (TO), deux éléments de



filtrage (3, 3') pour la sélection des signaux et deux seconds étages mélangeurs (2, 2') pour convertir vers le haut la fréquence de la porteuse modulée sélectionnée, des signaux de mélange étant appliqués aussi en quadrature de phase à ces seconds étages mélangeurs (2, 2') à partir d'un oscillateur BF fixe (FO), ces seconds étages mélangeurs (2, 2') étant connectés à des entrées du circuit de superposition (8), le circuit de superposition (8) comprenant un étage additionneur ou soustracteur disposé entre des sorties (6, 6') des deux trajets de signaux (1—3, 1'—3') et produisant un premier signal de sortie (V), caractérisé par des moyens (7, 37, 38) connectés aux deux trajets de signaux (1—3, 1'—3') pour produire un second signal de sortie ($\bar{V}$) qui, par rapport au premier signal de sortie (V), est inversé de manière spéculaire autour de la fréquence de l'oscillateur fixe (FO), l'un des signaux de sortie (V) étant appliqué à un circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) dont un côté est connecté, d'une part, à une entrée de porteuse d'un premier démodulateur synchrone (11) et, d'autre part, à une entrée de porteuse d'un second démodulateur synchrone (12), par l'intermédiaire d'un déphaseur de 90° (10), et l'autre signal de sortie ($\bar{V}$) étant appliqué aux entrées de signal des deux démodulateurs synchrones (11, 12), ces deux démodulateurs synchrones (11, 12) étant connectés respectivement à une entrée de réglage d'amplitude (a) et à une entrée de réglage de phase (p) d'un dispositif équilibreur réglable (15 à 18), par l'intermédiaire de filtres passe-bas (13, 14), ce dispositif équilibreur réglable (15 à 18) comprenant un circuit de réglage d'amplitude (15, 16) et un circuit de réglage de phase (17, 18) pour équilibrer mutuellement les amplitudes et les phases des signaux dans les deux trajets de signaux (1—3, 1'—3').

2. Récepteur suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que les dits moyens comprennent un autre circuit de superposition (7), l'un des deux circuits de superposition (7, 8) comprenant un étage additionneur (8) et l'autre circuit de superposition comprenant un étage soustracteur (7), cet étage additionneur (8) produisant le premier signal de sortie (V) et cet étage soustracteur (7) produisant l'autre signal de sortie (V).

3. Récepteur suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que les dits moyens (37, 38) comprennent un circuit multiplicateur (38) dont une première entrée est connectée aux deux trajets de signaux (1—3, 1'—3') par l'intermédiaire du circuit de superposition (8) et une seconde entrée, à une sortie de l'oscillateur (BF) fixe (FO), à laquelle est appliquée une fréquence d'oscillateur qui vaut le double de la fréquence d'oscillateur appliquée aux deux seconds étages mélangeurs (2, 2').

4. Récepteur suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, pour recevoir des signaux de télévision, caractérisé en ce que la fréquence (f_{TO}) de l'oscillateur d'accord RF (TO), lorsqu'il est correctement accordé sur une émission télévisée, est située entre les porteuses image (f_V) et son (f_S) du signal de télévision souhaité, en

ce que la fréquence des signaux de mélange appliqués aux seconds étages mélangeurs (2, 2') par l'oscillateur BF fixe (FO) est au moins égale à la fréquence de signal la plus élevée dans le signal à la sortie des deux éléments de filtrage (3, 3') et est de l'ordre de grandeur de ceux-ci, et en ce que le circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) est ajusté sur l'une des porteuses dans le premier ou le second signal de sortie appliqué au circuit de sélection de porteuse (9).

5. Récepteur pour recevoir des signaux de télévision suivant la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) est ajusté sur la porteuse image (f_V) dans le premier ou le second signal de sortie appliqué au circuit de sélection de porteuse (9), ce circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) étant connecté, en vue d'une commande automatique de gain par l'intermédiaire d'un circuit-porte (26) et d'un détecteur de crête (27), à un dispositif amplificateur variable (4) connecté aux deux trajets de signaux (1—3, 1'—3'), ce circuit-porte (26) étant commandé au moyen d'un signal de porte dérivé du signal de synchronisation de ligne du signal de télévision reçu.

6. Récepteur pour recevoir des signaux de télévision suivant la revendication 4 ou 5, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) est ajusté sur la porteuse image (f_V) dans le premier ou le second signal de sortie appliqué au circuit de sélection de porteuse (9), ce signal de sortie étant aussi appliqué à un détecteur vidéo synchrone (23) inclus dans le dispositif de traitement par l'intermédiaire d'un filtre passe-haut (22), ce circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) étant aussi connecté à une entrée de porteuse du détecteur vidéo synchrone (23).

7. Récepteur pour recevoir des signaux de télévision comportant une porteuse son modulée en fréquence (f_S) suivant la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) est ajusté sur la fréquence médiane de la porteuse son modulée en fréquence (f_S) dans le premier ou le second signal de sortie appliqué au circuit de sélection de porteuse (9), ce signal de sortie étant aussi appliqué à une première entrée d'un circuit multiplicateur (26'), et en ce qu'une sortie du circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) est connectée à une seconde entrée du circuit multiplicateur (26') et en ce qu'une sortie du circuit multiplicateur (26') est connectée par l'intermédiaire d'un intégrateur (28'), en vue d'une commande automatique de gain, à un amplificateur variable (4) connecté aux trajets de signaux.

8. Récepteur pour recevoir des signaux de télévision comportant une porteuse son modulée en fréquence (f_S) suivant la revendication 4 ou 7, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) est ajusté sur la fréquence médiane de la porteuse son (f_S) dans le premier ou le second signal de sortie appliqué au circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) et est connecté aux deux démodulateurs synchrones (11, 12) par l'intermédiaire d'une boucle à contrôle de phase (10), cette boucle à



contrôle de phase comprenant un détecteur de phase (19) connecté au circuit de sélection de porteuse (9), un filtre de boucle (20) et un oscillateur contrôlé en tension (21) comportant une sortie en phase (10') et une sortie en quadrature (10''), la sortie en phase (10') étant connectée à l'entrée de porteuse du premier démodulateur synchrone (11) et la sortie en quadrature (10'') étant connectée au détecteur de phase (19) ainsi qu'à l'entrée de porteuse du second démodulateur synchrone (12), une sortie du filtre de boucle (20) étant connectée à un dispositif de traitement de signal audio (29) et l'une des signaux de sortie (V) étant appliqué, par l'intermédiaire d'un filtre passe-haut (22), à une entrée de signal d'un détecteur vidéo synchrone (23) et à un régénérateur de porteuse image (24), ce régénérateur de porteuse image (24) étant connecté à une entrée de porteuse du détecteur vidéo synchrone (26).

9. Récepteur suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de sélection de porteuse (9) est connecté aux deux démodulateurs synchrones (11, 12) par l'intermédiaire d'une boucle à verrouillage de phase (10), cette boucle à verrouillage de phase (10) comprenant un détecteur de phase (19) connecté au circuit de sélection de porteuse (9), et un filtre de boucle (20) ainsi qu'un oscillateur contrôlé par tension (21) comportant une sortie en phase (10') et une sortie en quadrature (10''), la sortie en phase (10') étant connectée à l'entrée de porteuse du premier démodulateur synchrone (11) et la sortie en quadrature (10'') étant connectée au détecteur de phase (19) ainsi qu'à l'entrée de porteuse du second démodulateur synchrone (12), et qu'une sortie du filtre de boucle (20) est connectée à une entrée de commande de l'oscillateur d'accord RF (TO) par l'intermédiaire d'un intégrateur (23') en vue d'un réglage automatique de fréquence.

10. Récepteur pour recevoir des signaux de télévision suivant la revendication 6 ou 8, caractérisé en ce que les deux éléments de filtrage (3, 3') sont des filtres passe-bas du sixième ordre présentant une fréquence de séparation pur 3 dB de l'ordre de 2,25 MHz et le filtre passe-haut (22) du second ordre présentant une fréquence de séparation pour 3 dB d'au moins en substance 1,5 MHz.

11. Récepteur suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de réglage de phase (17, 18) comprend un premier circuit additionneur (18) disposé entre les sorties d'un des deux oscillateurs (FO) et d'un des deux étages mélangeurs (2) auxquels des

signaux de mélange sont appliqués par cet oscillateur (FO) et aussi, entre l'une des deux sorties et le circuit additionneur, un premier régulateur de niveau (17) dont une entrée de réglage est connectée à l'entrée de réglage de phase (p) du dispositif équilibreur (15 à 18).

12. Récepteur suivant la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de réglage de phase est d'une structure équilibrée (17, 17', 18, 18') et comprend un second circuit additionneur (18'), ces deux circuits additionneurs (18, 18') étant chacun connectés par l'intermédiaire d'une première entrée et d'une sortie entre les sorties respectives (O_2 , O_2') de l'oscillateur fixe (FO) d'une part, et les seconds étages mélangeurs (2, 2') d'autre part, ces circuits étant chacun connectés en croix, par l'intermédiaire d'une seconde entrée et du premier ainsi que du second régulateur de niveau (17, 17'), respectivement aux sorties (O_2' , O_2) de l'oscillateur fixe (FO), ces deux régulateurs de niveau (17, 17') étant connectés à l'entrée de réglage de phase (p) du dispositif équilibreur (15 à 18) par l'intermédiaire d'entrée de réglage.

13. Récepteur suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de réglage d'amplitude (15, 16) comprend un troisième régulateur de niveau (16) connectée entre l'une des sorties (O_2') d'un des deux oscillateurs (FO) et l'étage mélangeur (2') qui y est connecté, une entrée de réglage de ce régulateur (16) étant connectée à l'entrée de réglage d'amplitude (a) du dispositif équilibreur (15 à 18).

14. Récepteur suivant la revendication 13, caractérisé en ce que le circuit de réglage d'amplitude est d'une structure équilibrée et comprend un quatrième régulateur de niveau (16'), ce troisième et ce quatrième régulateur de niveau (16, 16') étant inclus, respectivement, entre les sorties de l'oscillateur fixe (FO) d'une part et les deux seconds étages mélangeurs (2, 2') d'autre part, et à l'entrée de réglage d'amplitude (a) du dispositif équilibreur (15 à 18) par l'intermédiaire d'un circuit d'équilibrage de signal de commande (15, 15').

15. Récepteur suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 14 incluse, caractérisé en ce que chaque régulateur de niveau (16, 16', 17, 17') comprend un circuit multiplicateur dont une première entrée est connectée à une sortie de l'oscillateur fixe (FO), une seconde entrée, à l'une des deux entrées de réglage (a, p) du dispositif équilibreur (15 à 18) et une sortie, à une sortie du régulateur de niveau en question.

