

VERTICAL SYNCHRONIZING SIGNAL DETECTOR

(4)

The invention relates to the field of filters for television scanning synchronizing signals in general, and in particular, to the field of digital detectors for vertical synchronizing signals.

Receivers in televisions, video recorders and the like receive and process a composite video signal. The composite video signal includes video information as well as horizontal and vertical synchronizing information.

Synchronizing pulses are transmitted during a blanking period when no picture information is transmitted. A horizontal synchronizing pulse is transmitted for each horizontal line, and a vertical synchronizing pulse is transmitted for each field to synchronize the vertical scanning motion. In the NTSC system, for example, the horizontal synchronizing pulses have a frequency of approximately 15,750 Hz and the vertical synchronizing pulses have a frequency of approximately 60 Hz.

Horizontal and vertical synchronizing pulses generally have the same amplitude, but differ in pulse width. The vertical synchronizing pulses are much wider than the horizontal synchronizing pulses. Each vertical synchronizing pulse, for example, extends over a period equal to six half lines or three complete horizontal lines, making it much wider than a horizontal pulse. Each wide vertical pulse is actually composed of six individual pulses separated by five serrations. The five serrations are inserted in the vertical pulse at half line intervals. The composite video signal also includes equalizing pulses, spaced at half line intervals. The equalizing pulses, which are repeated at half line intervals, provide identical waveshapes in the separated vertical synchronizing signal for even and odd fields so that constant timing may be obtained for good interlace of the fields. In view of the disparity in frequency and pulse widths between horizontal and vertical synchronizing pulses, vertical synchronizing pulses have been separated, for example from a composite synchronizing signal in which

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Drawing(s)  | : paged ...1... to paged ...2...   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Abstract    | : paged ...16... to paged ...-     |

the video information has been removed, by detecting the characteristic lower frequency or wider pulse width.

As the use of integrated circuits becomes more common in television receivers, the use of digital techniques for separating synchronizing signals has become more common. Such digital filtering techniques as have been developed for separating vertical synchronizing pulses, and generating a vertical synchronizing signal, tend to be complex and unnecessarily expensive. Those techniques which are not complicated seem more prone to false detection from noise in the composite synchronizing signal.

This invention recognizes the need to provide a simple and inexpensive vertical synchronizing pulse detector which is particularly immune to false detection from noise in the composite synchronizing signal. This invention recognizes a further need to provide a digital vertical synchronizing signal detector which can be embodied in an integrated circuit to form part of a larger video signal processing circuit. Also, this invention recognizes yet another need for a vertical synchronizing signal detector which is sufficiently reliable to form part of a so-called pix-in-pix video control circuit, wherein a multiple display image comprises a large primary picture with a smaller and compressed inset secondary picture. Such a vertical synchronizing signal detector must provide timing control signals for properly temporarily storing video information concerning the inset secondary picture, and for thereafter reading such video information out of temporary storage in proper timed relationship to the scanning sequence of the primary picture.

It is an aspect of the invention to provide a detector for vertical synchronizing pulses which is simple and inexpensive to implement, but which is nevertheless reliable. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, a detector for vertical synchronizing pulses may comprise a counter and a comparator. The counter



samples the level of a composite synchronizing signal at a sampling rate and has a numerical output which increases responsive to detection of the level during a sample interval, and decreases responsive to nondetection of the level during a sample interval. The comparator generates a vertical sync detection pulse as an output signal when the numerical output of the counter is greater than a reference value. Alternatively, the comparator may generate the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter is greater than or equal to the reference value.

It is a further aspect of the invention to provide reliable detection of vertical synchronizing signals with improved immunity to noise. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, the numerical value is alternately one of first and second numerical reference counts, first reference count being greater than the second reference count. The comparator initiates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter rises above the first reference count and terminates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter falls to the second reference count. Alternatively, the comparator initiates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter rises to equal the first reference count, and the comparator terminates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter falls below the second reference count. This provides a detector with a hysteresis characteristic.

It is another aspect of this invention to provide a detector for vertical synchronizing pulses in a circuit configuration which may be embodied in an integrated circuit, for example as a digital filter.

These and other aspects of the invention may be appreciated from the following description of the invention, in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, wherein:



FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of a detector for vertical synchronizing pulses in accordance with this invention; and,

FIGURE 2 is a schematic diagram of a digital circuit in accordance with the block diagram shown in FIGURE 1.

A detector for vertical synchronizing pulses in accordance with this invention is shown in block diagram form in FIGURE 1, and generally designated by reference numeral 10. A sync separator circuit 12 receives a composite video signal on line 13. The sync separator circuit 12 produces a composite synchronizing signal on line 15, which includes horizontal and vertical synchronizing pulses, as well as equalizing pulses. The composite synchronizing signal may also include considerable noise. The sync separator circuit 12 may comprise, for example, a conventional low pass filter having a cutoff frequency of approximately 1 MHz. Such sync separating circuits are well known.

The composite synchronizing signal on line 15 is an input to a bidirectional counting means 14, for example, an up/down counter. Counting means 14 receives clock pulses from clock 16 on line 19. The clock pulses provide a sampling rate for the counting means 14. The sampling rate is preferably at the nominal Nyquist rate or greater. The composite synchronizing signal on line 15 is sampled, for example level sampled, at each clock pulse. If a signal level at the input of the counter during a sample interval indicates that a pulse is present, the counter will increment by one count. This may be responsive to a horizontal synchronizing pulse, a vertical synchronizing pulse, an equalizing pulse or positive polarity noise between pulses. If the level of the signal during a sample is such that no pulse is detected, or no positive noise is detected between pulses, or negative polarity noise occurring during a pulse is detected, the counter will decrement by one count. Accordingly, the output of the counter, which is illustrated as a five



stage or five bit counter, will be a numerical value in binary format which increases and decreases responsive to the detection and nondetection of pulses and noise (by level detection, for example) in the composite  
5 synchronizing signal.

The numerical output of counting means 14 on lines 17 is applied to a comparing means 18, for example a comparator, and to a wrap-around inhibitor circuit 24. In carrying out the invention, counting means 14 may be  
10 embodied as a nonwrapping counter. In other words, the counting means is configured to hold at maximum and minimum numerical values, respectively, despite further detections and nondetections of the level, respectively, in subsequent sample intervals. A five bit counter  
15 provides a range of 32 counts, the minimum numerical value being defined as 0 and the maximum numerical value being defined as 31. The operation of the wrap around inhibitor 24, which also receives the composite synchronizing signal as an input from line 15, is explained in more detail in  
20 connection with FIGURE 2.

Lines 17 are coupled to a first input A of comparing means 18. A reference count generator or numerical encoding means 20 produces a numerical output on lines 21, in binary format, which is coupled to a second  
25 input B of comparing means 18. Comparing means 18 may be configured to provide an output when the numerical value at the A input is greater than the numerical value at the B input, or alternatively, when the numerical value at the A input is greater than or equal to the numerical value at  
30 the B input. An output pulse will be generated on line 23, as illustrated for example, whenever the numerical count at input A is greater than or equal to the numerical count at input B. This will correspond, for example, to detection of a vertical synchronizing pulse in the  
35 composite synchronizing signal.

It will be appreciated that the clock rate or sampling rate provided by clock 16 must have a frequency which is high enough to provide adequate



resolution for the timing of the vertical output on line 25. In the NTSC system, for example, horizontal synchronizing pulses have a pulse width of approximately 4.75 microseconds; vertical synchronizing pulses have a pulse width of approximately 31.75 microseconds. Six vertical synchronizing pulses are transmitted sequentially, with five serrations therebetween, having a combined width of approximately 190.5 microseconds. The serrations and the equalizing pulses each have a width of approximately 2.54 microseconds, which is somewhat narrower than the horizontal synchronizing pulses.

An appropriate clock rate or sampling rate may be 398 KHz, for example, which corresponds approximately to 25 fH, that is, twenty five times the horizontal synchronizing rate. Each clock pulse has a period of approximately 2.5 microseconds. Depending upon timing tolerances, each horizontal synchronizing pulse might result in one, two, or three consecutive incremental counts. Each equalizing pulse might result in one or two incremental counts. Each serration might result in one or two decremental counts. Each vertical synchronizing pulse might result in 11, 12, or 13 consecutive incremental counts. Six consecutive vertical synchronizing pulses might result in approximately 71 to 78 incremental pulses, the intervening serrations resulting in approximately 5 to 12 decremental counts. The numbers of counts are merely illustrative. Random noise can be expected to provide an occasional incremental count in the absence of any pulses, and an occasional decremental count during occurrence of a pulse. In no instance is variation by a small number of incremental or decremental counts of any practical consequence. Inasmuch as each horizontal synchronizing pulse is separated by approximately 63.5 microseconds, the absence of pulses after termination of each horizontal synchronizing pulse will supply sufficient decremental counts to promptly and effectively erase, that is, count down the preceding upward counts from each horizontal synchronizing pulse. Equalizing pulses are processed in a



similar fashion. Noise which is substantially random in the intervals between horizontal synchronizing pulses, as well as in the interval between equalizing pulses, can be expected to have no net effect in incrementing the  
5 counter. On the contrary, the numerical output of the counter would be decremented to zero.

In order to prevent the absence of pulses from being construed as the presence of a pulse, and vice versa, by having the counter wrap around after achieving  
10 minimum and maximum values, the counter is configured to hold at minimum and maximum values by the wrap-around inhibitor circuit 24. Accordingly, when the counter reaches a minimum count, for example 0, nondetections of the level during subsequent samples or sample intervals  
15 will not be effective to lower the output of the counter below 0. If the counter were permitted to wrap around, the next value below 0 is the maximum count of the counter, for example 31. Similarly, when a pulse has been detected, and a sufficient number of detections of the  
20 level during successive samples or sample intervals raises the numerical output of the counter to its maximum, for example 31, the counter will not be permitted to count higher in response to subsequent detections in subsequent samples. If the counter were permitted to wrap around,  
25 the next highest count would be 0.

In order to provide further noise immunity, particularly at the leading and trailing edges of the vertical synchronizing pulses, the detector may be configured to exhibit a hysteresis characteristic in  
30 switching. This can be accomplished by having the output of the comparing means 18 generate an output signal when the numerical output of the counting means exceeds a first reference value, and terminate the output signal when the numerical output of the counting means falls below a  
35 second reference value, the first reference value being greater than the second reference value. Use of a nonwrapping counter permits use of a counter having a relatively small number of stages as compared to the long



time interval of six vertical synchronizing pulses and the relatively long interval between each horizontal synchronizing pulse.

In order to provide immunity from noise generated by switching in the counting means and in the comparing means, the output of the comparing means on line 23 is sampled by latch means 22, for example at the clock or sampling rate provided by clock 16. The output of latch means 22, on line 25, is a regenerated vertical synchronizing signal having clean edges for timing purposes.

The reference count generator or numerical encoding means 20 may be a numerical encoding circuit for supplying the first and second reference counts to the comparing means. In order to minimize the circuitry, the vertical synchronizing signal itself may be utilized as a control signal for determining when each of the reference counts is supplied by the reference count generator 20 to the B input of the comparing means 18.

A digital circuit in accordance with the block diagram of FIGURE 1 is shown in FIGURE 2. Like reference numerals have been applied in FIGURES 1 and 2 wherever appropriate. The digital circuit is generally designated by reference numeral 100. If the circuit is part of a television receiver, for example, a source of clock rate pulses is available, as shown on line 39; a composite synchronizing signal is available, as shown on line 15; and, a reset signal is available, as shown on line 37. In the event the clock rate available is faster than necessary for proper sampling of the composite synchronizing signal, a divide by N circuit 26 may be provided. The clock rate, divided down if necessary to an appropriate sampling frequency, is available on line 19 as an input to a bidirectional or up/down counter 14 and a latch means 22, which may be a D type flip/flop.

The up/down counter 14 is provided with a CLOCK input, an up/DOWN count direction control input, an ENABLE input and a CLEAR input. Counter 14 is illustrated as a



five bit counter, and accordingly its output is a set of five output lines 17, representing numerical count data bits  $2^0$ ,  $2^1$ ,  $2^2$ ,  $2^3$  and  $2^4$ . The range of up/DOWN counter 14 is therefore 32 counts, for example from 0 to 31. The

5 CLOCK input of such a counter is normally positive edge triggered. Alternatively, the CLOCK input may be negative edge triggered or level triggered. The up/DOWN count direction control input is coupled to the composite synchronizing signal on line 15. The counter will

10 increment or decrement, that is count up or count down, at the leading edge of each clock pulse. The counter will count up or count down depending upon the level of the signal at the up/DOWN control input. If a pulse or noise of sufficient magnitude is present at the time of

15 sampling, the counter will count up by one count. Conversely, if there is no pulse present, or if noise present is of insufficient magnitude, or if negative noise of sufficient magnitude is present during a pulse at the time of sampling, the clock will count down by one count.

20 Counter 14 may be cleared, for example, having its numerical output set to 0 during a power-up condition, by a reset signal on line 37. The reset signal may need to be inverted, as shown by inverter 23, and thereafter supplied to the CLEAR input of the counter on line 38.

25 Up/down counter 14 is preferably a nonwrapping counter, that is, a counter which when counting upwardly will not exceed its maximum count, for example 31; and when counting downwardly, will not fall below its minimum count, for example 0. If up/down counter 14 was

30 configured to wrap around, then an upward count from maximum, for example 31, would result in a numerical output of 0. Similarly, a count downward from minimum, for example 0, would result in a numerical output of 31.

35 Up/down counter 14 is prevented from wrapping around by wraparound inhibitor circuit 24. Logical NAND gates 40 and 42 detect the presence of the maximum count, wherein each of the data bits is equal to 1. Logical NOR gates 44 and 46 detect the presence of a minimum count,



wherein all data bits are equal to 0. The outputs of NAND gates 40 and 42 are inputs to logical NOR gate 48. The outputs of NOR gates 44 and 46 are inputs to logical NAND gate 50. The composite synchronizing signal is inverted by inverter 56, and applied as an additional input to each of NOR gate 48 and NAND 50. The output of NOR gate 48 is inverted by inverter 52. The output of inverter 52 and the output of NAND gate 50 are inputs to logical NAND gate 54, the output of which is coupled by line 27 to the ENABLE input of counter 14. When the ENABLE input of counter 14 is a logical LOW, the counter will count up or down at the clock rate. When line 27 is a logical HIGH, counter 14 is disabled, that is, inhibited from counting. Briefly, if the counter is at a maximum count, and if the state of the composite synchronizing signal at the next sample would otherwise result in an upward count, counter 14 is disabled. A downward count would be permitted. Conversely, if a minimum count has been detected, and if the composite synchronizing signal is such that the next sample would result in a downward count, the counter will be disabled. An upward count would be permitted. The use of a nonwrapping counter makes it possible to sample wide pulses, such as vertical synchronizing pulses, without requiring a counter having a large number of stages. Fewer stages also tend to generate less switching noise.

The numerical output of up/down counter 14 is also coupled to a first input A of comparator 18. The second input B of comparator 18 is coupled by numerical reference count data lines 21 to the output of numerical encoding circuit 20. Numerical encoding circuit 20 provides one or more numerical reference counts or values against which the numerical output of the up/down counter 14 may be compared. The numerical output of numerical encoding circuit 20 will be one of two numbers, one larger than the other, depending upon the logical state of the Q output of latch means 22. As illustrated, the larger value, for example 16, is supplied to comparator 18 after a detected vertical synchronizing pulse has been



terminated. The lower reference value, for example 12, is supplied to comparator 18 after the beginning of a vertical synchronizing pulse has been detected.

Comparator 18 has two outputs, one of which  
5 generates a signal when the numerical value at input A is greater than reference value at input B and the other of which generates an output when the numerical value at input A is equal to the numerical reference value at input B. These signals are provided on lines 29 and 31,  
10 respectively, as inputs to logical NOR gate 28. Comparator 18 provides an output,  $A \geq B$ , whenever A is greater than or equal to B, which causes the output of NOR gate 28 to be a logical LOW as  $\overline{A \geq B}$  on line 33. This signal is inverted by inverter 30 and applied on line 35  
15 as an active HIGH input to latch 22.

In operation, up/down counter 14 samples the level of the composite synchronizing signal at the clock rate provided in line 19. Whenever the numerical output of counter 17 is equal to the numerical reference value at  
20 input B of comparator 18, and for as long thereafter as the numerical output of counter 14 remains greater than or equal to the numerical value at input B, a vertical sync detection pulse,  $\overline{A \geq B}$ , will be generated at the output of NOR gate 28. As the counter is counting down, the  
25 vertical sync detection pulse will terminate whenever the numerical value at input A falls below the reference value at input B of comparator 18.

The active HIGH vertical sync detection pulse is applied to the D input of latch means 22, shown as a D  
30 type flip/flop, which samples the vertical sync detection output at the clock rate. The Q output of D type flip/flop 22 goes HIGH to supply each regenerated vertical synchronizing pulse to form a vertical synchronizing signal. When the Q output of latch 22 is a logical HIGH,  
35 the numerical reference value will be 12. Conversely, whenever the Q output of latch 22 is a logical LOW, the reference value will be 16. Inverter 32 enables the numerical reference value to alternate, or toggle,



responsive to the Q output of latch 22. The use of a lower reference value for terminating the vertical sync detection pulse effects hysteresis in switching, to inhibit multiple triggering edges in the regenerated vertical synchronizing pulse, for example, due to noise or to other problems at the trailing edge of the vertical synchronizing pulses in the composite synchronizing signal. The amount of hysteresis will depend upon the difference between the reference values.

10 In certain circumstances, it is more important to detect vertical synchronizing pulses with minimum delay, sacrificing some noise immunity. In other circumstances, noise immunity is of more importance than avoiding delays in detection. More particularly, for 15 example, when storing video information for use in a pix-in-pix display, more rapid detection of the vertical synchronizing pulses is generally of more importance than maximum noise immunity. On the other hand, when reading video information out of storage for a pix-in-pix display 20 of an inset or secondary picture, accurate timing and maximum noise immunity are generally of more importance than minimizing delays in detection of the vertical synchronizing pulses. In a similar circuit having more pronounced hysteresis, for example, it may be desirable to 25 use a clock pulse sampling rate of 1.93 MHz, utilizing an upper reference value of 28 for initiating the vertical sync detection pulse and utilizing a lower reference count of 3 for terminating the vertical sync detection pulse.

It will be appreciated that the vertical 30 synchronizing detector illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 2, which exhibits substantial noise immunity and provides hysteresis switching characteristics, is also useful generally as a low pass filter for pulses in a signal wider than other pulses in the signal. The cut off 35 frequency will be a function of sampling rate, pulse width and noise level and is ultimately limited by the switching rates of the digital circuits.





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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A detector (10) for video signal synchronizing pulses, characterized by:

counting means (14) for periodically sampling the level of an input (15) including synchronizing pulses, the counting means (14) having a numerical output (17) which changes in a first sense responsive to detection of said level during a sample interval and changes in an opposite sense responsive to nondetection of said level during a sample interval; and,

comparing means (18) for generating a sync detection pulse as an output signal when the numerical output of the counting means (14) goes beyond a reference value.

2. The detector of Claim 1, characterized in that :

the numerical value is alternately one of first and second numerical reference counts, the first reference count being different than the second reference count; and,

the comparing means (18) initiates the sync detection pulse by relation of the numerical output of the counting means (14) to the first reference count and terminates the sync detection pulse by relation of the numerical output of the counting means (14) to the second reference count.

3. The detector of Claim 2, characterized in that the comparing means (18) initiates the sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counting means (14) rises to equal the first reference count.

4. The detector of Claim 2, characterized in that the comparing means (18) terminates the sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counting means (14) falls below the second reference count.





5. The detector of Claim 2, characterized in that the numerical reference supplied to the comparing means (18) is changed at times related to initiation and termination of each sync detection pulse.

6. A digital filter for detecting television scanning synchronizing pulses, characterized by:

means (16) for supplying at least one sampling rate clock signal;

an up/down counter (14) for sampling the level of a signal to be filtered at the rate of said clock signal, the counter (14) having a numerical output which changes in a first sense responsive to detection of said level during a sample interval and changes in an opposite sense responsive to nondetection of said level during a sample interval; and,

a comparator (18) for generating a synchronizing pulse detection signal as an output when the numerical output of the counter (14) goes beyond a numerical reference.

7. The detector of Claim 6, characterized in that:

the numerical reference is alternately one of first and second numerical reference counts, the first reference count being greater than the second reference count; and,

the comparator (18) initiates the synchronizing pulse detection signal when the numerical output of the counter (14) rises above the first reference count and terminates the synchronizing pulse detection signal when the numerical output of the counter falls to the second reference count.

8. The detector of Claim 7, characterized in that the comparator (18) initiates the synchronizing pulse detection signal when the numerical output of the counter (14) rises to equal the first reference count.





9. The detector of Claim 7, characterized in that the comparator (18) terminates the synchronizing pulse detection signal when the numerical output of the counter (14) falls below the second reference count.

10. The detector of Claim 7, characterized by a numerical encoding circuit (20) for supplying the first and second reference counts to the comparator (18) responsive to the output signal of the comparator (18).



Abstract

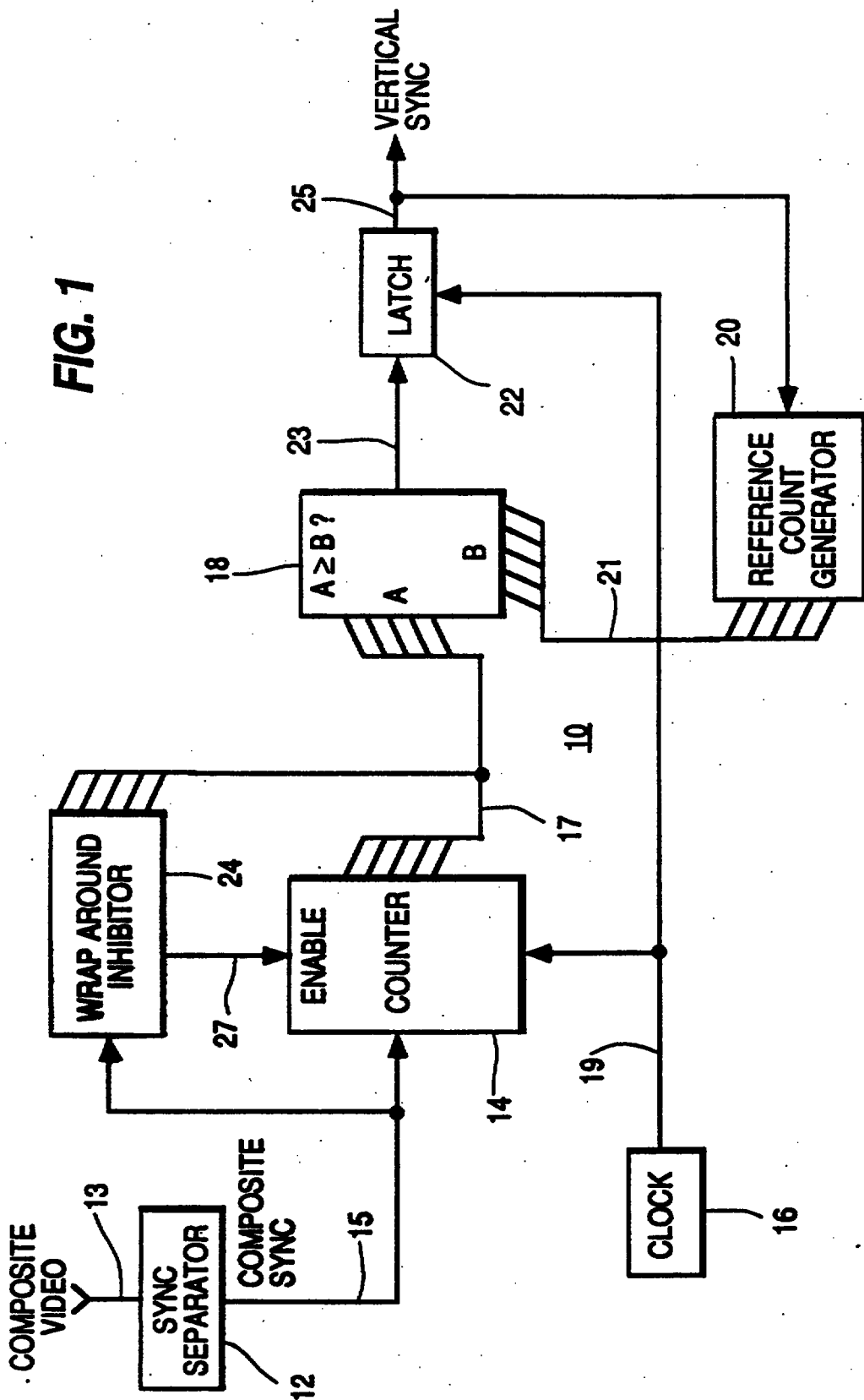
5 A detector (10) for vertical synchronizing pulses comprises a nonwrapping up/down counter (14) and a comparator (18). The counter (14) samples the level of a composite synchronizing signal at a sampling rate. The counter (14) has a numerical output which increases responsive to detection of said level during a sample interval and decreases responsive to nondetection of said level during a sample interval. The comparator (18) generates a vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter (14) is greater than a reference value. In order to provide hysteresis, the numerical value is alternately one of first and second numerical reference counts, the first reference count being greater than the second reference count. The comparator (18) initiates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter (14) rises above the first reference count and terminates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter (14) falls below the second reference count. The numerical reference supplied to the comparator (18) is changed at times corresponding to initiation and termination of each vertical sync detection pulse. A pulse shaping circuit may comprise a latch (22) for sampling the output of the comparator (18) and generating a vertical synchronizing signal.

Reference Indicia Are From Fig. 1

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FIG. 1





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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s)    | : paged 13 to paged 15  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s)  | : paged 1 to paged 2    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abstract    | : paged 16 to paged 17  |
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# VERTICAL SYNCHRONIZING SIGNAL DETECTOR

The invention relates to the field of filters for television scanning synchronizing signals in general, and in particular, to the field of digital detectors for vertical synchronizing signals.

Receivers in televisions, video recorders and the like receive and process a composite video signal. The composite video signal includes video information as well as horizontal and vertical synchronizing information. Synchronizing pulses are transmitted during a blanking period when no picture information is transmitted. A horizontal synchronizing pulse is transmitted for each horizontal line, and a vertical synchronizing pulse is transmitted for each field to synchronize the vertical scanning motion. In the NTSC system, for example, the horizontal synchronizing pulses have a frequency of approximately 15,750 Hz and the vertical synchronizing pulses have a frequency of approximately 60 Hz.

Horizontal and vertical synchronizing pulses generally have the same amplitude, but differ in pulse width. The vertical synchronizing pulses are much wider than the horizontal synchronizing pulses. Each vertical synchronizing pulse, for example, extends over a period equal to six half lines or three complete horizontal lines, making it much wider than a horizontal pulse. Each wide vertical pulse is actually composed of six individual pulses separated by five serrations. The five serrations are inserted in the vertical pulse at half line intervals. The composite video signal also includes equalizing pulses, spaced at half line intervals. The equalizing pulses, which are repeated at half line intervals, provide identical waveshapes in the separated vertical synchronizing signal for even and odd fields so that constant timing may be obtained for good interlace of the fields. In view of the disparity in frequency and pulse widths between horizontal and vertical synchronizing pulses, vertical synchronizing pulses have been separated, for example from a composite synchronizing signal in which

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the video information has been removed, by detecting the characteristic lower frequency or wider pulse width.

As the use of integrated circuits becomes more common in television receivers, the use of digital techniques for separating synchronizing signals has become more common. Such digital filtering techniques as have been developed for separating vertical synchronizing pulses, and generating a vertical synchronizing signal, tend to be complex and unnecessarily expensive. Those techniques which are not complicated seem more prone to false detection from noise in the composite synchronizing signal.

This invention recognizes the need to provide a simple and inexpensive vertical synchronizing pulse detector which is particularly immune to false detection from noise in the composite synchronizing signal. This invention recognizes a further need to provide a digital vertical synchronizing signal detector which can be embodied in an integrated circuit to form part of a larger video signal processing circuit. Also, this invention recognizes yet another need for a vertical synchronizing signal detector which is sufficiently reliable to form part of a so-called pix-in-pix video control circuit, wherein a multiple display image comprises a large primary picture with a smaller and compressed inset secondary picture. Such a vertical synchronizing signal detector must provide timing control signals for properly temporarily storing video information concerning the inset secondary picture, and for thereafter reading such video information out of temporary storage in proper timed relationship to the scanning sequence of the primary picture.

It is an aspect of the invention to provide a detector for vertical synchronizing pulses which is simple and inexpensive to implement, but which is nevertheless reliable. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, a detector for vertical synchronizing pulses may comprise a counter and a comparator. The counter

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Date: 25 JUL 1996

samples the level of a composite synchronizing signal at a sampling rate and has a numerical output which increases responsive to detection of the level during a sample interval, and decreases responsive to nondetection of the level during a sample interval. The comparator generates a vertical sync detection pulse as an output signal when the numerical output of the counter is greater than a reference value. Alternatively, the comparator may generate the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter is greater than or equal to the reference value.

It is a further aspect of the invention to provide reliable detection of vertical synchronizing signals with improved immunity to noise. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, the numerical value is alternately one of first and second numerical reference counts, first reference count being greater than the second reference count. The comparator initiates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter rises above the first reference count and terminates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter falls to the second reference count. Alternatively, the comparator initiates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter rises to equal the first reference count, and the comparator terminates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter falls below the second reference count. This provides a detector with a hysteresis characteristic.

It is another aspect of this invention to provide a detector for vertical synchronizing pulses in a circuit configuration which may be embodied in an integrated circuit, for example as a digital filter.

These and other aspects of the invention may be appreciated from the following description of the invention, in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

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Date: 25 JUL 1996

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of a detector for vertical synchronizing pulses in accordance with this invention; and,

FIGURE 2 is a schematic diagram of a digital circuit in accordance with the block diagram shown in FIGURE 1.

A detector for vertical synchronizing pulses in accordance with this invention is shown in block diagram form in FIGURE 1, and generally designated by reference numeral 10. A sync separator circuit 12 receives a composite video signal on line 13. The sync separator circuit 12 produces a composite synchronizing signal on line 15, which includes horizontal and vertical synchronizing pulses, as well as equalizing pulses. The composite synchronizing signal may also include considerable noise. The sync separator circuit 12 may comprise, for example, a conventional low pass filter having a cutoff frequency of approximately 1 MHz. Such sync separating circuits are well known.

The composite synchronizing signal on line 15 is an input to a bidirectional counting means 14, for example, an up/down counter. Counting means 14 receives clock pulses from clock 16 on line 19. The clock pulses provide a sampling rate for the counting means 14. The sampling rate is preferably at the nominal Nyquist rate or greater. The composite synchronizing signal on line 15 is sampled, for example level sampled, at each clock pulse. If a signal level at the input of the counter during a sample interval indicates that a pulse is present, the counter will increment by one count. This may be responsive to a horizontal synchronizing pulse, a vertical synchronizing pulse, an equalizing pulse or positive polarity noise between pulses. If the level of the signal during a sample is such that no pulse is detected, or no positive noise is detected between pulses, or negative polarity noise occurring during a pulse is detected, the counter will decrement by one count. Accordingly, the output of the counter, which is illustrated as a five

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Date: 25 JUL 1996

stage or five bit counter, will be a numerical value in binary format which increases and decreases responsive to the detection and nondetection of pulses and noise (by level detection, for example) in the composite synchronizing signal.

The numerical output of counting means 14 on lines 17 is applied to a comparing means 18, for example a comparator, and to a wrap-around inhibitor circuit 24. In carrying out the invention, counting means 14 may be embodied as a nonwrapping counter. In other words, the counting means is configured to hold at maximum and minimum numerical values, respectively, despite further detections and nondetections of the level, respectively, in subsequent sample intervals. A five bit counter provides a range of 32 counts, the minimum numerical value being defined as 0 and the maximum numerical value being defined as 31. The operation of the wrap around inhibitor 24, which also receives the composite synchronizing signal as an input from line 15, is explained in more detail in connection with FIGURE 2.

Lines 17 are coupled to a first input A of comparing means 18. A reference count generator or numerical encoding means 20 produces a numerical output on lines 21, in binary format, which is coupled to a second input B of comparing means 18. Comparing means 18 may be configured to provide an output when the numerical value at the A input is greater than the numerical value at the B input, or alternatively, when the numerical value at the A input is greater than or equal to the numerical value at the B input. An output pulse will be generated on line 23, as illustrated for example, whenever the numerical count at input A is greater than or equal to the numerical count at input B. This will correspond, for example, to detection of a vertical synchronizing pulse in the composite synchronizing signal.

It will be appreciated that the clock rate or sampling rate provided by clock 16 must have a frequency which is high enough to provide adequate

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Date: 25 JUL 1996

resolution for the timing of the vertical output on line 25. In the NTSC system, for example, horizontal synchronizing pulses have a pulse width of approximately 4.75 microseconds; vertical synchronizing pulses have a pulse width of approximately 31.75 microseconds. Six vertical synchronizing pulses are transmitted sequentially, with five serrations therebetween, having a combined width of approximately 190.5 microseconds. The serrations and the equalizing pulses each have a width of approximately 2.54 microseconds, which is somewhat narrower than the horizontal synchronizing pulses.

An appropriate clock rate or sampling rate may be 398 KHz, for example, which corresponds approximately to 25 fH, that is, twenty five times the horizontal synchronizing rate. Each clock pulse has a period of approximately 2.5 microseconds. Depending upon timing tolerances, each horizontal synchronizing pulse might result in one, two, or three consecutive incremental counts. Each equalizing pulse might result in one or two incremental counts. Each serration might result in one or two decremental counts. Each vertical synchronizing pulse might result in 11, 12, or 13 consecutive incremental counts. Six consecutive vertical synchronizing pulses might result in approximately 71 to 78 incremental pulses, the intervening serrations resulting in approximately 5 to 12 decremental counts. The numbers of counts are merely illustrative. Random noise can be expected to provide an occasional incremental count in the absence of any pulses, and an occasional decremental count during occurrence of a pulse. In no instance is variation by a small number of incremental or decremental counts of any practical consequence. Inasmuch as each horizontal synchronizing pulse is separated by approximately 63.5 microseconds, the absence of pulses after termination of each horizontal synchronizing pulse will supply sufficient decremental counts to promptly and effectively erase, that is, count down the preceding upward counts from each horizontal synchronizing pulse. Equalizing pulses are processed in a

This is the replacement sheet

25 JUL 1996

Date:

similar fashion. Noise which is substantially random in the intervals between horizontal synchronizing pulses, as well as in the interval between equalizing pulses, can be expected to have no net effect in incrementing the  
5 counter. On the contrary, the numerical output of the counter would be decremented to zero.

In order to prevent the absence of pulses from being construed as the presence of a pulse, and vice versa, by having the counter wrap around after achieving  
10 minimum and maximum values, the counter is configured to hold at minimum and maximum values by the wrap-around inhibitor circuit 24. Accordingly, when the counter reaches a minimum count, for example 0, nondetections of the level during subsequent samples or sample intervals  
15 will not be effective to lower the output of the counter below 0. If the counter were permitted to wrap around, the next value below 0 is the maximum count of the counter, for example 31. Similarly, when a pulse has been detected, and a sufficient number of detections of the  
20 level during successive samples or sample intervals raises the numerical output of the counter to its maximum, for example 31, the counter will not be permitted to count higher in response to subsequent detections in subsequent samples. If the counter were permitted to wrap around,  
25 the next highest count would be 0.

In order to provide further noise immunity, particularly at the leading and trailing edges of the vertical synchronizing pulses, the detector may be configured to exhibit a hysteresis characteristic in  
30 switching. This can be accomplished by having the output of the comparing means 18 generate an output signal when the numerical output of the counting means exceeds a first reference value, and terminate the output signal when the numerical output of the counting means falls below a  
35 second reference value, the first reference value being greater than the second reference value. Use of a nonwrapping counter permits use of a counter having a relatively small number of stages as compared to the long

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1996

time interval of six vertical synchronizing pulses and the relatively long interval between each horizontal synchronizing pulse.

In order to provide immunity from noise generated by switching in the counting means and in the comparing means, the output of the comparing means on line 23 is sampled by latch means 22, for example at the clock or sampling rate provided by clock 16. The output of latch means 22, on line 25, is a regenerated vertical synchronizing signal having clean edges for timing purposes.

The reference count generator or numerical encoding means 20 may be a numerical encoding circuit for supplying the first and second reference counts to the comparing means. In order to minimize the circuitry, the vertical synchronizing signal itself may be utilized as a control signal for determining when each of the reference counts is supplied by the reference count generator 20 to the B input of the comparing means 18.

A digital circuit in accordance with the block diagram of FIGURE 1 is shown in FIGURE 2. Like reference numerals have been applied in FIGURES 1 and 2 wherever appropriate. The digital circuit is generally designated by reference numeral 100. If the circuit is part of a television receiver, for example, a source of clock rate pulses is available, as shown on line 39; a composite synchronizing signal is available, as shown on line 15; and, a reset signal is available, as shown on line 37. In the event the clock rate available is faster than necessary for proper sampling of the composite synchronizing signal, a divide by N circuit 26 may be provided. The clock rate, divided down if necessary to an appropriate sampling frequency, is available on line 19 as an input to a bidirectional or up/down counter 14 and a latch means 22, which may be a D type flip/flop.

The up/down counter 14 is provided with a CLOCK input, an up/DOWN count direction control input, an ENABLE input and a CLEAR input. Counter 14 is illustrated as a

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1996

five bit counter, and accordingly its output is a set of five output lines 17, representing numerical count data bits  $2^0$ ,  $2^1$ ,  $2^2$ ,  $2^3$  and  $2^4$ . The range of up/DOWN counter 14 is therefore 32 counts, for example from 0 to 31. The

5 CLOCK input of such a counter is normally positive edge triggered. Alternatively, the CLOCK input may be negative edge triggered or level triggered. The up/DOWN count direction control input is coupled to the composite synchronizing signal on line 15. The counter will

10 increment or decrement, that is count up or count down, at the leading edge of each clock pulse. The counter will count up or count down depending upon the level of the signal at the up/DOWN control input. If a pulse or noise of sufficient magnitude is present at the time of

15 sampling, the counter will count up by one count. Conversely, if there is no pulse present, or if noise present is of insufficient magnitude, or if negative noise of sufficient magnitude is present during a pulse at the time of sampling, the clock will count down by one count.

20 Counter 14 may be cleared, for example, having its numerical output set to 0 during a power-up condition, by a reset signal on line 37. The reset signal may need to be inverted, as shown by inverter 23, and thereafter supplied to the CLEAR input of the counter on line 38.

25 Up/down counter 14 is preferably a nonwrapping counter, that is, a counter which when counting upwardly will not exceed its maximum count, for example 31; and when counting downwardly, will not fall below its minimum count, for example 0. If up/down counter 14 was

30 configured to wrap around, then an upward count from maximum, for example 31, would result in a numerical output of 0. Similarly, a count downward from minimum, for example 0, would result in a numerical output of 31.

35 Up/down counter 14 is prevented from wrapping around by wraparound inhibitor circuit 24. Logical NAND gates 40 and 42 detect the presence of the maximum count, wherein each of the data bits is equal to 1. Logical NOR gates 44 and 46 detect the presence of a minimum count,

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1996

wherein all data bits are equal to 0. The outputs of NAND gates 40 and 42 are inputs to logical NOR gate 48. The outputs of NOR gates 44 and 46 are inputs to logical NAND gate 50. The composite synchronizing signal is inverted by inverter 56, and applied as an additional input to each of NOR gate 48 and NAND 50. The output of NOR gate 48 is inverted by inverter 52. The output of inverter 52 and the output of NAND gate 50 are inputs to logical NAND gate 54, the output of which is coupled by line 27 to the ENABLE input of counter 14. When the ENABLE input of counter 14 is a logical LOW, the counter will count up or down at the clock rate. When line 27 is a logical HIGH, counter 14 is disabled, that is, inhibited from counting. Briefly, if the counter is at a maximum count, and if the state of the composite synchronizing signal at the next sample would otherwise result in an upward count, counter 14 is disabled. A downward count would be permitted. Conversely, if a minimum count has been detected, and if the composite synchronizing signal is such that the next sample would result in a downward count, the counter will be disabled. An upward count would be permitted. The use of a nonwrapping counter makes it possible to sample wide pulses, such as vertical synchronizing pulses, without requiring a counter having a large number of stages. Fewer stages also tend to generate less switching noise.

The numerical output of up/down counter 14 is also coupled to a first input A of comparator 18. The second input B of comparator 18 is coupled by numerical reference count data lines 21 to the output of numerical encoding circuit 20. Numerical encoding circuit 20 provides one or more numerical reference counts or values against which the numerical output of the up/down counter 14 may be compared. The numerical output of numerical encoding circuit 20 will be one of two numbers, one larger than the other, depending upon the logical state of the Q output of latch means 22. As illustrated, the larger value, for example 16, is supplied to comparator 18 after a detected vertical synchronizing pulse has been

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1966

terminated. The lower reference value, for example 12, is supplied to comparator 18 after the beginning of a vertical synchronizing pulse has been detected.

Comparator 18 has two outputs, one of which  
 5 generates a signal when the numerical value at input A is greater than reference value at input B and the other of which generates an output when the numerical value at input A is equal to the numerical reference value at input B. These signals are provided on lines 29 and 31,  
 10 respectively, as inputs to logical NOR gate 28. Comparator 18 provides an output,  $A \geq B$ , whenever A is greater than or equal to B, which causes the output of NOR gate 28 to be a logical LOW as  $\overline{A \geq B}$  on line 33. This signal is inverted by inverter 30 and applied on line 35  
 15 as an active HIGH input to latch 22.

In operation, up/down counter 14 samples the level of the composite synchronizing signal at the clock rate provided in line 19. Whenever the numerical output of counter 17 is equal to the numerical reference value at  
 20 input B of comparator 18, and for as long thereafter as the numerical output of counter 14 remains greater than or equal to the numerical value at input B, a vertical sync detection pulse,  $\overline{A \geq B}$ , will be generated at the output of NOR gate 28. As the counter is counting down, the  
 25 vertical sync detection pulse will terminate whenever the numerical value at input A falls below the reference value at input B of comparator 18.

The active HIGH vertical sync detection pulse is applied to the D input of latch means 22, shown as a D  
 30 type flip/flop, which samples the vertical sync detection output at the clock rate. The Q output of D type flip/flop 22 goes HIGH to supply each regenerated vertical synchronizing pulse to form a vertical synchronizing signal. When the Q output of latch 22 is a logical HIGH,  
 35 the numerical reference value will be 12. Conversely, whenever the Q output of latch 22 is a logical LOW, the reference value will be 16. Inverter 32 enables the numerical reference value to alternate, or toggle,

This is the replacement sheet

25 JUL 1996

Date:

responsive to the Q output of latch 22. The use of a lower reference value for terminating the vertical sync detection pulse effects hysteresis in switching, to inhibit multiple triggering edges in the regenerated vertical synchronizing pulse, for example, due to noise or to other problems at the trailing edge of the vertical synchronizing pulses in the composite synchronizing signal. The amount of hysteresis will depend upon the difference between the reference values.

10 In certain circumstances, it is more important to detect vertical synchronizing pulses with minimum delay, sacrificing some noise immunity. In other circumstances, noise immunity is of more importance than avoiding delays in detection. More particularly, for example, when storing video information for use in a pix-in-pix display, more rapid detection of the vertical synchronizing pulses is generally of more importance than maximum noise immunity. On the other hand, when reading video information out of storage for a pix-in-pix display of an inset or secondary picture, accurate timing and maximum noise immunity are generally of more importance than minimizing delays in detection of the vertical synchronizing pulses. In a similar circuit having more pronounced hysteresis, for example, it may be desirable to use a clock pulse sampling rate of 1.93 MHz, utilizing an upper reference value of 28 for initiating the vertical sync detection pulse and utilizing a lower reference count of 3 for terminating the vertical sync detection pulse.

30 It will be appreciated that the vertical synchronizing detector illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 2, which exhibits substantial noise immunity and provides hysteresis switching characteristics, is also useful generally as a low pass filter for pulses in a signal wider than other pulses in the signal. The cut off frequency will be a function of sampling rate, pulse width and noise level and is ultimately limited by the switching rates of the digital circuits.

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1996



WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A detector (10) for video signal synchronizing pulses, characterized by:

counting means (14) for periodically sampling the level of an input (15) including synchronizing pulses, the counting means (14) having a numerical output (17) which changes in a first sense responsive to detection of said level during a sample interval and changes in an opposite sense responsive to nondetection of said level during a sample interval; and,

comparing means (18) for generating a sync detection pulse as an output signal when the numerical output of the counting means (14) goes beyond a reference value.

2. The detector of Claim 1, characterized in that :

the numerical value is alternately one of first and second numerical reference counts, the first reference count being different than the second reference count; and,

the comparing means (18) initiates the sync detection pulse by relation of the numerical output of the counting means (14) to the first reference count and terminates the sync detection pulse by relation of the numerical output of the counting means (14) to the second reference count.

3. The detector of Claim 2, characterized in that the comparing means (18) initiates the sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counting means (14) rises to equal the first reference count.

4. The detector of Claim 2, characterized in that the comparing means (18) terminates the sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counting means (14) falls below the second reference count.

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1996



5. The detector of Claim 2, characterized in that the numerical reference supplied to the comparing means (18) is changed at times related to initiation and termination of each sync detection pulse.

6. A digital filter for detecting television scanning synchronizing pulses, characterized by:

means (16) for supplying at least one sampling rate clock signal;

an up/down counter (14) for sampling the level of a signal to be filtered at the rate of said clock signal, the counter (14) having a numerical output which changes in a first sense responsive to detection of said level during a sample interval and changes in an opposite sense responsive to nondetection of said level during a sample interval; and,

a comparator (18) for generating a synchronizing pulse detection signal as an output when the numerical output of the counter (14) goes beyond a numerical reference.

7. The detector of Claim 6, characterized in that:

the numerical reference is alternately one of first and second numerical reference counts, the first reference count being greater than the second reference count; and,

the comparator (18) initiates the synchronizing pulse detection signal when the numerical output of the counter (14) rises above the first reference count and terminates the synchronizing pulse detection signal when the numerical output of the counter falls to the second reference count.

8. The detector of Claim 7, characterized in that the comparator (18) initiates the synchronizing pulse detection signal when the numerical output of the counter (14) rises to equal the first reference count.

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1996



9. The detector of Claim 7, characterized in that the comparator (18) terminates the synchronizing pulse detection signal when the numerical output of the counter (14) falls below the second reference count.

10. The detector of Claim 7, characterized by a numerical encoding circuit (20) for supplying the first and second reference counts to the comparator (18) responsive to the output signal of the comparator (18).

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1996

VERTICAL SYNCHRONIZING SIGNAL DETECTORAbstract

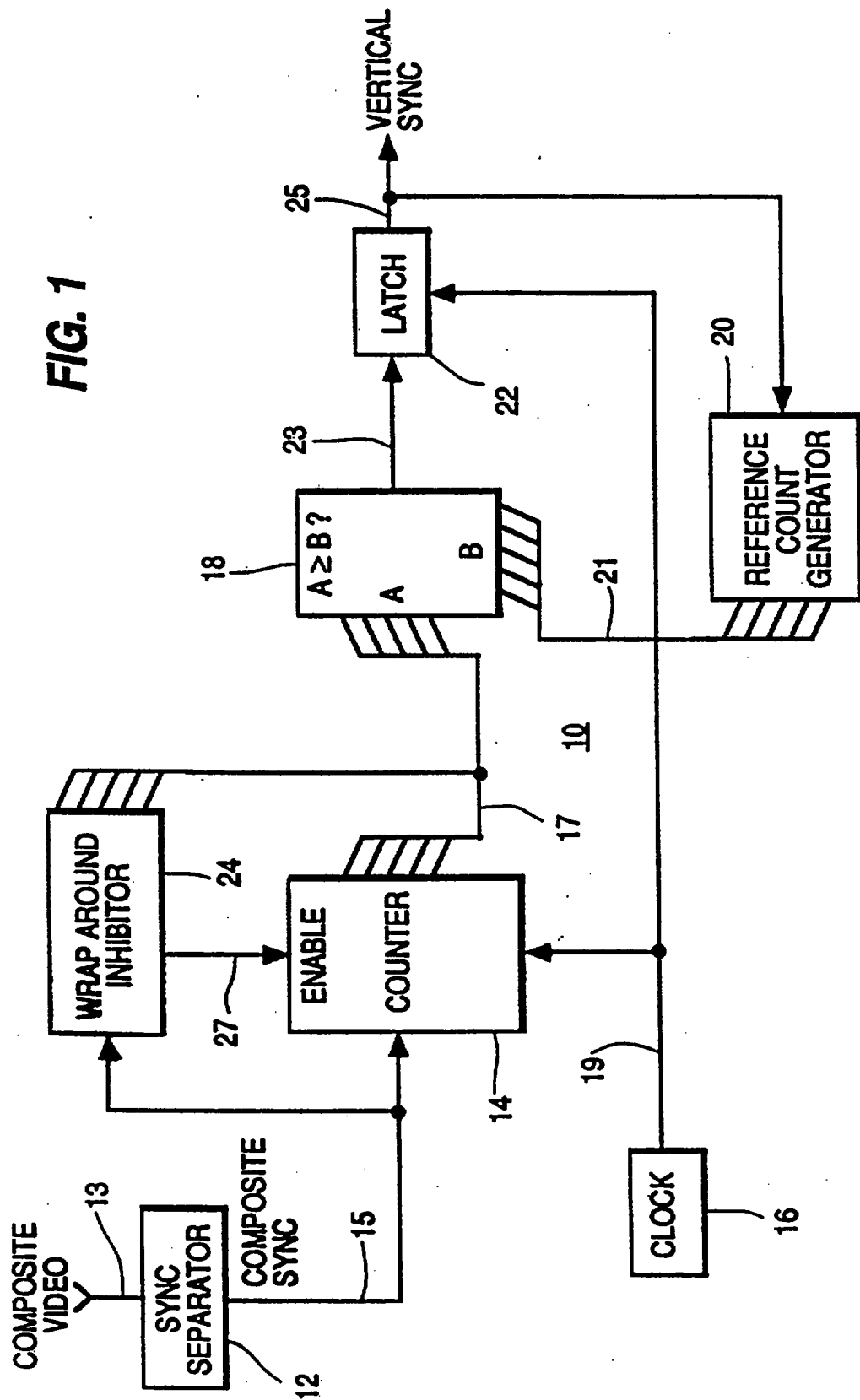
A detector (10) for vertical synchronizing pulses comprises a nonwrapping up/down counter (14) and a comparator (18). The counter (14) samples the level of a composite synchronizing signal at a sampling rate. The counter (14) has a numerical output which increases responsive to detection of said level during a sample interval and decreases responsive to nondetection of said level during a sample interval. The comparator (18) generates a vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter (14) is greater than a reference value. In order to provide hysteresis, the numerical value is alternately one of first and second numerical reference counts, the first reference count being greater than the second reference count. The comparator (18) initiates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter (14) rises above the first reference count and terminates the vertical sync detection pulse when the numerical output of the counter (14) falls below the second reference count. The numerical reference supplied to the comparator (18) is changed at times corresponding to initiation and termination of each vertical sync detection pulse. A pulse shaping circuit may comprise a latch (22) for sampling the output of the comparator (18) and generating a vertical synchronizing signal.

FIGURE 1

This is the replacement sheet

Date: 25 JUL 1995

FIG. 1



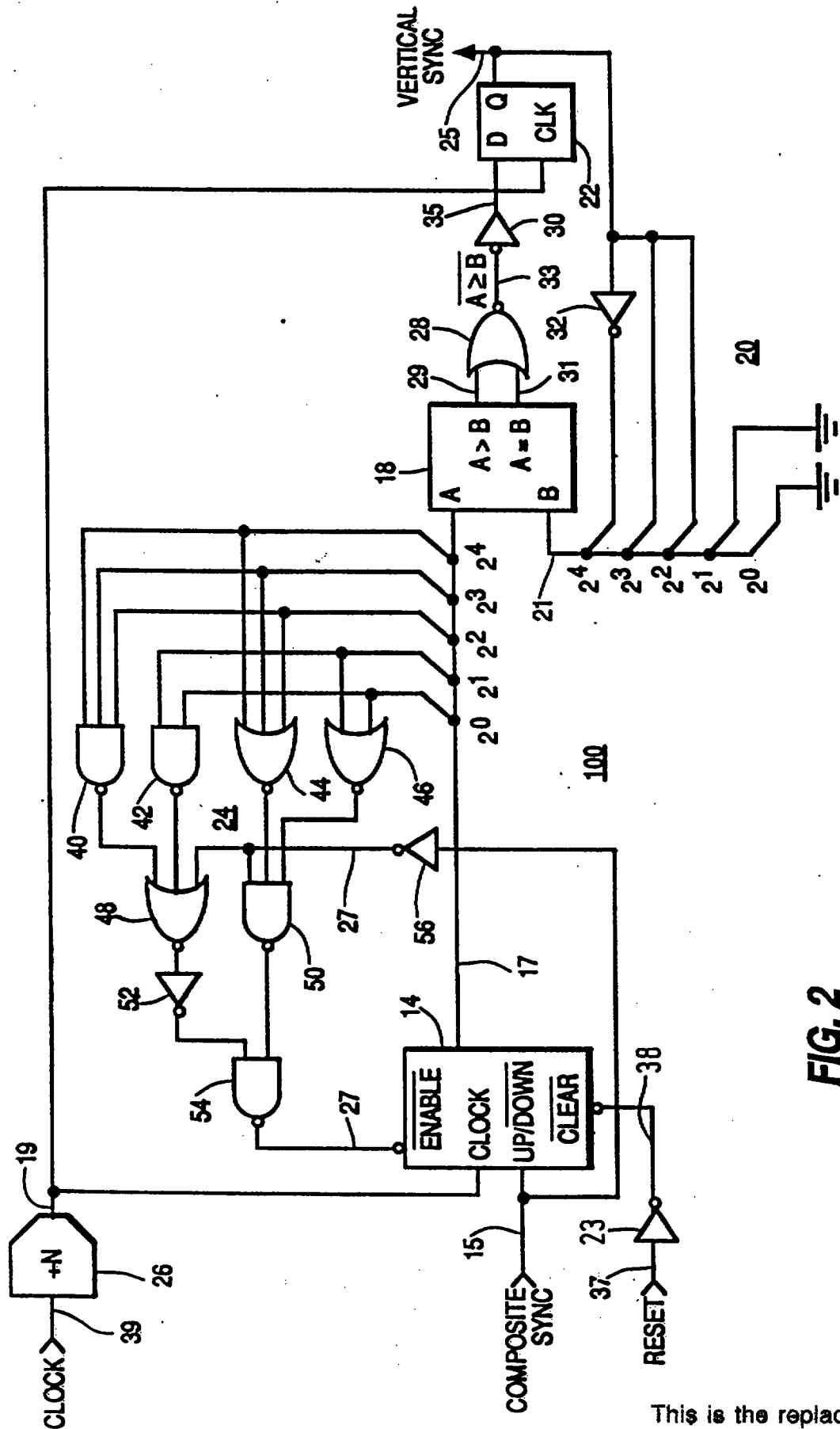


FIG. 2

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Date: 25 JUL 1996