

Service
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FL1.0

AD

92.05

Service Information

In numerous sets with production code AG21 and higher a COMB-module has been used. In this service information you will find all the necessary information concerning this module, including a brief circuit description.

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Introduction

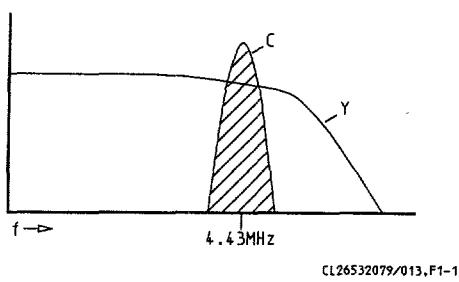


Fig. 1

In recent years the picture quality of current TV sets has steadily increased. One of the phenomenon always open to improvement was the crosstalk between colour and luminance (also known as cross colour and cross luminance). With the introduction of COMB filtering this phenomenon has become a thing of the past.

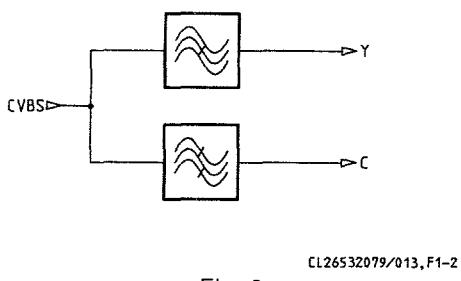


Fig. 2

The cause of cross colour and cross luminance is the fact that the chrominance signal is modulated on a carrier wave that lies within the luminance spectrum. (fig.1). These signals must be separated for a display. In normal TV sets this is achieved by blocking the chrominance signal before the luminance channel using a band stop filter (fig 2.) and for the chrominance channel by filtering out the chrominance signal with a band-pass filter.

This filtering can not be performed accurately for any length of time as harmonics (interference) from the chrominance signal are present in the luminance channel and vice versa. In practise separation appears to be incomplete, which results in interference (e.g. colour patterns in black and white striped blocks). By employing a COMB filter this phenomenon has forever become a thing of the past.

The classic COMB filter

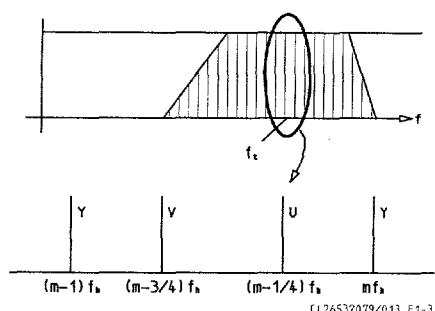


Fig. 3

This explanation of the principle of the COMB filter is based on the PAL system. A video which does not change vertically (every line is equal) the components of the luminance signal are a multiple of the line frequency (15625 Hz). The chrominance components are a multiple of the half-line frequency with a shift of a quarter line frequency (fig. 3).

By employing a filter with a periodic response and maximum-minimum distance of a quarter line frequency it is possible to separate luminance and chrominance. This COMB-shaped characteristic provides this filter with the name COMB filter.

An example of a COMB filter is given in fig.4. In order to understand COMB circuits it is better to examine the signals in the time-domain. Because the chrominance signal is modulated on a carrier frequency of $283.75 * \text{line frequency}$ (with a 25 Hz offset), after two lines the chrominance signal will be in opposing phase. The luminance signal is then still in phase. By counting up or deducting the signals results in separate chrominance and luminance signals. In fig. 4 the signal delayed by a delay line is added to then deducted from the direct signal.

The disadvantage of this method of filtering is that it only operates correctly if the picture does not change vertically. In a vertically moving picture the transition is affected.

To improve the vertical filter characteristics the FL1 has been equipped with two COMB filter circuits in series. One of the two filters can then always provide the correct signal during vertical transition. A medium detector is used to continually determine which of the two signals is correct and then select it.

At the same time only the chrominance signal is filtered out. By subtracting this signal from the CVBS subsequently results in the luminance signal.

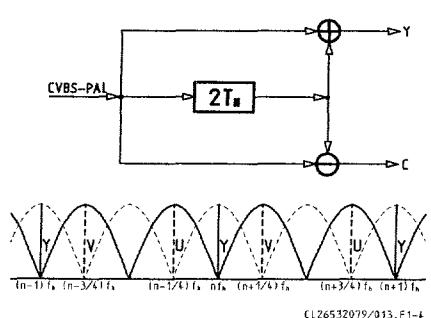


Fig. 4

The practical realisation

In this description the following abbreviations will be used for the various signals:

- C_n = The current chrominance signal. This signal has a 2 line delay in comparison to the incoming signal.
- C_{n+2} = The future chrominance signal. This signal is undelayed.
- C_{n-2} = The initial chrominance signal. This signal has a 4 line delay.
- Y_n = The current luminance signal.

Block diagram

In Figure 5 a block diagram of the COMB filter is given, the complete circuit appears further in this publication.

The COMB filter is built up around 2 delay lines (IC7602 & IC7628), the actual filter and a selection switch (IC7690).

The incoming CVBS signal is sent via low-pass filter 5600 to IC7602 and via band-pass filter 5802 to the comparator in IC7675 (C_{n+2}). IC7602 is an analogue delay line with a delay of $128\mu\text{s}$ (2 line periods). The output signal of IC7602 goes to a second delay line in IC7628, via the band-pass filter 5827 to the comparator in IC7675 (C_n), and via the low-pass filter 5615 to the luminance input of IC7675 (Y_n).

The output signal of the second delay line in IC7628 (therefore with a total delay of 4 lines) is available on pin 6 of and goes via the band-pass filter 5628 to the comparator in IC7675 (C_{n-2}).

Delay lines

The two delay lines are both identical. These are analogue delay lines where the input signal (pin 1) automatically appears at the output (pin 6) following the delay time (FIFO = first in first out). The delay time is determined by the clock frequency on pin 10. For a delay of $128\mu\text{s}$ this frequency must be 4.43 MHz.

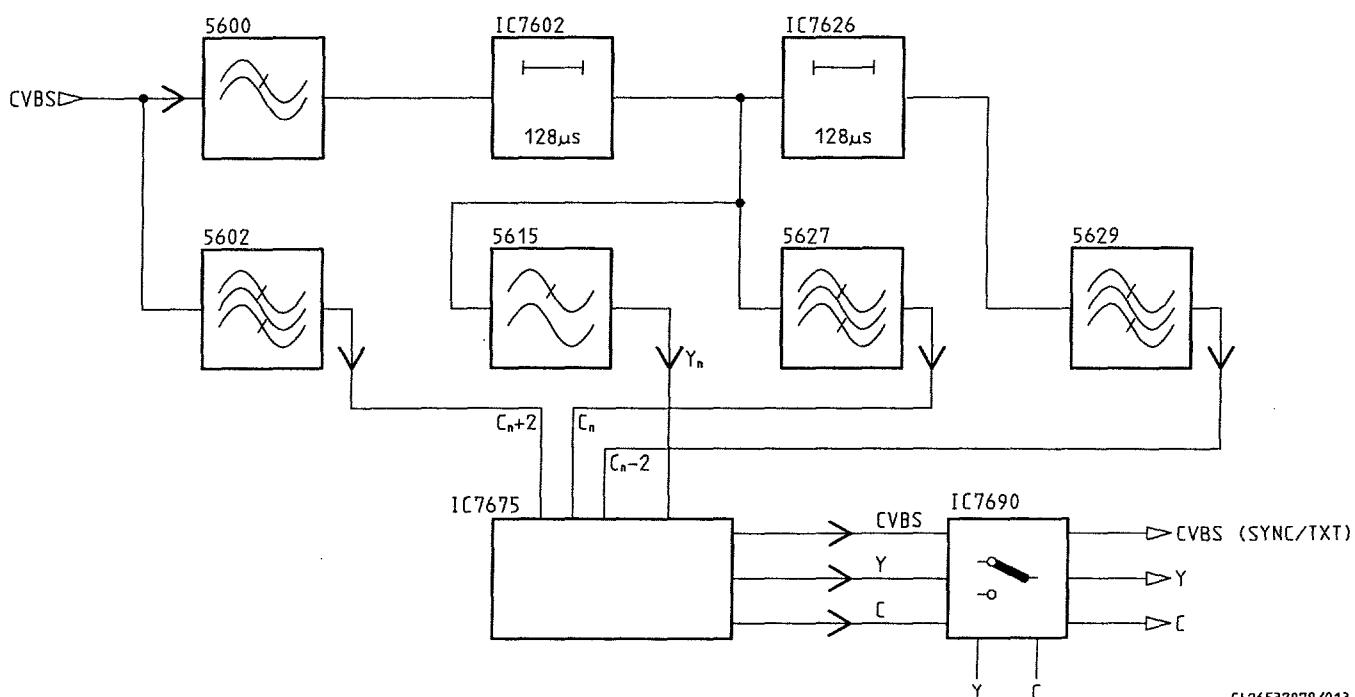


Fig. 5

CL26532079/013, F1-5

The clock frequency is taken from the crystal frequency of chrominance decoder. This frequency is 8.86 MHz and is carried via TS7850 to pin 3 of IC7851. This flip-flop is switched as a double distributor. The required frequency of 4.43 MHz is available on pin 6.

Because the signals C_{n+2} , C_n and C_{n-2} have to be compared with one another they have to be of equal phase and amplitude. The phase can be adjusted with R3618 (Y_n), R3844 (C_n) and R3637 (C_{n-2}). Amplitude with R3647 (C_n) and R3653 (C_{n-2}).

COMB filter

The filter (IC7675) consists of two parts: the chrominance COMB filter and the luminance filter.

In filtering it is assumed that the signal delayed with 2 lines is the current signal (n). The signal is available on pin 18 (Chrominance) and pin 27 (Luminance). On pin 19 the undelayed chrominance signal (C_{n+2}) is available and the 4 line delayed chrominance signal (C_{n-2}) on pin 17. The chrominance signals are first buffered and subsequently sent to the comparator circuit via C2671 (C_{n-2}), C2672 (C_n) and C2673 (C_{n+2}).

The signal selected by this comparator form the comb filtered chrominance signal that is available on pin 7.

Subtracting this signal from the luminance signal Y_n results in the formation of the filtered Y signal.

The voltage on pin 4 determines the amplification of the chrominance signal in the subtraction circuit, thereby enabling the correct filter action to be adjusted.

Selection switch

The chrominance signal travels via TS7682 and TS7680 to switch A (pin 13) in IC7690. The unfiltered luminance/sync signal travel to switch B (pin 1) via TS7684, TS7686 and TS7688 in IC7690. The filtered luminance signal travels to switch C (pin 3) in IC7690. The other switch inputs of IC7690 are fed with the unfiltered luminance (pins 2 and 5) and chrominance (pin 12) signals.

With the filter-on signal a choice can subsequently be made from amongst the filtered and unfiltered signals. This signal is made low by the controls (=filter off) if the customer switches out the filter, and on the presence of SVHS signals (which have their chrominance and luminance signals already separated). Due to the fact that this COMB filter is only suitable for PAL signals, the filter-on signal is suppressed on the presence of any other signals. For this purpose the PAL recognition on the chrominance decoder (IC7365) on the small signal panel is supplied by the base of TS7652.

If the system received is not PAL this signal will remain low, causing TS7652 to conduct, through which TS7653 conducts, causing the filter-on signal to be made low.

Switch A now supplies the chrominance signal (pin 14), switch B the luminance/sync signal for the synchronisation and for teletext (pin 15), and switch C the luminance signal (pin 4).

Power supply voltages

Power supply voltages are drawn from the +13V. Two voltages are drawn for this purpose; The +8V is produced by the voltage stabiliser IC7878 and the +5V by the serial-stabiliser around TS7623. In this manner a stable voltage is formed over zener diode D6600, which travels to the base of TS7623 via TS7624 and TS7622. Transistors TS7624 and TS7625 form a differential amplifier which adjust the output voltage equal to the zener diode voltage.

Adjustments

CHASSIS FL1.0 2.1

To perform these adjustments use a pattern generator with a separate subcarrier output (e.g. PM5518) and a two channel oscilloscope with an inverter and an A+B mode.

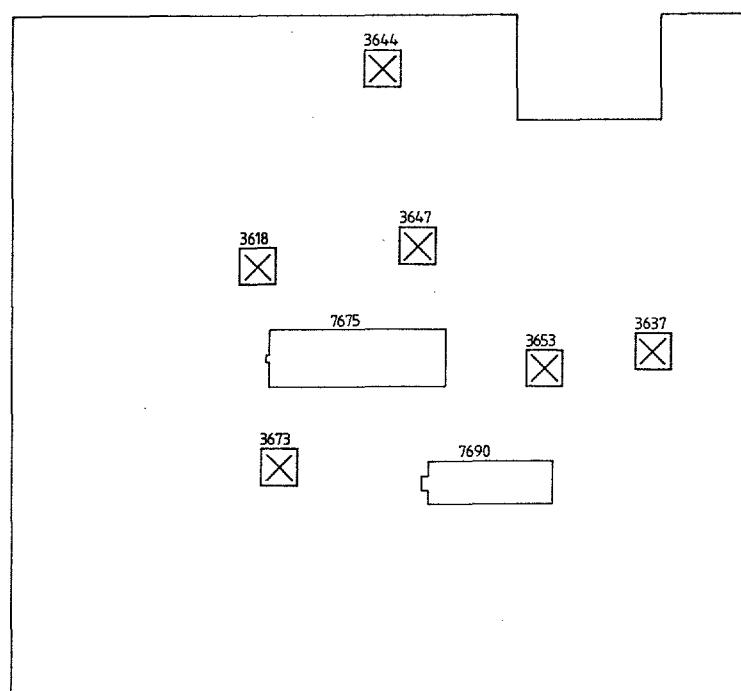
1. Set the generator in PAL mode. Connect the colour carrier wave signal to pin 20 of EXT1 (AUX) and select extern 1.
Connect the channel A probe to pin 12 of IC7675.
Connect the channel B probe to pin 11 of IC7675.
Invert the signal on channel B.
Place the oscilloscope in A+B mode.
Adjust 3647 to minimum signal.
Adjust 3644 to minimum signal.
Adjust 3647 to minimum signal.
2. Set the generator in PAL mode. Connect the colour carrier wave signal to pin 20 of EXT1 (AUX) and select extern 1.
Connect the channel A probe to pin 12 of IC7675.
Connect the channel B probe to pin 10 of IC7675.
Invert the signal on channel B.
Place the oscilloscope in A+B mode.
Adjust 3653 to minimum signal.
Adjust 3637 to minimum signal.
Adjust 3653 to minimum signal.

3. Set the generator in PAL mode. Connect the colour carrier wave signal to pin 20 of EXT1 (AUX) and select extern 1.

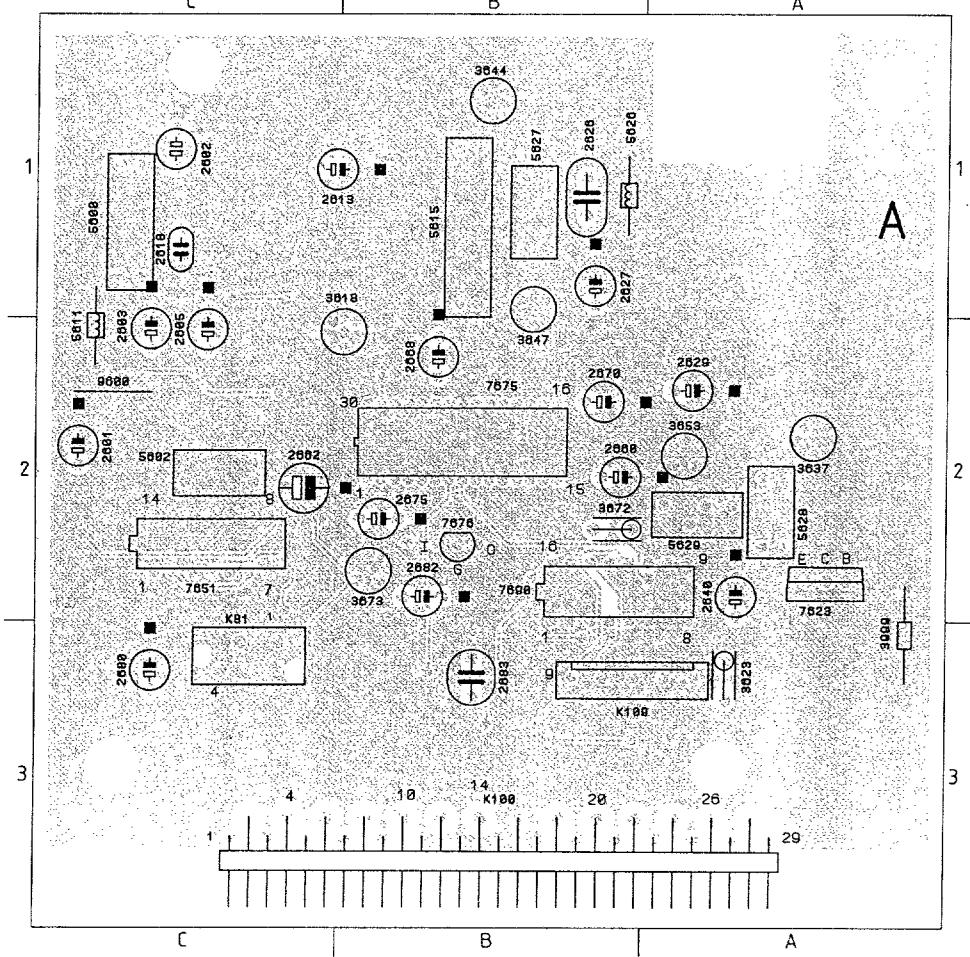
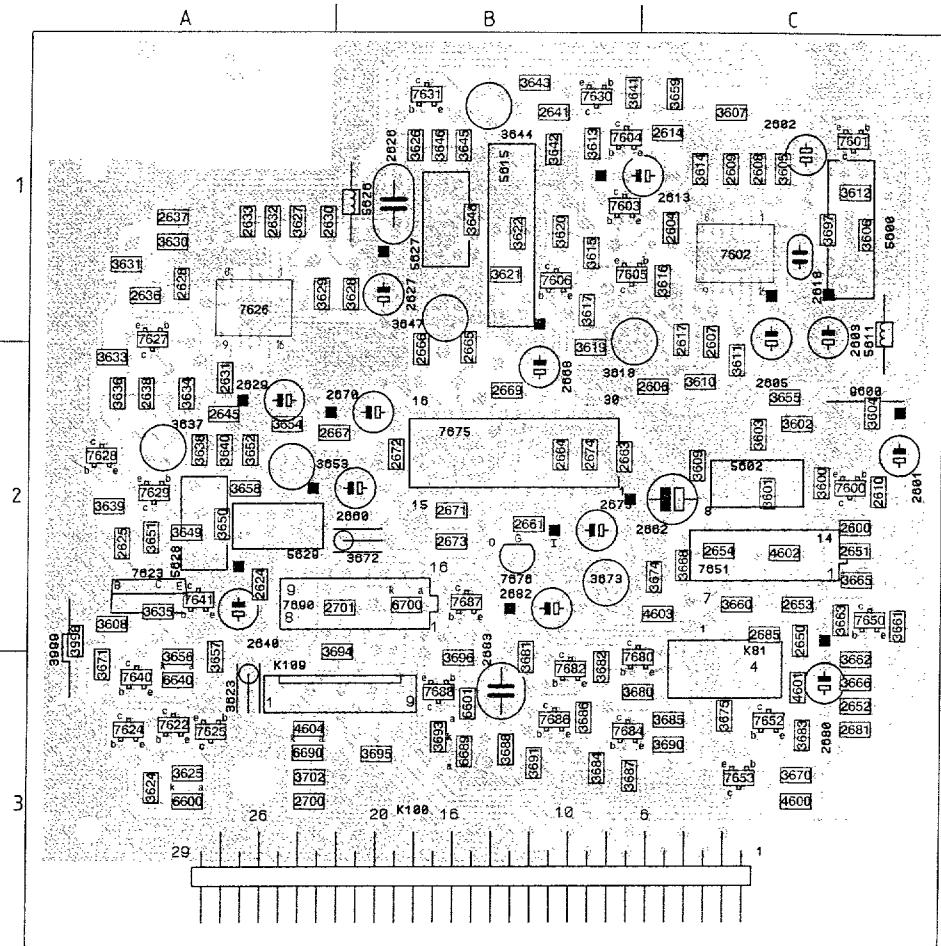
Connect the channel A probe to pin 7 of IC7675.
Connect the channel B probe to pin 1 of IC7675.
Observe both signals simultaneously on the oscilloscope and adjust 3618 in such a manner that both signals are in phase.

Set the generator in PAL mode. Connect the subcarrier signal to pin 20 of EXT1 (AUX) and select extern 1.

Connect the channel A probe to pin 8 of IC7675.
Adjust 3673 to minimum signal.



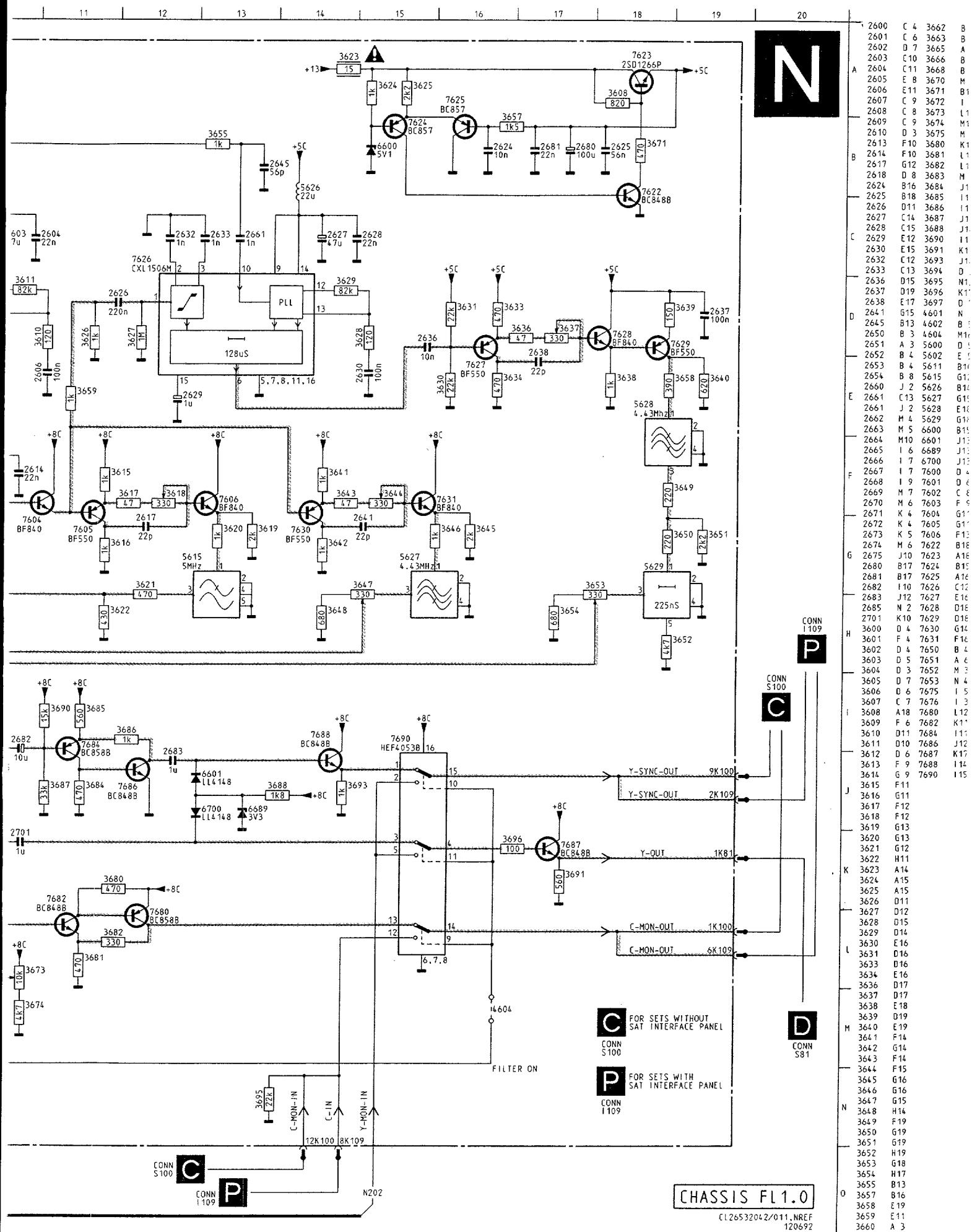
3.1 CHASSIS FL1.0 Comb filter/Kamm-Filter/Filtre en peigne



2600 C2	3627 A1
2601 C2	3628 B1
2602 C1	3629 A1
2603 C2	3630 A1
2604 C1	3631 A1
2605 C2	3633 A2
2606 C2	3634 A2
2607 C2	3635 A3
2608 C1	3636 A2
2609 C1	3637 A2
2610 C2	3638 A2
2613 B1	3639 A2
2614 C1	3640 A2
2617 C2	3641 B1
2618 C1	3642 B1
2624 A2	3643 B1
2625 A2	3644 B1
2626 B1	3645 B1
2627 B1	3646 B1
2628 A1	3647 B2
2629 A2	3648 B1
2630 A1	3649 A2
2631 A2	3650 A2
2632 A1	3651 A2
2633 A1	3652 A2
2636 A1	3653 A2
2637 A1	3672 B2
2638 A2	3673 B2
2640 A3	3999 A3
2641 B1	5600 C1
2645 A2	5602 C2
2650 C3	5611 C2
2651 C2	5615 B1
2652 C3	5626 B1
2653 C2	5627 B1
2654 C2	5628 A2
2660 B2	5629 A2
2661 B2	7600 C2
2662 C2	7601 C1
2663 B2	7603 B1
2664 B2	7604 B1
2665 B2	7605 B1
2666 B2	7606 B1
2667 A2	7622 A3
2668 B2	7623 A2
2669 B2	7624 A3
2670 B2	7625 A3
2671 B2	7627 A2
2672 B2	7628 A2
2673 B2	7629 A2
2674 B2	7630 B1
2675 B2	7631 B1
2680 C3	7640 A3
2681 C3	7641 A2
2682 B3	7650 C3
2683 B3	7651 C2
2685 C3	7652 C3
2700 A3	7653 C3
2701 B3	7675 B2
3600 C2	7676 B2
3601 C2	7680 B3
3602 C2	7682 B3
3603 C2	7684 B3
3604 C2	7686 B3
3605 C1	7687 B2
3606 C1	7688 B3
3607 C1	7690 B2
3608 A3	9600 C2
3609 C2	K109 B3
3610 C2	K81 C3
3611 C2	
3612 C1	
3613 B1	
3614 C1	
3615 B1	
3616 C1	
3617 B2	
3618 B2	
3619 B2	
3620 B1	
3621 B1	
3622 B1	
3623 A3	
3624 A3	
3625 A3	
3626 B1	

3.2

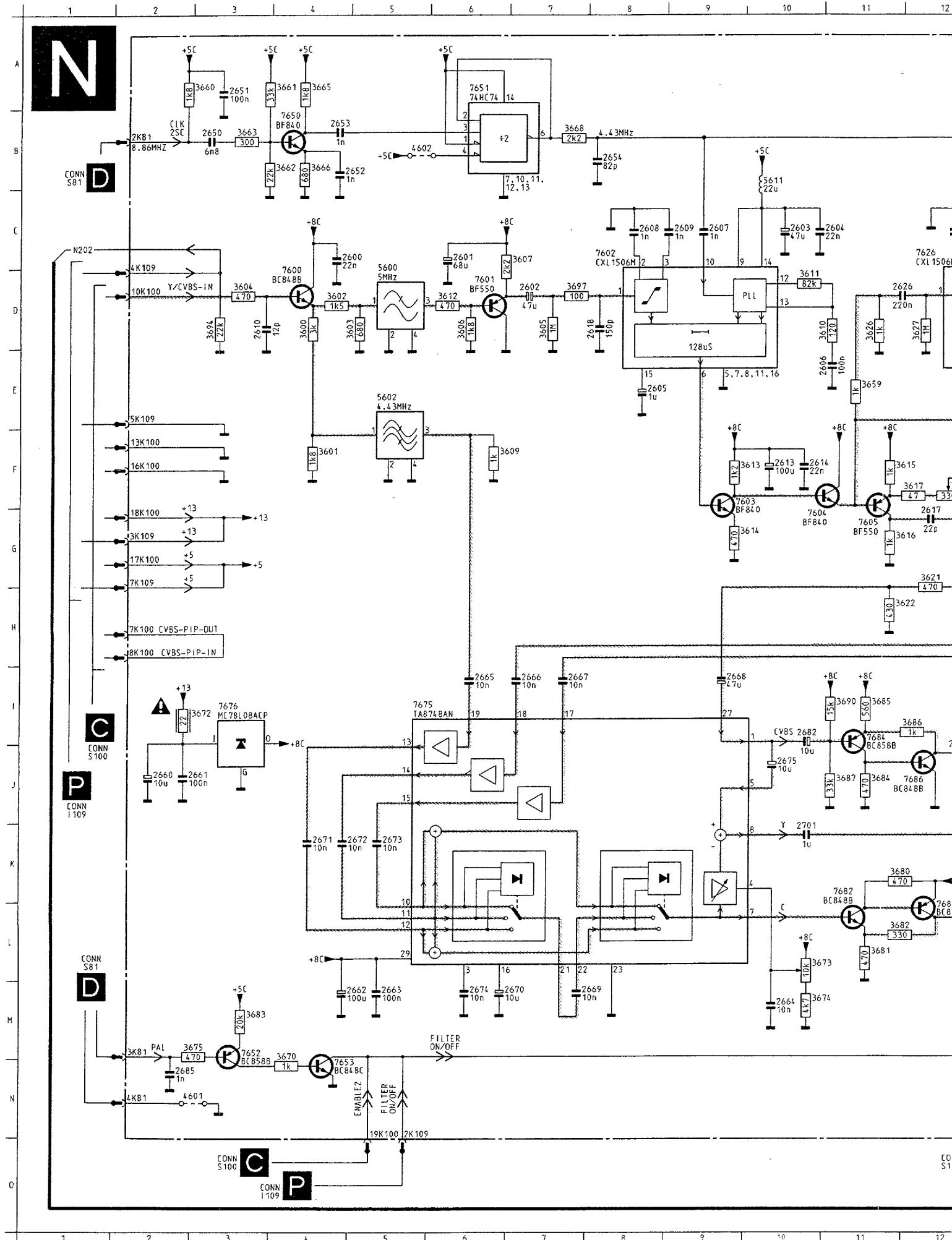
3.3 CHASSIS FL1.0



Comb filter/Kamm-Filter/Filtre en peigne

CHASSIS FL1.0 | 3.2

3.3



Comb-filter
Various

1255	4822 212 30275	COMB FILTER TERREST.
	4822 265 51323	28P
	4822 265 30378	4P MALE FOR BTB-WTB



2600	4822 122 31797	22nF 10% 63V
2601	4822 124 22606	68μF 20% 16V
2602	5322 124 41939	100μM 6V3
2603	4822 124 40177	47μF 20% 10V
2604	4822 122 31797	22nF 10% 63V

2605	4822 124 40242	1μF 20% 63V
2606	4822 122 31947	100nF 20% 63V
2607	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V
2608	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V
2609	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V

2610	4822 122 32139	12pF 5% 63V
2613	4822 124 41584	100μF 20% 10V
2614	4822 122 31797	22nF 10% 63V
2617	4822 122 31772	47pF 5% 50V
2618	4822 122 31349	68pF 2% 100V

2624	4822 122 32862	10nF 80% 50V
2625	4822 122 33105	56nF 10% 63V
2626	4822 121 42408	220nF 5% 63V
2627	4822 124 40177	47μF 20% 10V
2628	4822 122 31797	22nF 10% 63V

2629	4822 124 40242	1μF 20% 63V
2630	4822 122 31947	100nF 20% 63V
2631	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V
2632	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V
2633	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V

2636	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2637	4822 122 31947	100nF 20% 63V
2638	4822 122 31772	47pF 5% 50V
2641	4822 122 31772	47pF 5% 50V
2645	4822 122 31774	56pF 5% 50V

2650	4822 122 32597	6,8nF 10% 63V
2651	4822 122 31947	100nF 20% 63V
2652	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V
2653	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V
2654	4822 122 31839	82pF 10% 50V

2660	4822 124 40435	10μF 20% 50V
2661	4822 122 33496	100nF 10% 63V
2662	4822 124 41643	100μF 20% 16V
2663	4822 122 33496	100nF 10% 63V
2664	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V

2665	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2666	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2667	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2669	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2670	4822 124 40435	10μF 20% 50V

2671	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2672	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2673	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2674	4822 122 32442	10nF 50V
2675	4822 124 40435	10μF 20% 50V

2680	4822 124 41584	100μF 20% 10V
2681	4822 122 31797	22nF 10% 63V
2682	4822 124 40435	10μF 20% 50V
2683	4822 121 51319	1μF 10% 63V
2685	5322 122 31647	1nF 10% 63V

2701	4822 126 11725	1μF 205 5V
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3604	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W	3686	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W
3605	4822 051 10105	1M 5% 0,25W	3687	4822 051 10333	33k 2% 0,25W
3606	4822 051 10182	1k8 2% 0,25W	3688	4822 051 10182	1k8 2% 0,25W
3607	4822 051 20222	2k2 5% 0,1W	3689	4822 051 10153	15k 2% 0,25W
3608	4822 051 10821	820Ω 2% 0,25W	3690	4822 051 10561	560Ω 2% 0,25W
3609	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W	3691	4822 051 10561	560Ω 2% 0,25W
3610	4822 051 51201	120Ω 1% 0,125W	3693	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W
3611	4822 051 10823	82k 2% 0,25W	3694	4822 051 10223	22k 2% 0,25W
3612	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W	3695	4822 051 10223	22k 2% 0,25W
3613	4822 051 10112	1k1 2% 0,25W	3696	4822 051 10101	100Ω 2% 0,25W
3614	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W	3697	4822 051 10101	100Ω 2% 0,25W
3615	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3616	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3617	4822 051 10479	47Ω 2% 0,25W			
3618	4822 101 21203	330Ω			
3619	4822 051 10202	2k 2% 0,25W			
3620	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3621	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W			
3622	4822 051 10511	510Ω 2% 0,25W			
3623	4822 052 10159	15Ω 5% 0,33W			
3624	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3625	4822 051 20222	2k2 5% 0,1W			
3626	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3627	4822 051 10105	1M 5% 0,25W			
3628	4822 051 51201	120Ω 1% 0,125W			
3629	4822 051 10823	82k 2% 0,25W			
3630	4822 051 10223	22k 2% 0,25W			
3631	4822 051 10223	22k 2% 0,25W			
3633	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W			
3634	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W			
3636	4822 051 10479	47Ω 2% 0,25W			
3637	4822 101 21203	330Ω			
3638	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3639	4822 051 10151	150Ω 2% 0,25W			
3640	4822 051 10621	620Ω 2% 0,25W			
3641	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3642	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3643	4822 051 10479	47Ω 2% 0,25W			
3644	4822 101 21203	330Ω			
3645	4822 051 10202	2k 2% 0,25W			
3646	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3647	4822 101 21203	330Ω			
3648	4822 051 10681	680Ω 2% 0,25W			
3649	4822 051 10221	220Ω 2% 0,25W			
3650	4822 051 10221	220Ω 2% 0,25W			
3651	4822 051 10222	2k2 2% 0,25W			
3652	4822 051 10472	4k7 2% 0,25W			
3653	4822 101 21203	330Ω			
3654	4822 051 10681	680Ω 2% 0,25W			
3655	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3657	4822 051 10152	1k5 2% 0,25W			
3658	4822 051 10391	390Ω 2% 0,25W			
3659	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3660	4822 051 10182	1k8 2% 0,25W			
3661	4822 051 10333	33k 2% 0,25W			
3662	4822 051 10223	22k 2% 0,25W			
3663	4822 051 10301	300Ω 2% 0,25W			
3665	4822 051 10182	1k8 2% 0,25W			
3666	4822 051 10681	680Ω 2% 0,25W			
3668	4822 051 20222	2k2 5% 0,1W			
3670	4822 051 10102	1k 2% 0,25W			
3671	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W			
3672	4822 052 10229	22Ω 5% 0,33W			
3673	4822 105 10455				
3674	4822 051 10472	4k7 2% 0,25W			
3675	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W			
3680	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W			
3681	4822 051 10471	470Ω 2% 0,25W			
3682	4822 051 10331	330Ω 2% 0,25W			
3683	4822 051 10203	20k 2% 0,25W			
3684</					