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<p>(54) Title: DIGITAL TELEVISION SYSTEM WHICH SWITCHES CHANNELS IN RESPONSE TO CONTROL DATA IN A TELEVISION SIGNAL</p>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A digital television system receives control data from a source and uses the control data to switch channels on a digital television. The digital television system includes a memory which stores computer executable process steps and channel switching circuitry which is capable of receiving television signals transmitted over a plurality of different channels. At least one of the television signals is received over a first channel and includes control data relating to a second channel. A controller is also included in the digital television system, which receives the control data and which executes the process steps stored in the memory so as to control the channel switching circuitry in accordance with the control data to switch from the first channel to the second channel.</p>		

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Digital television system which switches channels in response to control data in a television signal.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### Field Of The Invention

The present invention is directed to a digital television system with remote channel switching capabilities. In particular, the invention is directed to a digital television system which automatically switches between channels based on control data transmitted along with a television signal over one of the channels.

### Description Of The Related Art

10 Limitations inherent in analog television systems necessitated transmitting information, such as advertisements, emergency broadcasts, etc., over the same frequency channel that regular television programming is transmitted. For example, in the case of emergency broadcasts, regular television programming on a particular channel is pre-empted in favor of the emergency broadcast. Advertisements, on the other hand, are sandwiched  
15 between the regular programming and then transmitted along with the regular programming.

While the foregoing system has been more or less universally accepted, the system has several flaws. For example, with respect to advertising, in conventional television systems each television station must perform various types of signal processing in order to add advertising at appropriate points within the station's regular programming. This signal  
20 processing, if performed incorrectly, can adversely affect the programming. Moreover, such advertising may not be effective from an economic standpoint, particularly in light of the recent fragmenting of consumer tastes. That is, because the same advertising is transmitted to all televisions within a viewing area, such advertising will not be able to take into account differences in the television audience. This problem is described further in U.S. Patent  
25 Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "Digital Television System Which Selects Images For Display In A Video Sequence" (Inventor: Eran Sitnik; Assignee: Philips Electronics North America Corp; Assignee Reference No.: 700012), the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference into the subject application as if set forth herein in full.

With respect to emergency broadcasting, in conventional systems each station within an emergency broadcasting area will typically pre-empt its programming to include an emergency broadcast. However, with the widespread use of cable and satellite television systems, many viewers within the emergency broadcasting area will likely be watching  
5 television programs that do not originate from within the emergency broadcasting area. As a result, those viewers will not receive an emergency broadcast. Similarly, viewers outside the emergency broadcasting area who are watching a television channel originating from the emergency broadcasting area will receive an emergency broadcast unnecessarily.

Thus, there exists a need for a television system which addresses flaws of  
10 conventional television systems, particularly those flaws relating to emergency broadcasts and television advertising described above.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention addresses the foregoing need by providing a digital  
15 television system (e.g., a stand-alone digital television or a combination of a digital television and a settop box) which can be switched from a first channel to a second channel based on control data transmitted along with a television signal. Thus, in accordance with the invention, regular programming may be shown on the first channel, whereas advertising, emergency broadcasts, or the like may be shown on the second channel. By switching channels remotely  
20 based on control data, it is therefore possible to switch from the regular programming on the first channel to whatever is being shown on the second channel.

Thus, by virtue of the foregoing, the invention provides an alternative means for adding advertising to a television program. Moreover, since the television (or settop box) itself determines whether to switch channels, the invention provides a means for transmitting  
25 emergency broadcasts to appropriate viewers.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, a user profile containing information relating to a user of the digital television system is stored therein. In these embodiments, channels may be switched based also on the information in the user profile. Thus, in one representative embodiment, the invention may examine the user profile and,  
30 based on information in the user profile, switch the television to a channel showing television "commercials" which correspond to the information in the user profile. For example, if the user profile indicates that the household containing the digital television system includes pre-teen boys, at appropriate times the television may switch to a channel showing only advertisements for electronic games and similar products that appeal to pre-teen boys.

Thus, according to one aspect, the present invention is a digital television system which receives control data from a source and which uses the control data to switch channels on a digital television. The digital television system includes a memory which stores computer executable process steps and channel switching circuitry which is capable of receiving television signals transmitted over a plurality of different channels. At least one of the television signals is received over a first channel and includes control data relating to a second channel. A controller is also included in the digital television system, which receives the control data and which executes the process steps stored in the memory so as to control the channel switching circuitry in accordance with the control data to switch from the first channel to the second channel.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the controller controls the channel switching circuitry to switch from the second channel back to the first channel after a predetermined period of time. In these embodiments, the control data specifies the predetermined period of time and identifies the second channel. In this manner, the invention provides a way in which to control the times at which the channels are switched and the durations for which the channels are switched.

In particularly preferred embodiments of the invention, the television system includes a memory which stores a user profile corresponding to the digital television, where the user profile contains information relating to a user of the digital television. This information can comprise user demographic information and/or information on television viewing habits of the user. In these embodiments, the controller controls the channel switching circuitry to switch from the first channel to the second channel also in accordance with the information in the user profile. By virtue of these features of the invention, it is possible to tailor advertising to particular users, thereby increasing the effectiveness of such advertising, and to provide emergency broadcasts to appropriate viewers.

According to another aspect, the present invention is a method of switching between channels of a digital television system having channel switching circuitry that is capable of receiving television signals transmitted over a plurality of different channels. The method includes receiving, at the channel switching circuitry, a first television signal over a first channel, where the first television signal includes control data relating to a second channel. The channel switching circuitry is then controlled in accordance with the control data to switch from the first channel to the second channel so that the channel switching circuitry receives a second television signal over the second channel.

According to still another aspect, the invention is a digital television system that includes a transmitter which transmits television signals over at least first and second channels, wherein a first television signal which is transmitted over the first channel includes control data relating to the second channel. Also included in the system is a digital television  
5 having channel switching circuitry that is capable of receiving the television signals transmitted over the first and second channels. In accordance with the invention, the digital television switches the channel switching circuitry from the first channel to the second channel based on the control data included in the first television signal so as to receive a second television signal over the second channel.

10 According to another aspect, the present invention is a transmitter for transmitting video data from a centralized location to one or more digital television systems. The video data defines a video sequence for display on a digital television, and includes control data identifying a channel on a digital television system and timing information specifying a time at which the digital television system is to switch to the channel and a  
15 duration of the switch.

This brief summary has been provided so that the nature of the invention may be understood quickly. A more complete understanding of the invention can be obtained by reference to the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments thereof in connection with the attached drawings.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a digital television system in which the present invention may be implemented.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the digital television shown in Figure 1.

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Figure 3 is a flow diagram depicting operation of the digital television of Figure 2.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Figure 1 shows an example of a television transmission system in which the  
30 present invention may be implemented. As shown in Figure 1, television system 1 includes digital television 2, transmitter 4, and transmission medium 5. Transmission medium 5 may be a coaxial cable, fiber-optic cable, or the like, over which television signals comprised of video data, audio data, and control data may be transmitted between transmitter 4 and digital television 2. As shown in Figure 1, transmission medium 5 may include a radio frequency

(hereinafter "RF") link, or the like, between portions thereof. In addition, television signals may be transmitted between transmitter 4 and digital television 2 solely via an RF link, such as RF link 6.

Transmitter 4 is located at a centralized facility, such as a television station or studio, from which the television signals may be transmitted to users' digital televisions. In preferred embodiments of the invention, video and audio data in these signals is coded, preferably at the centralized facility, prior to transmission. A preferred coding method for the audio data is AC3 coding. A preferred coding method for the video data is Motion Picture Experts Group (hereinafter "MPEG") coding, and in particular MPEG-2 coding. It should be noted, however, that the invention can be implemented using other coding methods, such as DVB or the like.

The video data in the television signals comprises a video sequence, which may include one or more television programs and television advertising (i.e., commercials) interspersed among the television programs, while the audio data in the television signals comprises sound associated with corresponding portions of the video data. In accordance with the invention, the television signals transmitted from transmitter 4 also include control data which is used to control switching of channels on digital television 2. This control data may include, among other things, information identifying a television channel on digital television 2, together with timing information. As described in more detail below, using this information digital television 2 automatically switches channels to the channel identified in the control data at a time, and for a duration, specified by the timing information.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of digital television 2. As shown in the figure, digital television 2 includes tuner 7, VSB demodulator 9, demultiplexer 10, video decoder 11, display processor 12, display screen 14, audio decoder 15, amplifier 16, speakers 17, central processing unit (hereinafter "CPU") 19, modem 20, random access memory (hereinafter "RAM") 21, non-volatile storage 22, read-only memory (hereinafter "ROM") 24, and input devices 25. Each of these features of digital television 2 is well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art; however, descriptions thereof are nevertheless provided herein for the sake of completeness.

In this regard, tuner 7 comprises a standard analog RF receiving device which is capable of receiving television signals from either transmission medium 5 or via RF link 6 over a plurality of different frequency channels, and of transmitting these received signals. Which channel tuner 7 receives a signal from is dependent upon control signals received from CPU 19. These control signals may correspond to the control data received

along with the television signals, as described in more detail below. Alternatively, the control signals received from CPU 19 may correspond to data input via one or more of input devices 25. In this regard, input devices 25 can comprise any type of well-known television input device, such as a remote control, keyboard, knob, joystick, etc.

5                   Demodulator 9 receives a television signal from tuner 7 and, based on control signals received from CPU 19, converts the television signal into, preferably, MPEG-2-coded digital data packets. These data packets are then output from demodulator 9 to demultiplexer 10, preferably at a high speed, such as 20 megabits per second. Demultiplexer 10 receives the data packets output from demodulator 9 and “desamples” the data packets, meaning that the  
10 packets are output either to video decoder 11, audio decoder 15, or CPU 19 depending upon an identified type of the packet. Specifically, CPU 19 identifies whether packets from demultiplexer include video data, audio data, or control data based on identification data stored in those packets, and causes the data packets to be output accordingly. That is, video data packets are output to video decoder 11, audio data packets are output to audio decoder 15,  
15 and control data packets (i.e., data packets containing control data used in switching television channels) are output to CPU 19.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the data packets are output from demodulator 9 directly to CPU 19. In this embodiment, CPU 19 performs the tasks of demultiplexer 10, thereby eliminating the need for demultiplexer 10. Specifically, in this  
20 embodiment, CPU 19, receives the data packets, desamples the data packets, and then outputs the data packets based on the type of data stored therein. That is, as was the case above, video data packets are output to video decoder 11 and audio data packets are output to audio decoder 15. In this embodiment, however, CPU 19 retains control data packets, rather than outputting those packets.

25                   In the case that the data packets described above are coded using MPEG-2, the “physical”, or frequency, channel over which the MPEG-2 bitstream is transmitted can contain several different programs. Each program within the MPEG-2 bitstream is typically referred to as a “logical” channel. Accordingly, in the invention described herein, switching channels can refer to switching demultiplexer 10 between logical channels in order to receive different  
30 programming and/or switching tuner 7 between different frequency channels. In this regard, in preferred embodiments of the invention, the alternative programming is transmitted as different logical channels within a single channel. However, the invention is not limited to this arrangement.



Video decoder 11 decodes video data packets received from demultiplexer 10 (or CPU 19) in accordance with control signals, such as timing signals and the like, received from CPU 19. In preferred embodiments of the invention video decoder 11 is an MPEG-2 decoder; however, any decoder may be used so long as the decoder is compatible with the type of coding used to code the video data. Decoded video data is then transmitted to display processor 12.

Display processor 12 can comprise a microprocessor, microcontroller, or the like, which is capable of forming images from video data and of outputting those images to display screen 14. In operation, display processor 12 outputs a video sequence in accordance with control signals received from CPU 19 based on the decoded video data received from video decoder 11 and based on graphics data received from CPU 19. More specifically, display processor 12 forms images from the decoded video data received from video decoder 11 and from the graphics data received from CPU 19, and inserts the images formed from the graphics data at appropriate points in the video sequence defined by the images formed from the decoded video data. Specifically, display processor 12 uses image attributes, chroma-keying methods and region-object substituting methods in order to include (i.e., to superimpose) the graphics data in the data stream for the video sequence.

The graphics data described above may correspond to any number of different types of images, such as station logos or the like. Additionally, the graphics data may comprise alternative advertising or the like, such as that described in U.S. Patent Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "Digital Television Which Selects Images For Display In A Video Sequence" (Inventor: Eran Sitnik; Assignee: Philips Electronics North America Corp; Assignee Reference No.: 700012), the contents of which were incorporated by reference above.

Audio decoder 15 is used to decode audio data packets associated with video data displayed on display screen 14. In preferred embodiments of the invention, audio decoder 15 comprises an AC3 audio decoder; however, other types of audio decoders may be used in conjunction with the present invention depending, of course, on the type of coding used to code the audio data. As shown in Figure 2, audio decoder 15 operates in accordance with audio control signals received from CPU 19. These audio control signals include timing information and the like, and may include information for selectively outputting the audio data, as described in more detail below. Output from audio decoder 15 is provided to amplifier 16. Amplifier 16 comprises a conventional audio amplifier which adjusts an output

audio signal in accordance with audio control signals relating to volume or the like input via input devices 25. Audio signals adjusted in this manner are then output via speakers 17. CPU 19 comprises one or more microprocessors, which are capable of executing stored program instructions (i.e., process steps) to control operations of digital television 2. These program instructions comprise parts of software modules (described below) which are stored in either an internal memory of CPU 19 or in ROM 24 (e.g., an EPROM), and which are executed out of RAM 21. These software modules may be updated via modem 20 and/or via the MPEG-2 bitstream. That is, CPU 19 receives data from modem 20 and/or in the MPEG-2 bitstream which may include, but is not limited to, software module updates, video data (e.g., graphics data or the like), audio data, and a user profile. A user profile comprises information relating to one or more viewers of digital television 2, and is used in the method of remotely switching channels described below. The user profile may be stored anywhere within digital television 2, but in preferred embodiments of the invention the user profile is stored in non-volatile storage 22. In this regard, non-volatile storage 22 may comprise a flash EPROM, NVRAM, or the like, which is capable of being reprogrammed with, e.g., a new user profile, as desired.

At this point, it is noted that the invention may be implemented either (i) in a digital television system, such as that shown in Figure 2, in which all control hardware is housed within digital television 2, or (ii) in a digital television system which includes both a digital television and a settop box. In the latter case, CPU 19 above, or its substantial equivalent, may be housed in the settop box, together with a memory that includes software modules executed thereby. In this case, the digital television is controlled based on control signals from the settop box, and will itself include one or more processors, such as display processor 12 described above, for performing necessary control functions as well as video and audio display functions. Thus, although the invention can be implemented using different hardware configurations, for the sake of brevity, the following assumes that the hardware and software resides in the digital television itself.

Figure 2 shows examples of software modules which are executable within CPU 19. As shown in Figure 2, these modules include control module 27, user interface module 29, application modules 30, and operating system module 31. Operating system module 31 controls execution of the various software modules running in CPU 19 and supports communication between these software modules. Operating system module 31 may also control data transfers between CPU 19 and various other components of digital television 2, such as ROM 24. User interface module 29 receives and processes data received from input

devices 25, and causes CPU 19 to output control signals in accordance therewith. To this end, CPU 19 includes control module 27, which outputs such control signals together with other control signals, such as those described above, for controlling operation of the various components of digital television 2. CPU 19 may also execute software modules (not shown) to decode video and audio data received from the transmitter. In the case that CPU 19 has this capability, demultiplexer 10 provides the video and audio data packets noted above to CPU 19 which performs the functions of video decoder 11 and audio decoder 15. In this case, video decoder 11 and audio decoder 15 can be removed from the invention.

Application modules 30 comprise software modules for implementing various signal processing features available on digital television 2. Application modules 30 can include both manufacturer-installed, i.e., "built-in", applications and applications which are downloaded via modem 20 and/or the video data bitstream. Examples of well-known applications that may be included in digital television 2 are an electronic program guide ("ECG") module and a closed-captioning ("CC") module.

In the present invention, application modules 30 also includes channel switching module 32, which may be either a built-in or downloaded software module. In brief, channel switching module 32 comprises process steps which are executable by CPU 19 to control channel switching circuitry, such as tuner 7 or demultiplexer 10, to receive a first television signal over a first channel, where the first television signal includes control data relating to a second channel, and to control the channel switching circuitry in accordance with the control data and in accordance with information stored in a user profile to switch from the first channel to the second channel so that the channel switching circuitry receives a second television signal over the second channel. Channel switching module 32 also includes executable process steps to control the channel switching circuitry to switch from the second channel back to the first channel after a predetermined period of time so that the channel switching circuitry receives the first television signal over the first channel.

Figure 3 shows, in detail, processing performed by channel switching module 32. More specifically, in step S301, channel switching module 32 determines a user profile for digital television 2. In this regard, as noted above, the user profile comprises information specific to digital television 2 which is used during the remote channel switching system comprising the present invention. Information in the user profile may include a user's television viewing habits, such as which television programs that the user watches regularly, times of day that the user watches television, and commercials "zapped" (i.e., switched off); generic information, such as the user's zip code, telephone area code, neighborhood, and

country; and user demographic information, such as the users' age, sex, yearly income, personal preferences, language, and personal habits. Any combination of the foregoing or any other relevant information may also be included within a user profile.

5 In some embodiments of the invention, different user profiles may be included in the digital television for different viewers. In these embodiments, the appropriate user profile may be selected by, e.g., inputting a code corresponding to a particular viewer when digital television 2 is turned on. For simplicity's sake, however, the invention described herein will assume one user profile for digital television 2.

10 In the present invention, the user profile may be determined in one or more different ways. For example, a viewer may fill out an on-screen questionnaire using an input device. The user profile may then be based upon the answers provided in the questionnaire. Alternatively, the user profile may be determined at an external location, i.e., outside of digital television 2, and then downloaded to digital television 2 via modem 20. As still another alternative, digital television 2 may itself compile the user profile. Specifically, CPU 19 may  
15 do this by monitoring programming displayed on digital television 2 over a predetermined period of time (e.g., one month) and, based thereon, determine a users' viewing habits, preferences, etc. Such information may then be stored as the user profile for digital television 2. Combinations of the foregoing methods may also be used to determine the user profile. For example, a user may manually edit a profile determined automatically by CPU 19; the user  
20 may request that the television "fill in" missing answers of a questionnaire; etc.

Following step S301, processing proceeds to step S302, in which the user profile is stored in a memory, such as non-volatile storage 22. Thereafter, step S303 receives, from demultiplexer 10, data packets containing control data used to switch channels on digital television 2. As noted above, this control data has been transmitted to digital television 2  
25 along with a television signal from transmitter 4.

Next, step S304 controls channel switching circuitry (i.e., tuner 7 and/or demultiplexer 10) to switch channels on digital television 2 in accordance with the control data received from demultiplexer 10 and, in preferred embodiments of the invention, also in accordance with information stored in a user profile for digital television 2. In this regard, in  
30 step S304, data packets containing control data are decomposed by CPU 19. As described above, this control data comprises information identifying a television channel on digital television 2 (e.g., channel number, frequency, logical channel, etc.), together with timing information which indicates a time at which the channel switching circuitry is to switch to the identified television channel and the duration of the channel switch. Thus, in a case that the

channel switching circuitry is receiving a first channel, in step S304, CPU 19 controls the channel switching circuitry to switch to a second channel based on the control data so that the television receives a second television signal over the second channel. This channel switch is made in accordance with the timing and duration information specified in the control data such that the channel switch occurs at a predetermined time and for a predetermined duration. In accordance with the invention, the first television signal on the first channel may comprise regular television programming, while the second television signal on the second channel may comprise advertising, announcements such as emergency broadcasts, etc.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the channel switching described above is performed also in accordance with information stored in the user profile for digital television 2. In these embodiments, the control data transmitted along with a television signal may identify several different television channels, together with information relating to the programming on these channels. For example, these channels may include different types of programming, such as advertising directed to different audiences (e.g., toy commercials, women's clothing commercials, etc.), programming in different languages (e.g., Spanish, English, French, etc.), and programming (e.g., advertising and an emergency broadcasts) directed to a particular geographic location (e.g., Manhattan, New Jersey, etc.). Which channel digital television 2 switches to depends upon information in the user profile for digital television 2.

Thus, in these embodiments, step S304 decomposes a data packet containing the control data and examines information relating to the programming on each channel identified in the control data, where, as noted above, these channels can be frequency channels and/or logical channels. Specifically, this information is compared against corresponding information in a user profile for digital television 2. In a case that information corresponding to a particular television channel matches information in the user profile, step S304 switches to that channel. By way of example, CPU 19 may receive control data identifying two channels, one which delivers advertising in English and one which delivers advertising in Spanish, together with information identifying the channels accordingly. In this example, step S304 examines the information identifying each channel and compares this information to the user profile for digital television 2. In a case that the user profile for digital television 2 indicates that the user of digital television 2 is primarily English-speaking, step S304 switches to the channel identified in the control data as containing advertising in English. On the contrary, in a case that the user profile for digital television 2 indicates that the user of digital television 2

is primarily Spanish-speaking, step S304 switches to the channel identified in the control data as containing advertising in Spanish.

Of course, the invention can use more than one parameter in the user profile in order to control switching of television channels. For example, control data may include  
5 information on a channel containing Spanish-speaking advertising directed to children under the age of 13. In this case, step S304 examines the user profile for digital television 2 in order to determine if the user profile indicates that the user both is Spanish-speaking and has children under the age of 13. If this is the case, step S304 selects the channel containing Spanish-speaking advertising directed to children under the age of 13. Otherwise, another  
10 channel identified in the control data is selected. In this regard, if no information specified in the user profile matches a channel identified in the control data, digital television 2 may either (i) not switch channels or (ii) switch channels to a default channel which may either be specified in the control data, together with information identifying the channel as such, or pre-stored within a memory of digital television 2.

The invention can also be configured such that, rather than specifying channel  
15 numbers, frequencies, or logical channels in the control data, codes corresponding to a particular type of programming may instead be specified. For example, the control data may contain codes such as "Local-Ad-Channel" or "Spanish-Ad-Channel", which identify a type of programming on these channels (e.g., local advertising or Spanish-language advertising in the  
20 example provided). In this case, step S304 merely uses the codes to switch to the appropriate channel. Of course, in these embodiments, as in the embodiments described above, the control data includes information specifying times at which channels should be changed, together with a duration of the channel change.

Accordingly, following step S304, step S305 determines if the duration (e.g., a  
25 predetermined period of time) specified in the control data has elapsed after an initial channel switch from a first channel to a second channel. In a case that this predetermined period of time has not elapsed, processing continues in a loop around step S305, as shown in Figure 3. On the other hand, once the predetermined period of time has elapsed, processing proceeds to step S306. In step S306, CPU 19 controls the channel switching circuitry so that the channel  
30 switching circuitry switches from the channel specified in the control data (i.e., the second channel) back to the original channel (i.e., the first channel) that was being displayed prior to step S304. Thereafter, processing ends.

Of course, the foregoing process is repeated each time there is to be a channel switch, as specified in the control data transmitted over the first channel along with the first

television signal. During the period that digital television 2 is switched to the second channel, several options are available regarding programming on the first channel. For example, that channel may go blank, in which case it is preferred that digital television 2 include control software to prevent a user from returning to the first channel prior to the duration specified in the control data. On the other hand, the first channel may display alternate advertising. For example, in this case, the first channel may contain advertising directed to males age 18 to 49, whereas the second channel specified in the control data may contain advertising directed to females of the same age. Whether digital television 2 remains on the first channel or switches to the second channel is dependent, in this case, on information in the user profile. In these cases, the user is preferably able to switch back to the first channel at will; although embodiments of the invention may be fashioned in which the user is prevented from making such channel switches.

Of course, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the invention described herein is not limited to switching to television channels that include only advertising or emergency broadcasts, and that the invention may be used to switch to channels containing, e.g., entertainment or educational programming based on information stored in the user profile. For example, in accordance with the invention, alternative scenes (e.g., different endings) of a motion picture may be transmitted over different channels of the television system. The invention can then be used to select which channel, and thus which scene, should be displayed on the digital television at appropriate points during the motion picture. As was the case above, which scene the television system selects can be based on information in the user profile. In all cases, and in this case in particular, the channel switch is preferably seamless, meaning that it is virtually undetectable by a viewer of the digital television.

In this regard, in the case that a bitstream is encoded using MPEG-2, or other types of video compression coding, it takes up to two seconds from the beginning of a decoding operation until video/audio data from the coded bitstream is ready for output. In order to achieve a seamless (e.g., smooth) channel switch, control data indicating that channel switching should take place should be sent slightly in advance of the actual time that channels switching is to take place. By virtue of this arrangement, the digital television system is able to begin decoding video/audio data that is to be output in advance of the time that such data is to be output. As a result, the decoded data will be available for immediate output at the appropriate time, thereby resulting in a seamless presentation. Of course, implementation of seamless output will require additional operation of the decoder and demultiplexer and, in the

case of a physical (as opposed to logical) channel switch, additional operation of the demodulator and the tuner.

In addition, operations similar to those described above should be performed before switching channels back to the original channel. That is, decoding of data to be output  
5 should be performed in advance of the actual time that such data is to be output, so that the data is ready for output at the appropriate time (i.e., at that channel switching time).

The present invention has been described with respect to a particular illustrative embodiment. It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the above-described embodiment and modifications thereto, and that various changes and modifications may be  
10 made by those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.



## CLAIMS:

1. A digital television system (2) which receives control data from a source and which uses the control data to switch channels on a digital television (2), the digital television system comprising:
  - a memory (24) which stores computer executable process steps;
  - 5 channel switching circuitry (7, 10) which is capable of receiving television signals transmitted over a plurality of different channels, wherein at least one of the television signals is received over a first channel and includes control data relating to a second channel; and
  - a controller (19) which receives the control data and which executes the process
  - 10 steps stored in the memory (24) so as to control the channel switching circuitry (7, 10) in accordance with the control data to switch from the first channel to the second channel.
2. A digital television system according to Claim 1, wherein the controller (19) controls the channel switching circuitry (7, 10) to switch from the second channel back to the
- 15 first channel after a predetermined period of time.
3. A digital television system according to Claim 2, wherein the control data specifies the predetermined period of time and identifies the second channel.
- 20 4. A digital television system according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, further comprising a memory (22) which stores a user profile corresponding to the digital television (2), the user profile containing information relating to a user of the digital television (2);
  - wherein the controller (19) controls the channel switching circuitry (7, 10) to
  - switch from the first channel to the second channel also in accordance with the information in
  - 25 the user profile.
5. A digital television system according to Claim 4, wherein the information stored in the user profile comprises user demographic information.

6. A digital television system according to Claim 4 or 5, wherein the information stored in the user profile is based on television viewing habits of a user of the digital television (2).

5 7. A digital television system according to Claim 6, wherein the television viewing habits of the user are predetermined and then information corresponding thereto is stored in the user profile.

8. A digital television system according to Claim 6 or 7, wherein the controller (19) determines the television viewing habits of the user by monitoring programming displayed on the digital television (2) over a predetermined period of time.

9. A digital television system according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, wherein the memory (22, 24), channel switching circuitry (7, 10) and controller (19) are housed within the digital television (2).

10. A digital television system according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, wherein the controller (19) and the memory (22, 24) are housed within a settop box and the channel switching circuitry (7, 10) is housed within the digital television (2).

20 11. A method of switching between channels of a digital television system (2) having channel switching circuitry that is capable of receiving television signals transmitted over a plurality of different channels, the method comprising the steps of:

25 receiving (S303), at the channel switching circuitry (7, 10), a first television signal over a first channel, the first television signal including control data relating to a second channel; and

controlling (S304) the channel switching circuitry (7, 10) in accordance with the control data to switch from the first channel to the second channel so that the channel switching circuitry (7, 10) receives a second television signal over the second channel.

30

12. A digital television system comprising:

a transmitter (4) which transmits television signals over at least first and second channels, wherein a first television signal which is transmitted over the first channel includes control data relating to the second channel; and

a digital television (2) which includes channel switching circuitry (7, 10) that is capable of receiving the television signals transmitted over the first and second channels, and which switches the channel switching circuitry from the first channel to the second channel in accordance with the control data included in the first television signal so as to receive a second  
5 television signal over the second channel.

13. A transmitter (4) for transmitting video data from a centralized location to one or more digital television systems (2), the video data defining a video sequence for display on a digital television (2), and including control data identifying a channel on a digital television  
10 system (2) and timing information specifying a time at which the digital television system (2) is to switch to the channel and a duration of the switch.

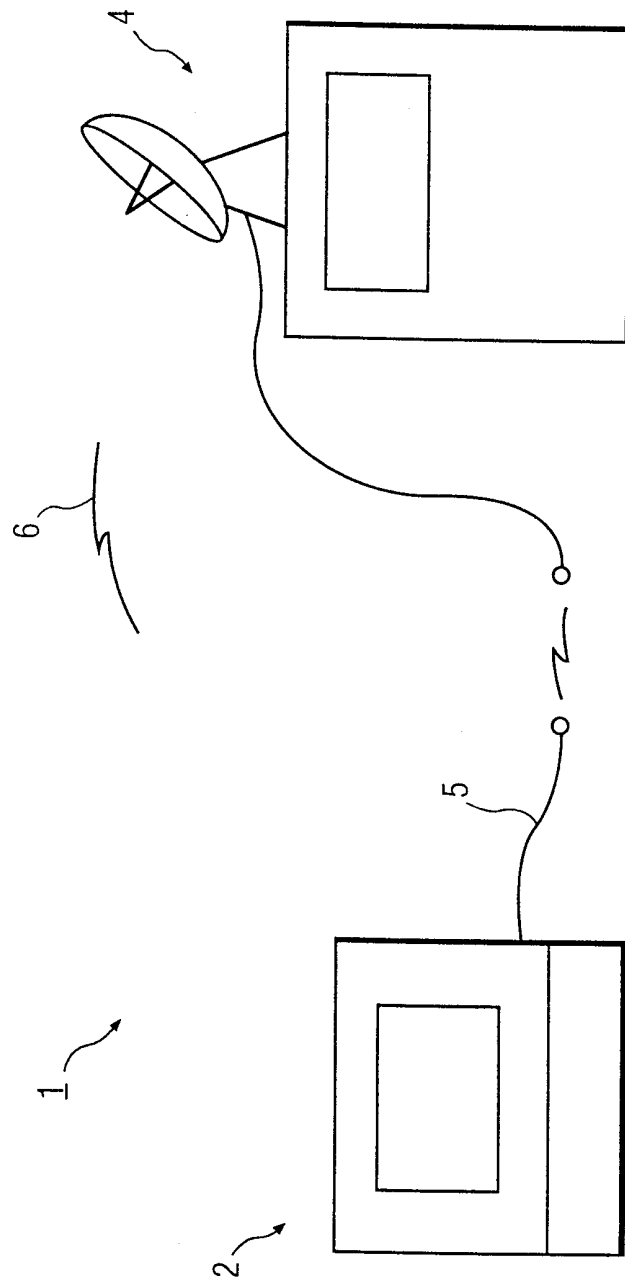


FIG. 1

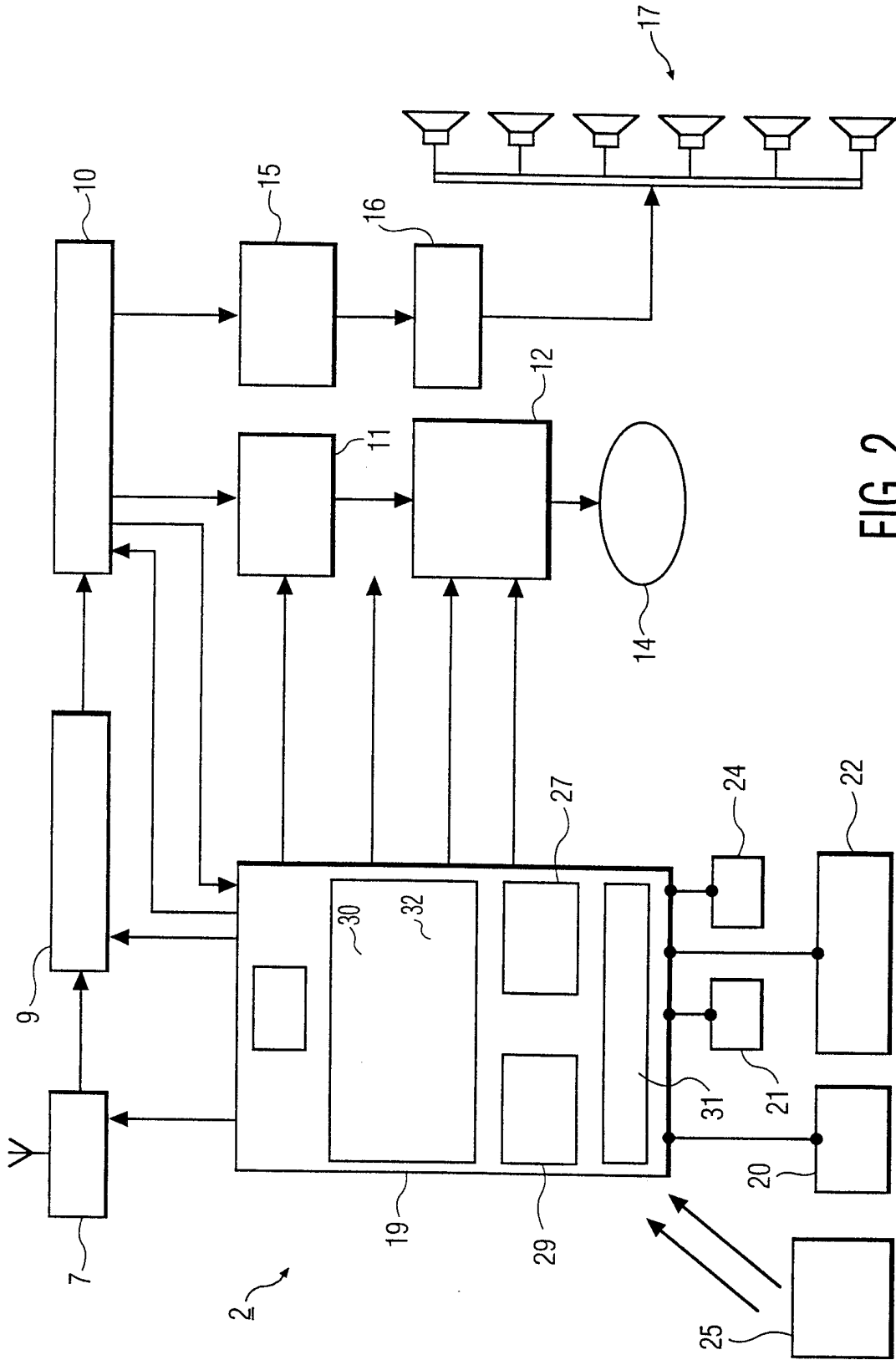


FIG. 2

3/3

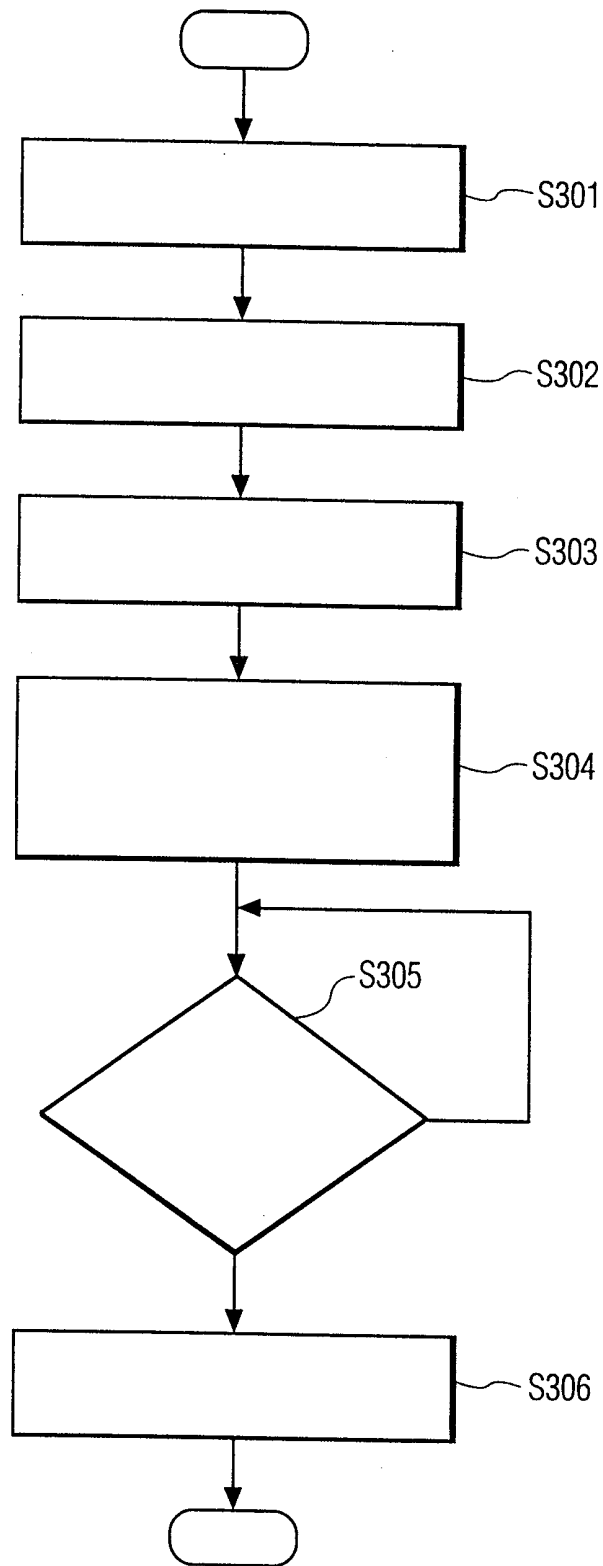


FIG. 3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/IB 99/00260

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: H04N 7/173

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5027400 A (TORU BAJI ET AL), 25 June 1991 (25.06.91), abstract --	1-13
A	International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management, Volume, 1996, (Rockville), Michael Ehrmantraut, "The Personal Electronic Program Guide - Towards the Pre-selection of Individual TV Programs", see whole document --	1-13
A	US 5424770 A (RICHARD A. SCHMELZER ET AL), 13 June 1995 (13.06.95), abstract --	1-13

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.  See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search <b>8 Sept 1999</b>	Date of mailing of the international search report <b>14-09-1999</b>
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86	Authorized officer <b>Bengt Romedah1/MN</b> Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 99/00260

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Information on patent family members

02/08/99

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