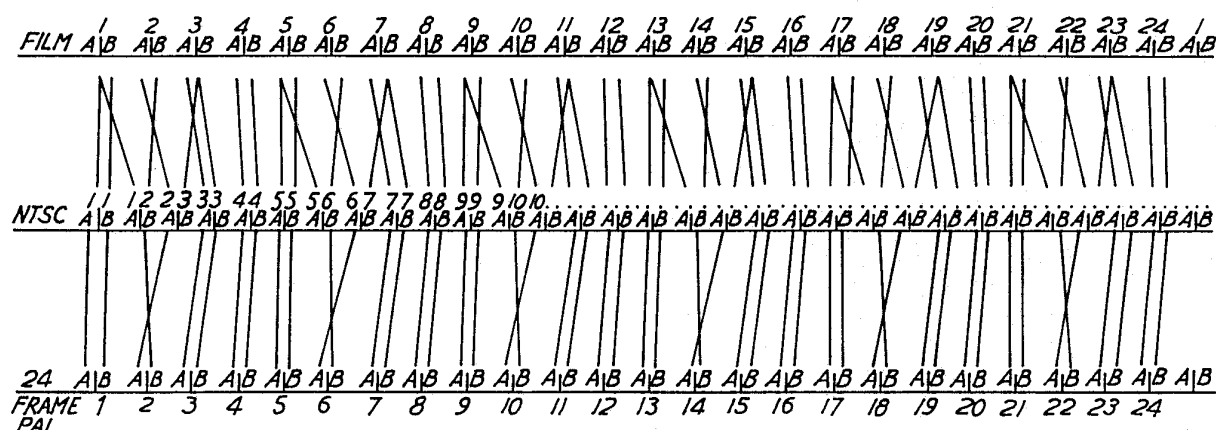


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : H04N 7/01		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 91/06182 (43) International Publication Date: 2 May 1991 (02.05.91)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB90/01619 (22) International Filing Date: 22 October 1990 (22.10.90) (30) Priority data: 8923649.1 20 October 1989 (20.10.89) GB 9007214.1 30 March 1990 (30.03.90) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SNELL & WILCOX LIMITED [GB/GB]; 57 Jubilee Road, Waterlooville, Hampshire PO7 7RF (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : LYON, David [GB/GB]; 20 Alma Lane, Heath End, Farnham, Surrey GU9 0LA (GB). CAPLIN, Guy, Roland [GB/GB]; 42 Laurel Gardens, Locks Heath, Hampshire SO3 6QG (GB).			(74) Agent: GARRATT, Peter, Douglas; Mathys & Squire, 10 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AY (GB). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US. Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>

(54) Title: DIGITAL TELEVISION STANDARDS CONVERSION



(57) Abstract

Film originating NTSC video signals are converted to the PAL standard by a process which detects and eliminates duplicate fields. Video frames corresponding one-for-one with the original film frames are line interpolated to provide a PAL signal with minimal artefacts. Edits are detected and steps taken to avoid interpolations across a cut.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MR	Mauritania
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MW	Malawi
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands
BG	Bulgaria	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BJ	Benin	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SN	Senegal
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SU	Soviet Union
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CM	Cameroon	LU	Luxembourg	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark				

DIGITAL TELEVISION STANDARDS CONVERSION

This invention relates to digital television standards conversion and is concerned, for example, with apparatus and processes for converting an NTSC 525 line/60 fields per second video signal to the PAL 625 line/50 fields per second standard.

Techniques exist for conducting the necessary field and line interpolation to convert from one standard to the other and these techniques operate well with "true" video signals. A difficulty arises, however, with video signals that derive from film material.

It is common practice, particularly in the United States of America, to transfer film shot at 24 frames per second to video tapes on the NTSC standard. Each film frame is scanned twice to produce two interlaced fields and a system known as "3/2 pull down" is used to produce the necessary 30 video frames from the available 24 film frames. The system operates by duplicating selected film fields to produce the necessary additional frames in the video signal. If material produced in this way is passed through a known standards converter to produce a 625/50 signal, the output is degraded as a result of temporal distortions of the duplicated fields. The degree of perceptible degradation will vary according to the visual subject matter of the film and will in many cases be significant.

It is one object of this invention to provide a television standards conversion process for use with a film-originating video signal which overcomes or considerably reduces the importance of this difficulty.

Accordingly, the present invention consists in one aspect in a television standards conversion process for use with film originating video signals, comprising the steps of comparing successive corresponding fields to detect pairs of duplicate fields deriving from the same film frame and eliminating one field of each of said pairs from the video signal.

- 2 -

In another aspect, the present invention consists in a digital television standards converter for use with film-originating video signals, comprising means for comparing fields in successive frames; means for detecting through said comparison duplicate fields deriving from the same film field and means for generating a video output from said video signals with the deletion of said duplicate fields.

Advantageously said means for comparing fields comprises a comparator receiving input video signals mutually delayed by one frame and means for integrating the comparator output over one field.

In one form of the invention, 12 duplicated fields per second are detected and eliminated from a 30 frame per second video signal originating from a 24 frame per second film. Line interpolation is conducted as necessary, in accordance with known line interpolation techniques. It will be understood that a 24 frame video signal produced in this manner and converted, for example, to 625 lines, has fields corresponding one to one with the original film material. In one approach contemplated by this invention, a 625 lines/48 fields video tape produced in this way is reproduced directly on a 625/50 television set using an adapted VTR. In circumstances where the use of an adapted VTR is impractical, this invention contemplates the addition of fields to produce a conventional 625/50 signal.

The ability to produce high quality PAL (for example) video from film originating NTSC video is of considerable commercial importance.

Up until the mid eighties, film was the universal medium for television programme makers wishing to reach an international market. Both 16mm and 35mm formats were accepted worldwide as readily transmittable on any television standard. The high cost of film stock and film processing has more recently led to an increased use of video tape for post-production work and editing. It is still usual for programmes and features to be shot on film, but this is transferred immediately to NTSC video tape. When a television programme produced in this way is eventually broadcast under the NTSC standard, there is no

difference in picture quality. If, however, the video tape is required to undergo standards conversion prior to broadcasting, there has until now been the likelihood - as mentioned - of significant picture degradation. This has meant that the flexibility and economy of post production and distribution on video, have not been available to producers with overseas markets unless they and their customers have been prepared to accept a drop in picture quality. The present invention enables full advantage to be taken of video tape with quality copies still being available in PAL or other standards for markets outside the USA.

It will be recognised that known techniques for creating video signals from film material, and principally the 3/2 pull down process, generate a pattern of duplicated and reordered fields in the video signal. This pattern will generally repeat after five frames. Using the process and apparatus of the invention described above, the duplicate fields are identified and the "phase" or starting point of the 3/2 process is determined. With this information, the conversion processor can eliminate the duplicate fields and reorder the remaining fields as appropriate. Wherever there is editing of the video signal, the 3/2 sequence of duplication and reordering is of course disturbed. Until the processor is able once again to identify the phase of the 3/2 sequence, there is a risk of visually perceptible distortion being introduced into the video signal. It is an object of a further aspect of the present invention to deal with this difficulty.

Accordingly, the present invention consists in yet a further aspect in a television standards conversion process for use with a film originating video signal, comprising the steps of storing four or more successive fields of the video signal to provide a multi-field delay; comparing successive stored fields to detect duplicate fields deriving from the same film frame; storing and analysing the results of said comparisons for each of the stored fields and converting the video signal downstream of the multi-field delay in response to said analysis by elimination of duplicate fields and appropriate field reordering.

Advantageously, at least eight fields are stored to produce the multi-field delay.

In still a further aspect, the present invention consists in a digital television standards converter for use with film-originating video signals, comprising means for comparing fields in successive frames; a multi-field delay line downstream of said means for comparing fields; sequencer means for analysis of successive outputs of said means for comparing fields and providing an output indicative of the sequence of duplicate fields in said video signals and converter means including means adapted in response to said processor output to eliminate duplicate fields.

It will be understood that the introduction of a delay, preferably of eight fields, before the conversion process takes place gives sufficient time for the motion detector and analyser to identify the 3/2 sequence even where this is disrupted by an editing cut.

In a practical situation, the field comparison or motion detector will not produce a precise zero result for all duplicate fields added by the 3/2 process and a non-zero result for all other fields. There will always be error in the field comparison and the video signal will often contain successive "true" fields which show no movement. The present invention therefore proposes, when conducting the field comparison or motion detection, to produce a numerical value indicative of the difference between the two fields rather than a simple motion/no motion flag. With these comparison results available over a range of fields, the processor has considerably more information available to it and it therefore able more accurately to identify the 3/2 sequence even where there is occasional ambiguity as to whether a particular field is or is not a duplicate added by the 3/2 process.

The 24 "intermediate" video frames generated through decoding of the 3/2 sequence will typically comprise fields of 262 lines. (Whilst it is helpful to refer to these "intermediate" video frames, the skilled man will recognise that there need not necessarily exist an intermediate video signal at any stage of the process.) Line interpolation will be carried out on the intermediate video frames to produce PAL video fields of 312 lines. In the normal situation, with each intermediate video frame consisting of two 262 line fields generated through scanning of the same film frame, it is preferred to treat each intermediate video frame as a single entity, line interpolated to produce two 312 line fields. Thus, the assumption that both fields of the intermediate video frame correspond with the same image, enables the use of a particularly accurate line interpolation procedure. This may be contrasted with standards conversion of true video signals where the correspondence between two fields of a single frame may be no greater than between fields of successive frames. Thus, in line interpolation of a true video signal, there is generally insufficient information in two fields and the line interpolator will typically use information from four or more successive fields. There is accordingly a compromise between spatial and temporal resolution. In the novel method described above, there need be no such compromise. The intermediate video frames may correspond one for one with the original film frames and line interpolation is conducted on essentially a single film frame.

It has been recognised by the present inventors that the assumption of both fields of an intermediate video frame corresponding with the same film image, may occasionally break down if there has been editing of the NTSC video.

It has already been explained that through the appropriate use of field delays, it can be arranged that in the event of a cut in the NTSC video signal, the updated phase information can be available in sufficient time for correct decoding to be re-established quickly after the cut. Preferably, decoding on the new phase information should start immediately after the cut. Also, steps should be taken to ensure that any "artificial" intermediate video frames which consist not of odd and

- 6 -

even scans of the same film frame but of the last field in one edited tape sequence and the first field in the succeeding sequence, are identified as such and processed accordingly. It will be understood that since the line interpolation algorithm assumes both fields of the intermediate video frame to represent the same image, the application of this algorithm to a pair of fields which are adjacent only through the coincidence of editing, may produce visually disturbing artefacts.

Accordingly, sequencer means in a converter according to the present invention preferably further comprises cut detector means for detecting cuts in the film originating video signal through a high degree of difference in said compared fields and wherein said converter means is adapted to apply fresh phase information resulting from any such cut at a point in the video signal immediately after said cut.

The invention will now be described by way of examples with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

FIGURE 1 represents schematically the known "3/2 pull down" process for producing a 60 field per second video signal by scanning a film shot at 24 frames per second;

FIGURE 2 illustrates schematically a process according to the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a diagrammatic representation of a comparison step according to the present invention;

FIGURE 4 illustrates one portion of apparatus according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 5 is a diagram corresponding to Figure 2 and illustrating a modification to the process of the present invention;

- 7 -

FIGURE 6 illustrates one portion of apparatus according to a further embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 7 is a plot illustrating the results of a field comparison performed in one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGURE 8 is a flow diagram illustrating a further process according to the present invention.

The conventional "3/2 pull down" system is illustrated in Figure 1. Each film frame is scanned twice to produce interlaced fields. Thus film frame A is scanned to produce field A1 of odd lines and field A2 of even lines. With alternate film frames, a field is duplicated and used with the appropriate field from the next succeeding film frame to produce an additional video frame. Thus, looking at Figure 1, film field B1 is duplicated to produce video fields B1 and B1*. Video field B1 interleaves with corresponding field B2 whilst duplicated video field B1* is matched with field C2. Video field C1 is matched with video field D2 whilst video field D1 is matched with a duplicate field D2*.

It will be seen that four film frames, A, B, C and D, have been utilised to produce five interlaced TV frames, A1:A2, B1:B2, B1*:C2, C1:D2, and D1:D2*. In this way, a 60 field per second (30 frame per second) video signal is produced from the 24 frame per second film.

It has previously been described how use of conventional NTSC to PAL conversion techniques on a video signal produced in this way will lead to a degraded image. A conversion process can be regarded as a re-sampling at new field and line rates of a notional signal of which the incoming video signal is presumed to be a sample at the existing line and field rates. With an incoming video signal having duplicated frames, it will be seen that the sampling assumption breaks down and so it is not unexpected that degradation of the image is observed.

The present invention operates by removing the duplicated fields, that is to say the asterisked fields, from the NTSC signal. There is shown in Figure 2, a representation on the centre line, of 30 frames of an NTSC signal. There is also shown on the upper line the origin of these frames using the 3/2 pull down system as described with reference to Figure 1. The present invention operates in one form to produce a 24 frame PAL signal as shown on the lower line. In this diagram, the successive frames are referenced numerically.

It will be seen, for example, that duplicate field *1odd* is eliminated with field *2-even* being recombined with field *2-odd*. The next duplicate field *3-even* is eliminated and the frames *3-odd*, *3-even* and *4-odd*, *4-even* remain unchanged. With the continuation of this process it will be recognised that a 24 frame signal is produced having a field on field match with the original film material.

The apparatus used in one embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures 3 and 4.

As shown in Figure 4, the incoming video signal is passed, through a frame delay 10, to a comparator 12. This comparator 12 also receives the undelayed video signal. The output of the comparator is integrated in difference integrator 14 which passes an output to digital processor 16. This digital processor also receives the incoming video signal.

In operation, each incoming field is compared with the corresponding field of the preceding frame as shown schematically in Figure 3. In the case of a duplicated field, there will in theory be a zero difference signal integrated over the field and the digital processor is accordingly able to detect duplicated fields. In accordance with the strategy illustrated in Figure 2, one of each pair of duplicated fields is eliminated and the remaining fields arranged, where necessary, to repeat the original field sequence of the film material. For this purpose, the apparatus includes a number of field stores, typically four.

- 9 -

It will be understood that since the duplicated fields are detected electronically on the basis of a lack of motion between succeeding frames, no reliance is placed on a unchanging field structure in the incoming video signal. Where there are inevitable discontinuities in the field structure, due for example to video tape editing or a break in the film scanning process to change spools, the process according to the invention will, within a few number of fields, recommence its detection of duplicate frames. If this introduces a perceived irregularity in the image, additional field delays can be introduced enabling apparatus according to the invention effectively to "look ahead" beyond a video tape cut. This option will be discussed more fully below.

It will be possible to produce an adapted VTR to record the 24 fps PAL signal in such a manner as to permit replay of the video tapes on conventional equipment at 25 fps. There will be an inevitable 4% decrease in running time but this will in most cases be of no import. The viewed image will be a totally faithful reproduction of the original film material with no possibility of artefacts deriving from field interpolation.

An alternative procedure, illustrated in Figure 5, enables direct viewing of a converted PAL signal on conventional equipment. The centre and upper lines of Figure 5 are identical with that of Figure 2. The lower line shows a modification in that an additional field is inserted every 12 fields. Thus, duplicate frame *5-odd* is in this case not eliminated, neither is duplicate frame *19-even*. Further, an additional field is inserted every 1000 fields to allow for the fact that the field rate in the NTSC system is not precisely 60 fields per second but in fact 59.94. A 25 frame PAL signal produced in this way has minor discontinuities but these are likely to be perceptible only in unusual situations such as smooth pans with no subject movement.

It will be understood that in addition to the processing of fields described above, line interpolation will be required in a conversion from 525 to 625. This may take a variety of conventional forms and detailed description here is unnecessary.

- 10 -

Referring now to Figure 6, there is illustrated apparatus according to a further embodiment of the present invention. The input video signal is passed through a chain of eight video field delays 20.1 to 20.8 before passing to the converter (not shown). A motion detector 22 receives inputs from the video line and the output of video field delays 20.1 and 20.2 and produces a numerical output indicative of the degree of difference between successive, corresponding fields in the interlaced field structure. The output of motion detector 22 is passed through a chain of motion delay elements 24.1 to 24.6 with the value at each point in the delay chain being made available to a motion analysis unit 26. This motion analysis unit 26 provides an output to the converter. This motion analysis unit is adapted to identify from the delayed motion detection values, the phase of the 3/2 sequence.

In theory, there will be a regular sequence of null motion values over a five field interval. (The skilled man will appreciate that the interval over which the correlation is precise in all respects is in fact five frames, but the sequence is apparent from five fields). As has been discussed above, the detection results are unlikely always to be zero and there will also on occasion be null - or very low - motion detection values arising naturally from the film material. The motion analysis unit 26 is therefore adapted to calculate from the information available to it, the most likely phase of the 3/2 sequence. That is to say the closest match between the measured values and the theoretical sequence of null values. This information is passed to the converter to enable the duplicate fields to be eliminated, as with the previous embodiment.

Since the motion detection is carried out at a point early in the field delay chain, the motion analysis unit is able to operate several fields in advance of the conversion process. This means that where there is a sequence change, the motion analysis unit is likely to have

correctly identified the fresh sequence before fields corresponding to that new sequence "arrive" at the converter. The risk of a loss of resolution at a sequence break is therefore very much reduced.

With the additional information available in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, the converter is able to make additional choices to optimise the conversion process. Thus, for example, the converter may select which of two duplicate fields are to be eliminated. To simplify the re-ordering procedure, for example, it might be convenient at one point in the 3/2 sequence to eliminate the first of a duplicate pair of fields, and at another point in the sequence, the second. In certain cases no field will be eliminated as such, the conversion process will simply take into account the fact that the fields contain duplicated information.

It will be possible to arrange that, in the event of a shift in the 3/2 sequence - typically through an editing cut - the fresh phase information begins to be used at the most likely point of the editing cut. Preferably, the exact position of the cut is determined so that decoding with the new phase information begins immediately after the cut. Also, steps are preferably taken to ensure that a frame having fields from either side of a cut, is not treated in the same manner as a normal decoded frame. It has previously been explained that failing to distinguish such "artificial" video frames can lead to undesirable visual artefacts.

The manner in which these preferred features are provided, will now be described with reference to Figure 7. This plots the results of the motion detection analysis or field comparison that is conducted between corresponding fields of successive frames. It should be noted parenthetically that it may in certain cases be desirable to compare successive fields as well as fields of successive frames, to provide for any video sequences among the film originating material.

- 12 -

Figure 7 shows at 50 the generally smooth envelope of the difference between film frames that would be expected in a typical field sequence. At regular intervals, the plot of field difference will drop sharply towards zero, this being shown for example at 52. As has been explained, this arises from the field duplication in a five frame sequence of the 3/2 procedure. At a video cut, in addition to a phase change (most probably) in the 3/2 sequence, there will be expected a larger than average difference between fields. This is shown for example at 54. Detection of this increased difference signal enables the exact point of the cut to be determined, enabling decoding of the new 3/2 sequence to begin immediately after the cut. Additionally, detection of a cut is used to shift the line interpolation procedure temporarily away from the "normal" mode that has been described, to a "cut" mode. In the cut mode of line interpolation a single field at the cut is employed to construct an entire video frame. Thus a 262 line field is used to provide two 312 line fields. There is an inevitable loss of vertical resolution, but as this appears (necessarily) immediately after a significant picture change, the brief loss of resolution is not visually perceptible.

A particularly preferred form of the present invention will now be described with reference to the diagram which is Figure 8.

The illustrated NTSC to PAL standards converter operates with the recognised 601 digital format but can accept video signals in NTSC, YUV or 601 formats. Thus, a 601 switcher 100 is connected to receive inputs from an NTSC decoder 102 and a YUV decoder 104 as well as to receive 601 signals direct. The output of the 601 switcher 100 is passed to a 16 field delay 106. A film frame analysis unit 108 receives comparison information from the delay, in the manner described previously. Outputs from the analysis unit 108 are taken to the sequencer 110 and cyclic field store 112. The sequencer 110 functions as has been described above to identify the 3/2 sequence. This information is available continuously and, because of the delay 106, in real time with the passage of the video signal. Any cuts are identified and fresh sequence information applied immediately after any cut. The output of the sequencer 110

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

passes to a line interpolator 114 connected in turn with the cyclic field store 112. Together, the line interpolator and cyclic field store construct digital output fields in the PAL standard. The manner in which this is achieved is preferably as described generally in published copending international patent application no. WO90/03705 to which reference is directed. The line interpolation differs from that described in the co-pending application in that, normally, two interlaced fields of an output 625 video frame are constructed by line interpolation of a 525 video frame known (as a result of the actions of the film frame analysis unit 108 and sequencer 110) to derive from a single film frame. In the event of the film frame analysis unit 108 detecting a cut in the input video signal, line interpolation is switched momentarily to a cut mode in which two interlaced fields of a 625 video frame are constructed from a single field of the 525 signal. As has been described above, this avoids the risk of visually disturbing artefacts arising from an attempt to line interpolate from conceptually disparate images.

The output of the cyclic field store 112 is available directly as a 601 output and is also passed to digital-to-analogue converter 116. The output of converter 116 is made available directly as a YUV output and also passes to PAL encoder 118. As mentioned earlier, the apparatus can produce a PAL output 24 or 25 frames per second and appropriate timing signals are taken from sync pulse generator 120.

It should be understood that this invention has been described by way of examples only and a variety of further modifications are possible without departing from the scope of the invention. Thus, for example, whilst the use of eight video field delay units is believed to be preferable, a lesser multi-field delay may offer some advantages. Increasing the multi-field delay to more than eight fields would improve the accuracy with which the motion analysis unit can identify the 3/2 sequence although a much increased number of field delays might prove economically impracticable.

CLAIMS:

1. A television standards conversion process for use with film originating video signals, comprising the steps of comparing successive corresponding fields to detect pairs of duplicate fields deriving from the same film frame and eliminating one field of each of said pairs from the video signal.
2. A process according to Claim 1, further comprising the step of storing four or more successive fields of the video signal to provide a multi-field delay between the steps of comparing fields and eliminating fields, respectively.
3. A television standards conversion process for use with a 30 frame per second input video signal generated from 24 frames per second film material with a repeating field duplication and reordering sequence, comprising the steps of comparing fields from successive video frames to identify duplicated fields; deriving from said identification of duplicated fields continuous phase information concerning the phase in the input video signal of said repeating sequence and utilising said phase information to construct video frames in an output video signal.
4. A process according to Claim 3, wherein the step of constructing video frames comprises the step of constructing 24 video frames per second corresponding one for one with frames of the original film material.
5. A process according to Claim 4, wherein a pair of interlaced output video fields are derived at a line standard different from that of the input video signal through line interpolation from each one of said 24 video frames.
6. A process according to any one of Claims 1, 2 and 3, wherein the step of constructing video frames comprises the step of constructing 24 video frames per second.

- 15 -

7. A process according to any one of Claims 3 to 6, further comprising the step of storing at least four and preferably at least eight successive fields of the input video signal to provide a multi field delay between the said steps of comparing fields from successive video frames and constructing video frames in an output video signal.

8. A process according to any one of Claims 1, 2 and 3, comprising the further step of conducting line interpolation on said video frames to provide video fields at a line standard different from that of the input video signal.

9. A process according to Claim 8, wherein the step of comparing fields also functions to detect pairs of fields having a high degree of difference indicative of a film or video cut and wherein line interpolation is conducted on said video frames in a cut mode on detection of such a cut and otherwise in a normal mode, the cut mode comprising the generation of two output video fields from one field of said video frame, the normal mode comprising the generation of two output video fields each utilising information from both fields of the video frame.

10. A digital television standards converter for use with film-originating video signals comprising means for comparing fields in successive frames; means for detecting through said comparison duplicate fields deriving from the same film field and converter means for generating a video output from said video signals with the deletion of duplicated fields.

11. A converter according to Claim 10, further comprising a multi-field delay line downstream of said means for comparing fields in successive frames; sequencer means for analysis of successive outputs of said means for comparing fields and providing to said converter means phase information indicative of the sequence of duplicate fields in the video signals.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

12. A converter according to Claim 10 or Claim 11, wherein said converter means comprises line interpolator means functioning to derive two output video fields at a line standard different from that of the film originating video signal through line interpolation of a video frame in said film originating video signal corresponding with a film frame.

13. A converter according to any one of Claims 10 to 12, wherein said sequencer means further comprises cut detector means for detecting cuts in the film originating video signal through a high degree of difference in said compared fields and wherein said converter means is adapted to apply fresh phase information resulting from any such cut at a point in the video signal immediately after said cut.

14. A converter according to Claim 13 wherein said converter means comprises line interpolator means operating in a normal mode to derive two output video fields from a video frame in the film originating video signal corresponding with a single film frame and operating in a cut mode to derive two output video fields from a video field in the film originating video signal, said converter means being arranged to switch to said cut mode of operation on detection of said high degree of difference.

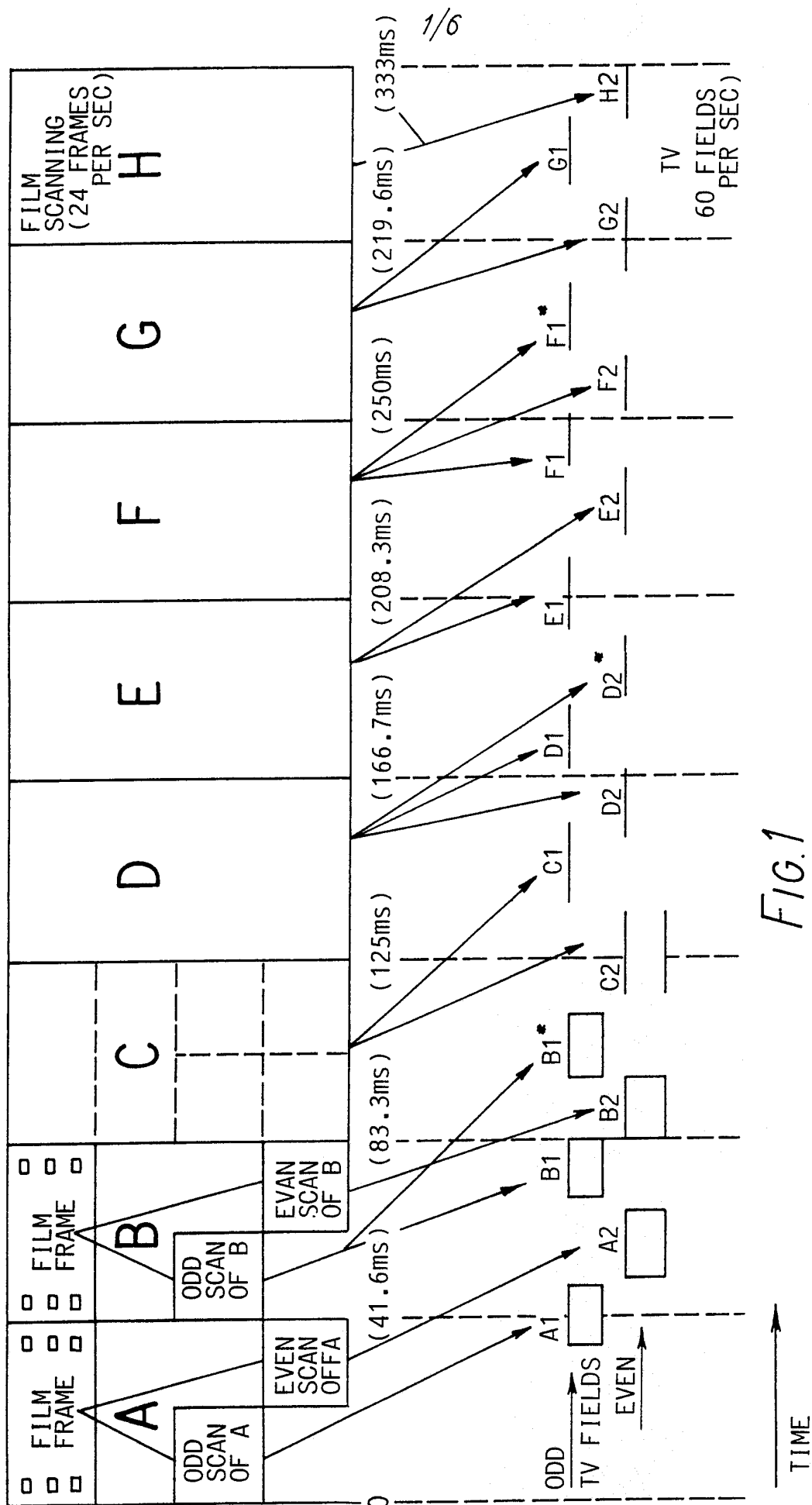


FIG.1

3/6

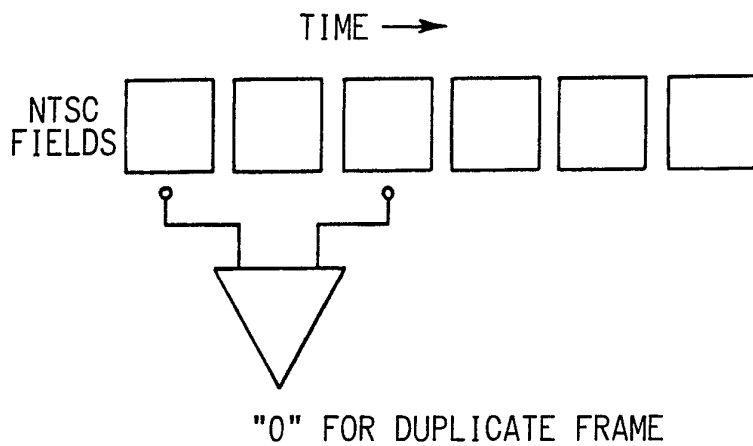


FIG. 3

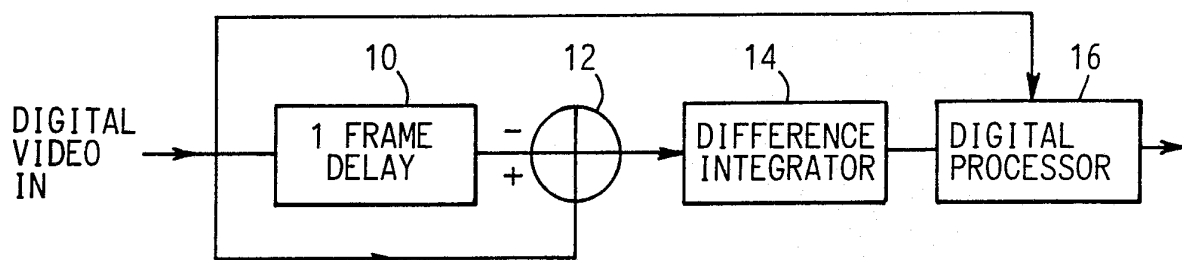


FIG. 4

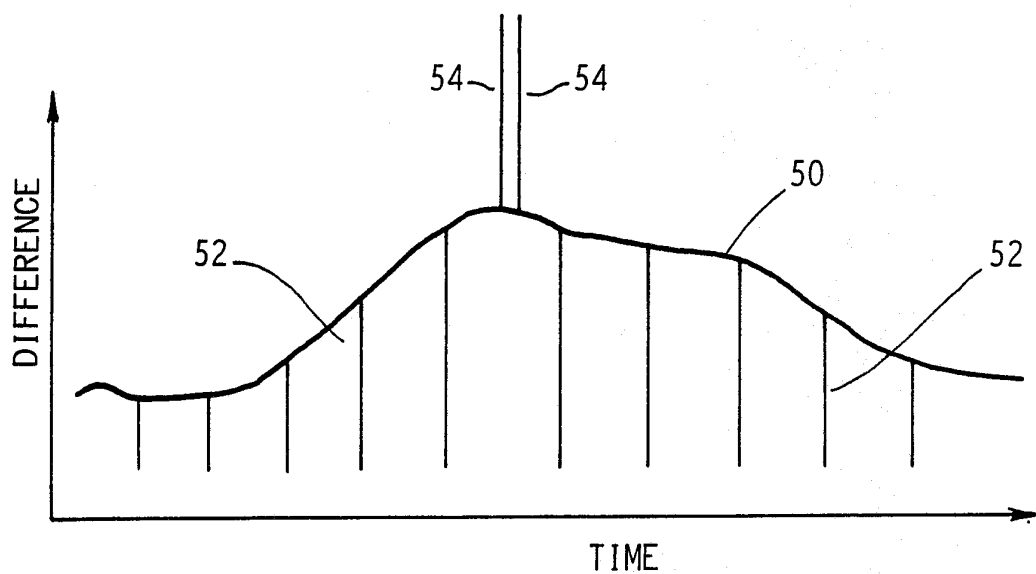


FIG. 7

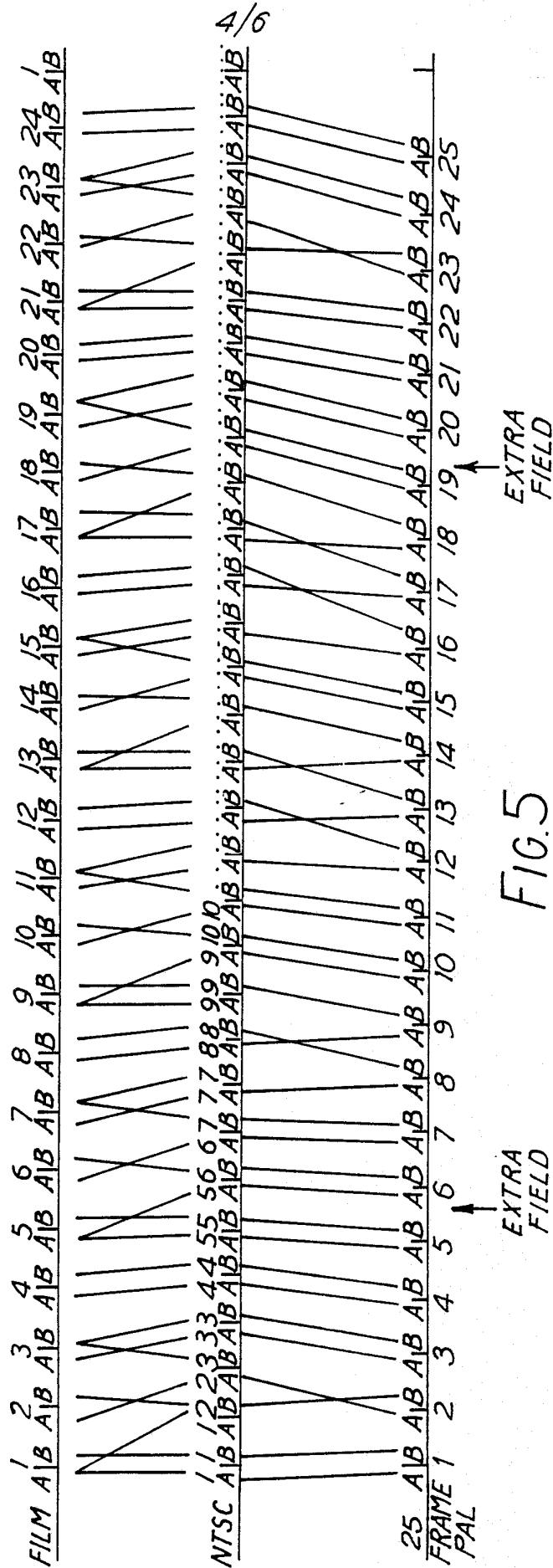


FIG.5

5/6

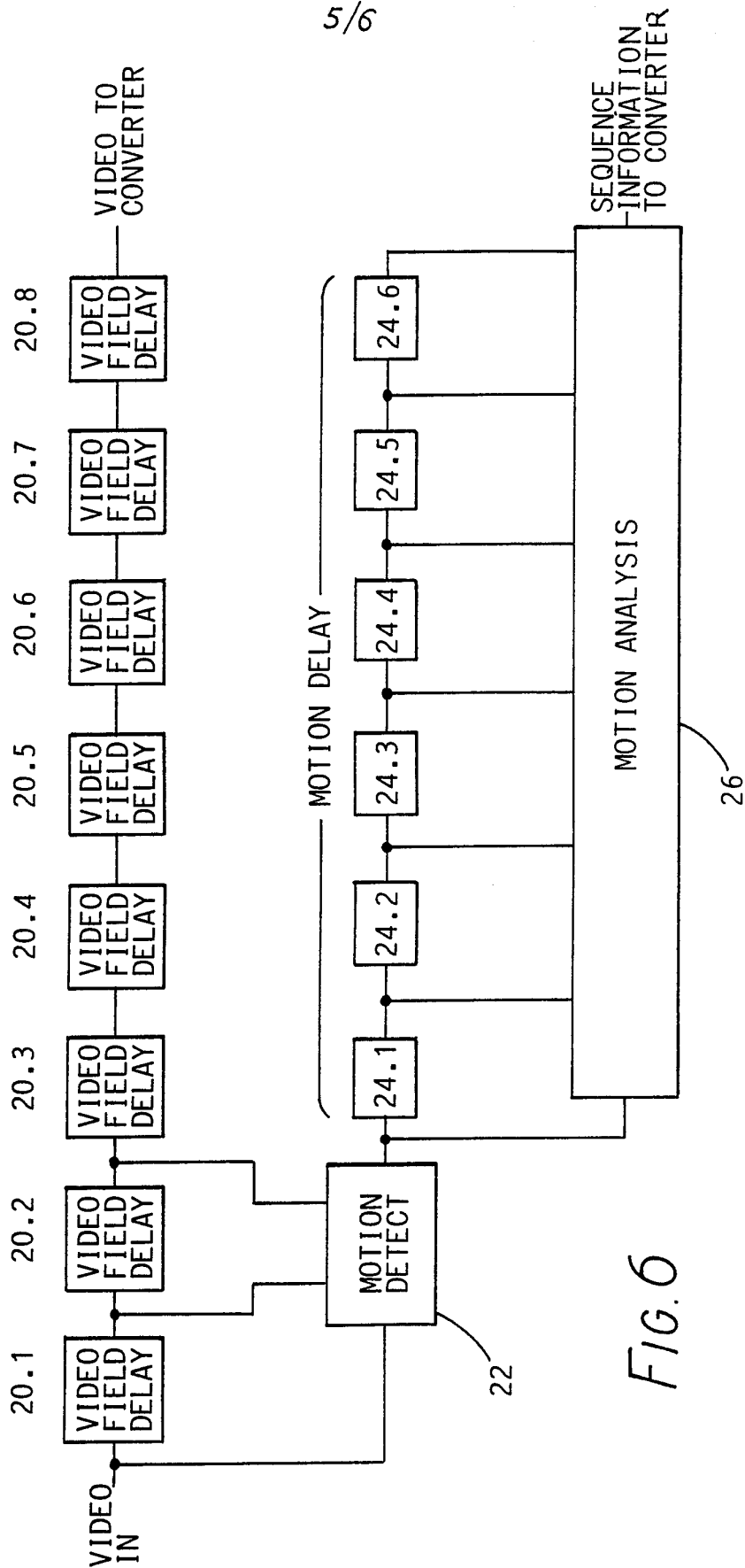


FIG. 6

6/6

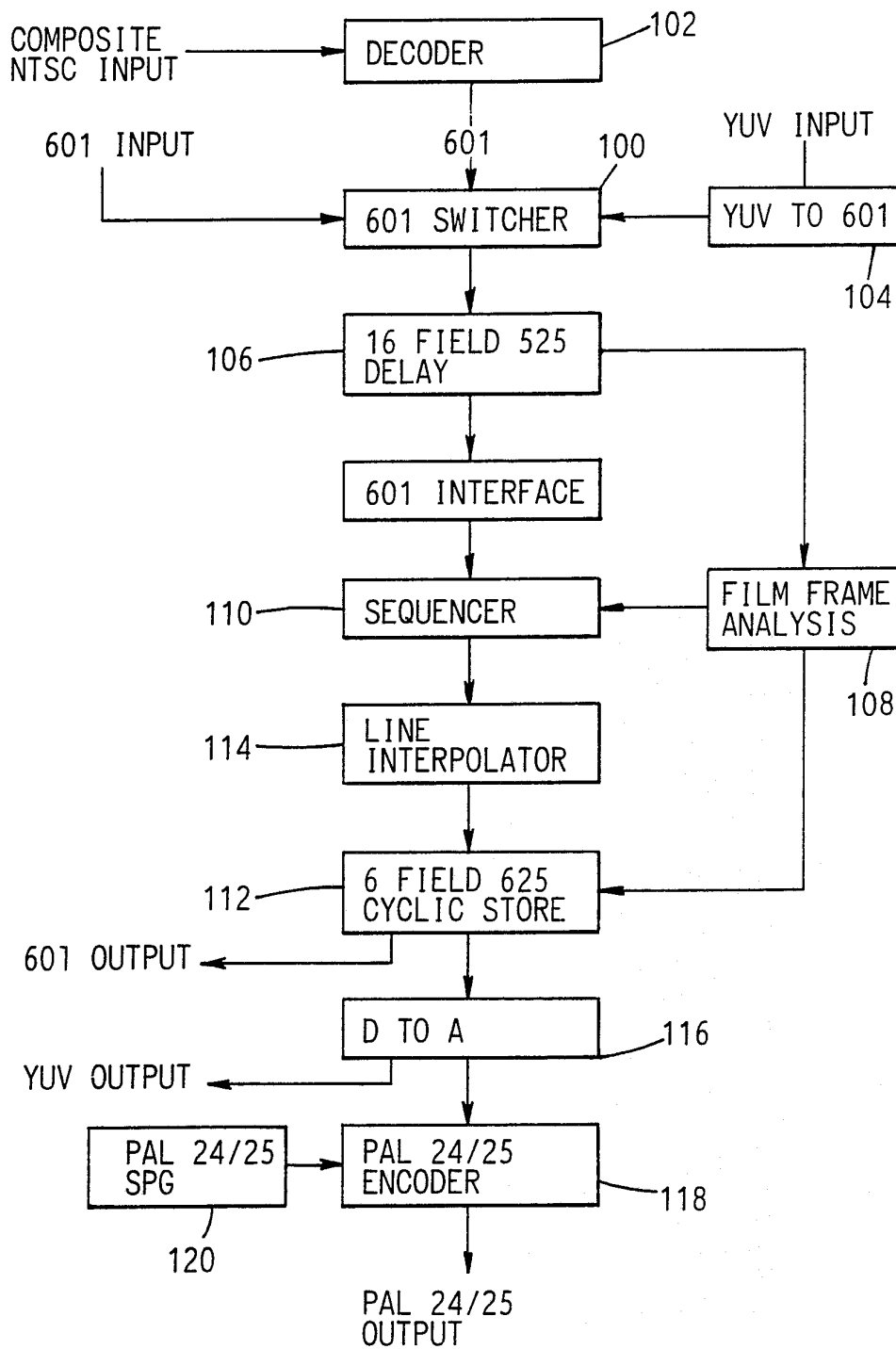


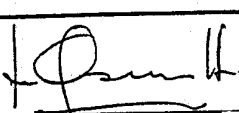
FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 90/01619

International Application No

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 H04N7/01		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	H04N	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	BETTER VIDEO IMAGES Selected papers of 23rd SMPTE Conference in San Francisco, California, USA, 3-4 February 1989; SMPTE, White Plains, USA, 1989; pages 157 - 169; C.PANTUSO: "REDUCING FINANCIAL ALIASING IN HDTV" see page 160, lines 1 - 30; figures 4, 5	1-8, 10-12
A	---	9, 13, 14
Y	GB,A,2129651 (QUANTEL LIMITED) 16 May 1984 see abstract; figure 4	1-8, 10-12
A	---	9, 13, 14
A	US,A,4709277 (NINOMIYA) 24 November 1987 see column 2, lines 5 - 56; figures 1, 2	1-14

	-/--	
¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "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) "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 "T" 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 "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "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. "&" document member of the same patent family		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
26 FEBRUARY 1991	05. 03. 91	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	GIANNOTTI P. 	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	PROCEEDINGS ICASSP '87 DALLAS 6-9 APRIL 1987 vol. 4/4, IEEE NEW YORK USA pages 1969 - 1972; T.REUTER: "MULTI-DIMENSIONAL ADAPTIVE SAMPLING RATE CONVERSION" see page 1970, left-hand column, line 18 - page 1971, right-hand column, line 3; figure 4 ---	1-14
A	GB,A,2176075 (ROBERT BOSCH GMBH) 10 December 1986 see abstract; figure 3 ---	1, 3, 10
A	US,A,3582543 (DAVIES) 1 June 1971 see abstract; figure 1 ---	1, 3, 10

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

PCT/GB 90/01619

SA 41129

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

27/02/91

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
GB-A-2129651	16-05-84	DE-A, C	3338855	03-05-84
		FR-A, B	2535561	04-05-84
		US-A-	4543607	24-09-85

GB-A-2176075	10-12-86	DE-A, C	3520333	11-12-86
		FR-A-	2583245	12-12-86
		JP-A-	61283280	13-12-86
		US-A-	4786979	22-11-88

US-A-3582543	01-06-71	DE-A-	1801804	29-05-69
		FR-A-	1585360	16-01-70
		GB-A-	1191500	13-05-70
