Abstract

In motion compensated field rate upconversion systems intermediate fields of a television picture, not present at the input (I), are calculated by means of motion compensated interpolation. A typical application is conversion between 50 Hz and 100 Hz television signals for display flicker reduction. In principle, every pixel in the intermediate fields can be the direct output of a motion compensated interpolator (MCI). In practice, however, there will always be areas of the picture where the motion is too fast or too complex to be estimated correctly.
According to the invention, the final output (O) is in fact the result of a soft switch (SSW) or fade between the motion compensated interpolation (MCI) and a fallback mode (FFI), controlled by a measure of confidence (CF) in the reliability of the estimated motion vector. Advantageously, the confidence measure includes the following two components: a 'basic confidence measure' which reflects the error (BME) in the motion measurement, and a measure based on the speed of movement (MVX, MVY).

Fig. 3

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