

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to color video cameras and more particularly to color video cameras intended to improve color reproducibility of chromatic colors.

Description of the Prior Art

There has been known various types of solid-state color video cameras as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 64-73881, etc. FIG. 1 (formed of FIGS. 1A and 1B drawn on two sheets of drawings so as to permit the use of a suitably large scale) is a circuit diagram illustrating an example of the conventional solid-state color video cameras.

Referring to FIG. 1, the color video camera includes a solid state image pickup device, for example, charge-coupled device (CCD) 1, a preamplifier 2, a correlated double sampling (CDS) circuit 3, an automatic gain controller (AGC) 4, sample-and-hold (S/H) circuits 5a and 5b for deriving particular chrominance signals S1 and S2 from an output signal of the AGC 4, respectively, adders 6, 8, a subtracter 7, one-horizontal period delay circuits 11 to 13, a white balance circuit 15, and a color temperature detector 16. The adders and subtracter add and subtract the chrominance signals S1 and S2 from the S/H circuits 5a and 5b to generate chrominance signals C_1 and C_2 and a luminance signal Y_0 . In general, in order to obtain primary color signals R, G and B by providing color filters with such color coding as shown in FIG. 2 on a surface of a solid state image pickup device mounted on a single plate, adding and subtracting operations among one chrominance signal and other chrominance signals are required. The color coding shown in FIG. 2 has a color filter of an even number scanning line which is

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constituted by a repetitive pattern of four pixels having a magenta · green portion disposed to a lateral direction and a yellow · cyan portion disposed beneath the magenta · green portion in parallel therewith, and a color filter of an odd number scanning line which is constituted by a repetitive pattern of four pixels having a green · magenta portion disposed to a lateral direction and a yellow · cyan portion disposed beneath the green · magenta portion in parallel therewith. When using such the color coding shown in FIG. 2, for example, the chrominance signals C_0 and C_1 and the luminance signal Y_{01} are obtained by following equations

$$Y_{01} = Y_e + C_y + M_g + G$$

$$C_0 = (Y_e + M_g) - (C_y + G)$$

$$C_1 = -\{(Y_e + G) - (C_y + M_g)\}$$

Thus obtained respective signals C_0 , C_1 and Y_{01} are processed in accordance with an operation equation, for example, the following equation by a primary color separator 14 to thereby obtain the primary color signals R, G and B.

$$R = C_0 + \alpha (Y_{01} - C_1)$$

$$G = Y_{01} - C_0 - C_1$$

$$B = C_1 + \beta (Y_{01} - C_0)$$

Now, when performing the adding and subtracting operations for obtaining the signals C_0 , C_1 and Y_{01} applied to the primary signal separator 14, addend, summand, subtrahend and minuend required for these operations can not be applied simultaneously to the adders and subtracter as signals from the solid state image pickup element side. Thus, the signals of the present horizontal period and the signals of a preceding horizontal period are required to be applied to the adders and subtracter simultaneously by using the line correlation when performing the



adding and subtracting operations. To this end, the one-horizontal period delay circuits 11 to 13 are provided in order to provide the signal of the preceding horizontal period simultaneously with the signals of the present horizontal period to the adders and subtracter.

The color temperature detector 16 receives signals, e.g., the primary color signals R, G and B outputted from the primary color separator 14 to discriminate the chrominance signal of an object or video source, thereby controlling the white balance circuit 15 on the basis of the result of the discrimination in a manner that the white balance is adjusted by controlling a gain of two primary color system, i.e., red R and blue B.

The color video camera further includes a color difference matrix 17 for obtaining color difference signals $R - Y$ and $B - Y$ from the primary color signals R, G and B, a modulator 18 for modulating and superimposing the color difference signals $R - Y$ and $B - Y$, and a chrominance signal suppressing circuit 19 for suppressing the chrominance signal outputted from the modulator 18. The suppressing circuit 19 is constituted by a gain controllable amplifier for suppressing the color signal in accordance with a vertical edge detection signal. The vertical edge detection signal is obtained by adding an output signal from the CDS circuit 3 to an output signal from a vertical aperture correction circuit 10 at an adding circuit 9. Namely, since the vertical aperture correction circuit 10 emphasizes the aperture in the vertical direction, the vertical edge can be detected by using these output signals from the circuits 3 and 10 to thereby suppress the chrominance signal. The color video camera still further includes a delay circuit (DL) 20 for preparing a signal being delayed by one horizontal period (1H period), a low pass



filter (LPF) 21, an adder 22, a band pass filter 23, an adder 24 for adding chrominance signals, luminance signal and synchronous signal, a gamma(γ) correction circuit 25 for performing the γ correction for a signal system of the luminance signal, an 1-H delay circuit (1HDL) 26 for delaying the γ -corrected signal by one horizontal period, a low-pass filter (LPF) 27, an adder 28, a horizontal aperture correction circuit 29, an adder 30 for preparing the luminance signal, and a white clip setup sync circuit 31 for adding a white clip and sync signal etc. to the luminance signal to apply the added signal to the adder 24 which in turn outputs an NTSC color video signal.

In the conventional color video camera, color temperature information detected by the color temperature detector 16 has been used only for adjusting the white balance. The white balance adjustment is performed so as to reproduce a white object as a white image by adjusting gains of a signal system of the three primary colors R, G and B in accordance with change in light radiated on the object, that is, change in a light source (video source). However, the reproducibility of an object can be improved by the white balance adjustment only as to achromatic colors but not chromatic colors, the reason of which will be explained below in detail with reference to FIGS. 3A to 3C.

FIGS. 3A to 3C illustrate spectrum response (spectral characteristics) of the color video camera at respective stages, wherein FIG. 3A illustrates a relation between a relative response and a wavelength of each of the chrominance signals passed as to respective color filters Mg, G, Ye and Cy, FIG. 3B a relation between a relative response and a wavelength of each of the luminance signal Y and the chrominance signals C_1 and C_0 , and FIG. 3C a relation between a relative response and a wavelength



of each of the primary color signals R, G and B.

Now, there is no problem when the color of the video source is quite white or similar thereto, but there is some problem when it is reddish or bluish on the contrary. Namely, if it is exemplified that the color of the light source is reddish, it is such a case that the electrical illumination of a site of a wedding reception, etc. is darken and the site is illuminated by candlelight. In this case, the candlelight is used as a video source and so the color of the light source becomes strongly reddish to decrease the color temperature remarkably. Therefore, when the cameraman takes a picture by the color video camera in this condition, the spectrum response of the magenta Mg will be changed as shown by a two-dot chain line in FIG. 3A since the red component of the light source increases. Namely, among two peaks of the spectrum curve of the magenta Mg, one peak of which wavelength is shorter seems to become lower and the other peak of which wavelength is longer seems to become higher. This is because the spectrum response of the magenta Mg of the color filter is not changed actually, but the spectrum response of the magenta Mg seems to be changed equivalently since the color of the video source is slightly shifted to the red side in such a tendency that a signal level of red becomes higher and that of blue becomes lower. Thus, the spectrum response of the signals C_0 , C_1 , B and G seem to be changed as shown by two-dot chain lines in FIGS. 3B and 3C.

On the contrary, when the color of the video source is bluish, among two peaks of the spectrum response of the magenta Mg, one peak of which wavelength is shorter seems to become higher and the other peak of which wavelength is longer seems to become lower.

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Namely, such phenomenon that the spectrum response seems to be changed equivalently by the change of the color temperature means that the color reproduction of chromatic colors can not be performed correctly. In other words, the color reproducibility of chromatic colors is degraded when the color temperature of the video source changes, which is not preferable in a photographing operation by a color video camera.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved color video camera in which the aforementioned shortcoming and disadvantages of the prior art can be eliminated.

More particularly, it is another object of the present invention to provide an improved color video camera which is capable of preventing the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors by the change in a color temperature of a video source.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved color video camera which is capable of controlling a matrix coefficient of a primary color separator in accordance with change in a color temperature of a video source.

According to an aspect of the present invention, a color video camera is comprised of a color imager including a color sensing device for producing a plurality of different chrominance signals line by line; a luminance/chrominance (Y/C) signal processor supplied with the plurality of different chrominance signals and producing first, second and third primary color signals and having a matrix circuit with predetermined matrix coefficients; an unit for detecting a color temperature of a video source; and a control unit for controlling the matrix

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coefficients in response to the output of the detecting unit.

According to the color video camera of the present invention, a matrix coefficient of a primary color separator is controlled in accordance with an output of a detecting circuit for detecting a color temperature of a video source in such a manner that, when the color temperature of the video source is low, that is, the color of the video source is reddish, the above-described matrix coefficients α and β are made smaller and larger respectively to correct the red and blue components of the video source to be weakened and intensified respectively. On the contrary, when the color temperature of the video source is high, that is, the color of the video source is bluish, the above-described matrix coefficients α and β are made larger and smaller respectively to correct the red and blue components of the video source so as to be intensified and weakened respectively. Accordingly, the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change in the color temperature can be prevented.

The above and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of illustrative embodiment thereof to be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals represent the same or similar elements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1, which is formed of FIGS. 1A and 1B drawn on two sheets of drawings so as to permit the use of a suitably large scale, is a circuit diagram illustrating an example of conventional color video cameras;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a color coding of two scanning lines of a color filter;

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FIGS. 3A to 3C are respectively diagrams illustrating changes in the spectrum response according to the change in a color temperature of a video source;

FIG. 4, which is formed of FIGS. 4A and 4B drawn on two sheets of drawings so as to permit the use of a suitably large scale, is a circuit diagram illustrating a color video camera according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram illustrating a primary color separator to which the present invention is applied.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMEN

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIGS. 4 and 5 illustrate a preferred embodiment of a color video camera according to the present invention, wherein FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram illustrating a color video camera according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram illustrating a primary color separator to which the present invention is applied.

The color video camera of FIG. 4 differs from that of FIG. 1 only in a point that not only a white balance circuit 15 but also matrix coefficients α and β of a primary color separator 14 are controlled in accordance with a color temperature detected by a color temperature detector 16, but other circuit configurations of FIG. 4 are the same as those of FIG. 1, and therefore like parts of FIG. 4 corresponding to those of FIG. 1 are marked with the same reference and so need not be described. Now, the color coding of the color filter in this embodiment is the same as that of FIG. 2. Namely, the color coding has a color filter of an even number scanning line which is constituted by a repetitive pattern of four pixels having a magenta · green portion disposed

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in a lateral direction or horizontal scanning direction each other and a yellow · cyan portion disposed beneath or in the neighboring position of the vertical direction with respect to the position of the magenta · green portion in parallel therewith, and a color filter of an odd number scanning line which is constituted by a repetitive pattern of four pixels having a green · magenta portion disposed in a lateral direction each other and a yellow · cyan portion disposed beneath or in the neighboring position of the vertical direction with respect to the position of the green · magenta portion in parallel therewith.

As shown in FIG. 4, the color temperature detector 16 has, for example, an optical color temperature detecting element disposed on a front panel of a color video camera and a circuit for processing an output signal therefrom. Now, the color temperature detector 16 may be constituted by a color temperature detecting circuit of a type of detecting chrominance signals from an output signal of the primary color separator 14, that is, the primary color signals R, G and B.

Output signals from the color temperature detector 16 include a control signal for controlling a gain of a path of a red signal R in the white balance circuit 15, a control signal for controlling a path of a blue signal B therein, and two control signals for controlling two gain control amplifiers of the primary color separator 14 to change the two matrix coefficients α and β of primary color separation matrix.

The primary color separator 14 shown in FIG. 5 differs from the conventional one in the constructions thereof only in a point that gains α and β of the two gain control amplifiers 32 and 33 are controlled by the two control signals from the color



temperature detector 16.

The primary color separator 14 can obtain the primary color signals R, G and B from the chrominance signals Y_{01} , C_0 and C_1 in accordance with the following equations

$$R = C_0 + \alpha (Y_{01} - C_1)$$

$$G = Y_{01} - C_0 - C_1$$

$$B = C_1 + \beta (Y_{01} - C_0)$$

The gains of the gain control amplifiers 32 and 33 are constants α and β of the above described equations $R = C_0 + \alpha (Y_{01} - C_1)$ and $B = C_1 + \beta (Y_{01} - C_0)$, respectively. Thus, the constants α and β of the matrix equations for the operation of the red signal R and the blue signal B can be changed by controlling the gains of the gain control amplifiers 32 and 33.

Accordingly, when the color temperature of a video source is low, there is a tendency that a level of the red component is large and a level of the blue component is small, and therefore in order to correct this tendency, the above-described matrix coefficient α is made smaller to lower the level of the red component and the matrix coefficient β is made larger to intensify the level of the blue component.

On the contrary, when the color temperature of the video source is high, there is a tendency that a level of the blue component is large and a level of the red component is small, and therefore in order to correct this tendency, the above-described matrix coefficient α is made larger to intensify the level of the red component and the matrix coefficient β is made smaller to lower the level of the blue component.

Accordingly, the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change in the color temperature can be prevented.

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As described above, the color video camera according to the present invention is comprised of a color imager including a color sensing device for producing a plurality of different chrominance signals line by line; a luminance/chrominance (Y/C) signal processor supplied with the plurality of different chrominance signals and producing first, second and third primary color signals and having a matrix circuit with predetermined matrix coefficients; and a unit for detecting a color temperature of a video source in which the matrix coefficients are changed in response to the output of the detecting unit.

Thus, according to the color video camera of the present invention, the matrix coefficient of a primary color separator is changed in accordance with an output of a detecting circuit for detecting a color temperature of a video source in such a manner that, when the color temperature of a video source is low, that is, the color of a video source is reddish, the above-described matrix coefficients α and β are made smaller and larger respectively to correct the red and blue components of the video source to be weakened and intensified respectively. On the contrary, when the color temperature of a video source is high, that is, the color of a video source is bluish, the above-described matrix coefficients α and β are made larger and smaller respectively to correct the red and blue components of the video source to be intensified and weakened respectively. Accordingly, the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change in the color temperature can be prevented.

Having described the preferred embodiment of the invention with reference to the drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to that precise embodiment and that

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various changes and modifications thereof could be effected by
are skilled in the art without departing from the spirit or scope
of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

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Claims

- 1 1. A color video camera comprising:
 - (a) a color imager (Fig. 4A) including a color sensing device for producing a plurality of different chrominance signals (C_1 , C_2) line by line;
 - (b) a luminance/chrominance (Y/C) signal processor (14, 15, 17) supplied with the plurality of different chrominance signals and producing first, second and third primary color signals (R, G, B) and having a matrix circuit (17) with predetermined matrix coefficients;
 - (c) means (16) for detecting a color temperature of a video source; and
 - (d) control means for controlling the matrix coefficients in response to the output of said detecting means.
2. A color video camera according to claim 1, in which said color sensing device has a color filter disposed on the surface thereof (Fig. 2).
- 15 3. A color video camera according to claim 2, in which said color filter is formed as a mosaic pattern, said mosaic pattern including:
 - a first type color sensing element (Mg),
 - a second type color sensing element (G) arranged in neighboring position of the horizontal scanning direction with respect to the position of the first type color sensing element;
 - a third type color sensing element (Ye) arranged in neighboring position of the vertical scanning direction of with respect to the position of the first type color sensing element; and
 - 25 a fourth type color sensing element (Cy) arranged in neighboring position of the horizontal scanning direction with respect to the position of the third type color sensing element.
- 30 4. A color video camera according to claim 3, in which the positions of said first and second type color sensing elements are exchanged to each other, line by line, in the horizontal scanning direction.
- 35 5. A color video camera according to claim 3, in which said first type color sensing element is sensitive to a magenta region of the spectrum response, said second type color sensing element is sensitive to a green region of the spectrum response, said third type color sensing element is sensitive to a yellow region of the spectrum response, and said fourth type color sensing element is sensitive to a cyan region of the spectrum response.



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6. A color video camera according to claim 1, in which said matrix circuit includes a plurality of gain control amplifiers, and each gain of said gain control amplifiers being controlled in response to the output of said de-

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7. A color video camera according to claim 1, in which said color imager includes a charge coupled device (1).

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Abstract

- 1 A color video camera according to the present invention includes a color
temperature detector (16) for detecting a color temperature of a video
source and a primary color separator (14), wherein matrix coefficients of
the primary color separator (14) are controlled in accordance with an out-
5 put of the color temperature detector in such a manner that, for example,
when the color temperature of a video source is low, that is, the color of a
video source is reddish, red and blue components of the video source are
corrected to be weakened and intensified, respectively. On the contrary,
when the color temperature of a video source is high, that is, the color of a
10 video source is bluish, the red and blue components of the video source are
corrected to be intensified and weakened respectively, whereby the degra-
dation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change
in the color temperature can be prevented.

(Fig. 4B)

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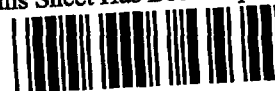
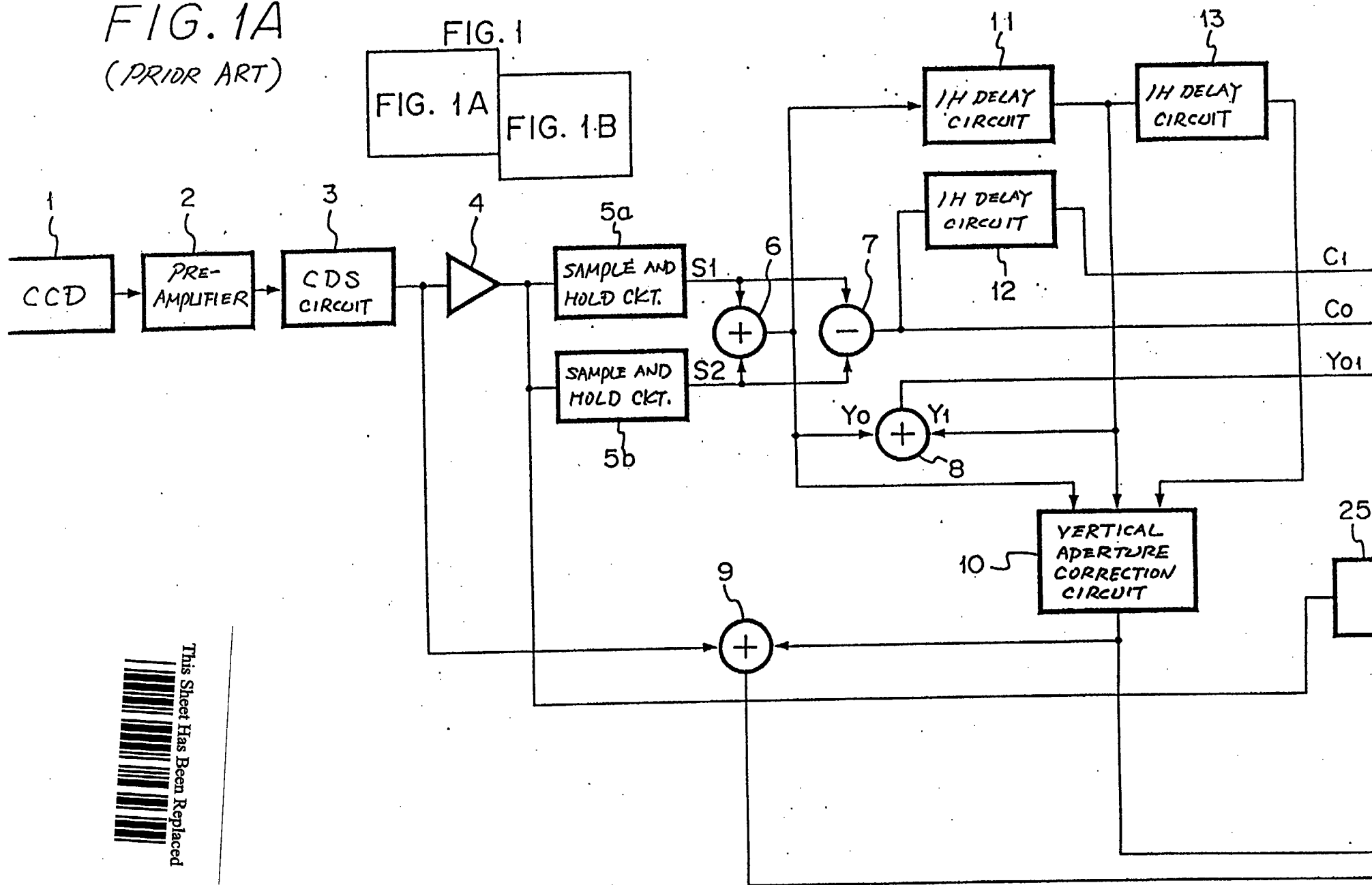


FIG. 1A
(PRIOR ART)



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FIG. 1B

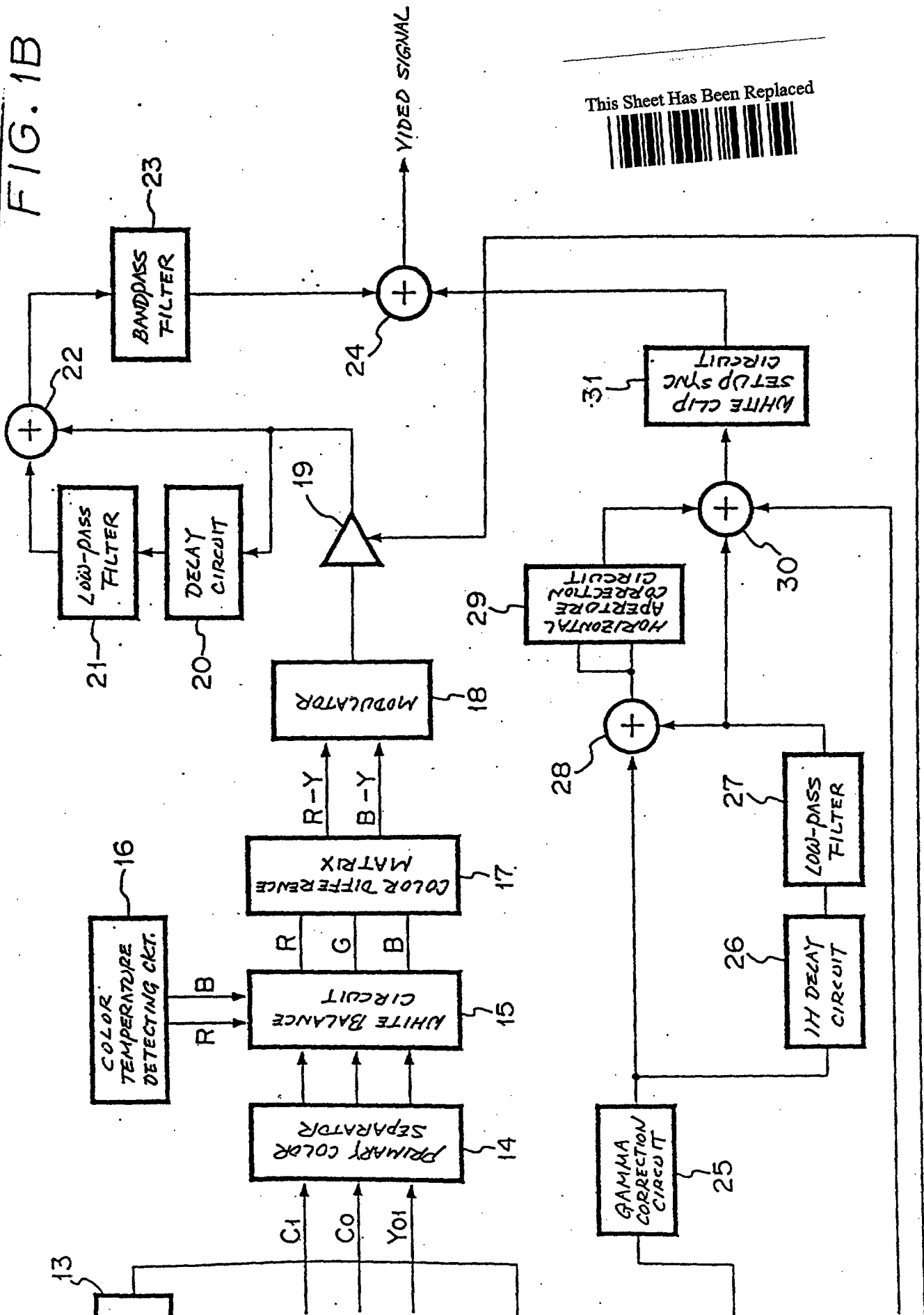
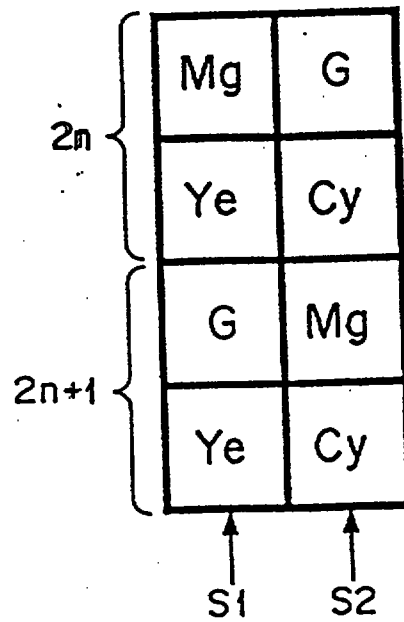
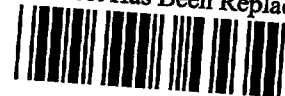


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3A

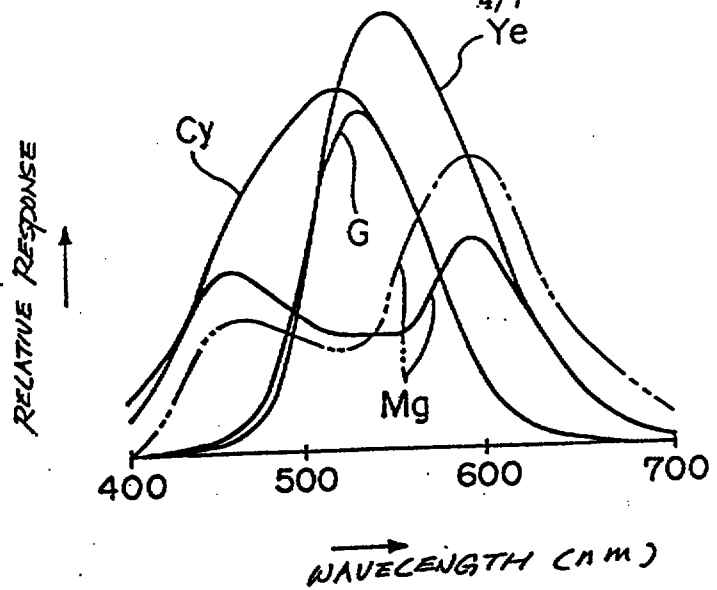


FIG. 3B

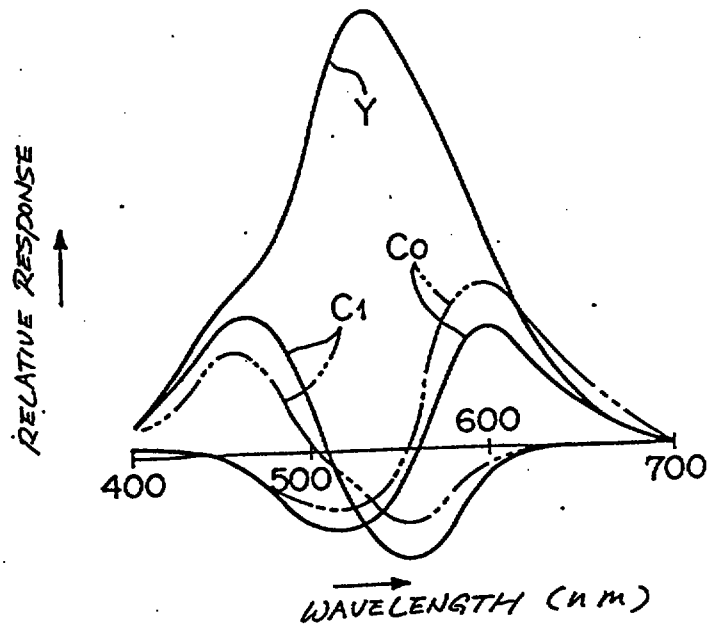
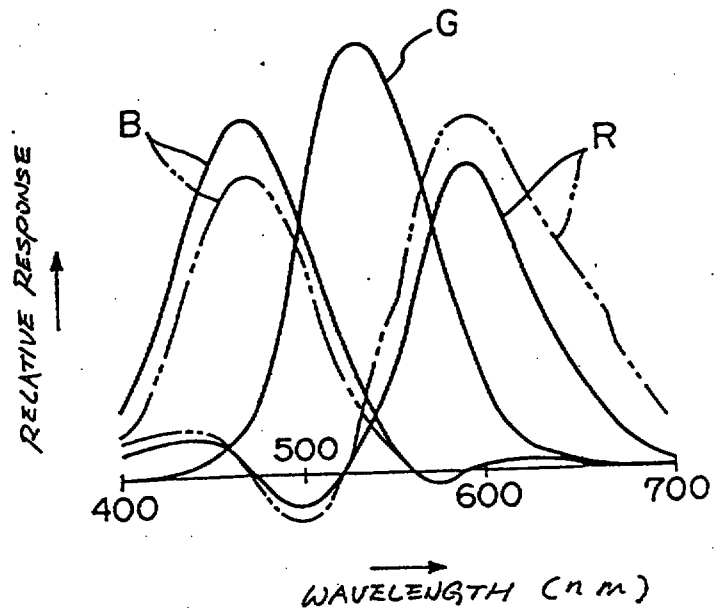


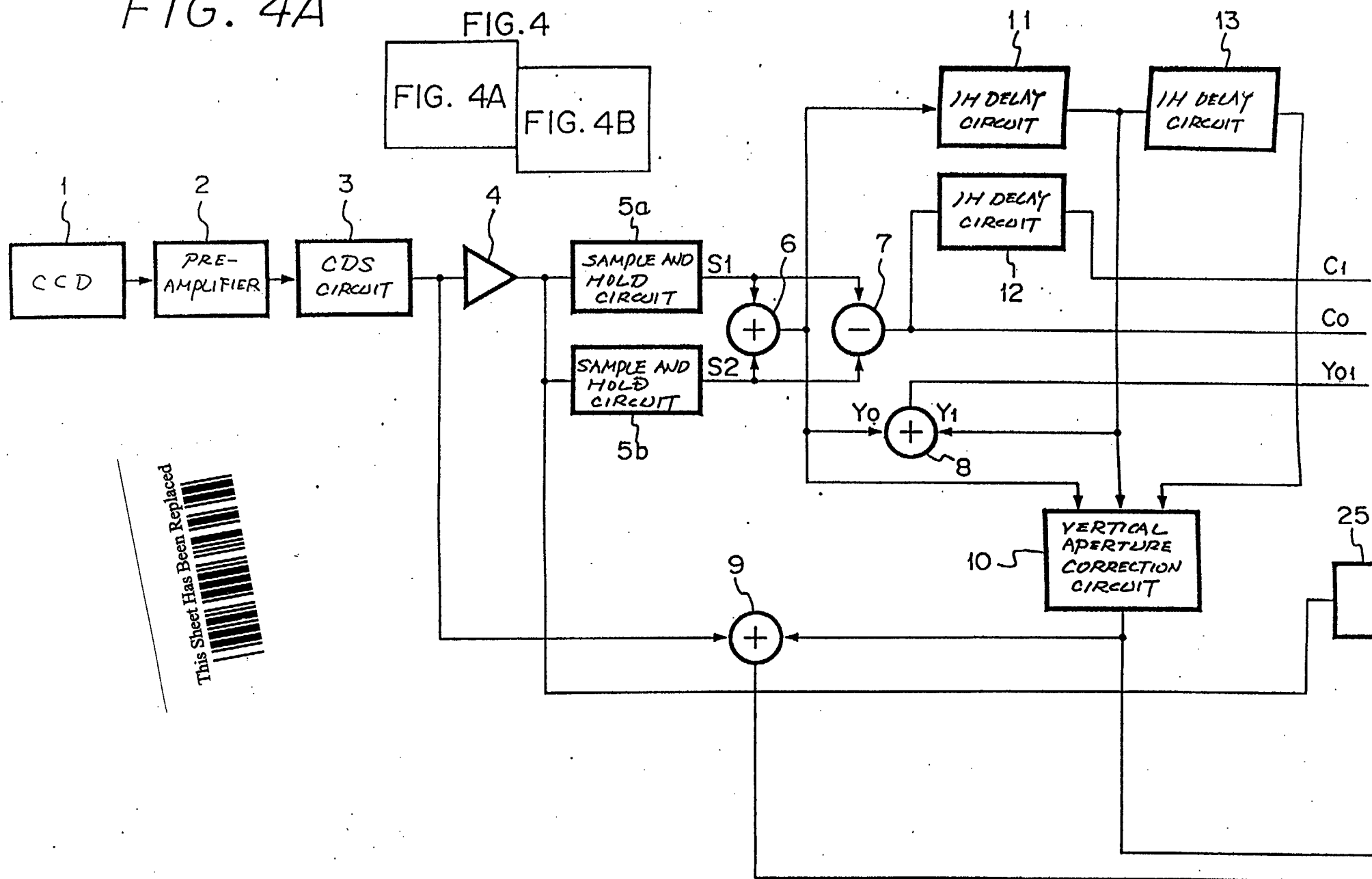
FIG. 3C



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FIG. 4A



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FIG. 4B

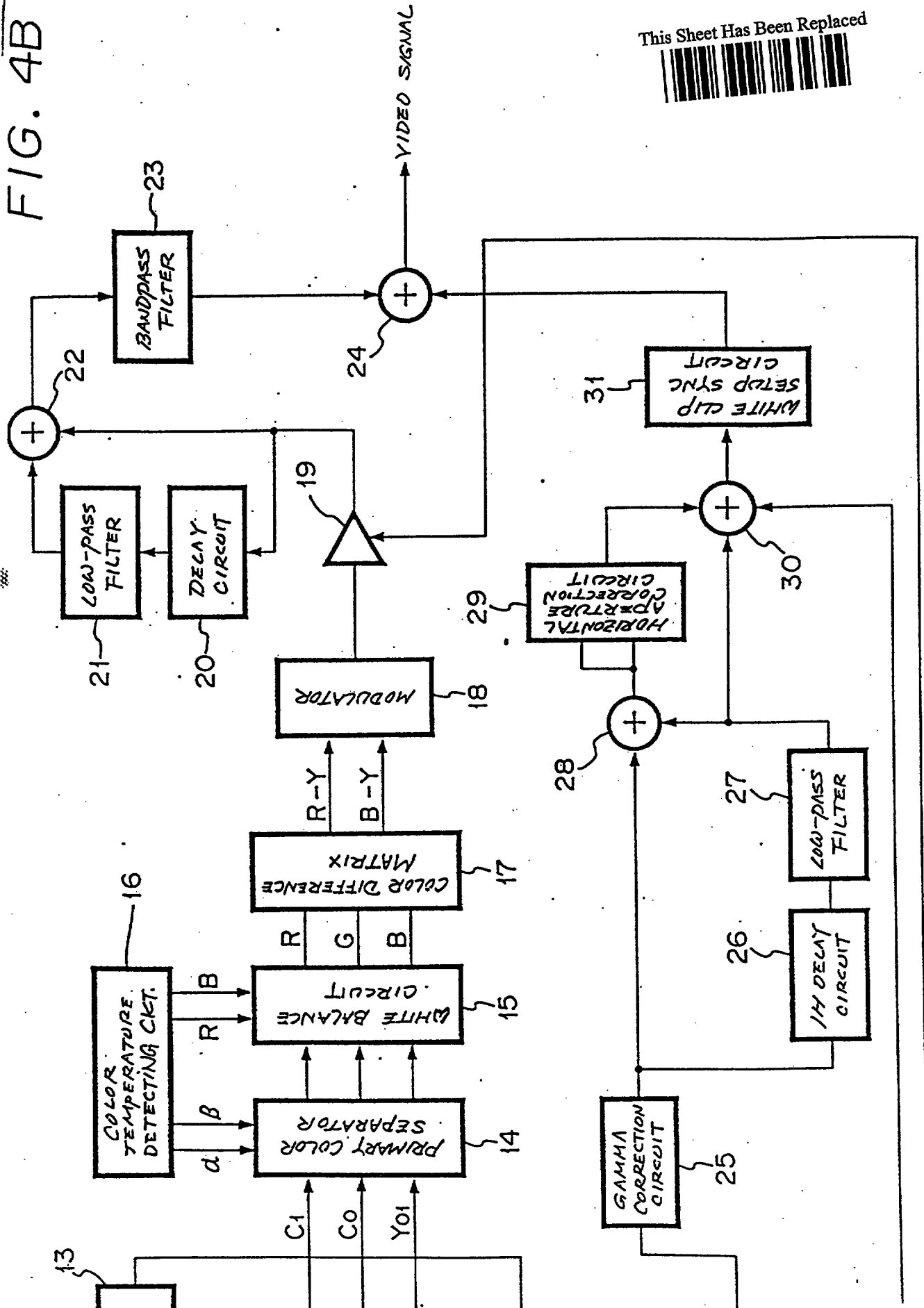
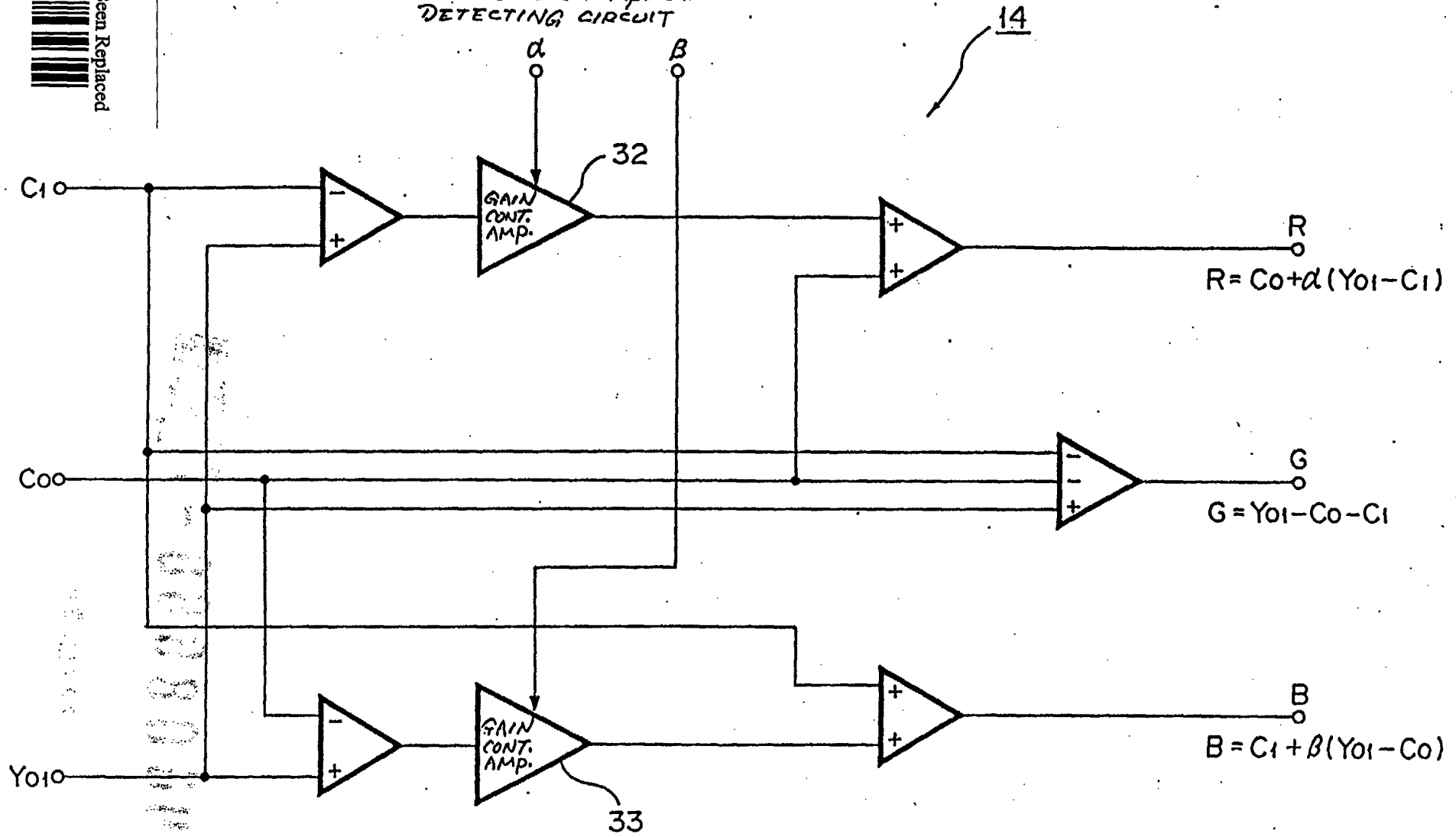


FIG. 5

FROM COLOR TEMPERATURE
DETECTING CIRCUIT



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SOLID-STATE COLOR VIDEO CAMERABACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

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Referring to FIG. 1, the color video camera includes a solid state image pickup device, for example, charge-coupled device (CCD) 1, a preamplifier 2, a correlated double sampling (CDS) circuit 3, an automatic gain controller (AGC) 4, sample-and-hold (S/H) circuits 5a and 5b for deriving particular chrominance signals S1 and S2 from an output signal of the AGC 4, respectively, adders 6, 8, a subtracter 7, one-horizontal period delay circuits 11 to 13, a white balance circuit 15, and a color temperature detector 16. The adders and subtracter add and subtract the chrominance signals S1 and S2 from the S/H circuits 5a and 5b to generate chrominance signals C_1 and C_2 and a luminance signal Y_0 . In general, in order to obtain primary color signals R, G and B by providing color filters with such color coding as shown in FIG. 2 on a surface of a solid state image pickup device mounted on a single plate, adding and subtracting operations among one chrominance signal and other chrominance signals are required. The color coding shown in FIG. 2 has a color filter of an even number scanning line which is

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adding and subtracting operations. To this end, the one-horizontal period delay circuits 11 to 13 are provided in order to provide the signal of the preceding horizontal period simultaneously with the signals of the present horizontal period to the adders and subtracter.

The color temperature detector 16 receives signals, e.g., the primary color signals R, G and B outputted from the primary color separator 14 to discriminate the chrominance signal of an object or video source, thereby controlling the white balance circuit 15 on the basis of the result of the discrimination in a manner that the white balance is adjusted by controlling a gain of two primary color system, i.e., red R and blue B.

The color video camera further includes a color difference matrix 17 for obtaining color difference signals R - Y and B - Y from the primary color signals R, G and B, a modulator 18 for modulating and superimposing the color difference signals R - Y and B - Y, and a chrominance signal suppressing circuit 19 for suppressing the chrominance signal outputted from the modulator 18. The suppressing circuit 19 is constituted by a gain controllable amplifier for suppressing the color signal in accordance with a vertical edge detection signal. The vertical edge detection signal is obtained by adding an output signal from the CDS circuit 3 to an output signal from a vertical aperture correction circuit 10 at an adding circuit 9. Namely, since the vertical aperture correction circuit 10 emphasizes the aperture in the vertical direction, the vertical edge can be detected by using these output signals from the circuits 3 and 10 to thereby suppress the chrominance signal. The color video camera still further includes a delay circuit (DL) 20 for preparing a signal being delayed by one horizontal period (1H period), a low pass

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filter (LPF) 21, an adder 22, a band pass filter 23, an adder 24 for adding chrominance signals, luminance signal and synchronous signal, a gamma(γ) correction circuit 25 for performing the γ correction for a signal system of the luminance signal, an 1-H delay circuit (1HDL) 26 for delaying the γ -corrected signal by one horizontal period, a low-pass filter (LPF) 27, an adder 28, a horizontal aperture correction circuit 29, an adder 30 for preparing the luminance signal, and a white clip setup sync circuit 31 for adding a white clip and sync signal etc. to the luminance signal to apply the added signal to the adder 24 which in turn outputs an NTSC color video signal.

In the conventional color video camera, color temperature information detected by the color temperature detector 16 has been used only for adjusting the white balance. The white balance adjustment is performed so as to reproduce a white object as a white image by adjusting gains of a signal system of the three primary colors R, G and B in accordance with change in light radiated on the object, that is, change in a light source (video source). However, the reproducibility of an object can be improved by the white balance adjustment only as to achromatic colors but not chromatic colors, the reason of which will be explained below in detail with reference to FIGS. 3A to 3C.

FIGS. 3A to 3C illustrate spectrum response (spectral characteristics) of the color video camera at respective stages, wherein FIG. 3A illustrates a relation between a relative response and a wavelength of each of the chrominance signals passed as to respective color filters Mg, G, Ye and Cy, FIG. 3B a relation between a relative response and a wavelength of each of the luminance signal Y and the chrominance signals C_i and C_o , and FIG. 3C a relation between a relative response and a wavelength

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of each of the primary color signals R, G and B.

Now, there is no problem when the color of the video source is quite white or similar thereto, but there is some problem when it is reddish or bluish on the contrary. Namely, if it is exemplified that the color of the light source is reddish, it is such a case that the electrical illumination of a site of a wedding reception, etc. is darkened and the site is illuminated by candlelight. In this case, the candlelight is used as a video source and so the color of the light source becomes strongly reddish to decrease the color temperature remarkably. Therefore, when the cameraman takes a picture by the color video camera in this condition, the spectrum response of the magenta Mg will be changed as shown by a two-dot chain line in FIG. 3A since the red component of the light source increases. Namely, among two peaks of the spectrum curve of the magenta Mg, one peak of which wavelength is shorter seems to become lower and the other peak of which wavelength is longer seems to become higher. This is because the spectrum response of the magenta Mg of the color filter is not changed actually, but the spectrum response of the magenta Mg seems to be changed equivalently since the color of the video source is slightly shifted to the red side in such a tendency that a signal level of red becomes higher and that of blue becomes lower. Thus, the spectrum response of the signals C_0 , C_1 , B and G seem to be changed as shown by two-dot chain lines in FIGS. 3B and 3C.

On the contrary, when the color of the video source is bluish, among two peaks of the spectrum response of the magenta Mg, one peak of which wavelength is shorter seems to become higher and the other peak of which wavelength is longer seems to become lower.

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Namely, such phenomenon that the spectrum response seems to be changed equivalently by the change of the color temperature means that the color reproduction of chromatic colors can not be performed correctly. In other words, the color reproducibility of chromatic colors is degraded when the color temperature of the video source changes, which is not preferable in a photographing operation by a color video camera.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved color video camera in which the aforementioned shortcoming and disadvantages of the prior art can be eliminated.

More particularly, it is another object of the present invention to provide an improved color video camera which is capable of preventing the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors by the change in a color temperature of a video source.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved color video camera which is capable of controlling a matrix coefficient of a primary color separator in accordance with change in a color temperature of a video source.

According to an aspect of the present invention, a color video camera is comprised of a color imager including a color sensing device for producing a plurality of different chrominance signals line by line; a luminance/chrominance (Y/C) signal processor supplied with the plurality of different chrominance signals and producing first, second and third primary color signals and having a matrix circuit with predetermined matrix coefficients; an unit for detecting a color temperature of a video source; and a control unit for controlling the matrix

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coefficients in response to the output of the detecting unit.

According to the color video camera of the present invention, a matrix coefficient of a primary color separator is controlled in accordance with an output of a detecting circuit for detecting a color temperature of a video source in such a manner that, when the color temperature of the video source is low, that is, the color of the video source is reddish, the above-described matrix coefficients α and β are made smaller and larger respectively to correct the red and blue components of the video source to be weakened and intensified respectively. On the contrary, when the color temperature of the video source is high, that is, the color of the video source is bluish, the above-described matrix coefficients α and β are made larger and smaller respectively to correct the red and blue components of the video source so as to be intensified and weakened respectively. Accordingly, the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change in the color temperature can be prevented.

The above and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of illustrative embodiment thereof to be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals represent the same or similar elements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1, which is formed of FIGS. 1A and 1B drawn on two sheets of drawings so as to permit the use of a suitably large scale, is a circuit diagram illustrating an example of conventional color video cameras;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a color coding of two scanning lines of a color filter;

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FIGS. 3A to 3C are respectively diagrams illustrating changes in the spectrum response according to the change in a color temperature of a video source;

FIG. 4, which is formed of FIGS. 4A and 4B drawn on two sheets of drawings so as to permit the use of a suitably large scale, is a circuit diagram illustrating a color video camera according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram illustrating a primary color separator to which the present invention is applied.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIGS. 4 and 5 illustrate a preferred embodiment of a color video camera according to the present invention, wherein FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram illustrating a color video camera according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram illustrating a primary color separator to which the present invention is applied.

The color video camera of FIG. 4 differs from that of FIG. 1 only in a point that not only a white balance circuit 15 but also matrix coefficients α and β of a primary color separator 14 are controlled in accordance with a color temperature detected by a color temperature detector 16, but other circuit configurations of FIG. 4 are the same as those of FIG. 1, and therefore like parts of FIG. 4 corresponding to those of FIG. 1 are marked with the same reference and so need not be described. Now, the color coding of the color filter in this embodiment is the same as that of FIG. 2. Namely, the color coding has a color filter of an even number scanning line which is constituted by a repetitive pattern of four pixels having a magenta - green portion disposed

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in a lateral direction or horizontal scanning direction each other and a yellow · cyan portion disposed beneath or in the neighboring position of the vertical direction with respect to the position of the magenta · green portion in parallel therewith, and a color filter of an odd number scanning line which is constituted by a repetitive pattern of four pixels having a green · magenta portion disposed in a lateral direction each other and a yellow · cyan portion disposed beneath or in the neighboring position of the vertical direction with respect to the position of the green · magenta portion in parallel therewith.

As shown in FIG. 4, the color temperature detector 16 has, for example, an optical color temperature detecting element disposed on a front panel of a color video camera and a circuit for processing an output signal therefrom. Now, the color temperature detector 16 may be constituted by a color temperature detecting circuit of a type of detecting chrominance signals from an output signal of the primary color separator 14, that is, the primary color signals R, G and B.

Output signals from the color temperature detector 16 include a control signal for controlling a gain of a path of a red signal R in the white balance circuit 15, a control signal for controlling a path of a blue signal B therein, and two control signals for controlling two gain control amplifiers of the primary color separator 14 to change the two matrix coefficients α and β of primary color separation matrix.

The primary color separator 14 shown in FIG. 5 differs from the conventional one in the constructions thereof only in a point that gains α and β of the two gain control amplifiers 32 and 33 are controlled by the two control signals from the color

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temperature detector 16.

The primary color separator 14 can obtain the primary color signals R, G and B from the chrominance signals Y_{01} , C_0 and C_1 in accordance with the following equations

$$R = C_0 + \alpha (Y_{01} - C_1)$$

$$G = Y_{01} - C_0 - C_1$$

$$B = C_1 + \beta (Y_{01} - C_0)$$

The gains of the gain control amplifiers 32 and 33 are constants α and β of the above described equations $R = C_0 + \alpha (Y_{01} - C_1)$ and $B = C_1 + \beta (Y_{01} - C_0)$, respectively. Thus, the constants α and β of the matrix equations for the operation of the red signal R and the blue signal B can be changed by controlling the gains of the gain control amplifiers 32 and 33.

Accordingly, when the color temperature of a video source is low, there is a tendency that a level of the red component is large and a level of the blue component is small, and therefore in order to correct this tendency, the above-described matrix coefficient α is made smaller to lower the level of the red component and the matrix coefficient β is made larger to intensify the level of the blue component.

On the contrary, when the color temperature of the video source is high, there is a tendency that a level of the blue component is large and a level of the red component is small, and therefore in order to correct this tendency, the above-described matrix coefficient α is made larger to intensify the level of the red component and the matrix coefficient β is made smaller to lower the level of the blue component.

Accordingly, the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change in the color temperature can be prevented.

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As described above, the color video camera according to the present invention is comprised of a color imager including a color sensing device for producing a plurality of different chrominance signals line by line; a luminance/chrominance (Y/C) signal processor supplied with the plurality of different chrominance signals and producing first, second and third primary color signals and having a matrix circuit with predetermined matrix coefficients; and a unit for detecting a color temperature of a video source in which the matrix coefficients are changed in response to the output of the detecting unit.

Thus, according to the color video camera of the present invention, the matrix coefficient of a primary color separator is changed in accordance with an output of a detecting circuit for detecting a color temperature of a video source in such a manner that, when the color temperature of a video source is low, that is, the color of a video source is reddish, the above-described matrix coefficients α and β are made smaller and larger respectively to correct the red and blue components of the video source to be weakened and intensified respectively. On the contrary, when the color temperature of a video source is high, that is, the color of a video source is bluish, the above-described matrix coefficients α and β are made larger and smaller respectively to correct the red and blue components of the video source to be intensified and weakened respectively. Accordingly, the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change in the color temperature can be prevented.

Having described the preferred embodiment of the invention with reference to the drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to that precise embodiment and that

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various changes and modifications thereof could be effected by
are skilled in the art without departing from the spirit or scope
of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

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constituted by a repetitive pattern of four pixels having a magenta · green portion disposed to a lateral direction and a yellow · cyan portion disposed beneath the magenta · green portion in parallel therewith, and a color filter of an odd number scanning line which is constituted by a repetitive pattern of four pixels having a green · magenta portion disposed to a lateral direction and a yellow · cyan portion disposed beneath the green · magenta portion in parallel therewith. When using such the color coding shown in FIG. 2, for example, the chrominance signals C_0 and C_1 and the luminance signal Y_{01} are obtained by following equations

$$Y_{01} = Y_e + C_y + M_g + G$$

$$C_0 = (Y_e + M_g) - (C_y + G)$$

$$C_1 = -\{(Y_e + G) - (C_y + M_g)\}$$

Thus obtained respective signals C_0 , C_1 and Y_{01} are processed in accordance with an operation equation, for example, the following equation by a primary color separator 14 to thereby obtain the primary color signals R, G and B.

$$R = C_0 + \alpha (Y_{01} - C_1)$$

$$G = Y_{01} - C_0 - C_1$$

$$B = C_1 + \beta (Y_{01} - C_0)$$

Now, when performing the adding and subtracting operations for obtaining the signals C_0 , C_1 and Y_{01} applied to the primary signal separator 14, addend, summand, subtrahend and minuend required for these operations can not be applied simultaneously to the adders and subtracter as signals from the solid state image pickup element side. Thus, the signals of the present horizontal period and the signals of a preceding horizontal period are required to be applied to the adders and subtracter simultaneously by using the line correlation when performing the

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Claims

- 1 1. A color video camera comprising:
(a) a color imager (Fig. 4A) including a color sensing device for producing a plurality of different chrominance signals (C_1 , C_2) line by line;
(b) a luminance/chrominance (Y/C) signal processor (14, 15, 17) supplied
5 with the plurality of different chrominance signals and producing first, second and third primary color signals (R, G, B) and having a matrix circuit (17) with predetermined matrix coefficients;
(c) means (16) for detecting a color temperature of a video source; and
10 (d) control means for controlling the matrix coefficients in response to the output of said detecting means.
2. A color video camera according to claim 1, in which said color sensing device has a color filter disposed on the surface thereof (Fig. 2).
- 15 3. A color video camera according to claim 2, in which said color filter is formed as a mosaic pattern,
said mosaic pattern including:
a first type color sensing element (Mg),
a second type color sensing element (G) arranged in neighboring position of
20 the horizontal scanning direction with respect to the position of the first type color sensing element;
a third type color sensing element (Ye) arranged in neighboring position of the vertical scanning direction of with respect to the position of the first type color sensing element; and
25 a fourth type color sensing element (Cy) arranged in neighboring position of the horizontal scanning direction with respect to the position of the third type color sensing element.
4. A color video camera according to claim 3, in which the positions of
30 said first and second type color sensing elements are exchanged to each other, line by line, in the horizontal scanning direction.
5. A color video camera according to claim 3, in which said first type color sensing element is sensitive to a magenta region of the spectrum response, said second type color sensing element is sensitive to a green region of the spectrum response, said third type color sensing element is sensitive to a yellow region of the spectrum response, and said fourth type color sensing element is sensitive to a cyan region of the spectrum response.
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* C L M S *

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6. A color video camera according to claim 1, in which said matrix circuit includes a plurality of gain control amplifiers, and each gain of said gain control amplifiers being controlled in response to the output of said detecting means.

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7. A color video camera according to claim 1, in which said color imager includes a charge coupled device (1).

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* C L H S *

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Abstract

SOLID-STATE COLOR VIDEO CAMERA

- 1 A color video camera according to the present invention includes a color
temperature detector (16) for detecting a color temperature of a video
source and a primary color separator (14), wherein matrix coefficients of
the primary color separator (14) are controlled in accordance with an out-
5 put of the color temperature detector in such a manner that, for example,
when the color temperature of a video source is low, that is, the color of a
video source is reddish, red and blue components of the video source are
corrected to be weakened and intensified, respectively. On the contrary,
when the color temperature of a video source is high, that is, the color of a
10 video source is bluish, the red and blue components of the video source are
corrected to be intensified and weakened respectively, whereby the degra-
dation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change
in the color temperature can be prevented.

(Fig. 4B)

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This Sheet Has Been Replaced

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REPLACED

FIG. 1

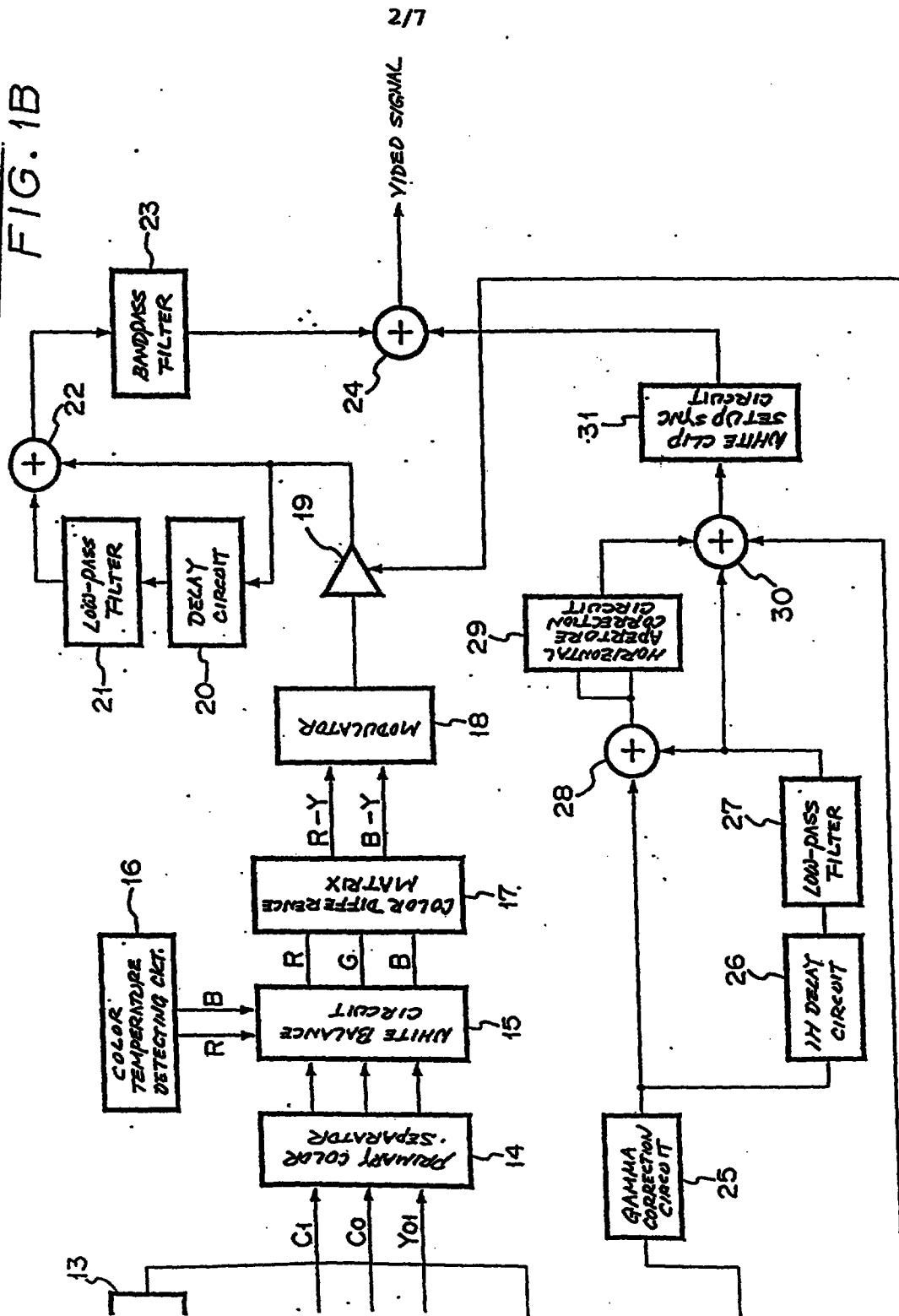
FIG. 1A

FIG. 1B



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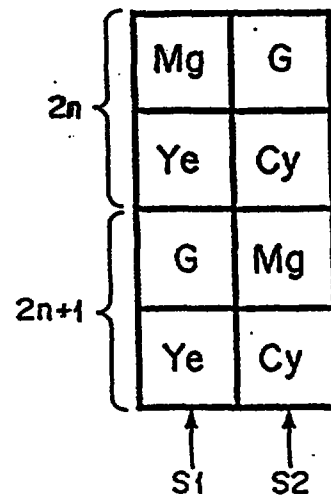
FIG. 1B



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FIG. 2



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FIG. 3A

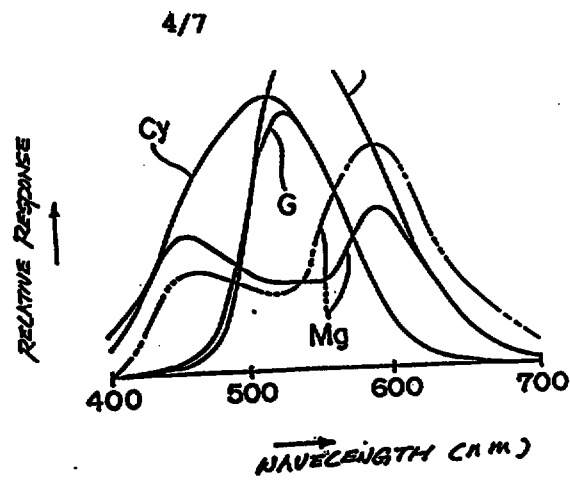


FIG. 3B

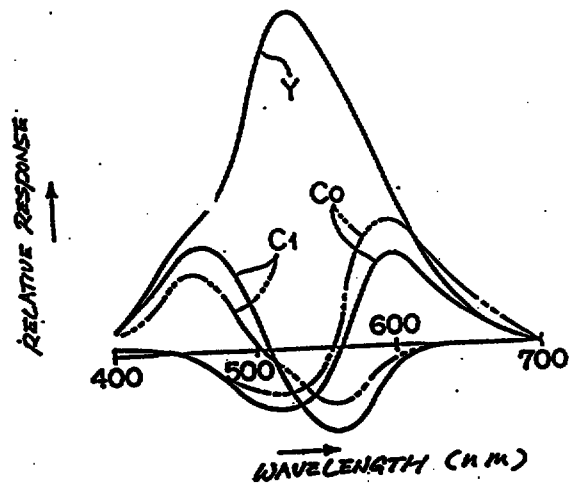


FIG. 3C

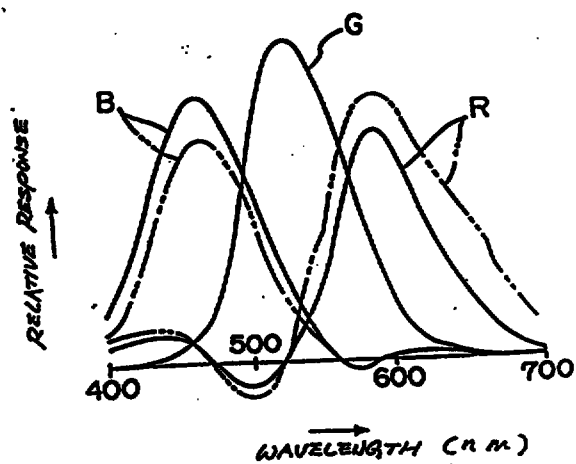
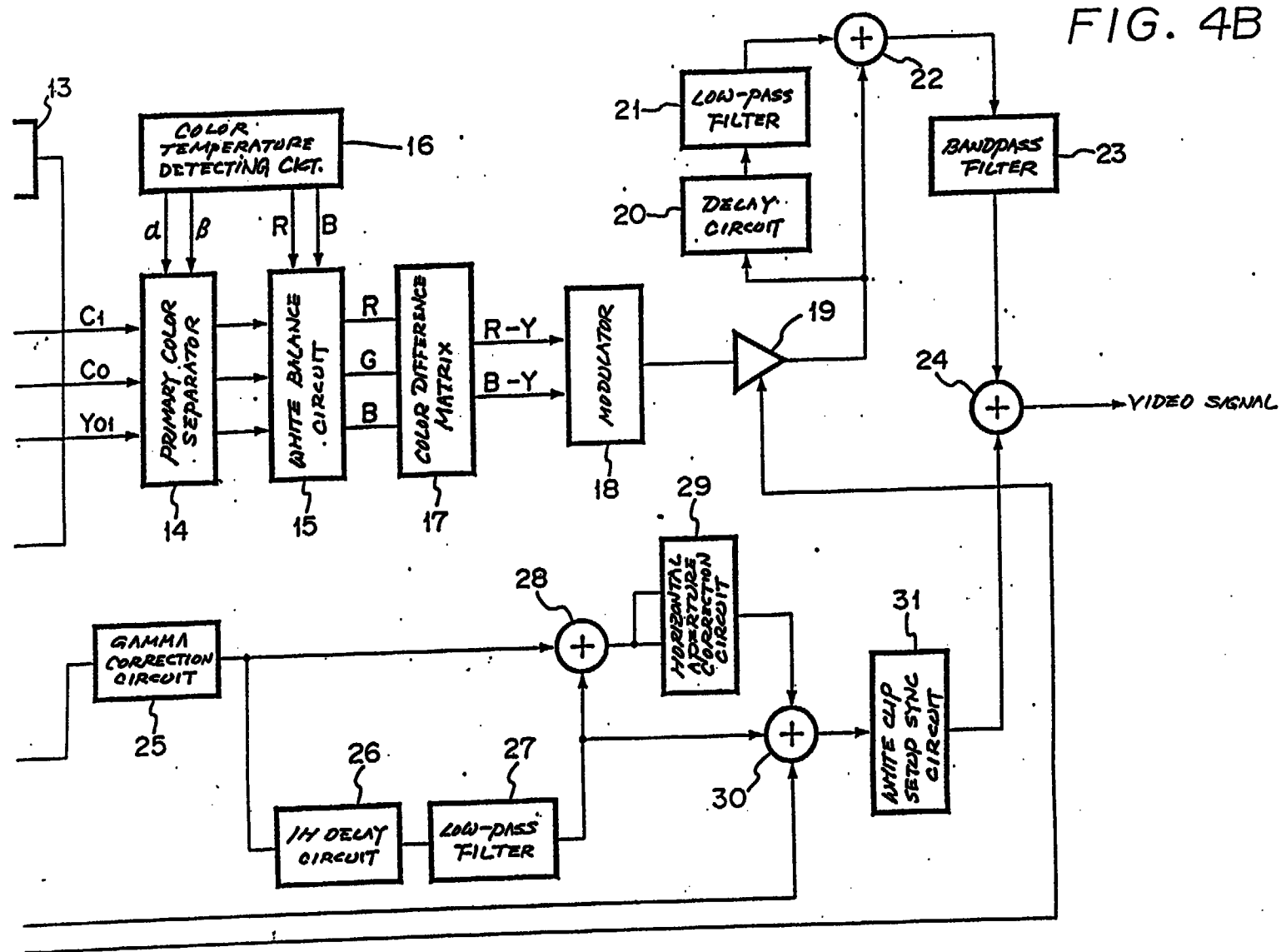


FIG. 4A

The diagram illustrates a video signal processing circuit. It begins with an input signal entering a **PRE-AMPLIFIER** (2), followed by a **CDS CIRCUIT** (3). The output of the CDS circuit passes through an inverter (4). This signal is then split into two paths, each passing through a **SAMPLE AND HOLD CIRCUIT** (5a and 5b). The outputs of these circuits, labeled S1 and S2, are fed into a summing junction (6) with a plus sign. The output of this junction is fed into a subtractor (7) with a minus sign. The input to the subtractor is also derived from the output of the first sample and hold circuit (5a). The output of the subtractor is fed into a summing junction (8) with a plus sign. The input to this junction is also derived from the output of the second sample and hold circuit (5b). The output of the summing junction (8) is fed into a **VERTICAL APERTURE CORRECTION CIRCUIT** (10). The output of this circuit is fed into a summing junction (9) with a plus sign. The input to this junction is also derived from the output of the inverter (4). The output of the summing junction (9) is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (11). The output of this delay circuit is fed into another **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (12). The output of the second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (13). The output of the third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (14). The output of the fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (15). The output of the fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (16). The output of the sixth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (17). The output of the seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (18). The output of the eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (19). The output of the ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (20). The output of the tenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (21). The output of the eleventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (22). The output of the twelfth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (23). The output of the thirteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (24). The output of the fourteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (25). The output of the fifteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (26). The output of the sixteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (27). The output of the seventeenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (28). The output of the eighteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (29). The output of the nineteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (30). The output of the twentieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (31). The output of the twenty-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (32). The output of the twenty-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (33). The output of the twenty-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (34). The output of the twenty-fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (35). The output of the twenty-fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (36). The output of the twenty-sixth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (37). The output of the twenty-seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (38). The output of the twenty-eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (39). The output of the twenty-ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (40). The output of the thirtieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (41). The output of the thirty-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (42). The output of the thirty-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (43). The output of the thirty-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (44). The output of the thirty-fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (45). The output of the thirty-fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (46). The output of the thirty-sixth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (47). The output of the thirty-seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (48). The output of the thirty-eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (49). The output of the thirty-ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (50). The output of the fortieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (51). The output of the forty-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (52). The output of the forty-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (53). The output of the forty-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (54). The output of the forty-fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (55). The output of the forty-fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (56). The output of the forty-sixth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (57). The output of the forty-seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (58). The output of the forty-eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (59). The output of the forty-ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (60). The output of the fiftieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (61). The output of the fifty-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (62). The output of the fifty-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (63). The output of the fifty-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (64). The output of the fifty-fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (65). The output of the fifty-fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (66). The output of the fifty-sixth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (67). The output of the fifty-seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (68). The output of the fifty-eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (69). The output of the fifty-ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (70). The output of the sixtieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (71). The output of the sixty-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (72). The output of the sixty-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (73). The output of the sixty-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (74). The output of the sixty-fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (75). The output of the sixty-fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (76). 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The output of the seventy-seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (88). The output of the seventy-eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (89). The output of the seventy-ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (90). The output of the eightieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (91). The output of the eighty-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (92). The output of the eighty-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (93). The output of the eighty-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (94). The output of the eighty-fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (95). The output of the eighty-fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (96). The output of the eighty-sixth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (97). The output of the eighty-seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (98). The output of the eighty-eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (99). The output of the eighty-ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (100). The output of the ninetieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (101). The output of the hundredth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (102). The output of the hundred-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (103). The output of the hundred-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (104). The output of the hundred-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (105). The output of the hundred-fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (106). The output of the hundred-fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (107). The output of the hundred-sixth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (108). The output of the hundred-seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (109). The output of the hundred-eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (110). The output of the hundred-ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (111). The output of the hundred-tenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (112). The output of the hundred-eleventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (113). The output of the hundred-twelfth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (114). The output of the hundred-thirteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (115). The output of the hundred-fourteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (116). The output of the hundred-fifteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (117). The output of the hundred-sixteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (118). The output of the hundred-seventeenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (119). The output of the hundred-eighteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (120). The output of the hundred-nineteenth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (121). The output of the hundred-twentieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (122). The output of the hundred-twenty-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (123). The output of the hundred-twenty-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (124). The output of the hundred-twenty-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (125). The output of the hundred-twenty-fourth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (126). The output of the hundred-twenty-fifth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (127). The output of the hundred-twenty-sixth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (128). The output of the hundred-twenty-seventh delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (129). The output of the hundred-twenty-eighth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (130). The output of the hundred-twenty-ninth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (131). The output of the hundred-thirtieth delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (132). The output of the hundred-thirty-first delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (133). The output of the hundred-thirty-second delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (134). The output of the hundred-thirty-third delay circuit is fed into a **1H DELAY CIRCUIT** (135). The output of the hundred-thirty-fourth delay circuit is fed into

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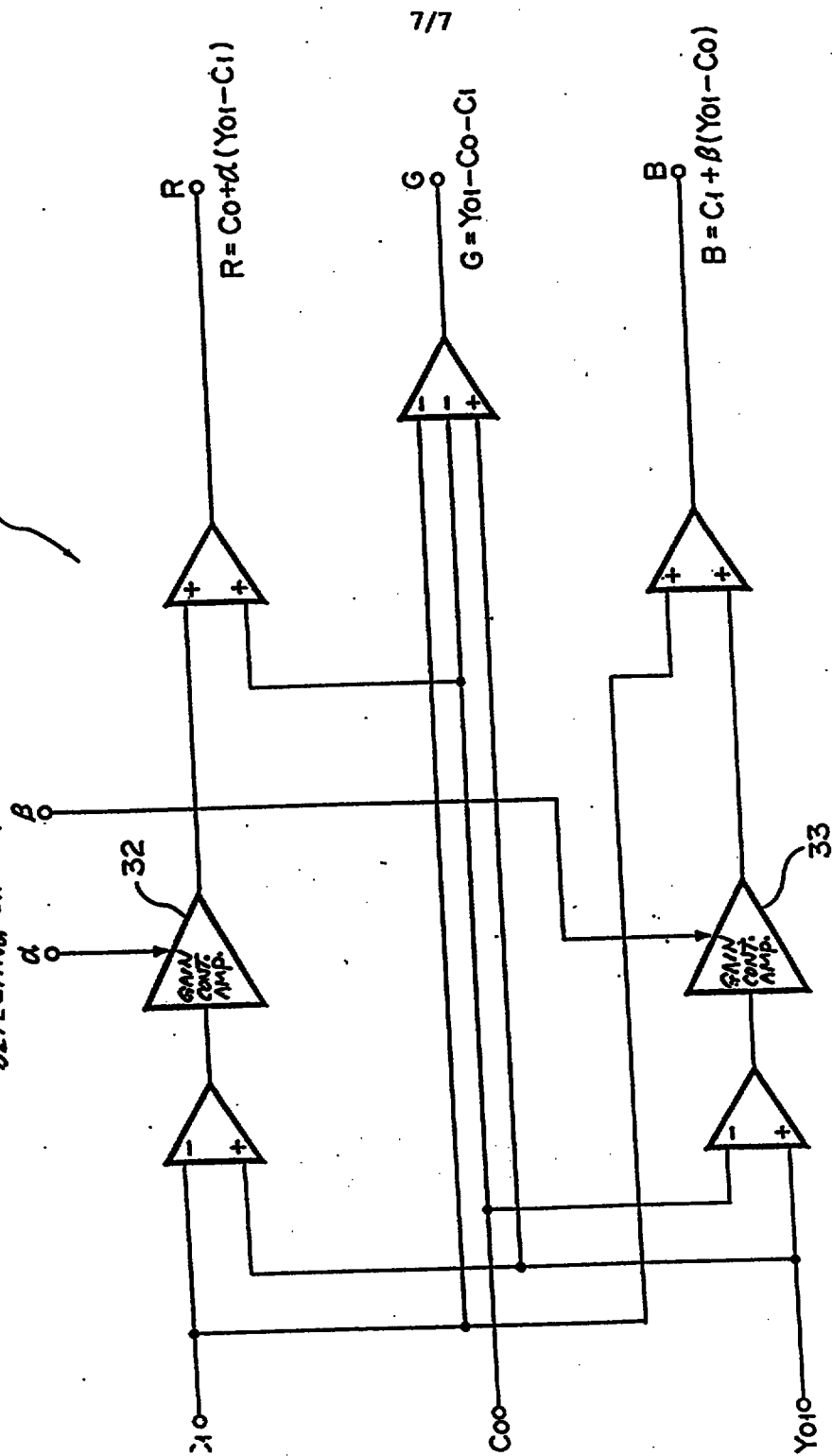


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FIG. 5

FROM COLOR TEMPERATURE
DETECTING CIRCUIT

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TEXT OF THE ABSTRACT

SOLID-STATE COLOR VIDEO CAMERA

A color video camera according to the present invention includes a color temperature detector (16) for detecting a color temperature of a video source and a primary color separator (14), wherein matrix coefficients of the primary color separator (14) are controlled in accordance with an output of the color temperature detector (16) in such a manner that, for example, when the color temperature of a video source is low, that is, the color of a video source is reddish, red and blue components of the video source are corrected to be weakened and intensified, respectively. On the contrary, when the color temperature of a video source is high, that is, the color of a video source is bluish, the red and blue components of the video source are corrected to be intensified and weakened respectively, whereby the degradation of the color reproducibility of the chromatic colors due to the change in the color temperature can be prevented.

Fig. 4B

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