BRIEF SYSTEMS LEVEL DESCRIPTION:

The IP physically is an array of a minimum of approximately 24 modules (aluminum boxes), representing approximately 40 electrical modules.

The documentation that follows is simply a discription of how to build the aluminum boxes; the system is considerably more powerful than the sum of the boxes.

On paper a discription of how the IP works is more difficult than I am prepared to do. It is best communicated on video-tape; send me a video tape of your best stuff and I will send you a video tape on the IP.

But in brief, the Image Processor accepts signals = ±.5 volts 75 ohm including video signals. These signals (images) are distributed into (usually) a number of processing modules and then (usually) mixed out into a standard color encoder (output module). Since most of the processing modules are voltage controlable and control voltages and images are **interchangeable, fantastic combinatorial power is possible.**

The 'classic' Image Processor contains 8 adder-multipliers, 3 function generators, 3 comparators, 3 value scramblers, 4 oscillators, 3 differentiators, 9 references, 1 sync strip and camera input, 3 inputs, 1 sync generator, 1 color encoder and power supplies. These refer to electrical modules and not aluminum boxes. This constitutes a very powerful processing instrument and because of systems power level (inter-connect-ability), I recommend building approximately this much.

Description of Image Processor