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 description of how to build the aluminum boxes; the system is considerably more powerful than the sum of the boxes.

On paper a description 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 $\pm 0.5$ 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.