

Bayer-Filter Sensor and Beyond

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**Archives of the Future:
Open, Sustainable and Equitable**
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Summary

- past
- present
- future

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United States Patent [19]
Bayer

[11] 3,971,065
[45] July 20, 1976

[54] COLOR IMAGING ARRAY

[75] Inventor: Bryce E. Bayer, Rochester, N.Y.

[73] Assignee: Eastman Kodak Company,
Rochester, N.Y.

[22] Filed: Mar. 5, 1975

[21] Appl. No.: 555,477

[52] U.S. Cl. 358/41; 350/162 SF

350/311; 358/41

[51] Int. Cl.² H04N 9/24

[58] Field of Search 358/44, 45, 46, 47,
358/48; 350/317, 162 SF; 315/169 TV

[56] References Cited UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,446,791	8/1948	Schroeder	358/44
2,508,267	5/1950	Kasperowicz	358/44
2,884,483	4/1959	Ehrenhaft et al.	358/44
3,725,572	4/1973	Kurokawa et al.	358/46

Primary Examiner—George H. Libman
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—George E. Grosser

11 Claims, 10 Drawing Figures

Past

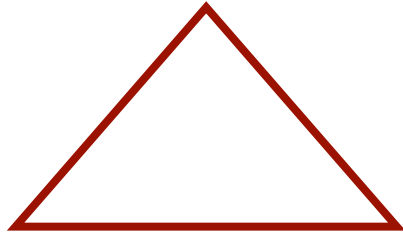
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Digital Video

- resolution
- bit depth
- linear, power, logarithmic encoding
- colour model
- chroma subsampling and compression
- illuminant

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image quality



encoding time

file size

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**Bryce E. Bayer
(1929–2012)**

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Uncomfortable Truths

- sensors are colour blind
- Bayer sensors do not generate full RGB

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United States Patent [19]
Bayer

[11] **3,971,065**
[45] **July 20, 1976**

[54] **COLOR IMAGING ARRAY**

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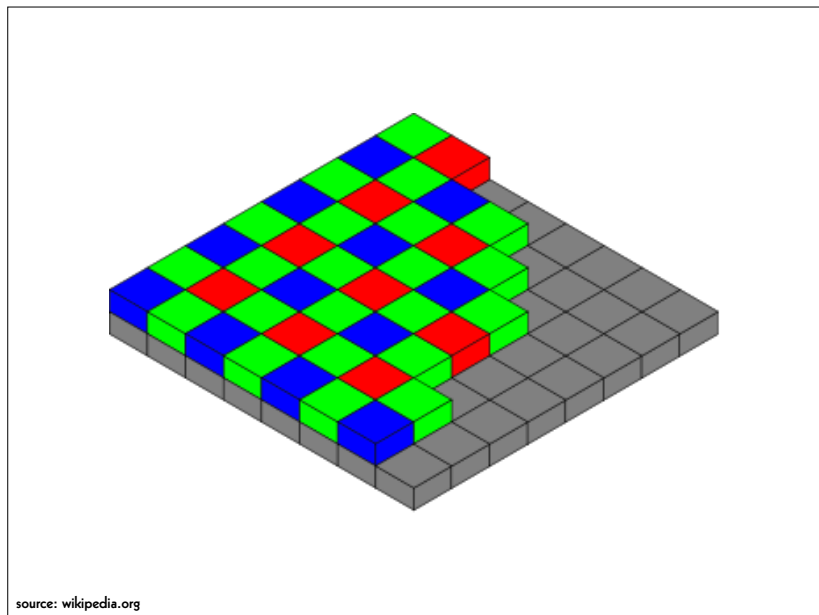
[57] **ABSTRACT**

A sensing array for color imaging includes individual luminance- and chrominance-sensitive elements that are so intermixed that each type of element (i.e., according to sensitivity characteristics) occurs in a repeated pattern with luminance elements dominating the array. Preferably, luminance elements occur at every other element position to provide a relatively high frequency sampling pattern which is uniform in two perpendicular directions (e.g., horizontal and vertical). The chrominance patterns are interlaid therewith and fill the remaining element positions to provide relatively lower frequencies of sampling.

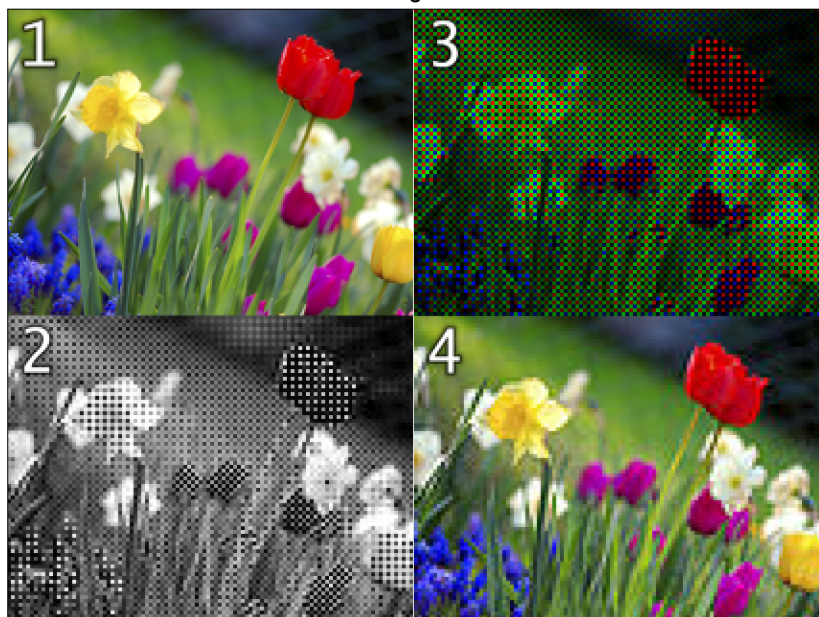
In a presently preferred implementation, a mosaic of selectively transmissive filters is superposed in registration with a solid state imaging array having a broad range of light sensitivity, the distribution of filter types in the mosaic being in accordance with the above-described patterns.

11 Claims, 10 Drawing Figures

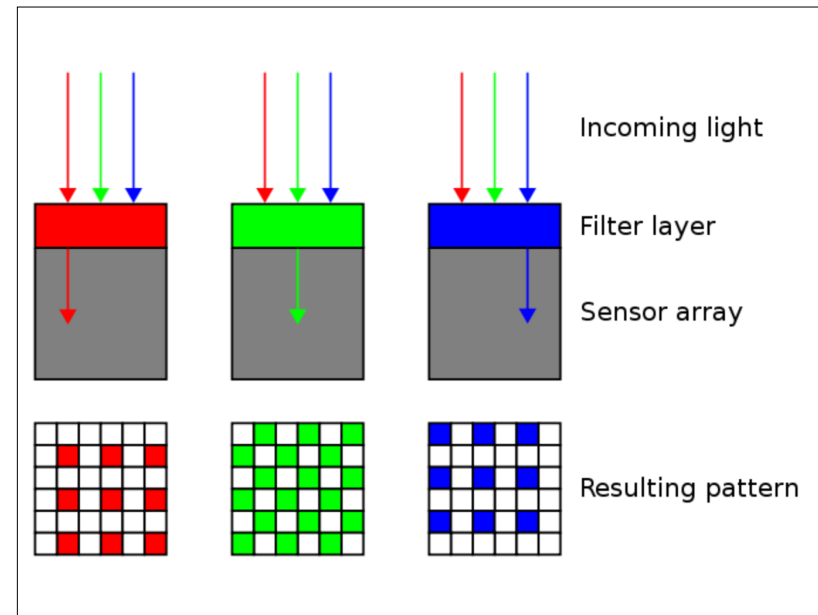
8



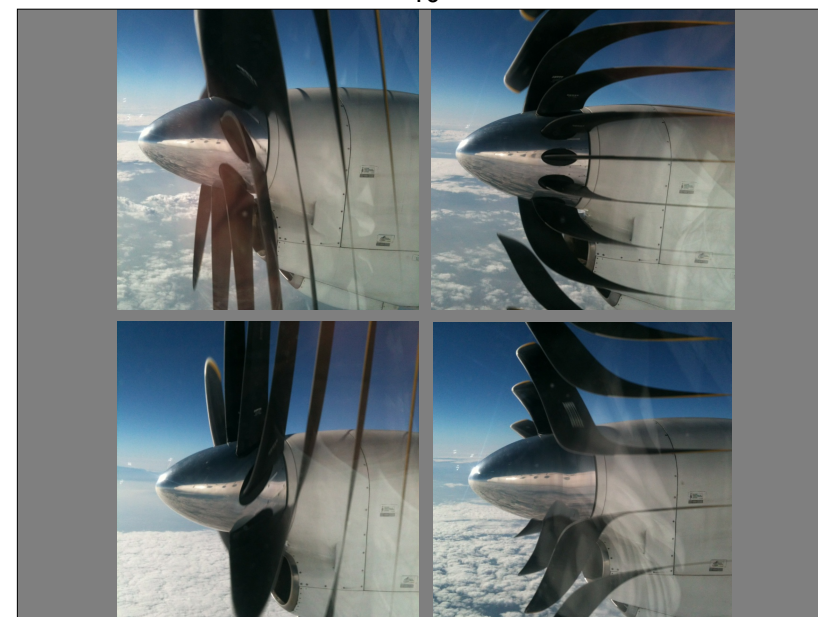
9



11



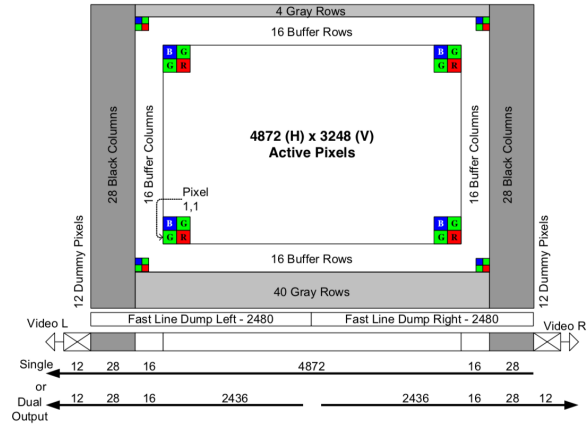
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DEVICE DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURE



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LINE TIMING CONTINUOUS MODE

Line Timing Single Output

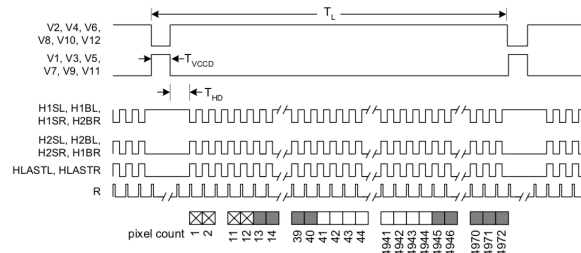
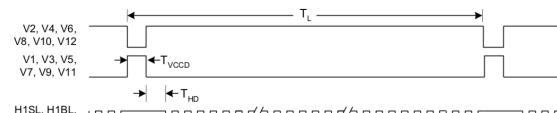


Figure 10: Line Timing Single Output

Line Timing Double Output



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COLOR WITH MICROLENS QUANTUM EFFICIENCY

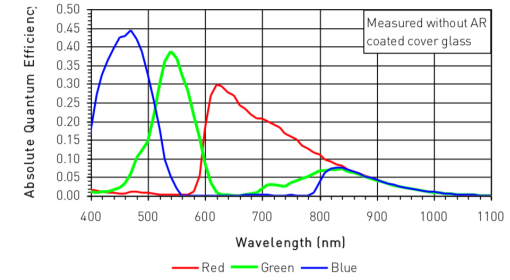


Figure 5: Color with Microlens Quantum Efficiency

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Fast Dump Gate Trailing Delay	T_{FDL}	0.5			μ s
VCCD Line Clock Leading Edge Delay	T_{LL}	0.2	0.3	0.4	μ s
VCCD Line Clock Trailing Edge Delay	T_{TL}	0.0	0.2	0.4	μ s

MAIN TIMING - CONTINUOUS MODE

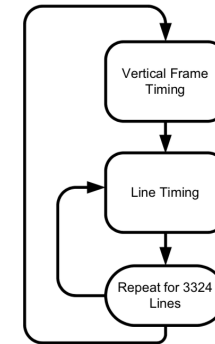


Figure 8: Main Timing - Continuous Mode

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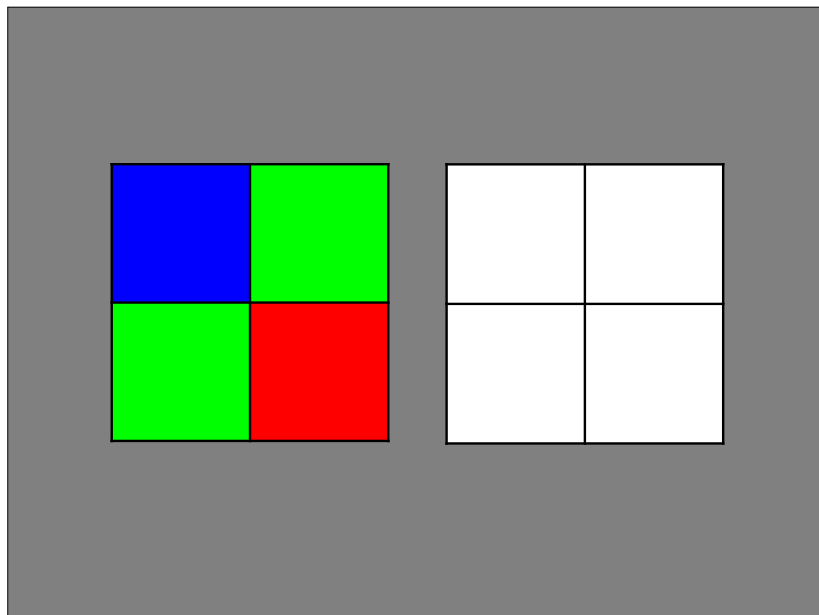
```

0111010100101010100010110101011110
0100110101010101010100001011101010
011101010010101010100010110101011110
0001110101010101010100001011101010
0110101010010100101010001011010101111
001010101010101010000101110101010000
01110101001010101010101011110
010101010101010101000010111010100110
1001011101010010101010001011010101
111001010101010101010000101110101010
011101010010101010100010110101011110
010101010101010101001101010100000001
0010100010101010101001010101010101

```

Present

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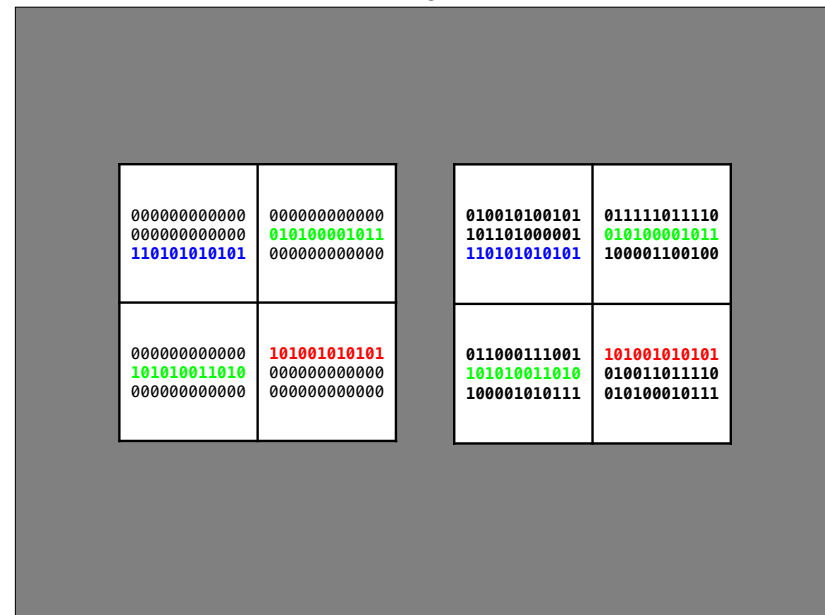
19

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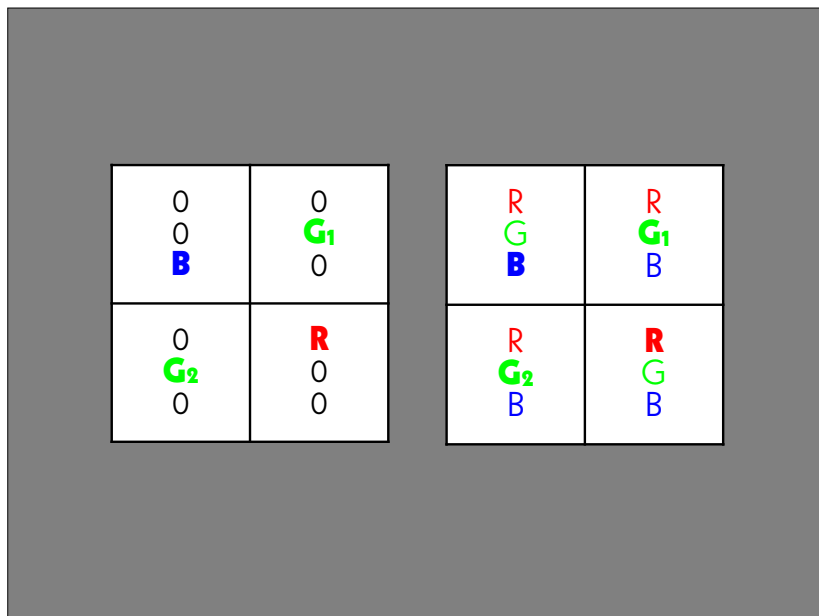
0111010100101010100010110101011110
0100110101010101010100001011101010
011101010010101010100010110101011110
0001110101010101010100001011101010
0110101010010100101010001011010101111
001010101010101010000101110101010000
011101010010101010100010110101011110
010101010101010101000010111010100110
1001011101010010101010001011010101
111001010101010101010000101110101010
011101010010101010100010110101011110
010101010101010101001101010100000001
0010100010101010101001010101010101

```

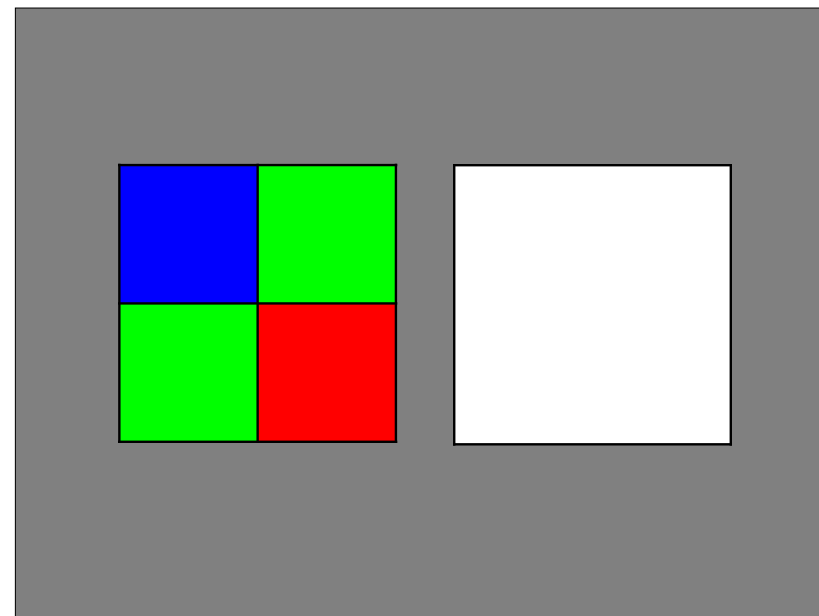
18



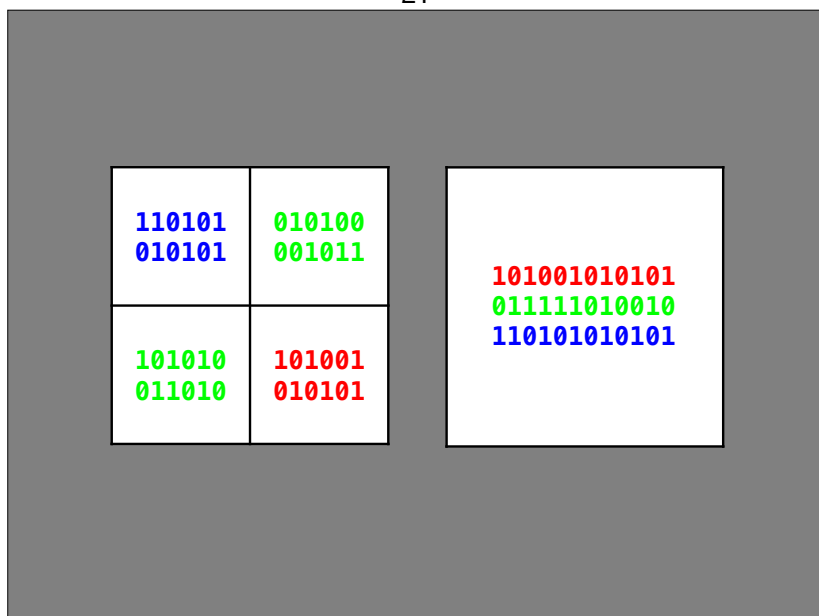
20



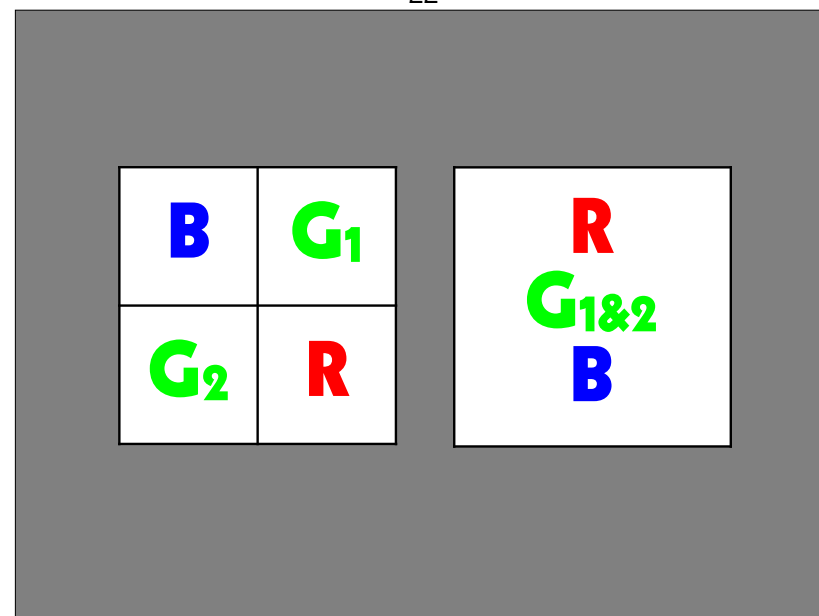
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Two ways to use Bayer data

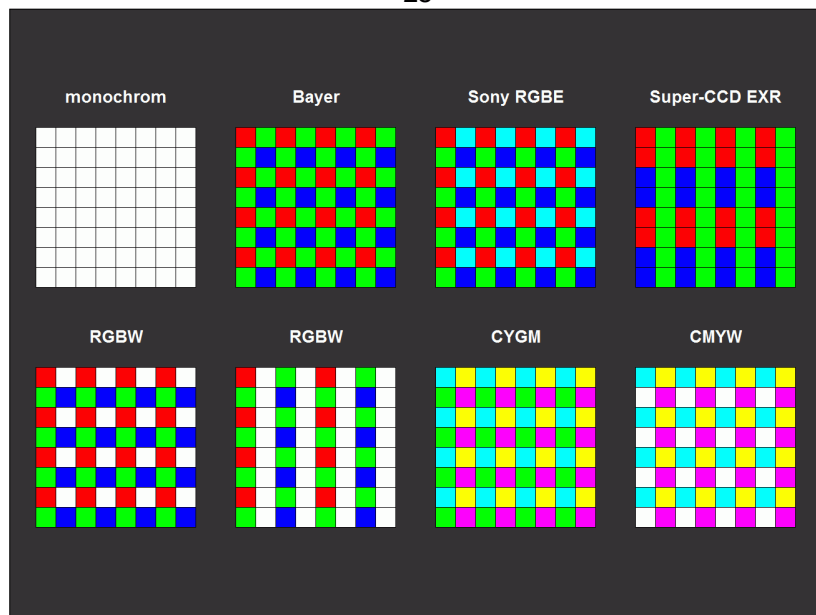
digital blow-up to RGB

- 3 times the amount of the generated data
- the file has the full sensor resolution
- only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the data are real

digital reduction to RGB

- $\frac{3}{4}$ the amount of the generated data
- the file has $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sensor resolution
- all data are real

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```

Terminal
~/Desktop -- less - man movimenc

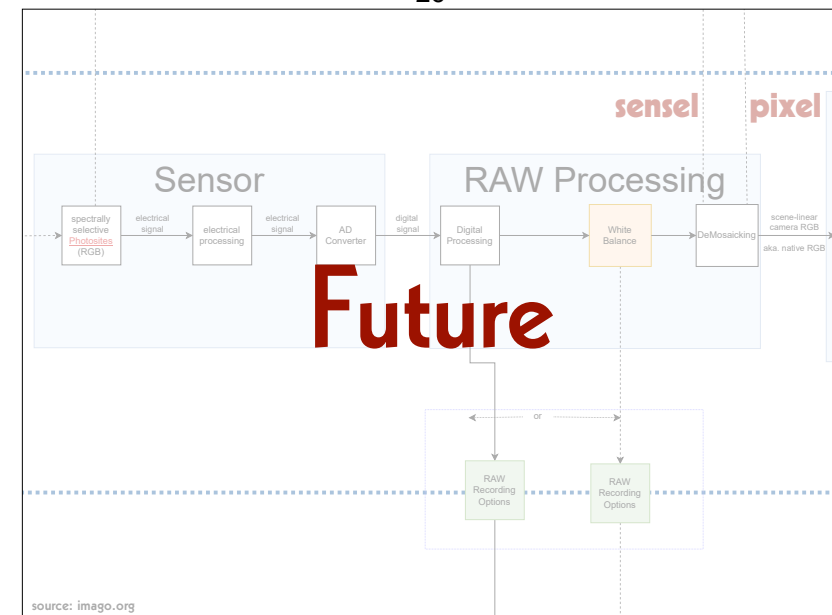
--demosaic=(BLI|BCI|LR|VNG|SI|PG|AMZE|HQLI|AHD|DLMSEE)
demosaic a Bayer-encoded input_file into an RGB output_file

This option allows to choose between different demosaicing
algorithms, because the results may vary a lot, depending on the
image content.

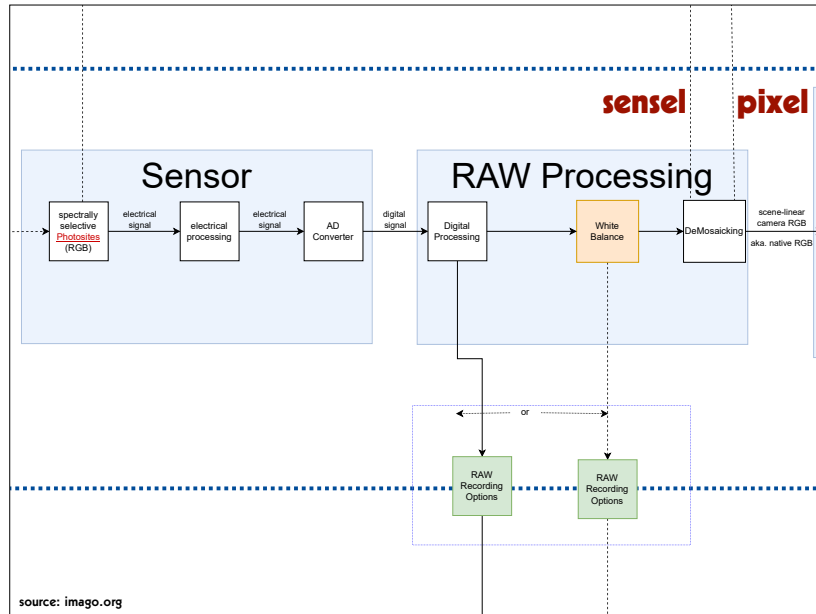
The following algorithms are implemented:
- BLI = bilinear interpolation
- BCI = bicubic interpolation
- LR = Lanczos resampling
- VNG = variable number of gradients
- SI = spline interpolation
- PG = pixel grouping
- AMZE = aliasing minimisation and zipper elimination
- HQLI = high-quality linear interpolation (Malvar, He and Cutler.
IEEE 2004)
- AHD = adaptive homogeneity-directed (Hirakawa and Parks. IEEE
2005)
- DLMSEE = directional linear minimum mean square-error estimation
(Zhang and Xiaolin. IEEE 2005)

INFORMATIVE OPTIONS
-h, --help
    
```

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FFV1: Directions (1)

- support of the $Y'CoCg$ colour model
- support of Bayer-type data
- support of any channel
- support of 1D and 3D LUTs
- support of HDR

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Stream: Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
 RFC: [9043](#)
 Category: Informational
 Published: August 2021
 ISSN: 2070-1721
 Authors: M. Niedermayer D. Rice J. Martinez

RFC 9043 FFV1 Video Coding Format Versions 0, 1, and 3

Abstract

This document defines FFV1, a lossless, intra-frame video encoding format. FFV1 is designed to efficiently compress video data in a variety of pixel formats. Compared to uncompressed video, FFV1 offers storage compression, frame fixity, and self-description, which makes FFV1 useful as a preservation or intermediate video format.

Status of This Memo

This document is not an Internet Standards Track specification; it is published for informational purposes.

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FFV1: Directions (2)

- revision of the bit stream
- tuning of the compression algorithm (speed and rate)

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```

@@ -731,10 +731,32 @@ Parameters( ) {
731 731     colorspace_type | ur
732 732     if (version >= 1) |
733 733     bits_per_raw_sample | ur
734 - chroma_planes | br
735 - log2_h_chroma_subsample | ur
736 - log2_v_chroma_subsample | ur
737 - extra_plane | br
734 + if (colorspace_type < 2) {
735 +     chroma_planes | br
736 +     log2_h_chroma_subsample | ur
737 +     log2_v_chroma_subsample | ur
738 +     extra_plane | br
739 + } else {
740 +     plane_count | ur
741 +     per_plane_metadata_count | ur
742 +     for( i = 0; i < plane_count; i++ ) {
743 +         plane_type | ur
744 +         center_frequency | ur
745 +         frequency_response ( center_frequency )
746 +         color_transfer_characteristic | ur

```

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```

894 + ## plane_type
895 +
896 + `plane_type` indicates the semantic type of the plane.
897 +
898 + |value | plane_type |
899 + |-----|-----|
900 + | 0 | Unspecified |
901 + | 1 | Emmissive |
902 + | 2 | Absorptive |
903 + | 3 | Reflective |
904 + | 4 | Retro-Reflective |
905 + | 5 | Mask |
906 + | 6 | Depth |
907 + | 7 | Motion |
908 + | 8 | Error |
909 + | 9 | Force Field |
910 + | 10 | Polarization |
911 + | 11-999 | Reserved |
912 +
913 + ## per_plane_metadata_count
914 +
915 + `per_plane_metadata_count` allows future extension of the information we store about planes
916 +

```

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1028 Préverenges
Switzerland

Web: reto.ch
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Email: info@reto.ch

until 31st January 2023

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from 1st March 2023

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