

E-filing

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FILED

FEB - 9 2012

RICHARD W. WIEKING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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11 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
12 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

HRL

<p>11 Innovus Prime LLC 12 Plaintiff 13 v. 14 Toshiba Corporation 15 Toshiba America Information 16 Systems, Inc. 17 Defendants</p>	<p>CV12 0659 Civil Action No. COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL</p>
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20 **COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

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22 Plaintiff, Innovus Prime LLC ("Plaintiff Innovus Prime"), hereby alleges for its Complaint
23 against Toshiba Corporation and Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc., on personal
24 knowledge as to their own actions and on information and belief as to the actions of others, as
25 follows:
26
27

1 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

2 This is an action arising under the Patent Laws and Statutes of the United States in which
3 Plaintiff seeks to recover for patent infringement, and for any and all damages and costs flowing
4 there from.

5 **THE PARTIES**

6
7 1. Plaintiff Innovus Prime is a Nevada limited liability company with a principal place
8 of business at 900 Lafayette Street, Suite 708, Santa Clara, CA 95050.

9 2. On information and belief, Defendant Toshiba Corporation is a Japanese
10 Corporation with its principal place of business at 1-1, Shibaura 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-
11 8001, Japan. On information and belief, Defendant Toshiba Corporation, is a nonresident of
12 California who engages in business in this state, but does not maintain a regular place of business
13 in this state or a designated agent for service of process in this state. On information and belief,
14 Defendant Toshiba Corporation resides in this jurisdiction within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §
15 1400(b). This proceeding arises, in part, out of business done in this state. Defendant Toshiba
16 Corporation may be served with process in Japan pursuant to the Hague Convention on the
17 Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents, Article 1, November 15, 1965 T.I.A.S.
18 No. 6638, 20 U.S.T. 361 (U.S. Treaty 1969). Defendant Toshiba Corporation regularly conducts
19 and transacts business in California, throughout the United States, and within the Northern District
20 of California, itself and/or through one or more subsidiaries, affiliates, business divisions, or
21 business units.
22

23
24 3. On information and belief, Defendant Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc.,
25 is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California with its principal
26 place of business at 9740 Irvine Blvd., Irvine, California 92618. On information and belief, this
27 Defendant is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Toshiba Corporation. Defendant Toshiba

1 America Information Systems, Inc. has appointed The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation
2 Trust Center 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle, DE 19801 as its agent for service of
3 process. Defendant Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc. regularly conducts and transacts
4 business in California, throughout the United States, and within the Northern District of
5 California, itself and/or through one or more subsidiaries, affiliates, business divisions, or business
6 units. Toshiba Corporation and Toshiba America Information Systems will be referred to herein
7 individually and collectively as "Toshiba Defendants."
8

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11 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12 4. This is an action under the Patent Laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United
13 States Codes, namely, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq. including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, *et seq*, because
14 Toshiba Defendants committed acts of patent infringement within the United States and this
15 judicial district. Accordingly, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28
16 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

17 5. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and/or 1400 (b) because
18 Toshiba Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District and/or have committed acts
19 within this District giving rise to this action. At a bare minimum, each of the Toshiba Defendants
20 has delivered infringing products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that they will
21 be purchased and used by consumers in California, including consumers in the Northern District
22 of California.
23

24 6. Plaintiff Innovus Prime has a place of business in this District.

25 **PLAINTIFF'S PATENT**

26 7. On January 18, 1994, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and
27 legally issued U.S. Patent No. 5,280,350 ("the '350 Patent"), entitled "Method and Apparatus for

1 Processing a Picture Signal to Increase the Number of Displayed Television Lines Using Motion
2 Vector Compensated Values.” A copy of the ‘350 Patent is attached to this Complaint as
3 Appendix A.

4 8. By reason of an assignment, Plaintiff Innovus Prime owns all rights, title and
5 interest in the ‘350 Patent. The ‘350 Patent concerns *inter alia* embodiments for a method for
6 processing a picture signal to obtain a picture signal having improved properties.
7

8
9 **COUNT I**
10 **INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,280,350**

11 9. Plaintiff Innovus Prime repeats and incorporates by reference each of the
12 allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 8 above, and further alleges as follows:

13 10. On information and belief, without a license or permission from Plaintiff Innovus
14 Prime, Toshiba Defendants infringed one or more claims of the ‘350 Patent in the State of
15 California, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States by having imported, made,
16 used, sold or offered for sale claimed embodiments of the invention(s) that embody and/or
17 practiced the invention(s) for processing a picture signal to obtain a picture signal having
18 improved properties. On information and belief, Toshiba Defendants’ infringement of one or
19 more claims of the ‘350 Patent occurred individually, or while acting in concert and/or through the
20 same or series of transactions. Toshiba Defendants are thus liable for infringement of the ‘350
21 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents. Without
22 limitation, several examples of Toshiba Defendants’ infringing embodiments of the invention
23 include the products listed on Exhibit I which is attached hereto. Toshiba Defendants’
24 infringement of the ‘350 Patent has caused substantial damage to Plaintiff Innovus Prime.
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1 11. To the extent that facts learned in discovery show that Toshiba Defendants'
2 infringement of the '350 Patent had been willful, Plaintiff Innovus Prime reserves the right to
3 request such a finding at time of trial.

4 12. As a result of these Toshiba Defendants' infringement of the '350 Patent, Plaintiff
5 Innovus Prime has suffered monetary damages in an amount not yet determined.
6

7
8 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

9 Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 38, Plaintiff Innovus Prime requests a trial by jury on all issues
10 allowable by law.
11

12 **CERTIFICATION OF INTERESTED PARTIES OR PERSONS**

13 Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-16, the undersigned certifies that the following listed person,
14 association of persons, firms, partnerships, corporations (including parent corporations) or other
15 entities (i) have a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the
16 proceeding, or (ii) have a non-financial interest in that subject matter or in a party that could be
17 substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding:
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19 Innovus Prime LLC
20

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22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Innovus Prime prays for the following relief:
24

25 A. For decree and judgment against Toshiba Defendants and all in privity with Toshiba
26 Defendants that the '350 Patent is valid and enforceable;
27

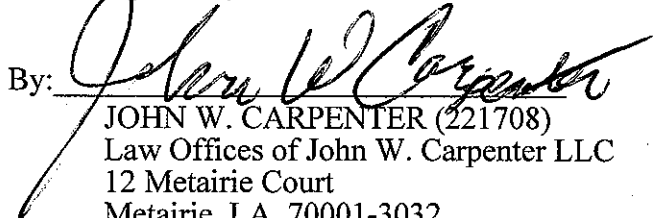
1 B. For decree and judgment against Toshiba Defendants and all in privity with Toshiba
2 Defendants that the '350 Patent had been infringed by Toshiba Defendants and that Toshiba
3 Defendants are liable as patent infringers;

4 C. For decree and judgment against Toshiba Defendants and all in privity with Defendants
5 requiring Toshiba Defendants to pay Plaintiff Innovus Prime its damages, costs, expenses, and
6 pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for Toshiba Defendants' infringement of the '350 Patent
7 under 35 U.S.C. § 271 and 28 U.S.C. § 1961;

8 D. For such other and further relief which should appear just and equitable to this Court.
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11 Dated: February 8, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

12
13 By: 
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*Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Innovus Prime LLC*

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US005280350A

United States Patent [19]
DeHaan et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** 5,280,350
 [45] **Date of Patent:** Jan. 18, 1994

[54] **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING A PICTURE SIGNAL TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF DISPLAYED TELEVISION LINES USING MOTION VECTOR COMPENSATED VALUES**

4,924,305	5/1990	Nakagawa et al.	358/140 X
4,989,090	1/1991	Campbell et al.	358/140
5,001,563	3/1991	Doyle et al.	358/140
5,021,870	6/1991	Moyce et al.	358/140 X
5,036,393	7/1991	Samad et al.	358/140

[75] **Inventors:** Gerard DeHaan; Gerrit F. M. DePoortere, both of Eindhoven, Netherlands

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0395271 10/1990 European Pat. Off. .

[73] **Assignee:** U.S. Philips Corporation, New York, N.Y.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

G. de Haan et al., "New Algorithm For Motion Estimation", Proceedings of the Third International Workshop on HDTV, Torino, 1989.

[21] **Appl. No.:** 751,290

Primary Examiner—Victor R. Kostak
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Michael E. Marion

[22] **Filed:** Aug. 29, 1991

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 3, 1990 [EP] European Pat. Off. 90202330.8

[51] **Int. Cl.⁵** H04N 7/01

[52] **U.S. Cl.** 358/140; 358/105; 358/167

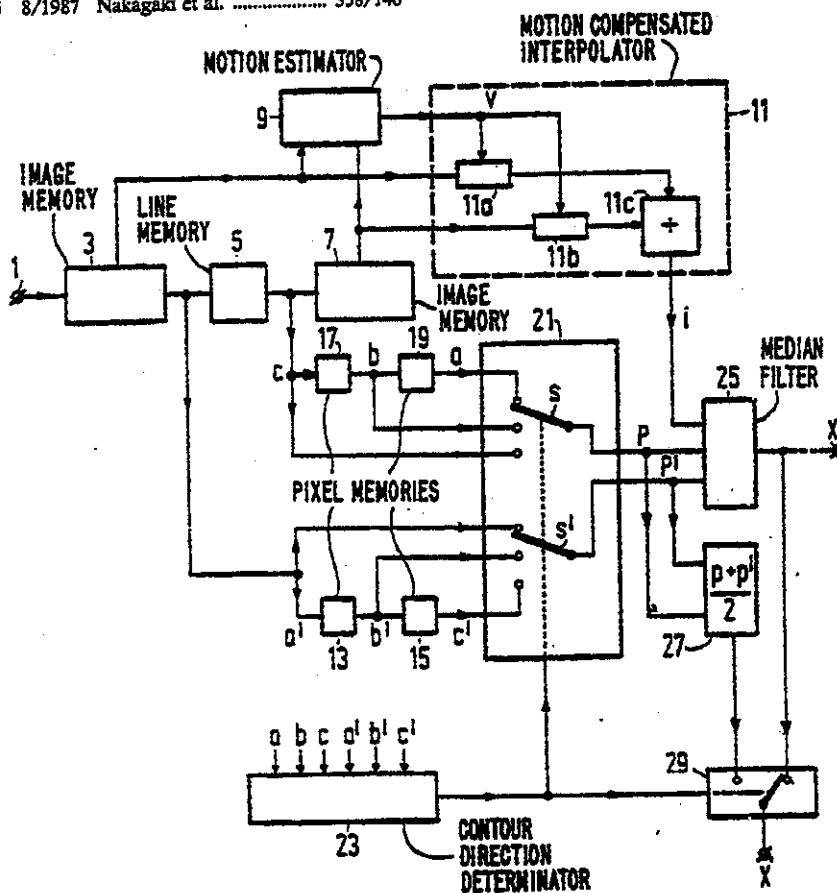
[58] **Field of Search** 358/105, 140, 136, 166, 358/167, 11; H04N 7/01

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,684,985 8/1987 Nakagaki et al. 358/140

6 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



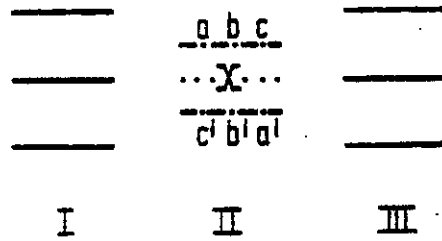
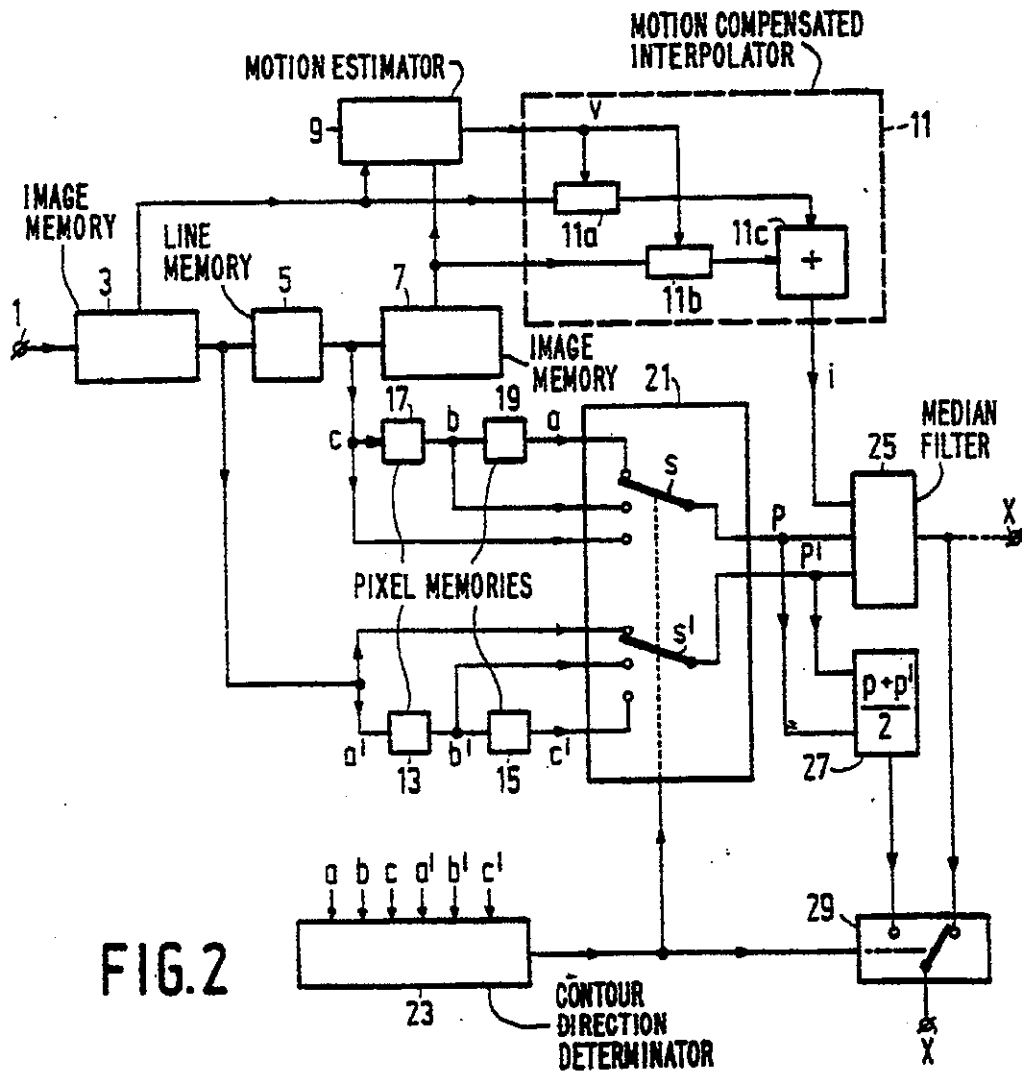


FIG. 1



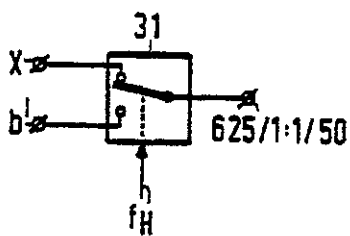


FIG. 3A

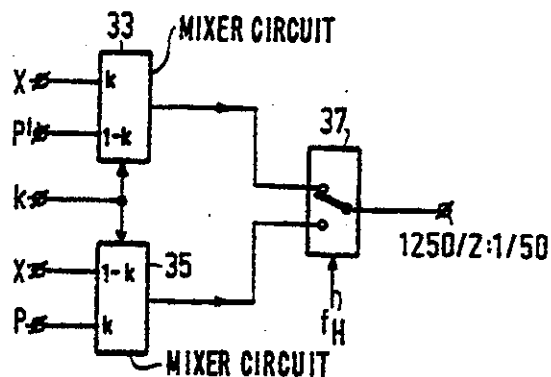


FIG. 3B

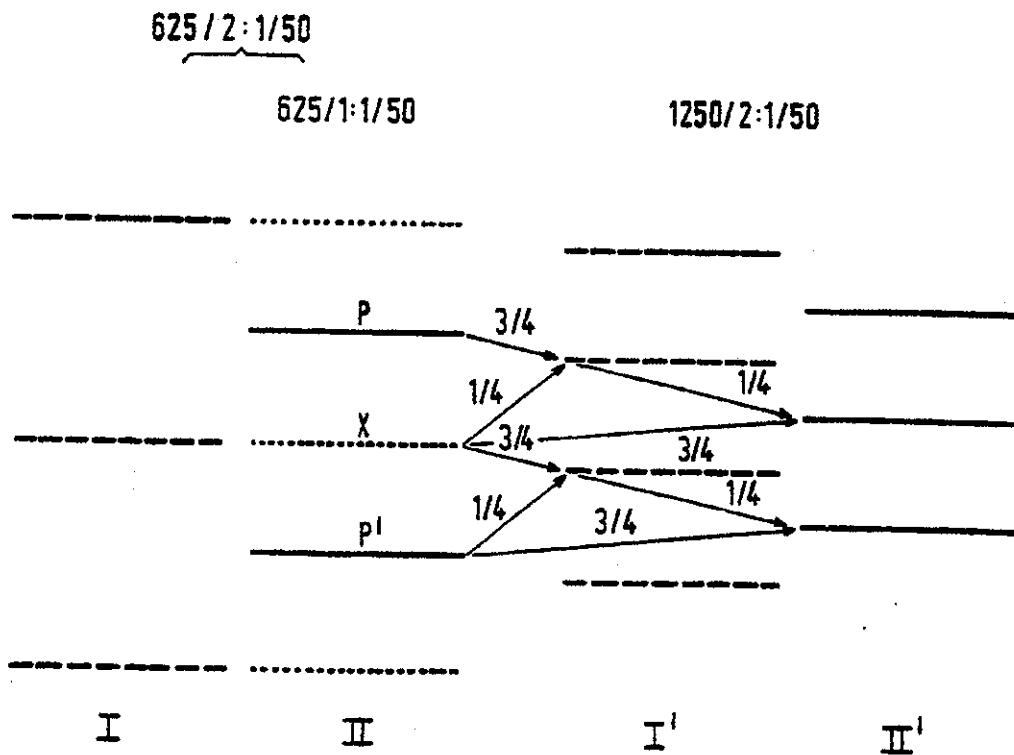


FIG. 4

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**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING
A PICTURE SIGNAL TO INCREASE THE
NUMBER OF DISPLAYED TELEVISION LINES
USING MOTION VECTOR COMPENSATED
VALUES**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a method and an apparatus for processing a picture signal to obtain a picture signal having improved properties, such as being noninterlaced or having a doubled line number, while still being interlaced.

EP-A 0 361 558 describes a method and an apparatus of this kind. Therein, a median is determined of signals from two adjacent lines in a given field of the picture signal and from one line of a field preceding the given field and lying vertically between the two adjacent lines in the given field. Preferably, a direction of a contour is determined also, to control the apparatus such that it supplies the median if the contour direction is substantially vertical, and that it supplies an average of the signals from the two adjacent lines otherwise. The supplied signal is multiplexed with the signals of the given field to obtain the non-interlaced picture signal or is processed with the signals of the given field to obtain a field of an interlaced picture signal having the doubled line number.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method and an apparatus which offer a better picture display quality than the prior art.

For this purpose, a first aspect of the invention provides a method of processing a line- and field-sequentially assembled picture signal, comprising the steps of: performing a motion compensated interpolation to obtain an additional line between two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least one neighboring field; and vertically filtering said additional line using at least one of said adjacent lines of said given field.

A second aspect of the invention provides an apparatus for processing a line- and field-sequentially assembled picture signal, comprising:

means for performing a motion compensated interpolation to obtain an additional line between two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least one neighboring field; and means for vertically filtering said additional line using at least one of said adjacent lines of said given field.

These aspects of the invention are based on the recognition that the quality of the viewed image can be considerably improved by the use of motion compensated values rather than direct values from the interjacent line of the preceding field.

If a motion vector compensated interpolation is considered good enough, the vertical filtering operation can be dispensed with and the non-interlaced or doubled line number output signal can be obtained by a third aspect of the invention which provides an apparatus for processing a line- and field-sequentially picture signal, comprising:

means for performing a motion vector compensated interpolation to obtain additional lines between each time two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least one neighboring field; and

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means for combining said additional lines and said adjacent lines to form a field having twice a number of lines of said given field.

These and other (more detailed) aspects of the invention will be described and elucidated with reference to the drawings and examples.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 schematically shows a number of lines from three successive fields of the picture signal;

FIG. 2 shows an apparatus according to the invention;

FIG. 3A and 3B show two postprocessors to be added to the apparatus of FIG. 2; and

FIG. 4 shows a representation of line number doubling and progressive scan conversion operations.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE
PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE
INVENTION**

FIG. 1 schematically shows a number of lines from three successive fields I, II and III. Between two existing lines (indicated by bars and dots) in field II, a new line (indicated by dots only) is to be interpolated. The present invention provides a new method and apparatus for obtaining the pixel value X on that new line. The method of the invention basically consists of two steps:

1. obtain by motion compensated interpolation an interpolated value from at least the neighboring field I.

2. perform a spatial filtering on the interpolated value to remove artifacts caused by motion estimation errors.

The present invention does not require any specific motion compensated interpolation method; in principle, any method will do. The preferred motion estimator to be used in the motion compensated interpolation has been described in the article "New Algorithm for Motion Estimation", presented by G. de Haan and H. Huijgen at the Third International Workshop on HDTV, Torino 1989. As motion artifacts will be removed by step 2, it is not necessary to use a costly high quality motion compensated interpolation method to obtain high quality results. However, if the motion vector compensated interpolation would yield satisfactory results, the spatial filtering might be dispensed with completely. If artifacts introduced by the spatial filtering are worse than motion vector compensation artifacts, it might even be preferred to omit the spatial filtering. Having regard to the present state of the art in motion vector compensation, it is preferred to perform the spatial postfiltering after the motion vector compensated interpolation.

If the present invention is considered starting from the spatial filtering, the output quality of the spatial filtering is considerably improved by the prior motion compensated interpolation which already provides a reasonable first guess.

If we focus on the spatial postfiltering, a simple implementation would take the median of the pixel value b on the line above the line to be interpolated, the motion compensated interpolated value and the pixel value b' on the line below the line to be interpolated. As set out in U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,842, incorporated herein by reference, it is alternatively possible to determine a contour direction first, by evaluating the pixel value pairs (a, a'), (b, b') and (c, c'). The pair which gives the smallest difference between the two pixel values is called the pair (p, p'); this pair (p, p') is then used in the median

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filtering instead of the pair (b, b'). However, in a preferred embodiment which follows a teaching of EP-A 0 361 558, incorporated herein by reference, it is first determined whether the pair (p, p') which gives the smallest difference between the two pixel values, corresponds to the vertical direction, i.e. whether (p, p') = (b, b'). If this is true, then the median of the pixel values b, b' and the motion compensated interpolated value is determined, in the other case, the average of the pixel values p and p' is outputted as the interpolation result. In an elaboration of this embodiment, the median is also chosen when there is no clear preference for an oblique direction like e.g. the (a, a') or (c, c') direction, which inter alia may occur when the image shows little contrast or is noisy, or when the contour direction is substantially horizontal. Consequently, the preferred filtering direction might be different from a determined edge direction.

FIG. 2 shows an apparatus which performs this last mentioned, preferred implementation of the invention. An input I is connected to a series arrangement of a first image memory 3, a line memory 5 and a second image memory 7. Information from both image memories 3 and 7 is used in a motion estimator 9 to determine a motion vector v. The motion estimator 9 may be of any known kind. Preferably, estimator 9 is the estimator described in the article "New Algorithm for Motion Estimation" mentioned above. Another possibility would e.g. be a block motion estimator which compares fields II and I to determine which pixels in field I correspond to a given block in field II. It will be appreciated that if the motion is estimated for blocks, motion vectors are obtained which are not only valid for the bar-dot existing lines in field II, but also for the dotted interjacent lines to be interpolated. The motion vector v and picture information from the image memories 3 and/or 7 are used in a motion compensated interpolator 11 to obtain an interpolated value i.

The motion compensated interpolator 11 comprises a vector controlled delay 11a which receives the picture information from the first image memory 3, a vector controlled delay 11b which receives picture information from the second image memory 7, and an adder 11c receiving output signals of both vector controlled delays 11a and 11b and supplying the interpolated value i. The vector controlled delays 11a and 11b supply their output signals in dependence on the motion vector v.

It will be appreciated that it is more economic to shift information from one field only rather than to perform a motion compensated averaging operation on information from two fields. However, previously, motion compensated averaging was preferred because the averaging action contributed to a removal of motion artifacts. As according to the present invention the motion compensated interpolation is followed by a vertical filtering to remove motion artifacts, it is no longer necessary to use information from two fields in the motion compensated interpolation, so that the more economic motion compensated shift of information from one field only becomes possible without a loss of image display quality.

If a motion compensated shift from only one field is performed, the vector controlled delay 11a and the adder 11c can be dispensed with; in that case the motion compensated interpolator 11 consists of the vector controlled delay 11b.

An output of the first image memory 3 supplies the pixel value a' and is connected to a series arrangement

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of two pixel memories 13 and 15 whose outputs supply the pixel values b' and c', respectively. An output of the line memory 5 supplies the pixel value c and is connected to a series arrangement of two pixel memories 17 and 19 whose outputs supply the pixel values b and a, respectively. The pixel values a, b, c and a', b', c' are applied to two switches S and S' of a switching device 21 which is controlled by a contour direction determinator 23 which may be as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,842 or EP-A 0 361 558. Switch S supplies the pixel value p while switch S' supplies the pixel value p'.

The motion compensated interpolated value i and the pixel values p and p' are applied to a median filter 25 which may be as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,842. As shown by an interrupted line, in a simple embodiment of the invention the median filter 25 supplies the output value X. However, as discussed hereinbefore, in a preferred embodiment, the median of the pixel values i, p and p' is only supplied as the output value if the preferred filtering direction determined by the contour direction determinator 23 is the vertical direction. This implies that in this preferred embodiment instead of the pixel values p and p', the pixel values b and b' can be applied to the median filter 25, while there is no need for the pixel values b and b' to be applied to the switching device 21, so that the switches S and S' can become two-state switches instead of three-state switches.

As-described in a copending Application (PHN 13.436), the contour direction may instead of the pixels a', b', c' of a line lying in the same field and adjacent to the line on which the pixels a, b, c are positioned, use pixels from an interjacent line of the preceding field or from the interjacent line shown in FIG. 1 which is calculated by the motion compensated interpolator 11. As this interjacent line is closer to the line on which the pixels a, b, c are positioned, a more accurate contour direction determination is obtained. It will be evident from copending Application (PHN 13.436) that the contour direction determinator may determine more than 3 preferred filtering directions; in that case, switching device 21 and the number of pixel memories should be adapted accordingly.

To determine the average of p and p' which is to be supplied if the preferred filtering direction is oblique, the pixel values p and p' are supplied to an averager 27. The output of the median filter 25 and an output of the averager 27 are supplied to respective inputs of a switch 29. The switch 29 is controlled by the contour direction determinator 23 to supply the median filter output signal if the preferred filtering direction is vertical, and to supply the averager output signal if the preferred filtering direction is oblique, i.e. e.g. along a-a' or c-c'.

The man skilled in the art will appreciate that, as described in EP-A 0 361 558, the switch 29 may be a mixer performing a soft switch.

The apparatus shown in FIG. 2 can be used in a picture signal processing circuit constituting an interlaced-to-progressive scanning conversion circuit when, as shown in FIG. 3A, the output of the switch 29 is connected to a first input of a line compression-and-multiplex circuit 31, a second input of which is connected to receive the pixel value b'. The line compression-and-multiplex circuit 31 compresses the line periods of the picture signals applied to the inputs thereof with a factor 2 and then supplies, line-alternatingly, a picture signal supplied by the switch 29 and thereafter compressed, or a compressed input picture signal. A progressively scanned picture signal is then available at an

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output of the line compression-and-multiplex circuit 31, which result is denoted by 625/1:1/50, wherein 625 indicates the number of lines per picture, 1:1 stands for non-interlaced or progressive scan, and 50 indicates the number of fields. Such a line compression-and-multiplex circuit 31 is known per se and may, for example, be in the form of the cascade arrangement of the elements 223 and 244 in FIG. 3 of U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,842.

in FIG. 3A of the present Application only the multiplex action of the line compression-and-multiplex circuit 31 is symbolized.

The interpolation filter may alternatively be used in a picture signal processing circuit forming a line number doubling circuit which preserves interlace. To that end, as shown in FIG. 3B, the output of the switch 29 is connected to a first input of a first position-interpolation circuit designed as a mixer circuit 33, to a second input of which the signal from the picture element p' is applied, and to a first input of a second position-interpolation circuit designed as a mixer circuit 35, to a second input of which the signal from the picture element p is applied. Since the signals of the picture elements p' and p are applied to the second inputs of the respective mixer circuits 33 and 35, also the mixing operations performed by these mixer circuits 33 and 35 are contour dependent. Control inputs of the mixer circuits 33 and 35, receive a weighting factor k the value of which, for an appropriate relative positioning of the lines of the output signal, is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first field of each picture and equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ during the second field of each picture. Outputs of the mixer circuits 33 and 35 are connected to respective inputs of a line compression-and-multiplex circuit 37, from an output of which the interlaced output signal can be taken with double the number of lines. This output signal is indicated by 1250/2:1/50. For simplicity reasons, again only the multiplex action of block 37 is symbolized in FIG. 3B.

In FIG. 4 the operation of the interlaced-to-progressive scanning conversion circuit of FIG. 3A and of the line number doubling circuit of FIG. 3B which preserves interlace is illustrated in greater detail. In a left-hand column I broken lines indicate lines of a first interlaced input field and in a left-hand centre column H solid lines indicate lines of a second input field, the lines of the first and second input fields together forming an interlaced 625/2:1/50 input picture signal. In the left-hand centre column III the lines of the output signal X at the output of the switch 29 are represented by dotted lines. If the lines of the second field and the lines of the output signal X are combined by the line compression-and-multiplex circuit 31 as is shown in the left-hand centre column, a picture signal is obtained with a non-interlaced or progressive scanning, denoted 1:1, so that the 625/1:1/50 picture signal is formed.

In a right-hand centre column I' bold broken lines indicate lines of a first output field of the line number doubling circuit of FIG. 3B. The lines of the first and second output fields in the columns I' and II' form together the interlaced 1250/2:1/50 picture signal with double the number of lines. As is indicated by means of arrows, the interlace denoted by 2:1, is obtained in that the weighting factor k of FIG. 1 applied to the control inputs of the respective mixer circuits 33 and 35 changes its value from field to field ($k = \frac{1}{2}$ or $k = \frac{3}{4}$).

After having read this description, a person skilled in the art will be able to design numerous variations. All these variations are considered to be part of the field of the invention. For example, the output signal of the

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switch 29 can be used for forming an image signal having twice the field number of the input signal.

We claim:

1. A method of processing a line and field sequentially assembled picture signal, comprising the steps of:
 - performing a motion compensated interpolation to obtain an additional line between two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least one neighboring field;
 - vertically filtering said additional line using at least one of said adjacent lines of said given field, wherein said vertically filtering step includes determining a median of signals from said additional line and from two lines adjacent to said additional line;
 - determining a direction of a contour in a picture of said picture signal to obtain a preferred filtering direction;
 - obtaining an average of two pixel values on said two adjacent lines in the direction of the contour; and
 - supplying said median if said preferred filtering direction is vertical, and supplying said average otherwise.
2. A method of processing a line and field sequentially assembled picture signal, comprising the steps of:
 - performing a motion compensated interpolation to obtain an additional line between two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least one neighboring field;
 - vertically filtering said additional line using at least one of said adjacent lines of said given field, wherein said additional line and said adjacent lines of said given field are multiplexed to form a non-interlaced picture signal.
3. A method of processing a line and field sequentially assembled picture signal, comprising the steps of:
 - performing a motion compensated interpolation to obtain an additional line between two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least one neighboring field;
 - vertically filtering said additional lines using at least one of said adjacent lines of said given field, wherein said additional line and said adjacent lines of said given field are processed to form a field of an interlaced picture signal having a doubled line number.
4. Apparatus for processing a line and field sequentially assembled picture signal, comprising:
 - means for performing a motion compensated interpolation to obtain an additional line between two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least one neighboring field; and
 - means for vertically filtering said additional line using at least one of said adjacent lines of said given field; wherein said vertically filtering means further include:
 - means for determining a median of signals from said additional line and from two lines adjacent to said additional line;
 - means for determining a direction of a contour in a picture of said picture signal to obtain a preferred filtering direction;
 - means for obtaining an average of two pixel values on said two adjacent lines in the direction of said contour; and
 - means for supplying said median if said preferred filtering direction is vertical, and supplying said average otherwise.

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5. Apparatus for processing a line and field sequentially assembled picture signal, comprising:
 means for performing a motion compensated interpolation to obtain an additional line between two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least on neighboring field; and
 means for vertically filtering said additional line using at least one of said adjacent lines of said given field; wherein said vertically filtering means include means for multiplexing said additional line and said adjacent lines of said given field to form a field of an interlaced picture signal having a doubled line number.

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6. Apparatus for processing a line and field sequentially assembled picture signal, comprising:
 means for performing a motion compensated interpolation to obtain an additional line between two adjacent lines of a given field from picture information of at least on neighboring field; and
 means for vertically filtering said additional line using at least one of said adjacent lines of said given field; wherein said vertically filtering means include means for processing said additional line and said adjacent lines of said given field to form a non-interlaced picture signal.

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LIST OF ALLEGED INFRINGING TOSHIBA PRODUCTS

Televisions

55G310U
55G300U
55HT1U
55SL417U
55SL412U
55S41U
55TL515U
55UL605U
55UX600U
55VX700U
55WX800U

47TL515U

46G310U
46G300U
46SL417U
46SL412U
46UL605U
46UX600U
46VX700U
46WX800U

42SL417U
42TL515U

40G300U
40UL605U
40UX600U

32TL515U