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Belliveau

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(54) **IMAGE PROJECTION LIGHTING DEVICE WITH VARIABLE HOMOGENEITY**

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G02B 27/10 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **353/38**; 359/619; 359/623

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 353/20, 353/38, 84, 101, 102; 362/561, 317, 319, 362/324; 359/623, 624, 664, 619, 620, 621
See application file for complete search history.

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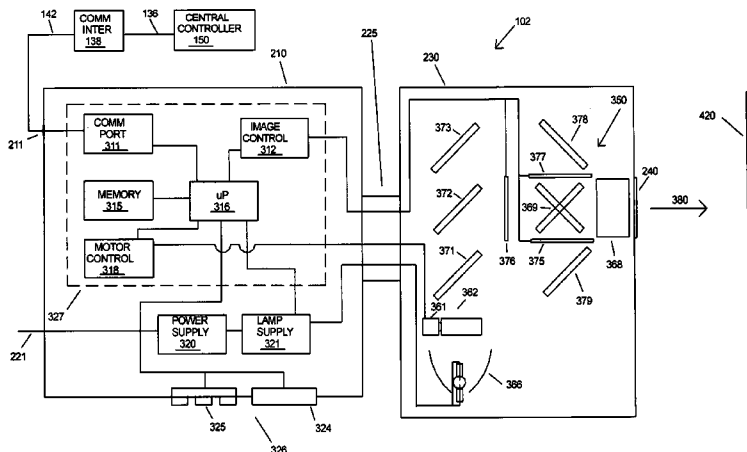
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An image projection lighting device is provided which includes a variable homogenizing system. The variable homogenizing system may homogenize light projected by a lamp across a light valve. The variable homogenizing system may vary the light across the light valve from an existing state to a first state or from an existing state to a second state. The variable homogenizing system may be comprised of one or more lens arrays, which may be comprised of cylindrical or spherical lenses.

6 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



US 7,527,382 B2

Page 2

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FIG 2

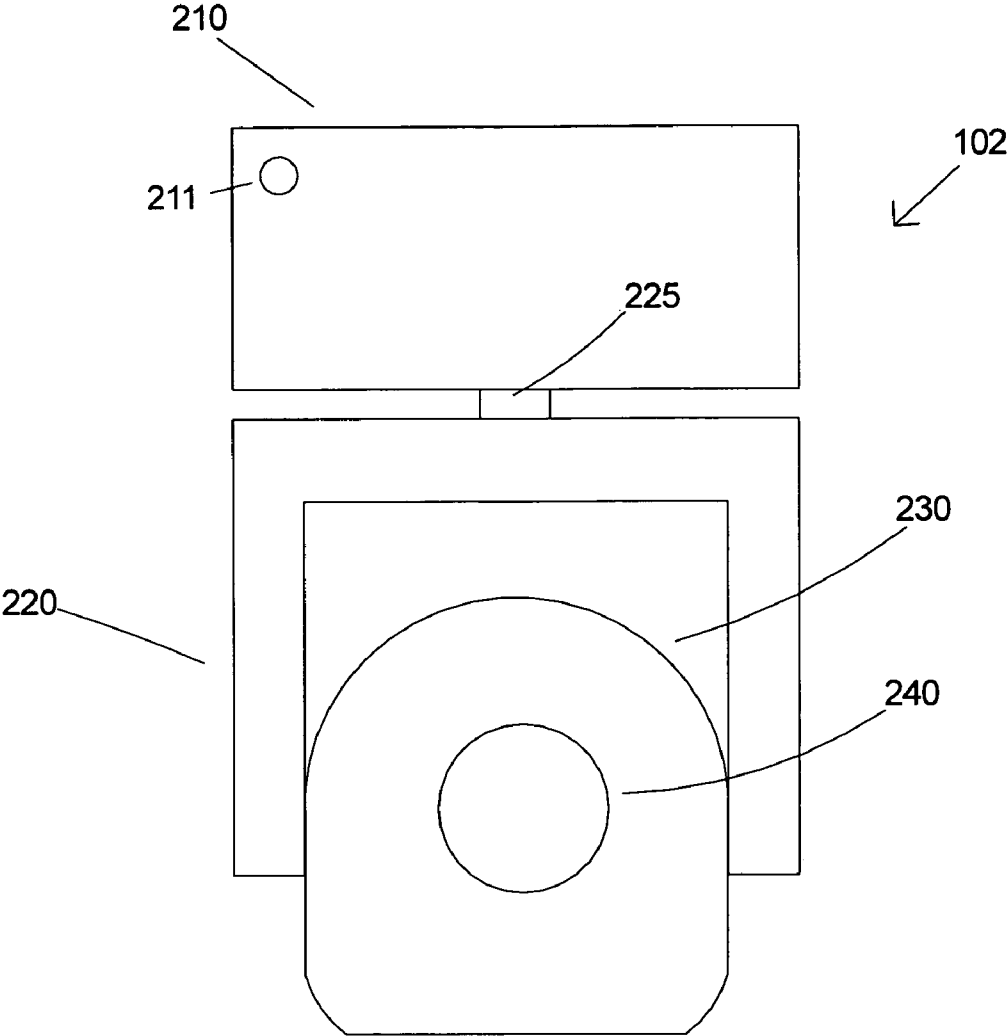


FIG 3

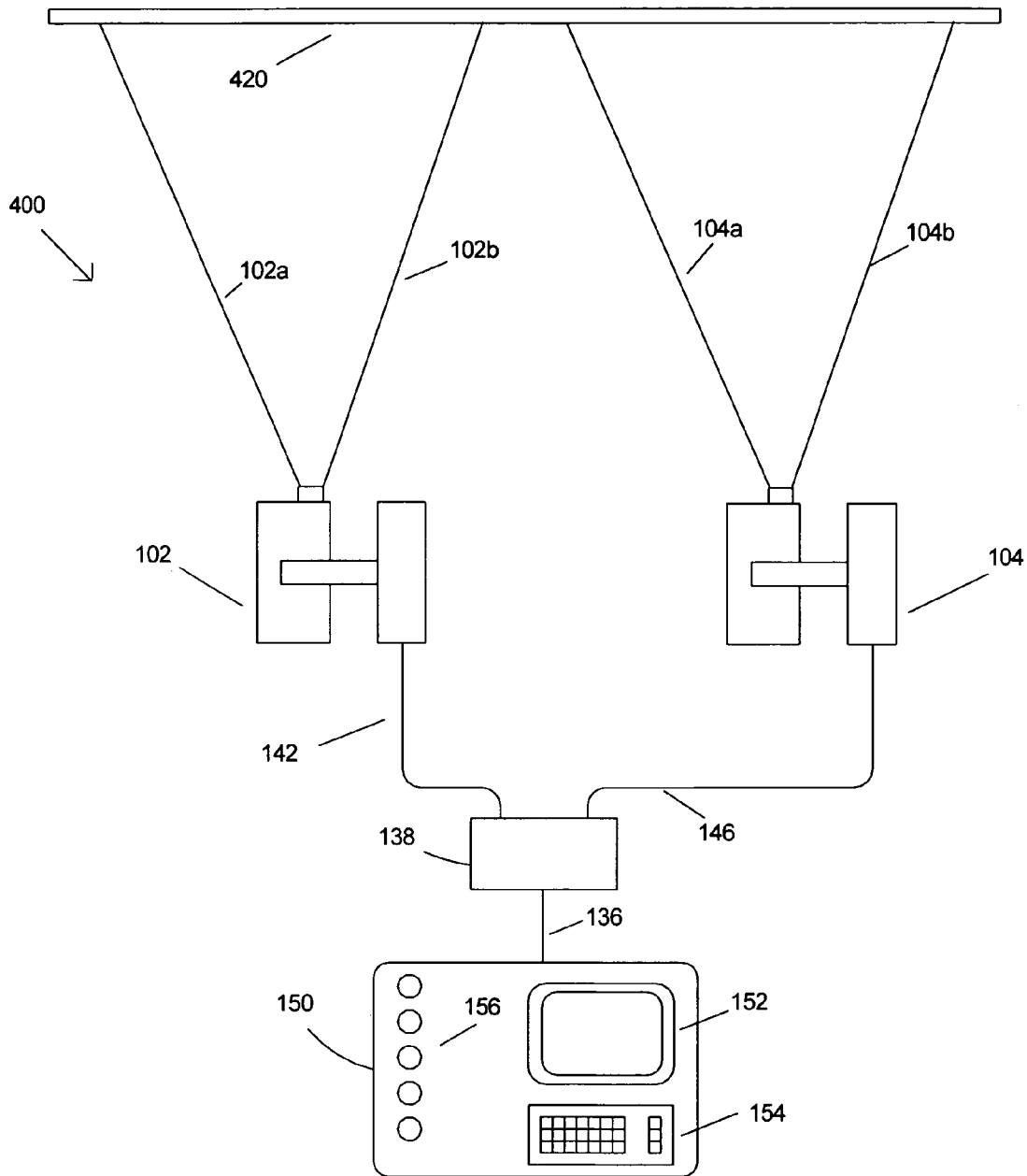


FIG 4A

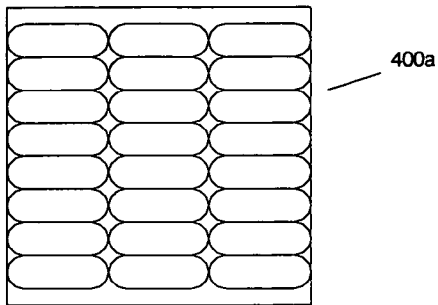


FIG 4B

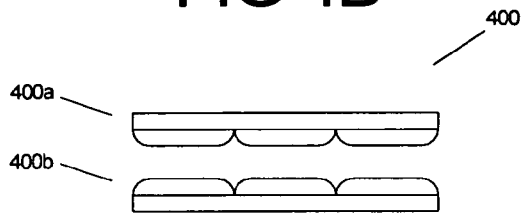


FIG 5A

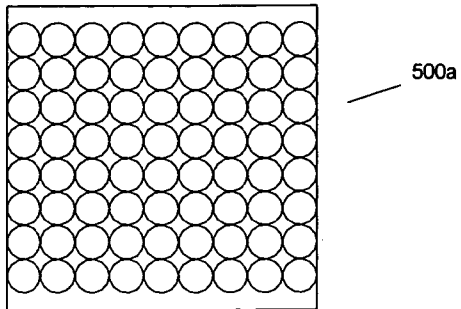
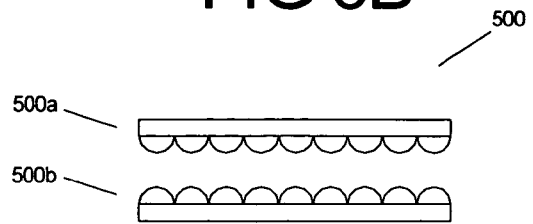


FIG 5B



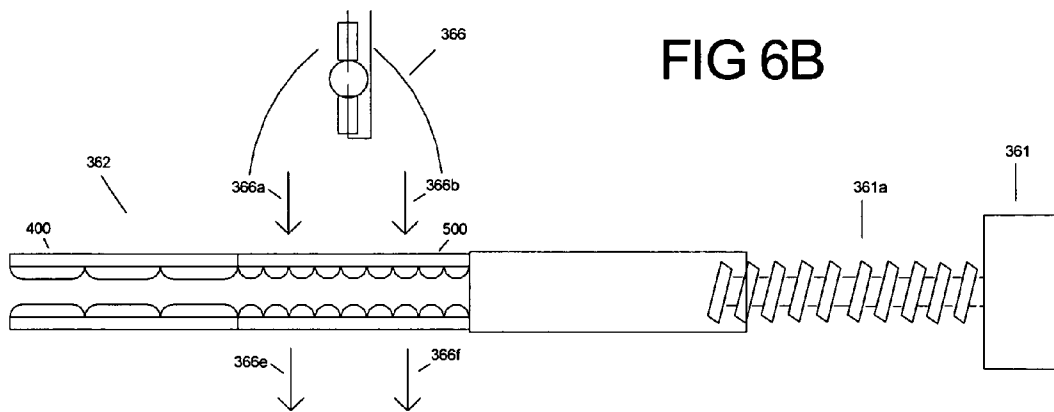
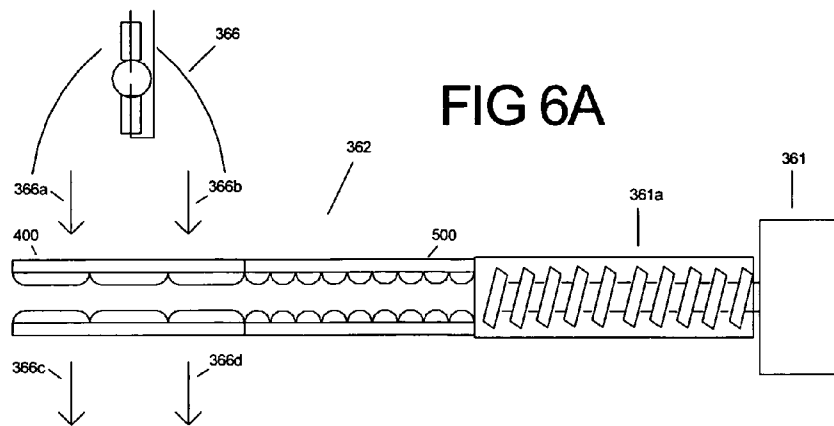


FIG 7A

375

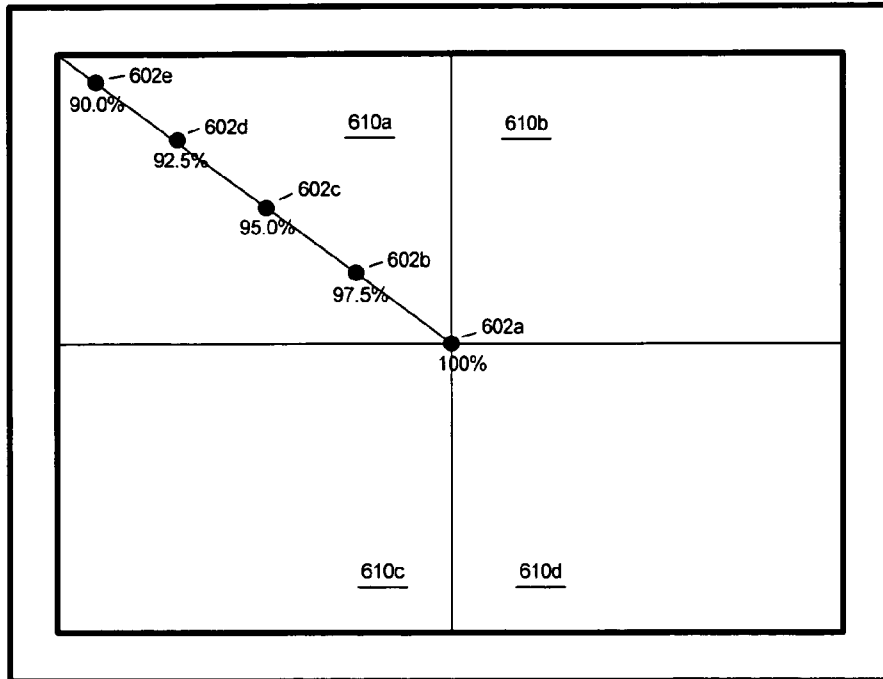


FIG 7B

375

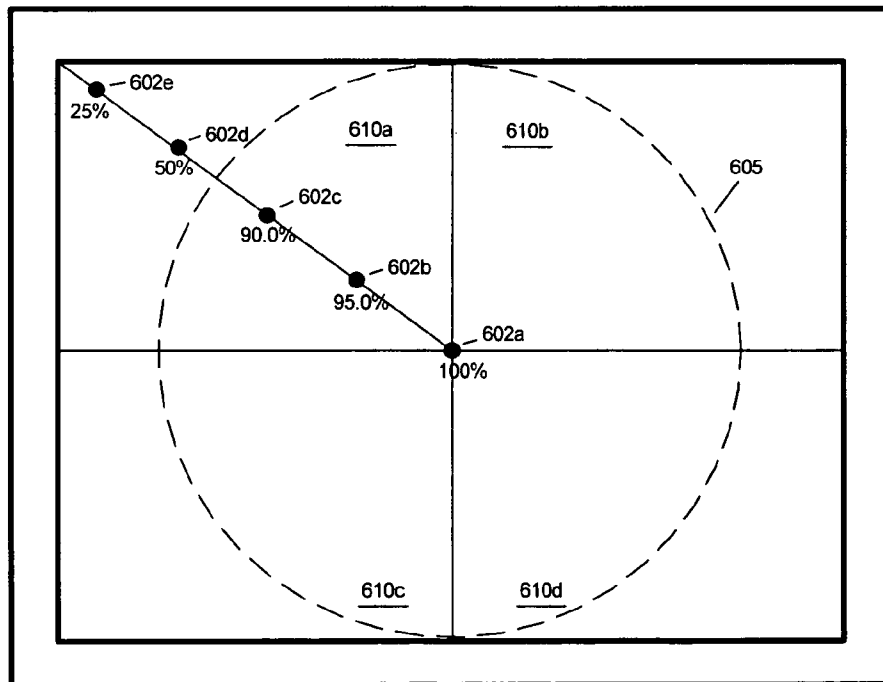


FIG 8A

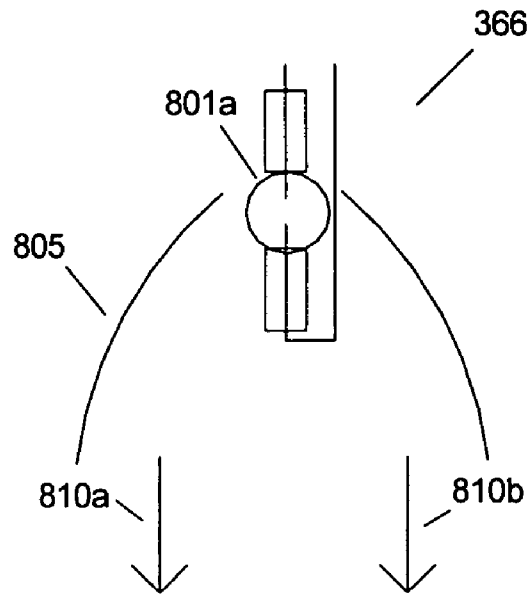


FIG 8B

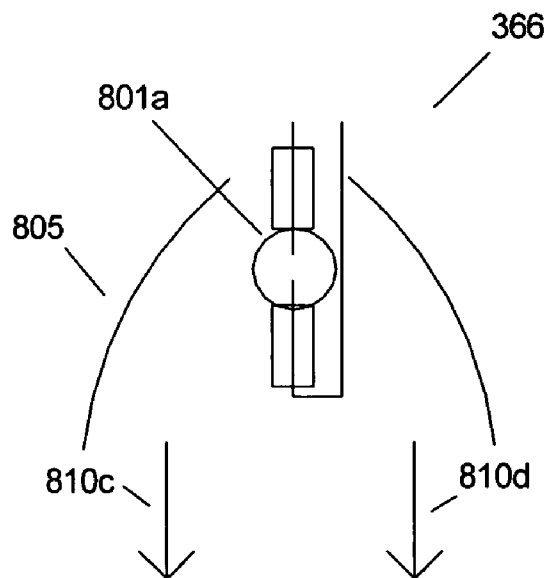


IMAGE PROJECTION LIGHTING DEVICE WITH VARIABLE HOMOGENEITY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

The present application is a divisional of and claims the priority of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/766,137, titled "IMAGE PROJECTION LIGHTING DEVICE WITH VARIABLE HOMOGENEITY", inventor Richard S. Belliveau, filed on Jan. 27, 2004 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,018,047.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to image projection lighting devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Lighting systems in the prior art are typically formed by interconnecting, via a communications system, a plurality of lighting fixtures and providing for operator control of the plurality of lighting fixtures from a central controller. Such lighting systems may contain multiparameter light fixtures, which illustratively are light fixtures having two or more individually remotely adjustable parameters such as focus, color, image, position, or other light characteristics. Multiparameter lighting fixtures are widely used in the lighting industry because they facilitate significant reductions in overall lighting system size and permit dynamic changes to the final lighting effect. Applications and events in which multiparameter lighting fixtures are used to great advantage include showrooms, television lighting, stage lighting, architectural lighting, live concerts, and theme parks. Illustrative multiparameter light devices are described in the product brochure entitled "The High End Systems Product Line 2001" and are available from High End Systems, Inc. of Austin, Tex.

A variety of different types of multiparameter light fixtures are available. One type of advanced multiparameter lighting fixture is an image projection lighting device ("IPLD"). Image projection lighting devices of the prior art typically use a light valve or light valves to project images onto a stage or other projection surface. A light valve, which is also known as an image gate, is a device for example such as a digital micro-mirror ("DMD") or a liquid crystal display ("LCD") that forms the image that is projected. Either a transmissive or a reflective type light valve may be used. U.S. Pat. No. 6,057,958, issued May 2, 2000 to Hunt, incorporated herein by reference, discloses a pixel based gobo record control format for storing gobo images in the memory of a light fixture. The gobo images can be recalled and modified from commands sent by a control console. A pixel based gobo image is a gobo (or a projection pattern) created by a light valve like a video projection of sorts. U.S. Pat. No. 5,829,868, issued Nov. 3, 1998 to Hutton, incorporated by reference herein, discloses storing video frames as cues locally in a lamp, and supplying them as directed to an image gate to produce animated and real-time imaging. A single frame can also be manipulated through processing to produce multiple variations. Alternatively, a video communication link can be employed to supply continuous video from a remote source.

IPLDs of the prior art use light from a projection lamp that is sent through a light valve and focused by an output lens to project images on a stage or a projection surface. The control of the various parameters of the IPLDs is affected by an operator using a central controller. In a given application, a plurality of IPLDs are used to illuminate the projection sur-

face, with each IPLD having many parameters that may be adjusted by a central controller to create a scene.

IPLDs used in an entertainment lighting system can produce many colorful images upon the stage or projection surface. IPLDs may project images onto the projection surface such as still images, video images and graphic images. The term "content" is a general term that refers to various types of creative works, including image-type works and audio works. Content is typically comprised of still images, video images or loops and computer graphical images.

The Catalyst (trademarked) DL1 image projection lighting device manufactured by High End Systems of Austin Texas incorporates a video projector into an environmentally protective housing that can be remotely positioned to project images to different locations upon the stage or projection surface. A personal computer is used as a server that provides the images to the DL1. A lighting controller sends command signals over a communication system to control the selection of images from the server to the projector as well as control the various functions of the DL1 and the position of the image on the projection surface.

IPLDs may project images such as video images or still images or they may project only light with no image. The projection of images by IPLDs is useful in creating a visual scene on the projection surface that can create an animation or a representation of objects. The projection of only light with no image on the projection surface such as white light or colored light is useful in providing illumination of the projection surface. Most often when illumination of the projection surface without images is required, the intensity of the illumination should be uniform across the projection surface.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,188,933 to Hewlett discloses "Another possible DMD effect is the simulation of a beam field distribution or profile, e.g., a cosine shaped profile for the spotlight." The inventors in Hewlett recognized that spotlights are often overlapped with other spotlights at their edges. The area of overlap can cause a bright spot at those edges. The DMD is used to form a spotlight with edge portions that have intensities that are lower than the intensity in the center of the beam. The rate of intensity drop off is preferably a cosine function. In this way, when the two edge portions of two spotlights are placed one over the other, the overlap does not appear to be overly bright. However, such variable profiles will not be desired in all situations. A variable brightness profile will be desired in situations where multiple beams will be overlapping at their edges. However, other effects, such as illuminating a gobo, will be better illuminated using flat intensity profiles."

A description of an invention for automatically adjusting the brightness uniformity of a plurality of image projection lighting devices is disclosed in US patent application "IMAGE PROJECTION LIGHTING DEVICES WITH PROJECTION FIELD LIGHT INTENSITY UNIFORMITY ADJUSTMENT" Ser. No. 10/319,366, filed on Dec. 13, 2002, by the inventor Richard S. Belliveau, incorporated by reference herein.

Varying the brightness profile on the projection surface by reducing the amount of light transmitted by or reflected from a light valve of an image projection lighting device is effective however only at the expense of an overall reduction of the light output or lumens onto the projection surface.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention in one or more embodiments provides an apparatus including an image projection lighting device. The image projection lighting device may be com-

prised of a base, a yoke, and a lamp housing. The lamp housing may be comprised of a lamp and a first light valve. The image projection lighting device may be further comprised of a communications port, a processing system, and a memory.

In one or more embodiments the image projection lighting device may include a variable homogenizing system. The variable homogenizing system may homogenize light projected by the lamp across the first light valve. The variable homogenizing system may vary the light across the light valve from an existing state to a first state or from an existing state to a second state. The variable homogenizing system may be comprised of one or more lens arrays, which may be comprised of cylindrical or spherical lenses. The communications port of the image projection lighting device can receive a command to vary the variable homogenizing system from the existing state into the first state.

A stand-alone control system may be provided. The stand-alone control system can receive a command to vary the variable homogenizing system from the existing state into the first state. The communications port can receive a first operating address and the first operating address can be compared to a second operating address contained in the memory of the image projection lighting device. The communications port can receive a command to vary the variable homogenizing system from an existing state to a first state or second state.

The variable homogenizing system may vary the uniformity of the light projected by the lamp across the first light valve. An actuator may be provided to vary the variable homogenizing system. The actuator may be controlled by signals sent from a motor control system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a lamp housing, a base housing and the components therein for an image projection lighting device ("IPLD") in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows an external view of the image projection lighting device;

FIG. 3 shows a lighting system using two IPLDs of an embodiment of the present invention and a central controller;

FIG. 4A shows a top view of a cylindrical lens array;

FIG. 4B shows a side view of a homogenizing system including the cylindrical lens array of FIG. 4A;

FIG. 5A shows a top view of a spherical lens array;

FIG. 5B shows a side view of a homogenizing system including the spherical lens array of FIG. 5A;

FIG. 6A shows a variable homogenizing system positioned to vary the homogeneity of light emitted by a lamp to a first state;

FIG. 6B shows the variable homogenizing system of FIG. 6A positioned to vary the homogeneity of the light emitted by a lamp to a second state;

FIG. 7A shows a front view of the surface of a light valve with a first light distribution;

FIG. 7B shows the light valve of FIG. 7A but with a second light distribution;

FIG. 8A shows a lamp with a plasma light source located in a first position; and

FIG. 8B shows the lamp with the plasma light source of FIG. 8A located in a second position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the description that follows, like parts are marked throughout the specification and drawings with the same ref-

erence numerals, respectively. The drawing figures are not necessarily to scale. Certain features of the invention may be shown exaggerated in scale or in somewhat schematic form and some details of conventional elements may not be shown in the interest of clarity and conciseness. The present invention is susceptible to embodiments of different forms. There are shown in the drawings, and herein will be described in detail, specific embodiments of the present invention with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered an exemplification of the principles of the invention, and is not intended to limit the invention to that illustrated and described herein. It is to be fully recognized that the different teachings of the embodiments discussed below may be employed separately or in any suitable combination to produce the desired results.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the present invention showing components within or part of the base housing 210 and within or part of the lamp housing 230 of IPLD 102. FIG. 1 also shows the central controller 150. An electronic control system 327 can be contained in the base housing 210. The electronic control system 327 is comprised of at least a processing system such as processor 316. The processor 316 may be made up of discrete electronic parts or the processor 316 may be made up of several processors. The components within or part of the base housing 210 include a communications port (shown as "comm port") 311, a connection point 211, an image control 312, a memory 315, a micro-processor or processor 316, a motor control 318, a power supply 320 and a lamp power supply 321. A bearing 225 is shown rotatably connecting the lamp housing 230 to the base housing 210, in FIG. 1, i.e. bearing 225 connects the lamp housing 230 to the base housing 210 so that the lamp housing 230 can rotate with respect to the base housing 210. Although only one bearing 225 is shown for simplification more than one bearing may rotatably connect the lamp housing 230 to the base housing 210. A display device 324 is also shown within or connected to the base housing 210. The display device 324 may be a display for alphanumeric characters or a video display capable of displaying video images. The display device 324 may also be a touch screen display that accepts input commands. An input keypad 325 is also shown within or connected to the base housing 210. The input keypad 325 together with the display device 324 can be called a stand-alone control system 326. The stand-alone control system 326 can be used to enter data and or to control the parameters of the IPLD 102. The stand-alone control system may only be comprised of the display device 324.

The components within or part of the lamp housing 230 include the lamp 366 that projects a white light to a variable homogenizing system 362. The variable homogenizing system 362 is located to vary the homogeneity of the light produced by the lamp 366 before it is acted upon by the light valves 375, 376 and 377. The variable homogenizing system 362 may be operated to vary the homogeneity of the light being emitted from the lamp 366 by a motor or actuator 361. The motor may be sent driving signals by the motor control system 318. The variable homogenizing system 362 may be constructed of one or more lens arrays and the lenses of the arrays may be spherical or cylindrical or use a combination of both shapes. One manufacturer of lens arrays is Thermo Oriol (trademarked) of Stamford Connecticut. At least two lens arrays may be used with the first lens array being used to condense the light emitted from the lamp 366 and the second lens array being used to collimate the condensed light created by the first lens array. Either of the first or the second lens arrays may also be called a fly's eye lens. Although only one

motor **361** is shown for automating the variable homogenizing system **362**, several motors may be used.

The light homogenized by the variable homogenizing system **362** is directed towards a red color separation filter **371**. The red color separation filter **371** reflects red light from the white light created by the lamp **366** and the variable homogenizing system **362** to a reflecting mirror **379** where it is directed to a red light valve **375** and the imaged red light passes to a color combining system **369**. Blue green light passes through the red color separation filter **371** and is directed to a green color separation filter **372** that in turn reflects green light to a green light valve **376** that passes imaged green light to the color combining system **369**. The green separation filter **372** passes blue light that is sent to a blue separation filter **373** and the blue light is reflected off the blue separation filter **373** and passed to a reflector **378**. The reflector **378** reflects the blue light to a blue light valve **377** where the imaged blue light is directed to the color combining system **369**. The order of the color separation filters may be different. Color combining system **369** combines the imaged red, green and blue light that has been imaged by the red, green and blue light valves **375**, **376** and **377** respectively and passes the multicolored lighted images to a zoom and focus lens **368** where it is directed through the aperture **240** in the direction of arrow **380** to the projection surface **420**. The red, blue and green light valves **375**, **376** and **377** respectively, are controlled to produce images by the image control **312**. The image control **312** can be a video graphics card with a memory and a graphics processor.

The central controller **150** outputs address and control commands over a communications system, which may include communications interface **138**. The communications interface **138** is connected to the communications port **311** by communications line **142** and connection point **211** as shown in FIG. 1. The communications port **311** may be a part of the processor **316**. The communications port **311** can be any device capable of receiving the communication sent over the communications system. The communications interface **138** may be a router or hub as known in the communications art. The communications interface **138** may not be required for some communications systems.

The image control **312** of the electronics housing **210** provides control signals to the light valves **375**, **376**, and **377** in the lamp housing **230**. The microprocessor **316** in the electronics housing **210** provides control signals to the image control **312**. The microprocessor **316** is shown electrically connected to the memory **315**. The memory **315** stores the software operating system for the IPLD **102** and possibly different types of electronic image content used to form pixel mapped images at the image control **312**. The pixel-mapped images are used by the image control to provide the control signals to the light valves **375**, **376** and **377**. The light valves shown as **375**, **376** and **377** are shown as transmissive type light valves where light from the projection lamp **366** is directed to the light valves to be transmitted through the light valves **375**, **376** and **377** to the lens **368**. As known in the prior art, a light valve can be a reflective light valve where light from the projection lamp **366** is directed to the light valves **375**, **376** and **377** to be reflected from the light valves **375**, **376**, and **377** to the lens **368**.

The motor control **318** is electrically connected to the motors or actuators such as the motor actuator **361**. The electrical connection to all the motors is not shown for simplification. The motors may be stepping motors, servomotors, solenoids or any other type of actuators. The motor control **318** provides the driving signals to the motors that may be

used with the lens **368**, the variable homogenizing system actuator **361** and for pan and tilt motors (not shown for simplification).

The motor control **318** is electrically connected to receive control signals from the microprocessor **316**. Two power supplies are shown in FIG. 1. A power supply **320** is shown for supplying energy to the motors and may also supply power to the electronic components. A lamp power supply **321** is shown for supplying power to the main projection light source or lamp **366**. The lamp power supply **321** may be signaled by the processor **316** to control the lamp **366** to be on, off or vary the power to the lamp. The lamp power supply **321** may send signals to the processor **316** as to the condition of the lamp such as on, off or if there is a fault condition. The processor **316** may keep track of the number of hours that the light source or lamp **366** is illuminated so that data representing the total hours of illumination of the lamp **366** can be stored in the memory **316**.

The IPLD **102** may include at least two different housings, such as the base or electronics housing **210** and the lamp housing **230** to facilitate remote positioning of the lamp housing **230** in relation to the base housing **210**. The lamp housing **230** contains the optical components used to project light images upon a stage or projection surface **420** from the lens **368** in the direction of arrow **380**, outwards from the IPLD **102**. The lamp housing **230** may be connected to a bearing mechanism **225** that facilitates pan and tilting of the lamp housing **230** in relation to the base or electronics housing **210**. The bearing mechanism **225** is shown simplified. The motors that would be used for pan and tilt are not shown for simplification.

FIG. 2 shows a front view of an image projection lighting device **102** incorporating one or more embodiments of the present invention. The IPLD **102** includes a base or electronics housing **210**, a yoke **220**, and a lamp housing **230**. The IPLDs **102** and **104** of FIG. 3 may each be identical to the IPLD **102** of FIG. 2.

The base housing **210** of the IPLD **102** includes a communications connection **211** for electrically connecting a communications line, such as communications line **142** shown in FIG. 3. The yoke **220** is physically connected to the housing **210** by a bearing **225**, which allows the yoke **220** to pan or rotate in relation to the base or electronics housing **210**. The lamp housing **230** is rotatably connected to the yoke **220** (bearings not shown for simplification). The lamp housing **230** typically contains optical components and light valves. An exit aperture **240** is shown for projecting lighted images from a projection lamp, such as a lamp **366** shown in FIG. 1. The projection lamp **366** shown in FIG. 1 is shown as a single lamp but it is known in the art to use two or more projection lamps working as a single projection lamp. IPLD **102** is shown with a separate base housing **210** and a lamp housing **230**, however it is known in the art to produce an IPLD with a single housing using a mirror to position the projected light.

FIG. 3 shows a lighting system **400** that includes IPLDs **102** and **104**. IPLDs **102** and **104** may each be functionally the same as IPLD **102** shown in FIG. 1 and 2. Although only two IPLDs are shown for the lighting system **400** as many as one hundred or more IPLDs can be used to create a show. The central controller **150** has a keyboard entry device **154** and input devices **156** to allow an operator to input commands for controlling the IPLDs **102** and **104**. The central controller **150** has a visual display monitor **152** so the operator can see the details of the show that the operator programs on the central controller **150**.

Lines **102a** and **102b** of FIG. 3 represent the projection field of IPLD **102** as lighting images are projected upon the

projection surface **420**. Lines **104a** and **104b** of FIG. **3** represent the projection field of IPLD **104** as lighting images are projected upon the projection surface **420**.

The commands entered by the operator of the central controller **150** are sent over a communications system using communications lines **136**, **142**, **146** and communications interface **138** to the IPLDs **102** and **104** of FIG. **3**. Each IPLD has an operating address that is different than the operating address of other IPLDs so that the operator can command a specific IPLD from a plurality of IPLDs. The operating address of a specific IPLD can be stored in the memory **315** or stored as a function of the input keypad **325**. The desired operating address of a specific IPLD the operator wishes to control is input into the central controller **150** by inputting to the keyboard **154** or other input device of the central controller **150**. The desired operating address is sent over the communication system by the central controller **150** where it is received by the plurality of IPLDs **102** and **104**. A receiving IPLD, such as IPLD **102**, receives the desired operating address at the communications port **311** of FIG. **1**. The received operating address is compared with the operating address stored in the memory **315** of FIG. **1** and if the received operating address matches the operating address stored in the memory **315**, of IPLD **102**, for example, then next the IPLD **102** is ready to receive commands from the central controller **150**. Once the desired IPLD has been addressed by the operator of the central controller **150** the operator may next send commands to select a first image or vary the other parameters of the addressed IPLD. One of the parameters varied may be a uniformity parameter. The images that are selected by the operator that can be projected by the IPLD **102** can originate from the central controller **150** or the content may originate from the memory **315** of FIG. **1**.

A description of the operation of communication systems for image projection lighting devices can be found in U.S. Pat. No. 6,605,907 titled "Method, apparatus and system for image projection lighting" issued Aug. 12, 2003 and U.S. Pat. No. 6,331,756 titled "Method and apparatus for digital communications with multiparameter light fixtures" issued on December 18, 2001 inventor Richard S. Belliveau, each incorporated by reference herein.

FIG. **4A** shows a top view of a cylindrical lens array **400a**. FIG. **4B** shows a side view of the cylindrical lens array **400a** and a side view of a cylindrical lens array **400b**. The lens array **400a** and the lens array **400b** may make up homogenizing system **400**. Sections **400a** and **400b** may be constructed similarly.

FIG. **5A** shows a top view of a spherical lens array **500a**. FIG. **5B** shows a side view of the spherical lens array **500a** and a side view of a spherical lens array **500b**. The lens array **500a** and the lens array **500b** may make up homogenizing system **500**. Sections **500a** and **500b** may be constructed similarly. FIG. **6A** shows further details of the variable homogenizing system **362**. The variable homogenizing system **362** is constructed of homogenizing systems **400** for FIG. **4B** and **500** of FIG. **5B**. A motor or actuator **361** is comprised of a lead screw assembly **361a** for linear movement of the homogenizing systems **400** and **500**. Homogenizing systems **400** and **500** may be bonded together in any suitable way such as optical cement. The lead screw assembly **361a** may attach to the homogenizing systems **400** and **500**. The lead screw assembly **361a** in conjunction with the motor **361** can change the position of the homogenizing systems **400** and **500** with reference to the lamp **366**.

FIG. **6A** shows arrows **366a** and **366b** representing light projected by the lamp **366**. Arrows **366c** and **366d** represent

light from the lamp **366** that has been homogenized to a first state by use homogenizing system **400**.

FIG. **6B** shows the lead screw assembly **361a** in a different state pushing the homogenizing system **400** out of the path of the light from the lamp **366** as represented by arrows **366a** and **366b**. FIG. **6B** shows that homogenizing system **500** is now positioned in the path of the light from the lamp **366** as represented by arrows **366a** and **366b**. Arrows **366e** and **366f** represent light from the lamp **366** that has been homogenized to a second state by use of homogenizing system **500**.

As known in the art, most light valves either reflective, transmissive have an aspect ratio of 4:3. When an IPLD projects images on a stage or other projection surface an image in an aspect ratio of 4:3 may not always be desirable. Sometimes it is desirable to project a circular image. When a light valve of a 4:3 aspect ratio is used to project a round image the areas to the outside of the circular image of the light valve are in a light blocking state. Unfortunately a large portion of the light projected toward the 4:3 aspect ratio light valve is wasted when projecting round images.

The homogenizing system **400** of FIG. **4B** is used for shaping the light projected by the lamp **366** into a rectangular pattern of light with good uniformity or homogeneity across the light valve **375** of FIG. **1**. The homogenizing system **500** of FIG. **5B** is used for shaping the light projected by the lamp **366** into a circular pattern of light with good uniformity or homogeneity within the light valve **375**.

FIG. **7A** shows light valve **375** with six reference points **602a**, **602b**, **602c**, **602d**, **602e**, and **602f** that indicate the percentage of light intensity across the light valve **375** when the variable homogenizing system **362** of FIG. **6A** is in a first state. The light valve **375** is shown divided into four quadrants **610a**, **610b**, **610c** and **610d**. Only the illumination uniformity of quadrant **610a** is shown for simplification however the illumination uniformity of quadrants **610b**, **610c** and **610d** would be similar to that of quadrant **610a**. The homogeneity of the light across light valve **375** is created by the homogenizing system **400** of the variable homogenizing system **362** as shown in FIG. **6A** while the variable homogenizing system **362** is in the first state. The light projected by the lamp **366** and homogenized by the variable homogenizing system **362** in the first state allows for good uniformity of the light across the 4:3 aspect ratio light valve **375**.

FIG. **7B** shows light valve **375** with six reference points **602a**, **602b**, **602c**, **602d**, **602e**, and **602f** that indicate the percentage of light intensity across the light valve **375** when the variable homogenizing system **362** of FIG. **6B** is in the second state. The light valve **375** is shown divided into four quadrants **610a**, **610b**, **610c** and **610d**. Only the illumination uniformity of quadrant **610a** is shown for simplification however the illumination uniformity of quadrants **610b**, **610c** and **610d** would be similar to that of quadrant **610a**. The homogeneity of the light across light valve **375** is created by the homogenizing system **500** of the variable homogenizing system **362** as shown in FIG. **6B** while the variable homogenizing system **362** is in the second state. A dashed circular line is shown within the light valve **375** of FIG. **7B**. When an IPLD such as IPLD **102** projects a circular image, the area inside of the dashed circular line **605** is used to form the projected image. The remaining area across the light valve **375** that is shown outside of the circular line **605** is not used for the projection of light by the IPLD **102**. With the variable homogenizing system **362** in the second state as shown by FIG. **6B** the uniformity of the light projected by the lamp **366** is varied from the uniformity shown by FIG. **6A**. More of the light projected by the lamp **366** is contained within the dashed circular line **605** and less of the light projected by the lamp

366 is wasted to the areas outside of the dashed circular line 605. Since the brightness across the light valve 375 drops off rapidly outside of the dashed circular line 605 when the variable homogenizing system 362 is in the second state there is an improvement to the black levels to those areas outside of the dashed circular line 605 when the IPLD, such as IPLD 102, projects only a circular image.

An operator of the central controller 150 of FIG. 3 may enter a command by using the keyboard or entry device 154 or input devices 156 to vary the variable homogenizing system of an IPLD such as variable homogenizing system 362 of the IPLD 102. First the operator enters the correct operating address of the IPLD 102 followed by a vary homogeneity (also can be referred to as vary uniformity) command. The address and command is sent over the communications system, which may be comprised of lines 136, communications interface 138 and lines 142 and 146. If the IPLD 102 receives the correct address, it will next respond to the vary homogenizing system command. Since the operating address of the IPLDs 102 and IPLD 104 can be different, each IPLD may vary the states of its associated variable homogenizing system as desired.

When an operator wishes to project a rectangular image onto the projection surface 420 of FIG. 3 from the IPLD 102, the operator may input a command to the central controller 150 to place the variable homogenizing system 362 into a first state as shown by FIG. 6A.

When an operator wishes to project a round image onto the projection surface 420 of FIG. 3 from the IPLD 102, the operator may input a command to the central controller 150 to place the variable homogenizing system 362 into a second state as shown by FIG. 6B.

An operator may also vary the variable homogenizing system 362 of the IPLD 102 by inputting the appropriate commands into the stand-alone control system 326 shown in FIG. 1

The variable homogenizing system 362 is shown preferably constructed of cylindrical lenses and spherical lens arrays. The variable homogenizing system 362 may also be constructed of only cylindrical lens components that can be rotated perpendicular to each other to create a circular light distribution. Although the variable homogenizing system 362 is shown linearly actuated, it is possible to vary the position of lens arrays, such as the lens arrays 400a, 400b, 500a or 500b into the light path using an indexing wheel. It is also possible to remotely position the lenses or lens arrays in relation to each other and the lamp 366 with the result of changing the magnification.

It is further possible to change the location of plasma light source or light source located in the lamp reflector thus varying the light uniformity across the light valve. FIG. 8A shows a plasma light source 801a of the lamp 366 located in a first position in reference to a lamp reflector 805. Arrows 810a and 810b represent the light projected by the lamp 366 with the plasma light source 801a in the first position with reference to the lamp reflector 805. FIG. 8B shows the plasma light source 801a of the lamp 366 located in a second position in reference to the lamp reflector 805. Arrows 810c and 810d represent the light projected by the lamp 366 with the plasma light source 801a in the second position with reference to the lamp reflector 805.

I claim:

1. A method comprising the steps of
 - receiving a first operating address at a communications port of an image projection lighting device;
 - comparing the first operating address to a second operating address contained in a memory of the image projection lighting device;
 - receiving a command at the communications port to vary a variable homogenizing system; and
 - if the first operating address is the same as the second operating address then changing the image projection lighting device from an existing state to a first state in response to the command;
 - wherein the image projection lighting device which includes a first homogenizing system, a second homogenizing system, and a lamp;
 - wherein the lamp projects a light having a light path;
 - wherein in the existing state the first homogenizing system is in the light path and the second homogenizing system is not in the light path; and
 - wherein the step of changing the image projection lighting device from the existing state to the first state includes moving the first homogenizing system out of the light path and the second homogenizing system into the light path;
 - wherein when the first homogenizing system is in the light path, the first homogenizing system shapes the light projected by the lamp into a first pattern of light which has substantial homogeneity;
 - wherein when the second homogenizing system is in the light path, the second homogenizing system shapes the light projected by the lamp into a second pattern of light which has substantial homogeneity; and
 - wherein the first and the second patterns of light are different.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein
 - when the first homogenizing system is in the light path, the first homogenizing system shapes the light projected by the lamp into a first pattern of light, which is projected across a light valve;
 - wherein when the second homogenizing system is in the light path, the second homogenizing system shapes the light projected by the lamp into a second pattern of light, which is projected across a light valve.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein
 - moving the first homogenizing system out of the light path and the second homogenizing system into the light path is performed by an actuator.
4. The method of claim 3 further wherein
 - the actuator functions in response to signals sent by a motor control system.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein
 - the first homogenizing system and the second homogenizing system are bonded together.
6. A method comprising
 - varying a first uniformity of light intensity across a first light valve of a first image projection lighting device in response to a command received over a first communications port from a central controller; and
 - varying a second uniformity of light intensity across a second light valve of a second image projection lighting device in response to a command received over a second communications port from the central controller.

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