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(54) **THREE COLOR DIGITAL GOBO SYSTEM**

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Mar. 10, 2009, now Pat. No. 7,693,368, which is a
continuation of application No. 12/054,767, filed on
Mar. 25, 2008, now Pat. No. 7,502,535, which is a
continuation of application No. 11/677,022, filed on
Feb. 20, 2007, now Pat. No. 7,349,606, which is a
continuation of application No. 11/386,194, filed on
Mar. 21, 2006, now Pat. No. 7,181,112, which is a
continuation of application No. 10/995,612, filed on
Nov. 22, 2004, now Pat. No. 7,020,370, which is a
continuation of application No. 10/616,481, filed on
Jul. 8, 2003, now Pat. No. 6,823,119, which is a
continuation of application No. 09/771,953, filed on
Jan. 29, 2001, now Pat. No. 6,588,944.

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G09F 13/00 (2006.01)
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **385/31**; 385/100; 385/115; 385/116;
385/88; 385/147; 385/901; 359/291; 362/231;
362/232; 362/551; 362/556; 362/295; 362/296.05;
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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 385/88,
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See application file for complete search history.

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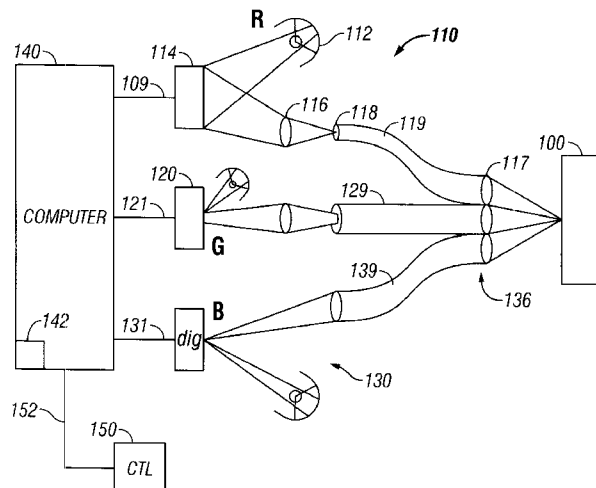
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ABSTRACT

A system of digitally controlling light output by producing
separate control signals for different colors of light. The light
is contained in an optical waveguide, either prior to shaping or
after shaping. Each of the control signals is coupled to a
digitally controlled device which controls the shape of the
light output. The digital controlling device can be digital
mirror devices, for example.

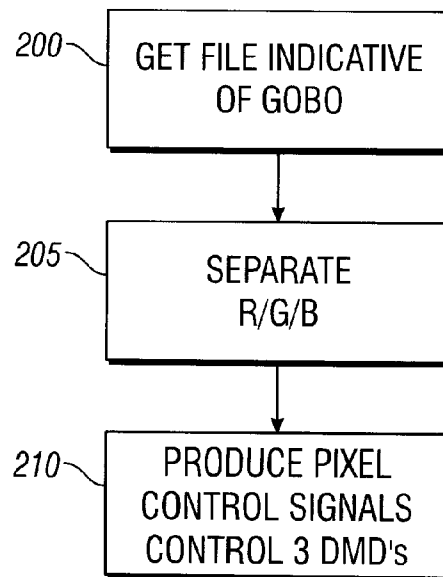
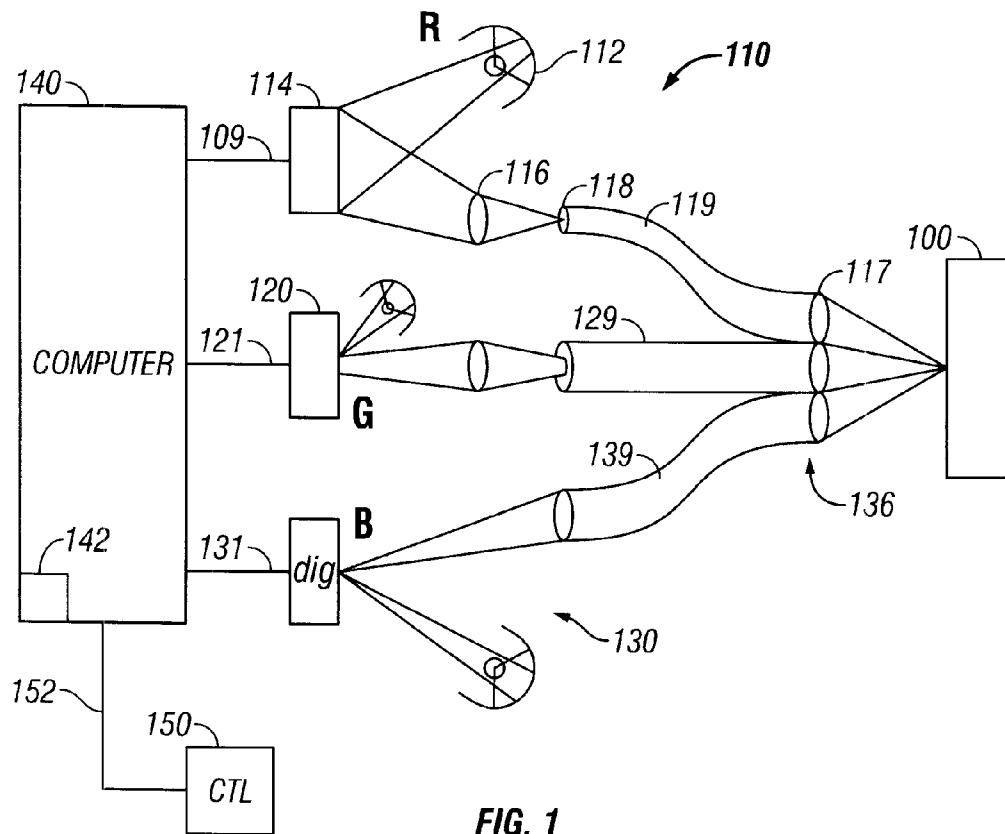
25 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



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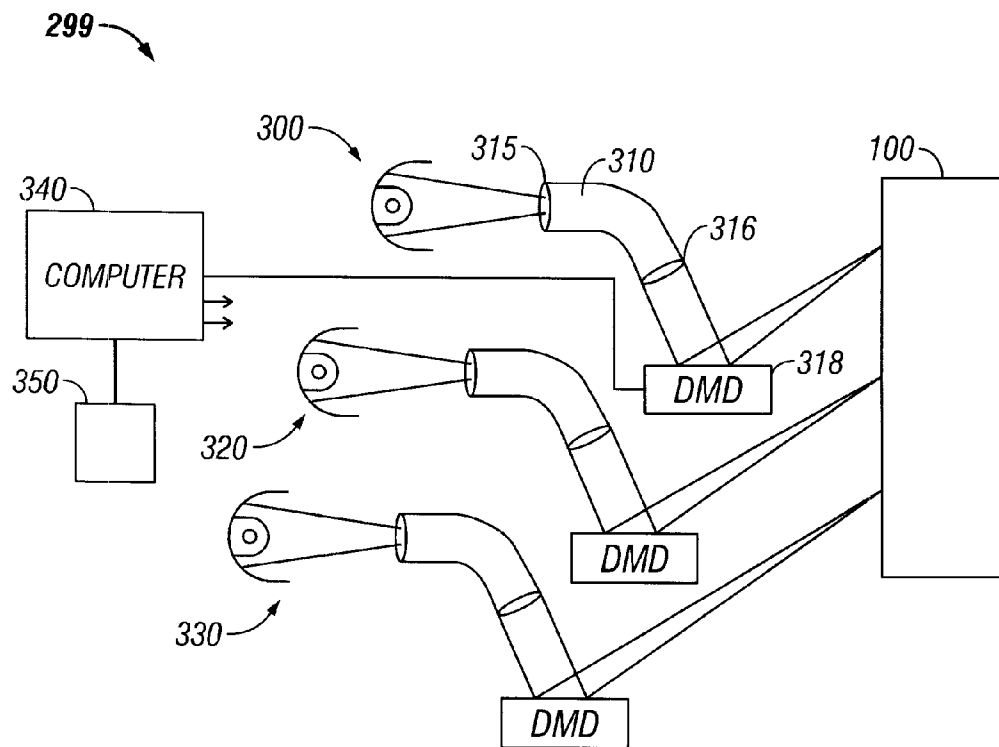


FIG. 3

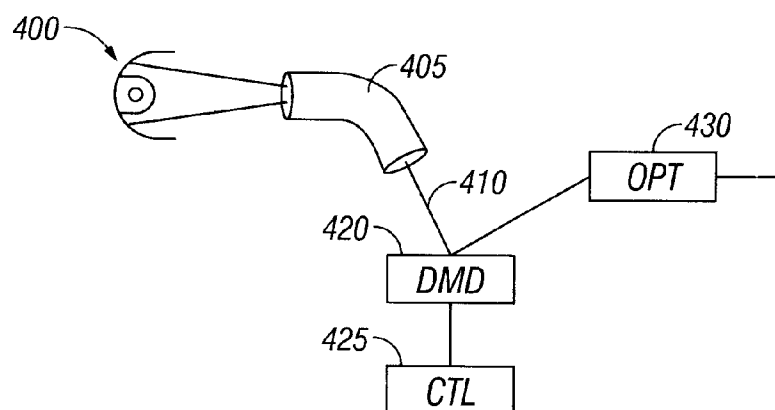


FIG. 4

THREE COLOR DIGITAL GOBO SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation application of and claims priority to U.S. application Ser. No. 11/386,194, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,112, filed Mar. 21, 2006; which is a continuation application of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/995,612, filed Nov. 22, 2004, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,020,470; which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/616,481, filed Jul. 8, 2003, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,823,119; which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/771,953, filed Jan. 29, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,588,944.

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Pat. No. 5,940,204 has suggested using a digital device to shape the contour and outlines of light that is projected through a high-intensity projector. Such a system may be used, for example, for stage lighting in theatrical and concert events. The Icon M™, available from Light and Sound Design, Ltd; Birmingham, England, uses this technique.

Different patents owned by Light and Sound Design, Ltd. suggest that the digital gobo should be formed from either a digital mirror, or from any other pixel level controllable digital device.

Cogent Light of Los Angeles, Calif. has technology that allows packaging a high intensity light beam into a form that allows it to be placed into a light waveguide, e.g., a fiber optic cable.

SUMMARY

The present application teaches a system of packaging light into a light waveguide such as a fiber optic cable, and adjusting the shape of the light using a digitally controllable, pixel level controllable light shaping element, such as a digital mirror device (DMD), available from Texas Instruments.

In one embodiment, the system controls and produces high-intensity light output using three separate digital gobo devices. The digital gobo devices can be separately controlled such that each digital gobo device receives information indicative of shaping a separate primary color. The primary colors are handled separately, and/or combined at the object of the high-intensity light output.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other aspects will now be described in detail with reference to the accounts, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a three color version of the system.

FIG. 2 shows a flowchart of operation of the controlling process for the digital gobo's in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 shows a 3 DMD solution using three optical pipes.

FIG. 4 for shows a single DMD solution.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Details of a lighting instrument using a digital gobo are described in many patents owned by Light and Sound Design Ltd and the basic features are also present in Light and Sound Design's Icon M™ lighting fixture. The system described herein may use any of these basic features including details of computer-controlled cooling, and optics.

A block diagram of the basic system is shown in FIG. 1. An object of lighting **100** is shown. This object may be a stage, or may be any other object which is conventionally by a high-intensity lighting device. The high-intensity lighting device may be, for example, a lighting device which produces more than 100 watts of lighting output, preferably more than 500 watts of lighting output. Devices of this type conventionally use a spotlight with a special high intensity bulb for producing the desired illumination effect.

In FIG. 1, three separate lighting units are formed. Each lighting unit is responsible for producing light of a separate primary color. The primary colors can be red, green and blue for additive colors, and cyan, magenta and yellow for subtractive coloration.

Each of the lighting units **110**, **120** and **130** are formed of similar structure. The lighting unit **110** includes a light source **112** which produces light of a specified primary color, here red. The lighting unit **110** may produce red coloration, or may include a white light with a red filter, or may even produce pure white light which is later filtered. The light from source **112** is applied to digital gobo device **114**. The digital gobo device **114** may be a digital mirror device available from Texas Instruments. Alternatively, the digital mirror device can be some other digitally controllable, pixel level controllable optical device such as, but not limited to, a grating light valve. The digital gobo device **114** is a controlling computer **140** which runs a specified program **142**. A controller **150** may be remote from the computer **140**, and connected to the computer by a line **152**. For example, the computer **140** may be within a separate lighting fixture along with the lighting elements **110**, **120** and **130**, and a remote central controller **150** may be a lighting control console.

The light output from the digital mirror device **114** is focused by an optics assembly **116**, and focused to the input end **118** of an optical waveguide **119**. The optical waveguide **119** may be, for example, a fiber-optic device including single or multiple fibers. The light input at end **119** is output at end **117**, and coupled towards the object **100**. Analogously, the other lighting unit **120** focuses its light onto a fiber-optic device **129**, and the lighting device **130** focuses its light onto a fiber-optic device **139**. Each of the lights may have different characteristics, i.e. they may have different coloration. The output of the three fiber-optic devices **119**, **129** and **139** are bundled together at area **136**, and are pointed towards the object of lighting **100**.

In this way, a number of advantages may be obtained. First, brighter light and different kinds of control may be obtained since the system disclosed herein uses three separate light sources. Moreover, better control over the digital gobo may be obtained since red; green and blue are separately controlled. Less flickering may be obtained, and more brightness, as compared with a system that uses only one DMD. Still a system that uses only one DMD is contemplated as described herein.

Different modifications on this system are possible. Other optical waveguides besides a fiber-optic pipe may be used in this system. Moreover, the optical filter which changes each of these separate light components to a separate light characteristic may be located after the digital mirror, e.g. as part of the optics assembly **116**, or on the input end of the fiber-optic device **118**.

The system is controlled according to the flowchart of FIG. 2. At **200**, a file indicative of a shaping of the light, e.g. a gobo to be used, is obtained. This file may be, for example, of the format described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,057,958. Of course, any file format can be used to define the gobo. The definition can be monochrome, gray scale, or full color (three different

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colors). At **205**, the file is changed to an image, and separated into its primary color components. In the example given herein, the primary color components may include red, green and blue. Hence the file is separated into red, green and blue components. Such separation is conventional in video processing, and produces three separate signals. These three separate signals will eventually be used as the three separate controlling signals **109**, **121** and **131** respectively driving the red green and blue subassemblies. The control of the three separate digital mirror devices is carried out at **210**.

FIG. **3** shows an alternative embodiment which uses a similar concept. In the FIG. **3** embodiment, light is first launched from a light source **300** directly into a fiber-optic cable **310**. In this embodiment, the optics are shown as **315**, and are formed directly on the input end of the fiber-optic cable **310**. Light is launched into the fiber-optic cable, and hence may be focused and or colored by the optics **315**. Of course, this system may also use the separate optics shown as **116** in the FIG. **1** embodiment. Light is output on the output in **316** of the fiber-optic cable **310**, and coupled to a digital mirror device **318** which shapes the light and reflects it towards the object **100**.

The above has described a first channel shown as **299**. A separate second channel **320** produces a similar light alteration for the second aspect of light, while a third channel **330** produces a separate output for the third aspect of light; where the aspects can be colors. Each of the digital mirror devices may be controlled by the computer shown as **340** which may be controlled from a remote console **350**.

While the above has described control using three separate colors, it should be understood that two separate colors could also alternatively be used. Moreover, while the above describes the different aspects of light which are separately controlled being colors, it should be understood that any different aspect of shaping the beam of light could be separately controlled. For example, one alternative might use different intensity lights, each of which are separately controlled to produce some other kind of effect.

Another embodiment is shown in FIG. **4**. In this embodiment, a single DMD solution is shown. Light from the light **400** is immediately launched into an optical waveguide, e.g. fiber **405**. The fiber can be located in any configuration. It produces its light output **410** at the area of DMD **420**. As conventional, the DMD is controlled by a controller **425**. An optical assembly **430** receives the light from the DMD, and transmits it towards the object of illumination. The optical element **430** may include a color changing element therein, or multiple color changing elements, in order to produce full-color output. For example, the optical element **430** may include a spinning Red/Green/Blue filter which spins in synchronism with the changing of patterns on the DMD.

Although only a few embodiments have been disclosed in detail above, other modifications are possible. All such modifications are intended to be encompassed within the following claims, in which:

What is claimed is:

1. A lighting assembly comprising:

a first light source which produces a first light output of a first color;

a second light source which produces a second light output of a second color, different than the first color;

a controller, which controls separately the intensity of said first light source and said second light source;

an optical combining part, which combines said first light output with said second light output, to create a compos-

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ite light output, wherein said composite light output includes a combination of said first light output and said second light output; and

at least one digitally controllable light shape controlling part that controls an outer shape of said composite light output, said at least one light shape controlling part controlled by said controller to change said outer shape between a first light output and a second light output.

2. A light assembly as in claim 1, further comprising a third lamp, which produces a third light output of a third color, wherein said controller controls separately the intensity of said third light source, and said optical combining part also combines said third light output to create said composite light output that includes all of said first, second and third light outputs.

3. A lighting assembly as in claim 1, wherein said optical combining part includes an optical waveguide therein, which directs said light output towards an object of lighting.

4. A lighting assembly as in claim 3, wherein said optical waveguide is an optical fiber.

5. A lighting assembly as in claim 3, wherein said optical waveguide receives light from both said first light output and from said second light output.

6. A lighting assembly as in claim 1, wherein said digitally controllable light shape controlling part includes a digital gobo.

7. A lighting system as in assembly as in claim 6, wherein said digital gobo includes a digital mirror device which is digitally controllable.

8. A light assembly as in claim 1, wherein said first light source and said second light source are controlled over a single channel.

9. A light assembly as in claim 2, wherein said first light source, said second light source, and said third light source each output primary colors.

10. A lighting device, comprising:

a first light source which produces a first light output of a first color;

a first digital gobo which digitally controls a first outer shape of at least part of said light output based on a digital control indicative of a file that represents said first outer shape;

a second light source which produces a second light output of a second color different than said first color;

a second digital gobo which digitally controls a second outer shape of at least part of said light output based on a digital control indicative of a file that represents said second outer shape;

a controller that controls said first light source, said second light source, said first digital gobo and said second digital gobo, and which separately controls characteristics of each of said first light source, said second light source, said first digital gobo and said second digital gobo; and an optical combiner which combines an output of said first light source as shaped by said first digital gobo with an output of said second light source as shaped by said second digital gobo to produce a composite light output.

11. A lighting device as in claim 10, wherein said controller controls separately the intensity of said first light output, and of said second light output and where said first light output has a different intensity than said second light output.

12. A lighting device as in claim 10, further comprising a third light source which produces a different color light than either said first or second light source.

13. A lighting device as in claim 12, wherein said first, second and third light sources are each primary colors.

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14. A lighting device as in claim 10, wherein said optical combiner is an optical waveguide which combines output from said first and second light sources.

15. A lighting device as in claim 14, wherein said optical wave guide includes an optical fiber.

16. A method comprising:

controlling production of a first light output of a first color;
controlling production of a second light source which produces a second light output of a second color, different than the first color;

controlling separately the intensity of said first light source and said second light source;

combining said first light output with said second light output, to create a composite light output, wherein said composite light output includes a combination of said first light output and said second light output; and

controlling an outer shape of said composite light output, said at least one light shape controlling part controlled by said controller to change said outer shape between a first light output and a second light output.

17. A method as in claim 16, further comprising controlling production of a third light output of a third color, and controlling separately the intensity of said third light source, and combining said third light output to create said composite light output that includes all of said first, second and third light outputs.

18. A method as in claim 16, wherein said optical combining part includes an optical waveguide therein, which directs said light output towards an object of lighting.

19. A method as in claim 18, wherein said optical waveguide is an optical fiber.

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20. A method as in claim 16, wherein said controlling outer shape comprises digitally controllable light shape controlling part includes a digital gobo.

21. A method as in claim 16, further comprising controlling said first light source and said second light source over a single channel.

22. A method as in claim 16, wherein said first light source, said second light source, and said third light source are each output primary colors.

23. A lighting control console, comprising:

a computer based part that produces an output for controlling a first light source of a first color on a first channel, said part also producing an output for controlling a digital gobo that changes a shape of a beam projected by said first light source, and said part also producing a second output for controlling a second light source of a second color on a second channel, and said part also producing a third output for controlling a third light source of a third color on a third channel, wherein said first, second and third colors are each primary colors, and said control produces an output to create a full color effect, and where each of said first, second and third outputs summed to produce an overall lighting effect.

24. A console as in claim 23, wherein said first light source is controlled to have a different intensity than said second light source.

25. A console as in claim 23, wherein said first light source is controlled have a different color than said second light source.

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