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| **Recommendation ITU-R BT.1847**  **(01/2009)** |
| **1 280 × 720, 16:9 progressively-captured image format for production and international programme exchange  in the 50 Hz environment** |
| **BT Series**  **Broadcasting service**  **(television)** |

Foreword

The role of the Radiocommunication Sector is to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including satellite services, and carry out studies without limit of frequency range on the basis of which Recommendations are adopted.

The regulatory and policy functions of the Radiocommunication Sector are performed by World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies supported by Study Groups.

# Policy on Intellectual Property Right (IPR)

ITU-R policy on IPR is described in the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC referenced in Annex 1 of Resolution ITU-R 1. Forms to be used for the submission of patent statements and licensing declarations by patent holders are available from <http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/patents/en> where the Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU‑T/ITU‑R/ISO/IEC and the ITU-R patent information database can also be found.

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| Series of ITU-R Recommendations  (Also available online at <http://www.itu.int/publ/R-REC/en>) | |
| **Series** | Title |
| **BO** | Satellite delivery |
| **BR** | Recording for production, archival and play-out; film for television |
| **BS** | Broadcasting service (sound) |
| BT | Broadcasting service (television) |
| **F** | Fixed service |
| **M** | Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur and related satellite services |
| **P** | Radiowave propagation |
| **RA** | Radio astronomy |
| **RS** | Remote sensing systems |
| **S** | Fixed-satellite service |
| **SA** | Space applications and meteorology |
| **SF** | Frequency sharing and coordination between fixed-satellite and fixed service systems |
| **SM** | Spectrum management |
| **SNG** | Satellite news gathering |
| **TF** | Time signals and frequency standards emissions |
| **V** | Vocabulary and related subjects |

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| ***Note***: *This ITU-R Recommendation was approved in English under the procedure detailed in Resolution ITU-R 1.* |

*Electronic Publication*

Geneva, 2010

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RECOMMENDATION ITU-R BT.1847[[1]](#footnote-1)\*

1 280 × 720, 16:9 progressively-captured image format for production  
and international programme exchange in the 50 Hz environment

(Question ITU-R 1/6)

(2008)

Scope

This Recommendation provides the parameters for a 1 280 × 720, 16:9 progressively scanned television format for the 50 Hz environment for production and programme exchange.

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

a) that the 720/P image format provides a resolution between Recommendations ITU‑R BT.601 and ITU-R BT.709, which is an option for certain applications of acquisition, production and storage;

b) that digital content production will increasingly include a mixture of audio, video, data and interactive content;

c) that image format interoperability with computer applications is increasingly important, and the 720/P format is well matched to them because of the square pixels format;

d) that production-quality conversion between formats is facilitated by progressive image capture;

e) that a 720/P production format offers a resolution format that can be carried within the commonly used 1.5 Gbit/s production serial digital interface;

f) that Recommendation ITU-R BT.1543 gives the parameter values for a 720/P 60 Hz format;

g) that there is digital production equipment designed to operate with a variety of image formats including 1 280 × 720, 16:9, progressively-captured (720/P),

recognizing

a) that Recommendation ITU-R BT.709 is the recognized standard for high-definition television in the ITU;

b) that this Recommendation should have no impact on Recommendations (ITU-R BT.601 and ITU-R BT.709) referred to in *recommends* 1,

recommends

**1** that, where there may be a requirement for a resolution between the video formats specified in Recommendations ITU-R BT.601 and ITU-R BT.709 for production and international programme exchange in the 50 Hz environment, the parameters in Annex 1 should be used.

Annex 1  
  
1 280 × 720 progressive capture system at 50 Hz

# 1 Opto‑electronic conversion[[2]](#footnote-2)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Parameter | Value | |
| 1.1 | Opto-electronic transfer characteristics before non‑linear pre-correction | Assumed linear | |
| 1.2 | Overall opto-electronic transfer characteristics at source | *V* = 1.099 *L*0.45 – 0.099 for 1 ≥ *L* ≥ 0.018  *V* = 4.500 *L* for 0.018 > *L* ≥ 0  where:  *L* : luminance of the image 0 ≤ *L* ≤ 1  *V* : corresponding electrical signal | |
| 1.3 | Chromaticity coordinates (CIE, 1931) | *X* | *y* |
|  | Primary:  – Red (*R*) – Green (*G*) – Blue (*B*) | 0.640 0.300 0.150 | 0.330 0.600 0.060 |
| 1.4 | Assumed chromaticity for equal primary signals (reference white): | *D*65 | |
|  |  | *X* | *y* |
|  | – *ER = EG = EB* | 0.3127 | 0.3290 |

# 2 Picture characteristics

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Parameter | Value |
| 2.1 | Aspect ratio | 16:9 |
| 2.2 | Samples per active line | 1 280 |
| 2.3 | Sampling lattice | Orthogonal |
| 2.4 | Active lines per picture | 720 |
| 2.5 | Pixel aspect ratio | 1:1 (square pixels) |

# 3 Signal format

| Item | Parameter | Value |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 3.1 | Conceptual non-linear pre‑correction of primary signals | γ = 0.45 (See Item 1.2) |
| 3.2 | Derivation of luminance signal | = 0.2126  + 0.7152  + 0.0722 |
| 3.3 | Derivation of colour-difference signal (analogue coding) |  |
| 3.4 | Quantization of *RGB*, luminance and colour-difference signals(1), (2) |  |
| 3.5 | Derivation of luminance and colour-difference signals via quantized *RGB* signals |  |
| (1) “n” denotes the number of the bit length of the quantized signal.  (2) The operator INT returns the value of 0 for fractional parts in the range of 0 to 0.4999 ... and +1 for fractional parts in the range of 0.5 to 0.9999 ..., i.e. it rounds up fractions above 0.5. | | |

# 4 Digital representation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Parameter | Value | |
| 4.1 | Coded signal | *R*, *G*, *B* or *Y*, *CB*, *CR* | |
| 4.2 | Sampling lattice:  – *R*, *G*, *B*, *Y* | Orthogonal, line and picture repetitive | |
| 4.3 | Sampling lattice:  – *CB*, *CR* | Orthogonal, line and picture repetitive co-sited with each other and with alternate(1) *Y* samples | |
| 4.4 | Number of active samples per line:  – *R*, *G*, *B*, *Y* – *CB*, *CR* | 1 280   640 | |
| 4.5 | Coding format | Linear 8 or 10 bits/component | |
| 4.6 | Quantization levels: | 8-bit coding | 10-bit coding |
|  | – Black level:  – *R*, *G*, *B*, *Y*  *–* Achromatic:  – *CB*, *CR*  – Nominal peak:  – *R*, *G*, *B*, *Y  –* *CB*, *CR* | 16  128  235 16 and 240 | 64  512  940 64 and 960 |
| 4.7 | Quantization level assignment: | 8-bit coding | 10-bit coding |
|  | – Video data *–* Timing references | 1 through 254 0 and 255 | 4 through 1 019 0-3 and 1 020-1 023 |
| 4.8 | Filter characteristics(2):  – *R*, *G*, *B*, *Y* – *CB*, *CR* | See Fig. 4a See Fig. 4b | |
| (1) The first active colour-difference samples being co-sited with the first active luminance sample.  (2) These filter templates are defined as guidelines. | | | |

# 5 Analogue representation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Parameter | Value |
| 5.1 | Nominal level (mV):  – | Reference black: 0 Reference white: 700 (See Fig. 1) |
| 5.2 | Nominal level (mV):  – | ± 350  (See Fig. 1) |
| 5.3 | Form of synchronizing signal | Tri-level bipolar (See Fig. 3) |
| 5.4 | Line sync timing reference | OH (See Fig. 3) |
| 5.5 | Sync level (mV) | ± 300 ± 2% |
| 5.6 | Sync signal timing | Sync on all components (See Table 1, Figs 2 and 3) |
| 5.7 | Inter-component timing accuracy | Not applicable |
| 5.8 | Blanking interval | (See Table 2 and Fig. 2) |
| 5.9 | Total lines | 750 |



# 6 Picture capture characteristics

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Parameter | Value |
| 6.1 | Order of sample presentation in a scanned system | Left to right, top to bottom |
| 6.2 | Frame frequency (Hz) | 50 |
| 6.3 | Picture rate (Hz) | 50 |
| 6.4 | Line frequency (Hz) | 37 500 |
| 6.5 | Samples per full line:  – *R*, *G*, *B*, *Y* – *CB*, *Cr* | 1 980 990 |
| 6.6 | Nominal channel bandwidths (MHz) | (For *R*, *G*, *B*, *Y* components) 30 |
| 6.7 | Sampling frequency (MHz):  – *R*, *G*, *B*, *Y* | 74.25 |
| 6.8 | Sampling frequency(1) (MHz):  – *CB*, *CR* | 37.125 |
| (1) *CB*, *CR* sampling frequency is half of luminance sampling frequency. | | |

TABLE 1

Level and line timing specification  
(see Figs 2 and 3)

| Symbol | Parameter | System values |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *T* | Reference clock interval (μs) | 1/74.25 |
| *a* | Negative line sync width (*T* )(1) | 40 ± 3 |
| *b* | End of active video(2) (*T* ) | +6  440  −0 |
| *c* | Positive line sync width (*T* ) | 40 ± 3 |
| *d* | Clamp period (*T* ) | 110 ± 3 |
| *e* | Start of active video (*T* ) | +6  260  −0 |
| *f* | Rise/fall time (*T* ) | 4 ± 1.5 |
| *t*2 *– t*1 | Symmetry of rising edge | Symmetric about T*r* |
| – | Active line interval (*T* ) | +0  1 280  −12 |
| *Sm* | Amplitude of negative pulse (mV) | 300 ± 6 |
| *Sp* | Amplitude of positive pulse (mV) | 300 ± 6 |
| *V* | Amplitude of video signal (mV) | 700 |
| (1) *T* denotes the duration of a reference clock or the reciprocal of the clock frequency.  (2) A line starts at line sync timing reference OH (inclusive) and ends just before the subsequent OH (exclusive). | | |

TABLE 2

Frame timing specification  
(see Figs 2 and 3)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Parameter | System values |
| *H*(1) | Total line interval (*T* )(2) | 1 980 |
| *H* | Vertical sync width (*T* ) | 1 280 ± 3 |
| LT | Top line of picture | No. 26 |
| LB | Bottom line of picture | No. 745 |
| *WBL* | Frame blanking interval | 30 *H* |
|  | Start of frame | No. 1 |
|  | End of frame | No. 750 |
| (1) *H* denotes the duration of a line or the reciprocal of the line frequency (see § 6). A line starts at line sync timing reference OH (inclusive) and ends at just before the subsequent OH (exclusive).  (2) *T* denotes the duration of a reference clock or the reciprocal of the clock frequency (see Table 1). | | |









1. \* Radiocommunication Study Group 6 made editorial amendments to this Recommendation in November 2009 in accordance with Resolution ITU-R 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Opto-electronic conversion refers to the conversion of an optical signal (light stimulus) into an electrical signal, and vice versa. In the context of this Recommendation, the stimulus signal is produced by a digital imaging device. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)