

- The evolution of digital video over more than 30 (!) years
- Image issues
- UHDTV and beyond what comes next after HDTV?



CCIR-601 signal format introduced in 1982

- 525 / 625 lines
- Full bandwidth digital component video
- 27 Msamples per second 'common data rate'
- Connector with multicore cable required

CCIR-656 interface introduced in 1986

Serial digital interface at 270Mbps.

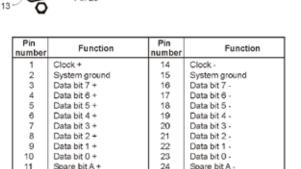
Single coaxial cable and BNC connectors.





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Chassis ground (shield)



Example of connector

Spare bit B -

CCIR: Comité Consultatif International pour la Radio

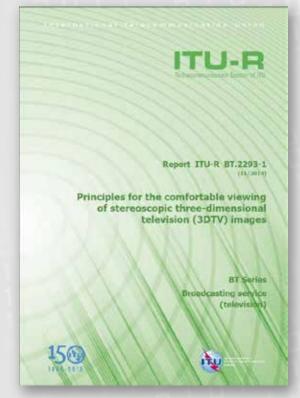
Key ITU-R Recommendations on image formats

- 1982: BT. 601 Studio encoding parameters of digital television for standard 4:3 and wide screen 16:9 aspect ratios
- 1993: BT.709 Parameter values for the HDTV standards for production and international programme exchange
- 1995: BT.1201 Extremely high resolution imagery
- 2008: BT.1543 1280 x 720, 16:9 progressively-captured image format for production and international programme exchange in the 60 Hz environment
- 2009: BT.1847 1280 × 720, 16:9 progressively-captured image format for production and international programme exchange in the 50 Hz environment
- 2012: BT.2020 Parameter values for ultra-high definition television systems for production and international programme exchange
- 2014: BT.2050 Use of UHDTV image systems for capturing, editing, finishing and archiving high-quality HDTV programmes



Let's not completely forget 3DTV!

BT.2293-1 (2014) Principles for the comfortable viewing of stereoscopic threedimensional television (3DTV) images

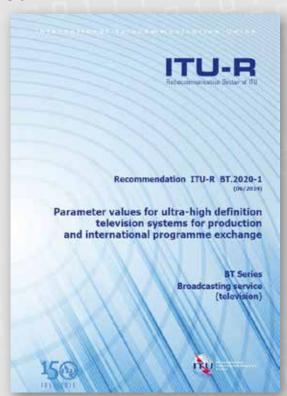




UHDTV - production and international programme exchange

Rec. ITU-R BT.2020

- Higher spatial resolution multiples of 1920 x 1080
 - 3840 x 2160
 - 7680 x 4320
- Aspect ratio 16:9
- No interlace!
- Frame rates up to 120 Hz
- Wide colour gamut
- 10 or 12 bits per sample





The trend towards higher spatial resolution SD HD UHDTV 3840x2160 UHDTV 7680x4320

Comparing resolution of SD and HDTV

SD (720x540 & 720x576)

4:3 aspect ratio











16:9 aspect ratio

HD (1920x1080)











Comparing resolution of HDTV and UHDTV

HDTV 1920x1080









UHDTV 3840x2160





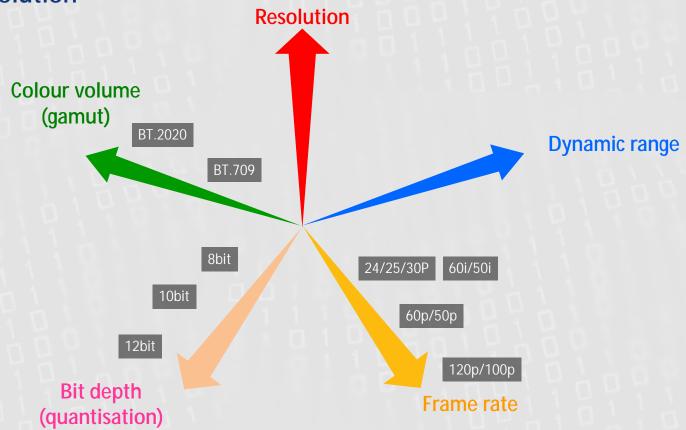






Image quality

More than just resolution





Wider colour gamut

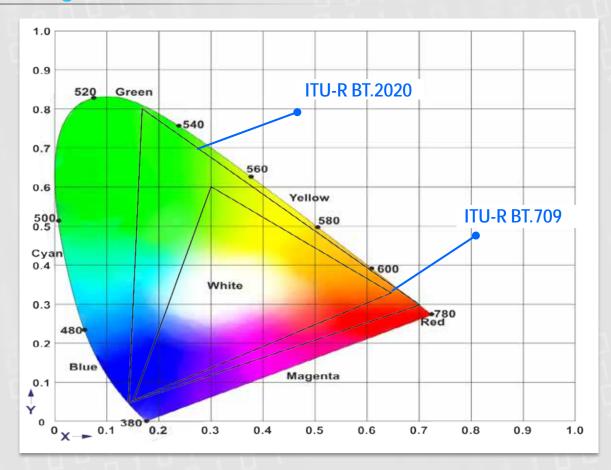
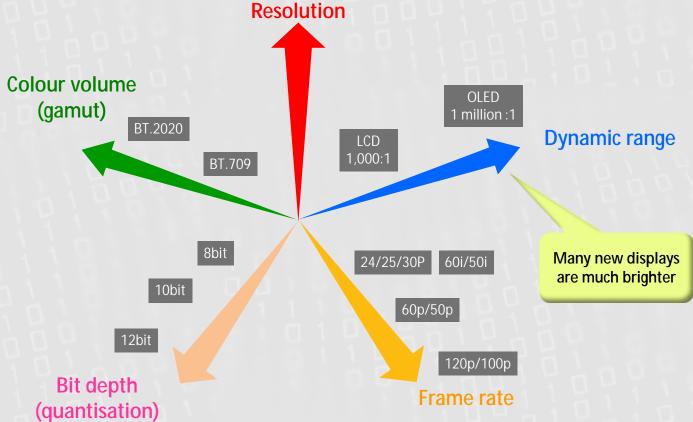




Image quality

More than just resolution

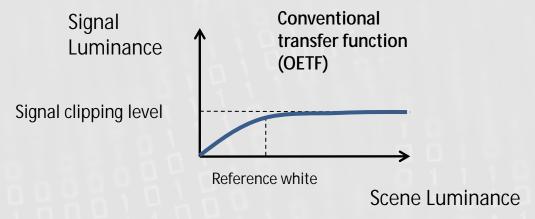




Opto-Electrical Transfer Function (OETF)

UHDTV OETF has same characteristics as for HDTV (BT.709)

 Designed for a reference viewing environment using displays with peak brightness of 100 cd m⁻²







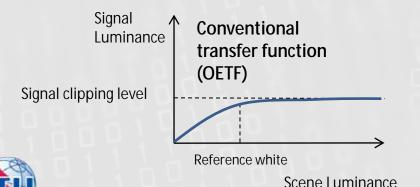




High dynamic range and high brightness display



Conventional display





High brightness HDR display with conventional OETF: banding (simulated)

Using the conventional transfer function (OETF) representing high scene brightness on high peak brightness displays would show visible contouring - unless more bits per sample are used to represent the signal.

A new OETF is required!

UHDTV is coming!

HDR / Extended Image Dynamic Range Television (EIDRTV) is also coming!

- Compatibility with existing broadcast operational practice must be taken into account
 - conversion between colour gamuts of BT.709 and BT.2020
 - conversion/coexistence between standard dynamic range and high dynamic range
 - any impact on bit-rate for delivery to the home must be understood
- Brighter highlights adds 'sparkle' and even more realism
 - NB: consider display brightness vs. power consumption vs. viewing comfort

Work towards [preliminary] draft new Recommendation ITU-R BT.[EIDRTV]

Working Party 6C and Rapporteur Group RG-24



Don't forget the subjective impact of audio on perceived image quality!





Thank you!

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