

Chronological Development of HDT\

Consumer electronics

Computer imaging Digital Broadcasting



HDTV camera composed of 1inch DIS (Diode-gun Impregnatedcathode SATICON) tube, at a CBS studio, 1982.



35-mm film laser telecine for converting film to HDTV, 1984.



50-inch diagonal rear projection display, 1986.

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Covering Los Angeles Olympics, 1984.

1980

35-mm film laser telecine for HDTV, 1984.

Digital HDTV terrestrial-broadcasting in Japan, 2003. Digital HDTV broadcasting via satellite in Japan, 2000. HDTV worldwide standard, ITU-R BT.709, 2000. 2000 Coverage of Nagano Olympics, 1998. 40-inch HDTV PDP, 1992.

HDTV system at the Gifu museum in Japan, 1989.

The world's first HDTV broadcast via satellite, 1989.

The first international HDTV transmission experiment, 1988.

Electric movie, "Departure," 1988.

Recording of a brain operation, 1987.

400-inch screen and twelve CRT projectors, 1985.

1989

MUSE, a bandwidth compression system, 1983. Laser beam recorder for converting

HDTV to 35-mm film, 1984.

HDTV camera composed of 1-inch DIS tubes, 1982.

HDTV camera composed of

1964

Prototype of HDTV VTR, 1981.

Demonstration of HDTV in USA, 1981.

Hi-Vision," 1982.

The first HDTV program "Images for

Provisional HDTV standard, 1970s.

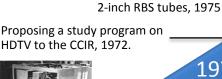
Wide screen display composed of three 26-inch CRTs, 1975.

22-inch CRT, 1973.

Public viewing of the Seoul Olympic Games, 1988.

HDTV hand-held camera, 1986.

30-inch CRT, 1978.



Prototype of HDTV

VTR, 1981.

HDTV camera composed of 2-inch RBS (Return Beam SATICON) tubes, 1975.



Psychophysical analysis of the "Sensation of Reality" using a hemispherical screen, 1980.



Wide screen display composed of three 26-inch CRTs, 1975.



Demonstration of HDTV at SMPTE Winter Conference in USA, 1981.





MUSE (Multiple Sub-Nyquist Sampling Encoding), a bandwidth compression system, 1983.