

Chronological Development of HDTV



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



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

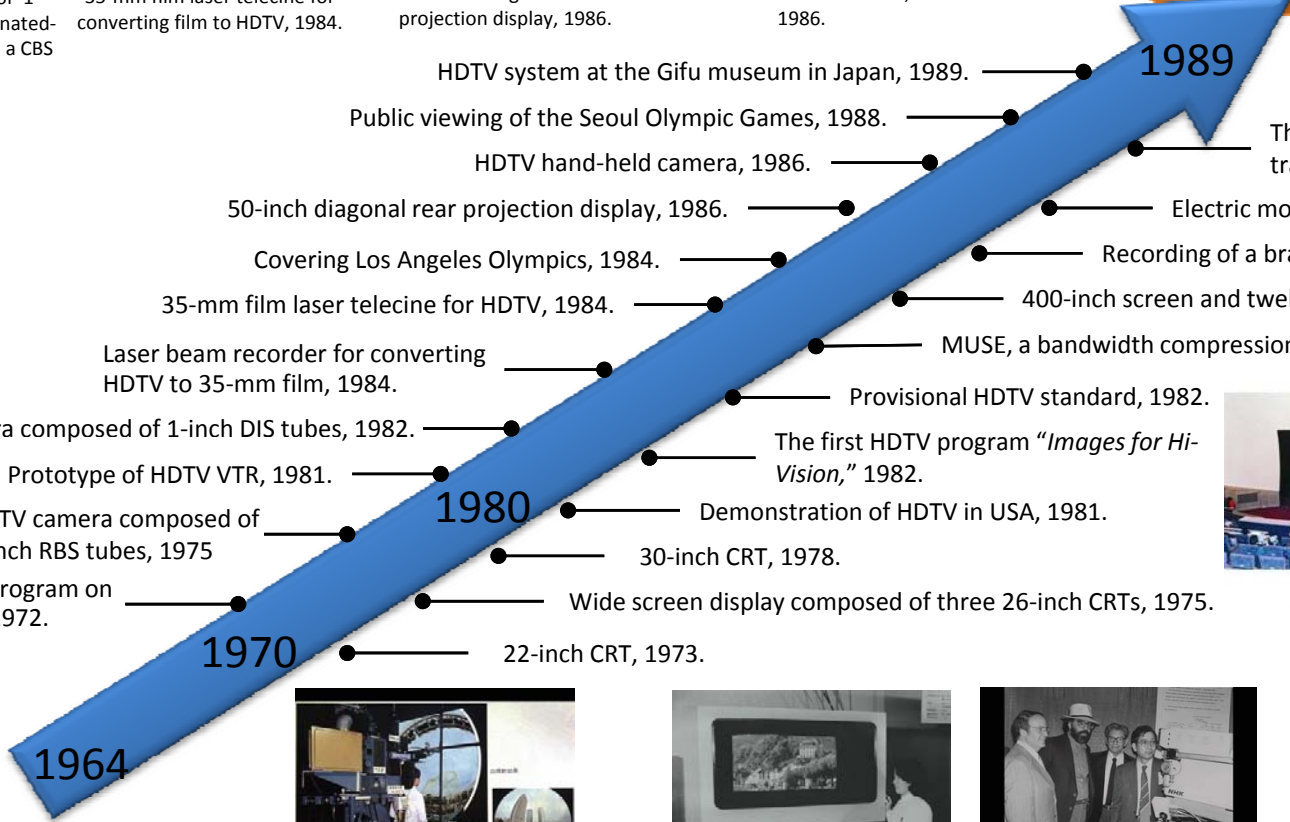


50-inch diagonal rear projection display, 1986.



HDTV hand-held camera, 1986.

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



HDTV system at the Gifu museum in Japan, 1989.

Public viewing of the Seoul Olympic Games, 1988.

HDTV hand-held camera, 1986.

50-inch diagonal rear projection display, 1986.

Covering Los Angeles Olympics, 1984.

35-mm film laser telecine for HDTV, 1984.

Laser beam recorder for converting HDTV to 35-mm film, 1984.

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

Prototype of HDTV VTR, 1981.

HDTV camera composed of 2-inch RBS tubes, 1975

Proposing a study program on HDTV to the CCIR, 1972.

1970

1980

30-inch CRT, 1978.

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

22-inch CRT, 1973.

1964

Beginning of R&D, 1964.

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.

MUSE, a bandwidth compression system, 1983.

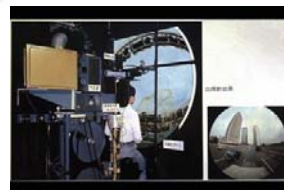
Provisional HDTV standard, 1982.

The first HDTV program "Images for Hi-Vision," 1982.

Demonstration of HDTV in USA, 1981.



400-inch screen and twelve CRT projectors 1985.



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.



Prototype of HDTV VTR, 1981.