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.

Prototype of HDTV VTR, 1981.

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

1980

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

1970

1964

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.

30-inch CRT, 1978.

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

22-inch CRT, 1973.

400-inch screen and twelve CRT projectors 1985.

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

Beginning of R&D, 1964.

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.