

# Câmeras de TV

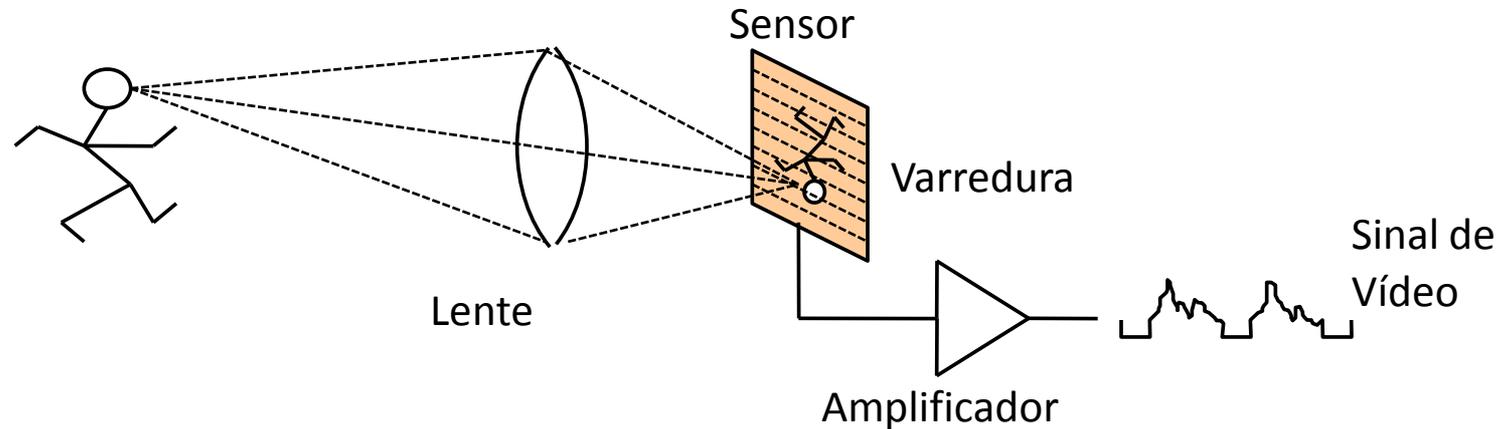
PTC2547 – Princípios de TV  
Digital

Guido Stolfi

EPUSP - 2016



- Parâmetros básicos de uma câmera de TV
- Evolução dos Sensores
- Câmeras Tricromáticas
- Sensores CCD
- Processamento de Sinal
- Desafios e Tendências
- Estado da Arte



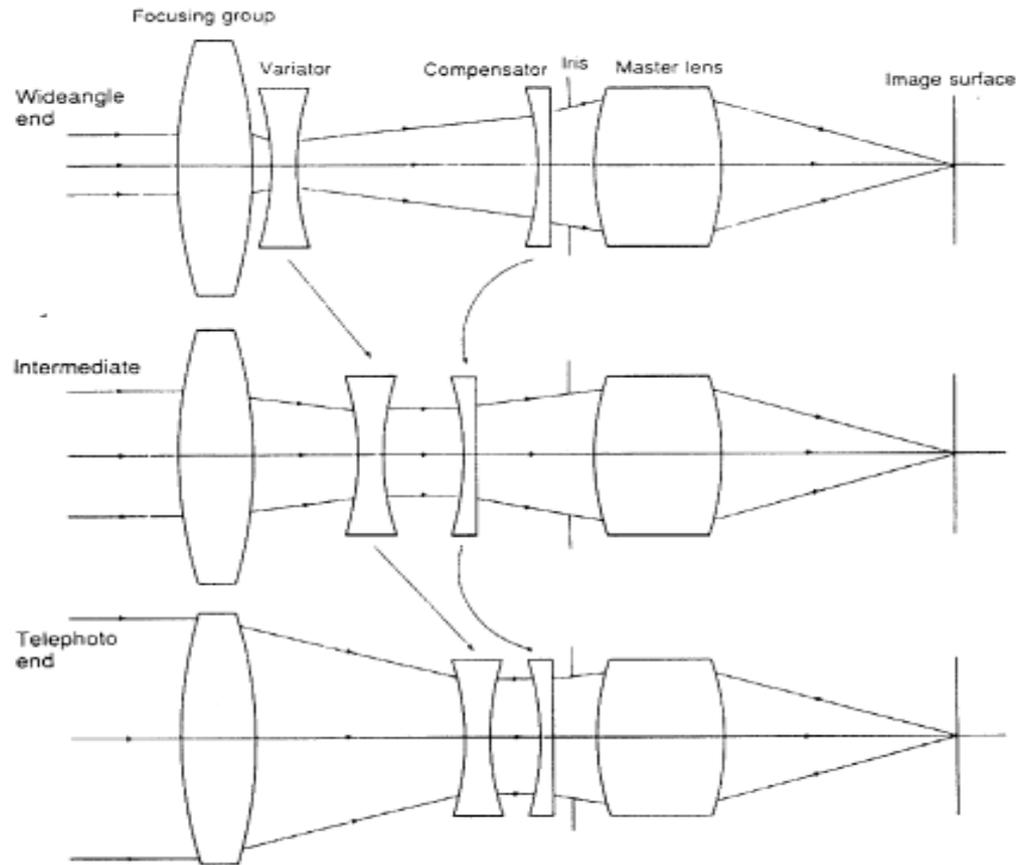
$$E = \frac{\pi B T}{4 F^2}$$

**E** = Iluminamento no anteparo (nits ou candelas/m<sup>2</sup>)

**B** = Luminância do objeto (lux ou lumens/m<sup>2</sup>)

**T** = Transmitância da lente

**F** = Abertura da lente (f / d)



- **Eficiência Quântica:** Porcentagem de fótons incidentes que provocam sinal elétrico no sensor
  
- **Índice de Exposição (Fotografia):**

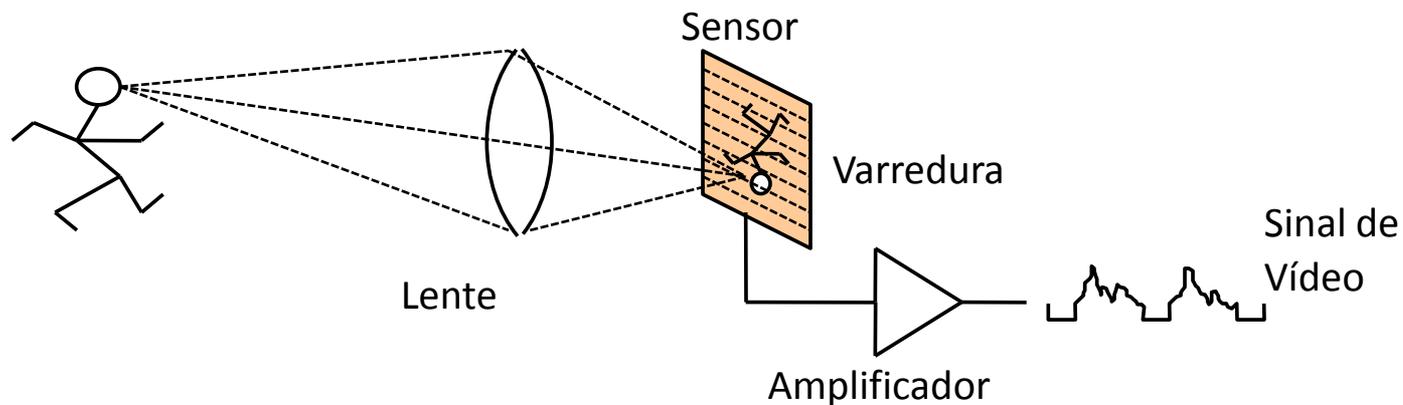
$$E_I = 280 \frac{F^2}{B \cdot T_X}$$

**B** = Luminância para produzir nível branco

**T<sub>x</sub>** = Tempo de Exposição (normalmente 1/30")

**F** = Abertura da Lente

- **Definição:** relacionada com a resolução espacial (MTF)
- **Reprodução de Tons:** fidelidade na reprodução de escalas de intensidade (Linearidade, fator Gama)
- **Reprodução Cromática:** limites e precisão das regiões de cromaticidade (luminância, tonalidade, saturação)
- **Latitude de Exposição:** faixa dinâmica (linearidade em regiões de luz alta e baixa)



MTF total =

MTF(sistema óptico)

×

MTF(sensor)

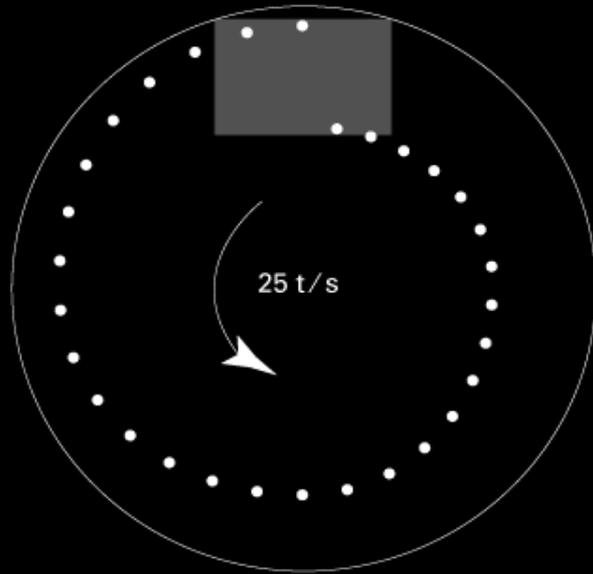
×

MTF(varredura)

×

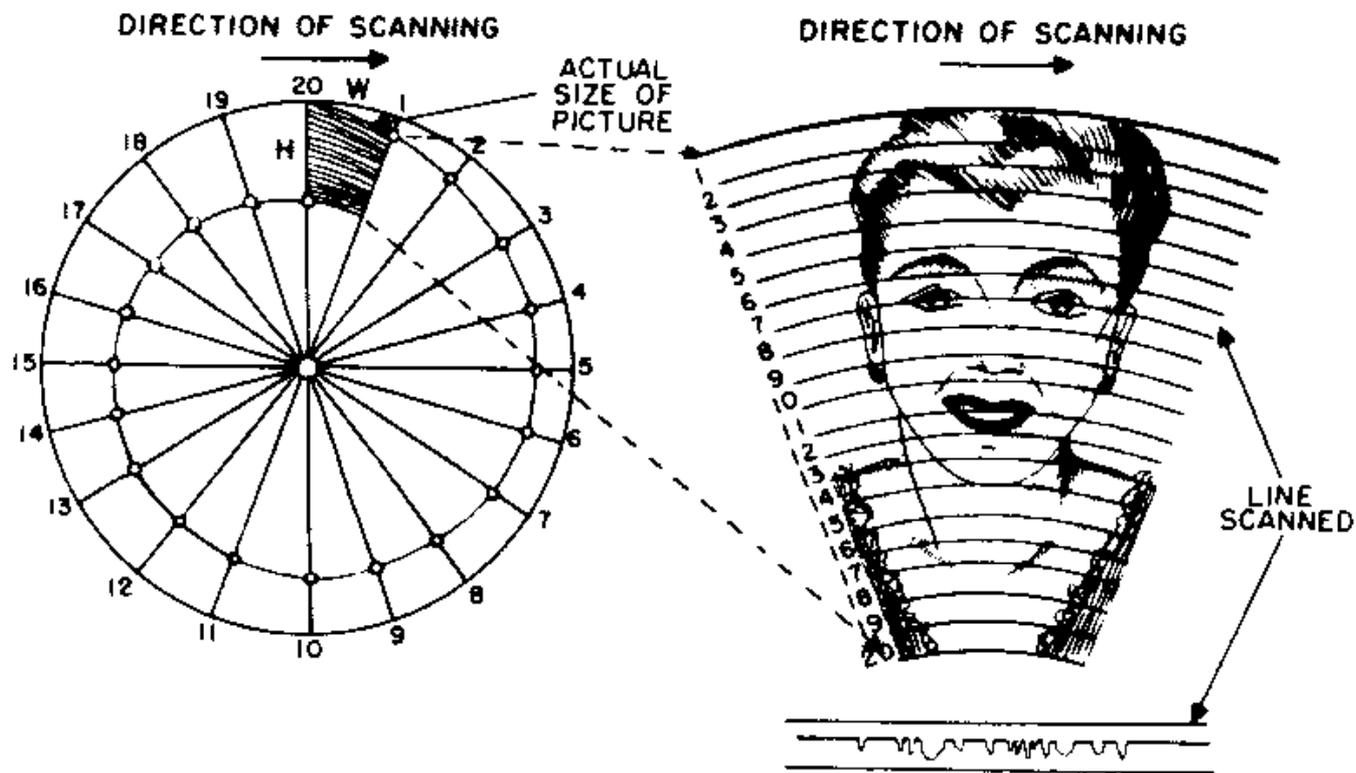
Resposta do Amplificador / digitalizador

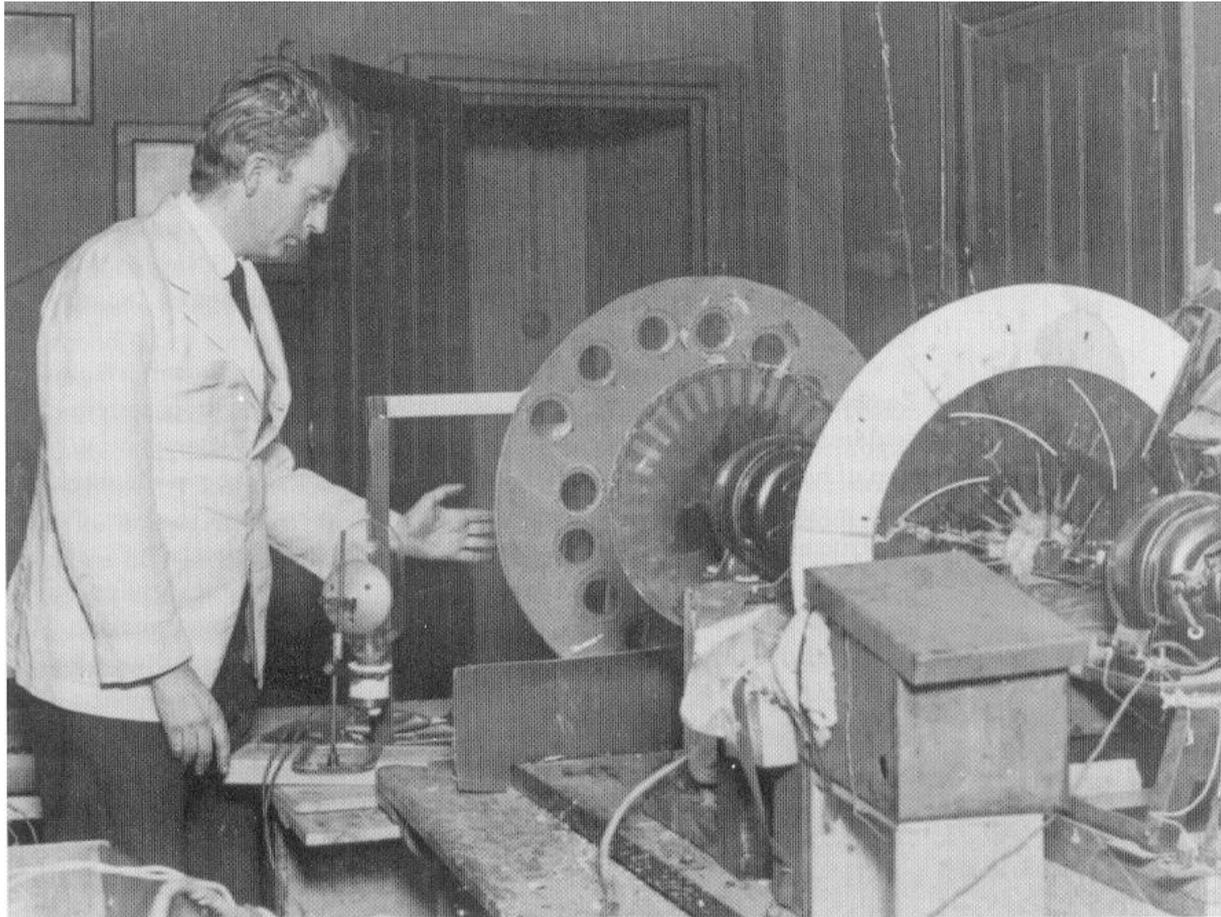
# Evolução dos Sensores



Varredura de Imagens por Disco Rotativo (Paul Nipkov -1884)

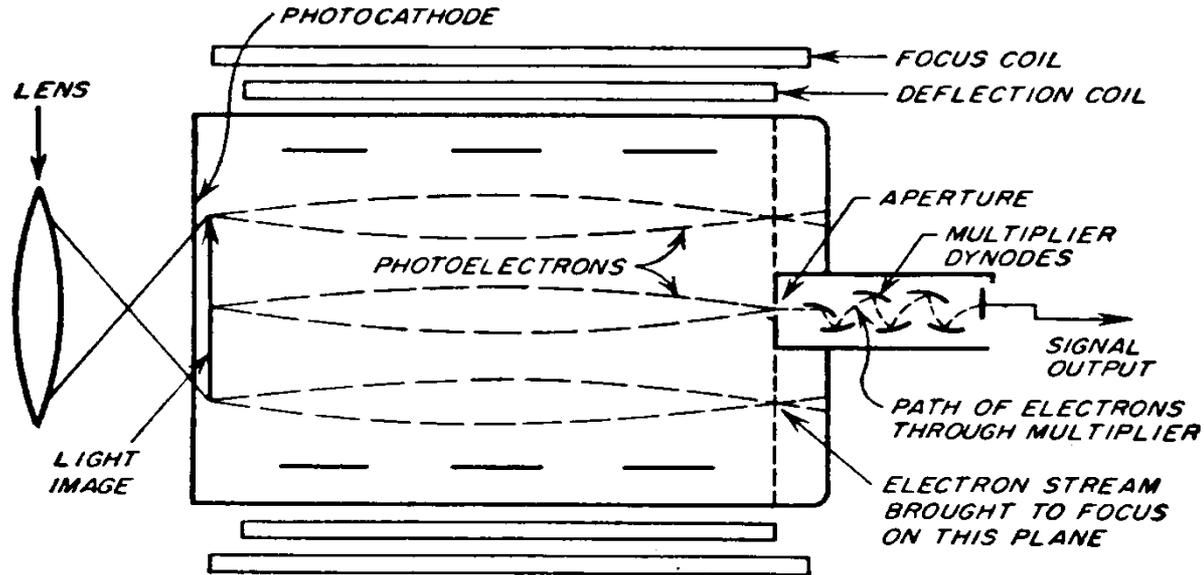
# Varredura de uma Imagem por Disco de Nipkov





John Logie Baird com protótipo de Televisão (~1925)

- “Image Dissector” (Farnsworth, 1929)



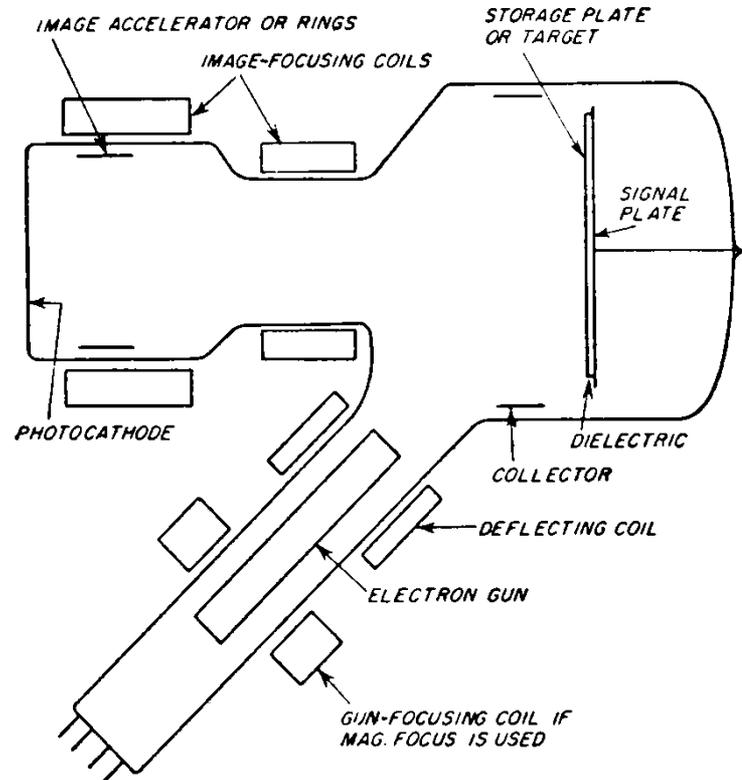


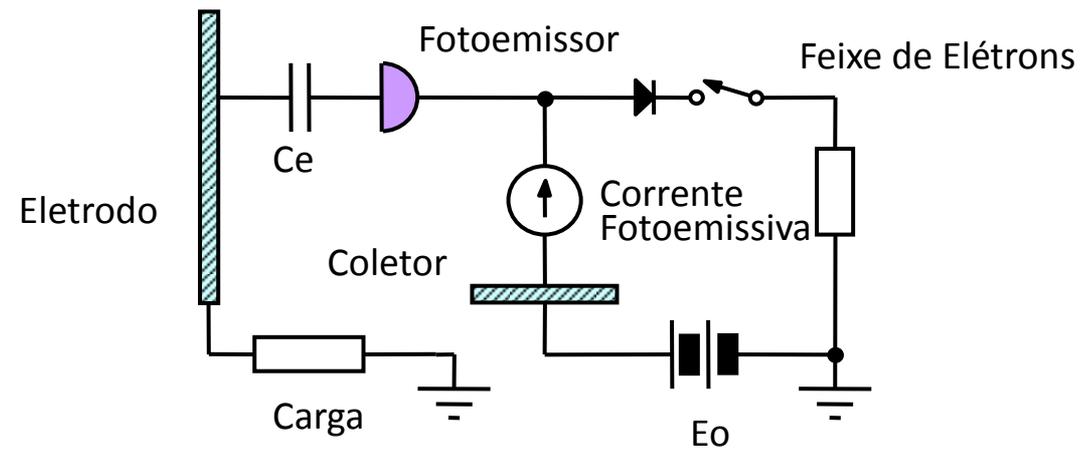
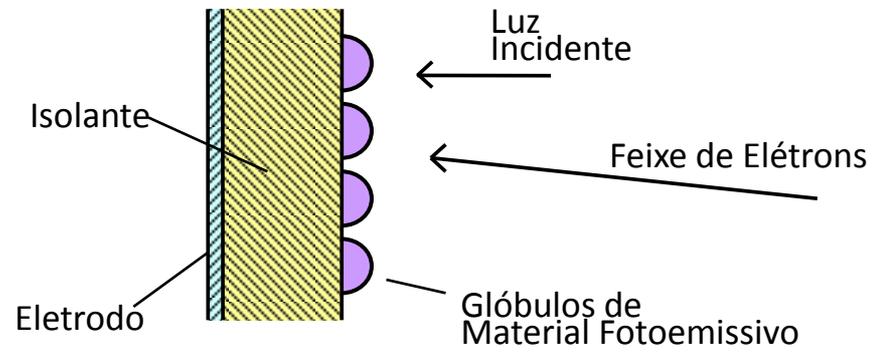
Philo T. Farnsworth  
e o seu "*Image Dissector*" (1929)

# Transmissão: “Gato Félix” (1930)



- Iconoscópio (Zworykin, 1939)

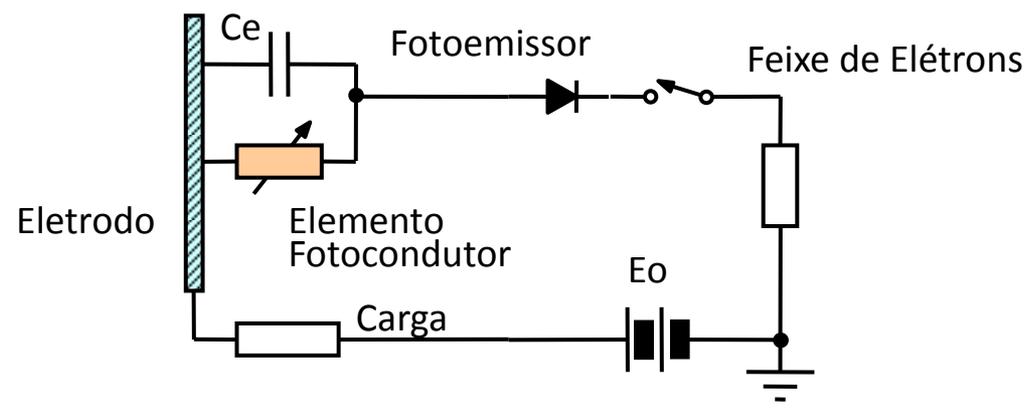
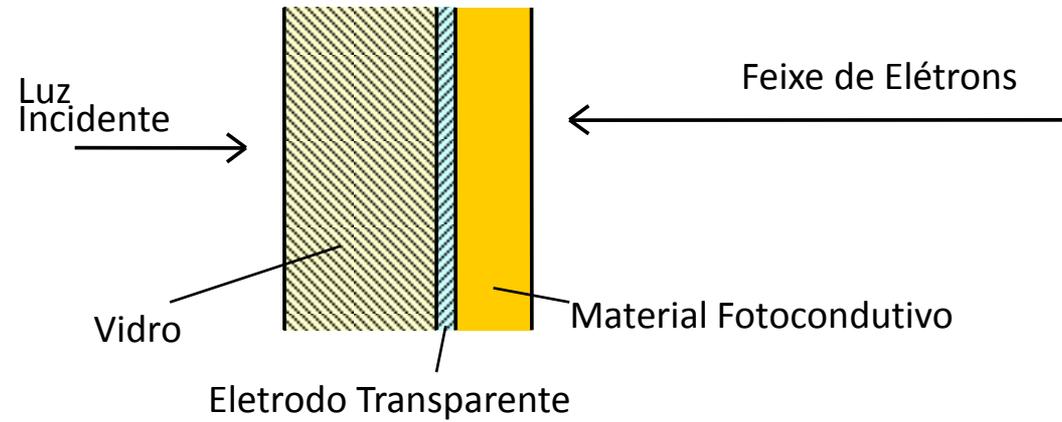


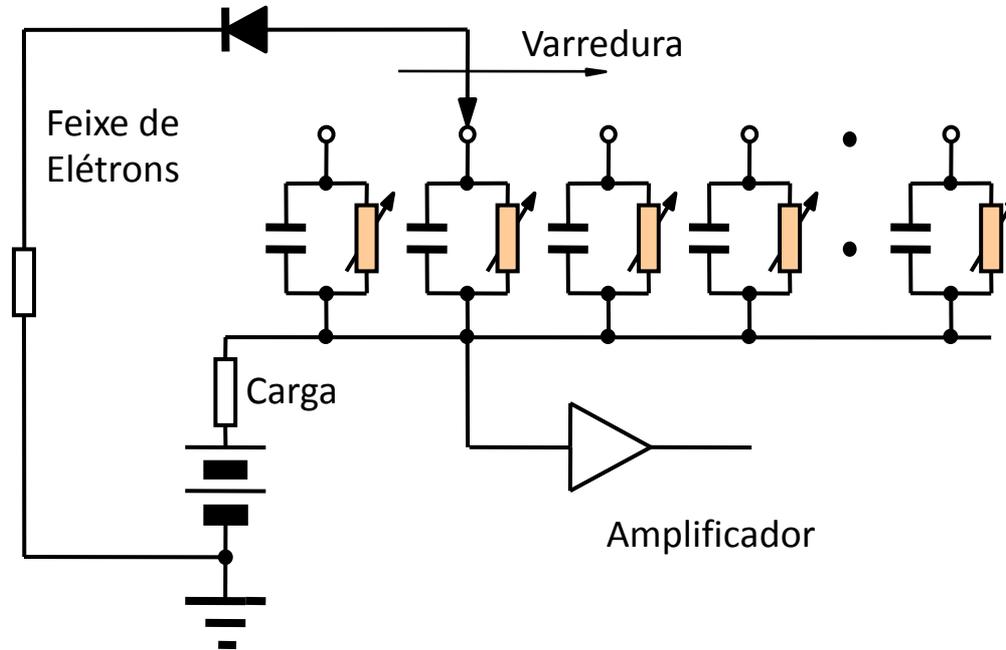


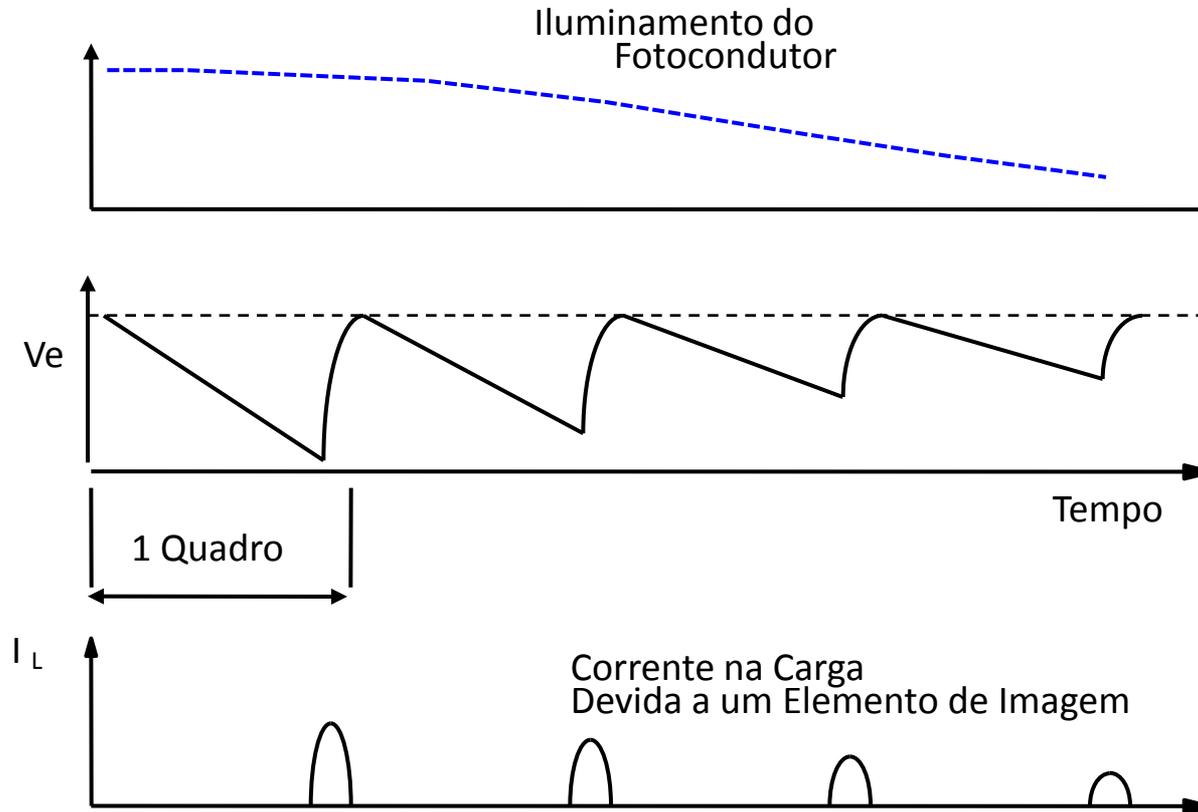


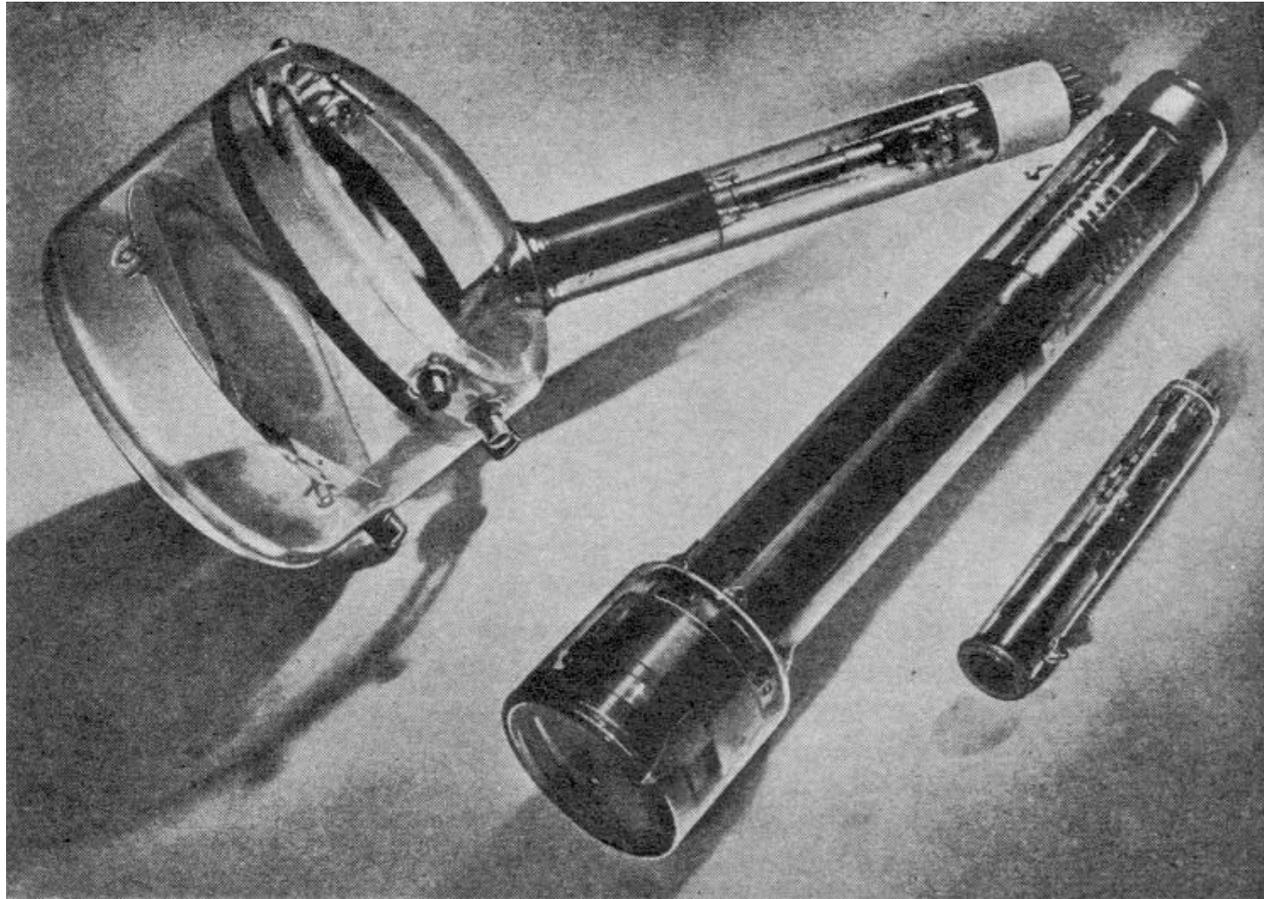


Vladimir Kosma Zworykin e seus Iconoscópios

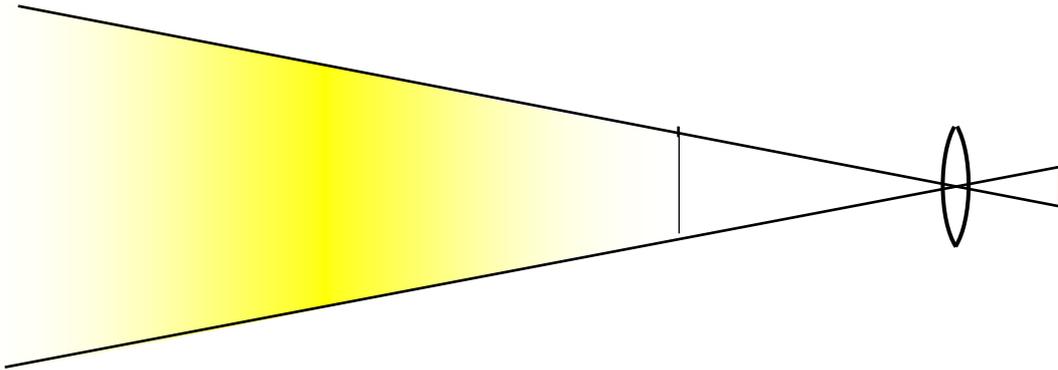
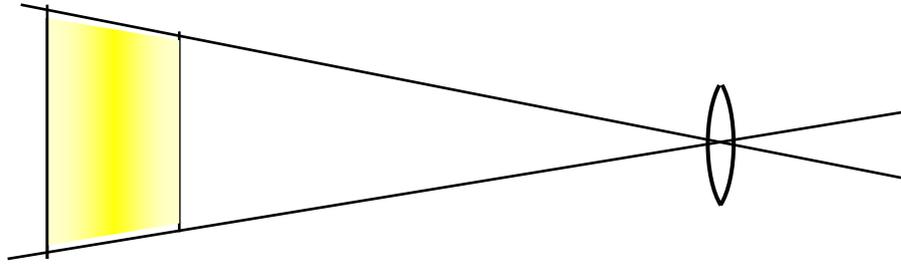


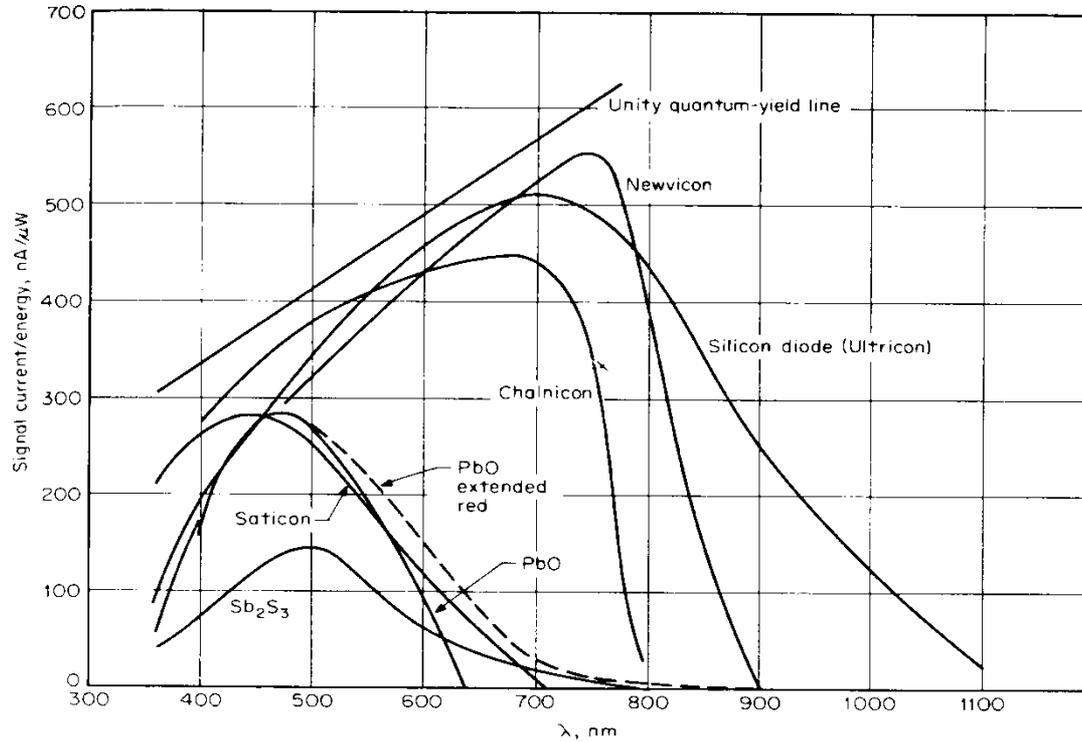






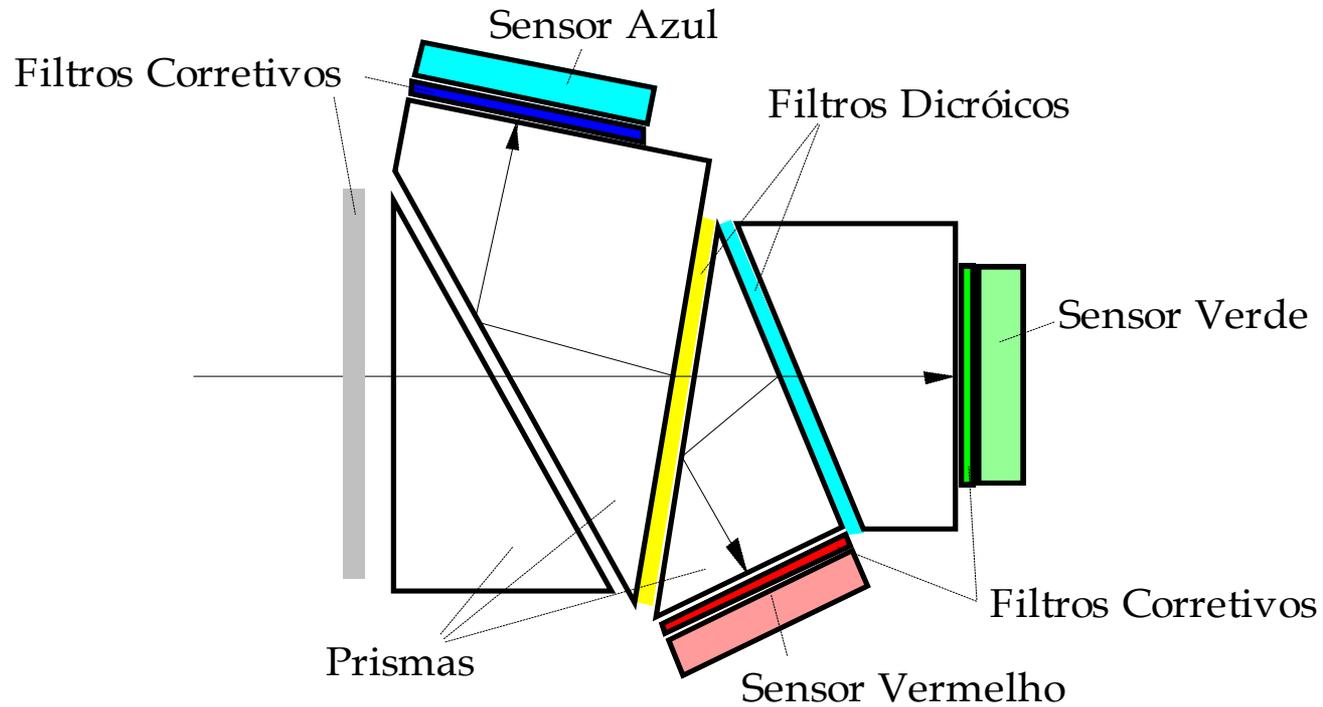


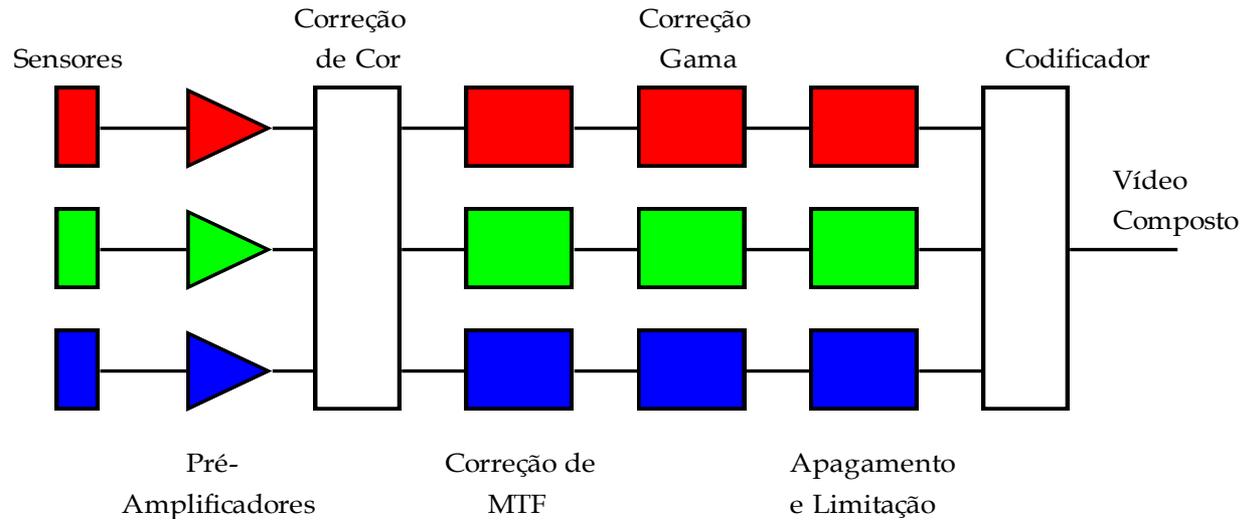


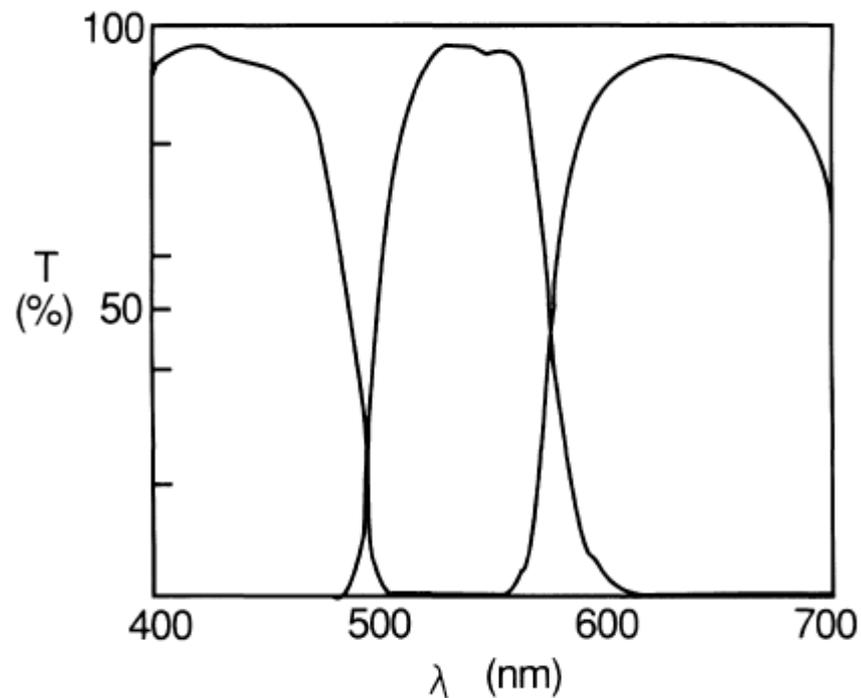


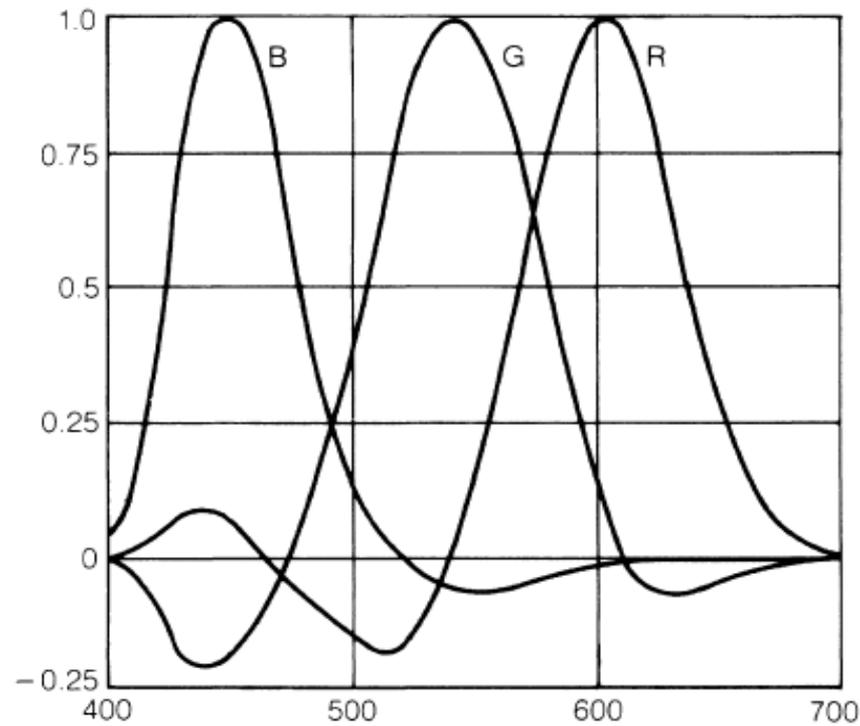
<b>Tipo</b>	<b>Fotocondutor</b>	<b>Aplicações</b>	<b>Desvantagens</b>
Vidicon	Trissulfeto de Antimônio	Telecinagem; Baixo Custo	"Lag" (Retardo)
Newvicon	Selenieto de Zinco	Alta Resolução; Intrum. Médica	alta corrente no escuro
Chalnicon	Selenieto de Cádmio	Sensível; Vigilância	"Lag"; alta corrente no escuro
Saticon	Liga de Selênio/Arsênico/Telúrio	Mais sensível ao azul; Câmeras RGB de Estúdio	
Ultricon	Matriz de Fotodiodos de Silício	Resistência a luz forte; Circuito Fechado P/B	"Blooming"
Plumbicon	Óxido de Chumbo	Tomadas ao Vivo	"Lag", pouca resposta no Vermelho

# Câmeras Tricromáticas

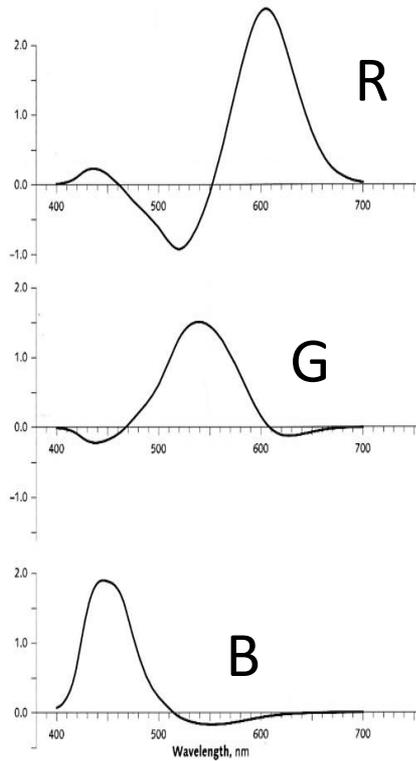




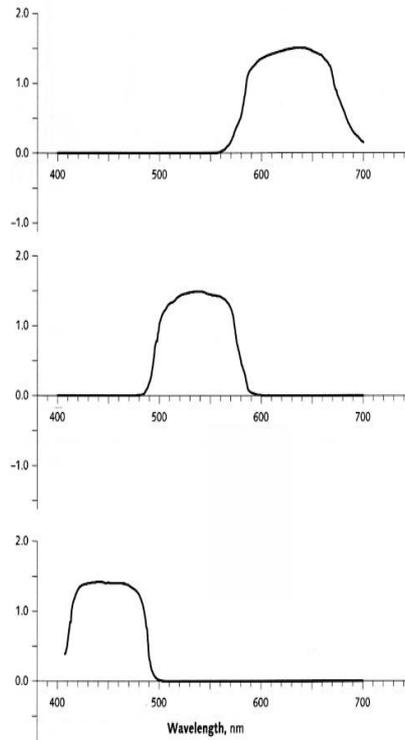




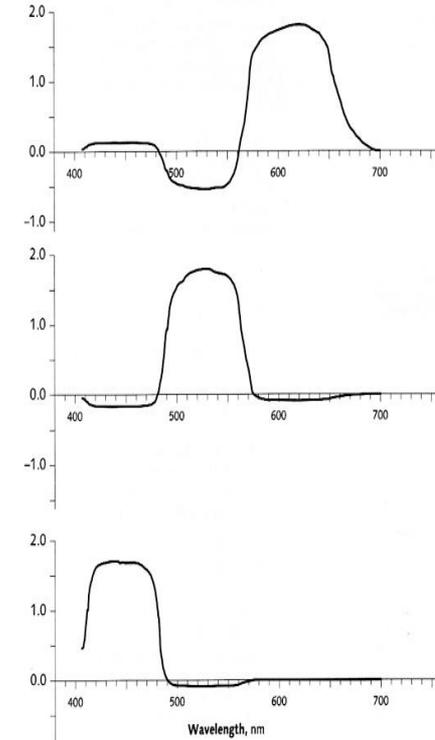
# Características Aproximadas por Matrixagem



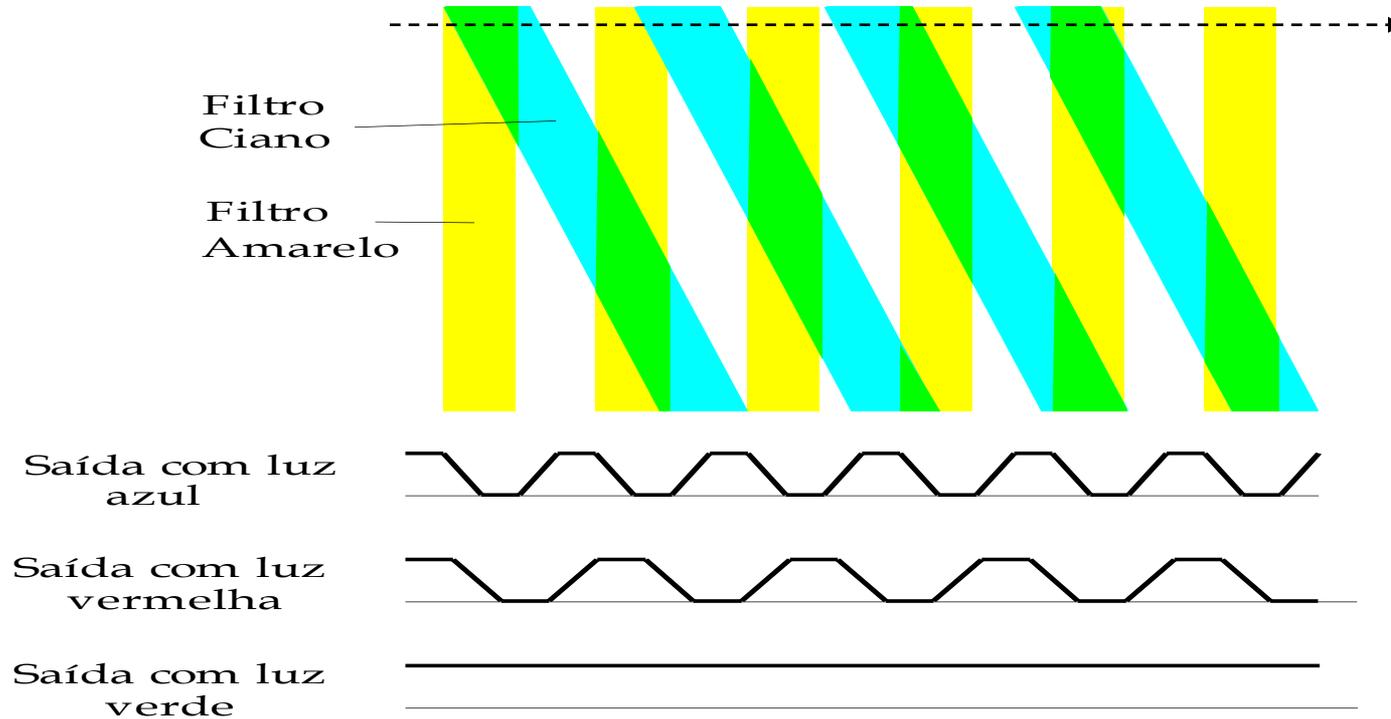
Resposta Ideal

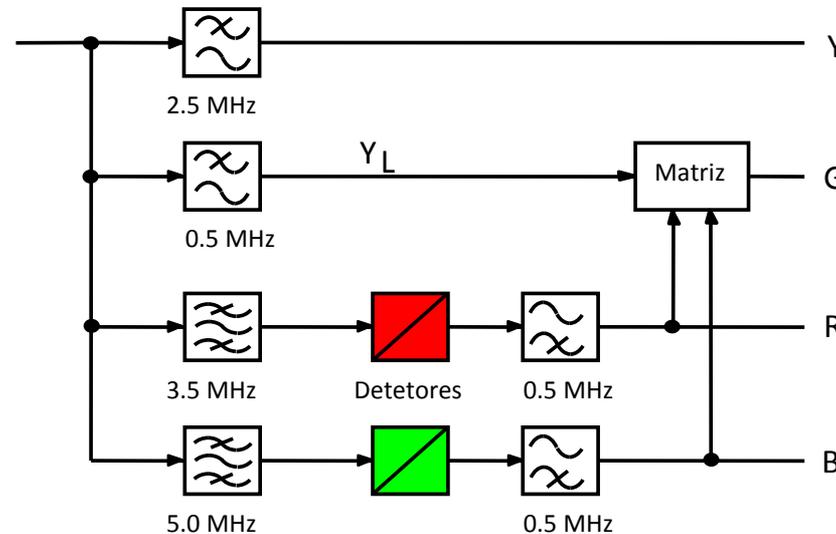
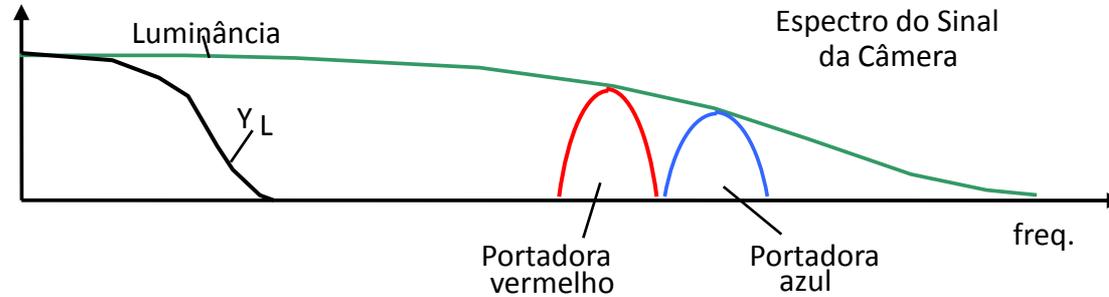


Resposta dos  
Filtros ópticos

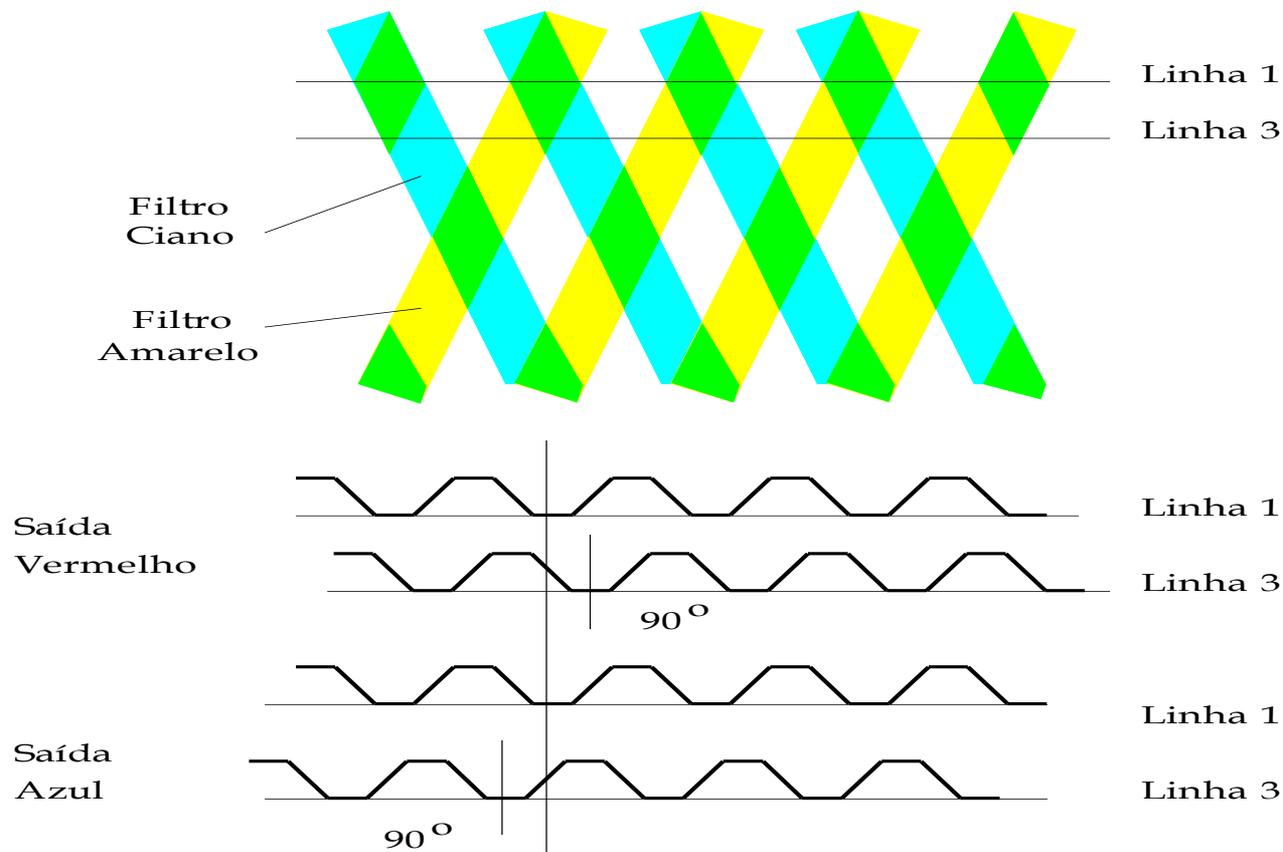


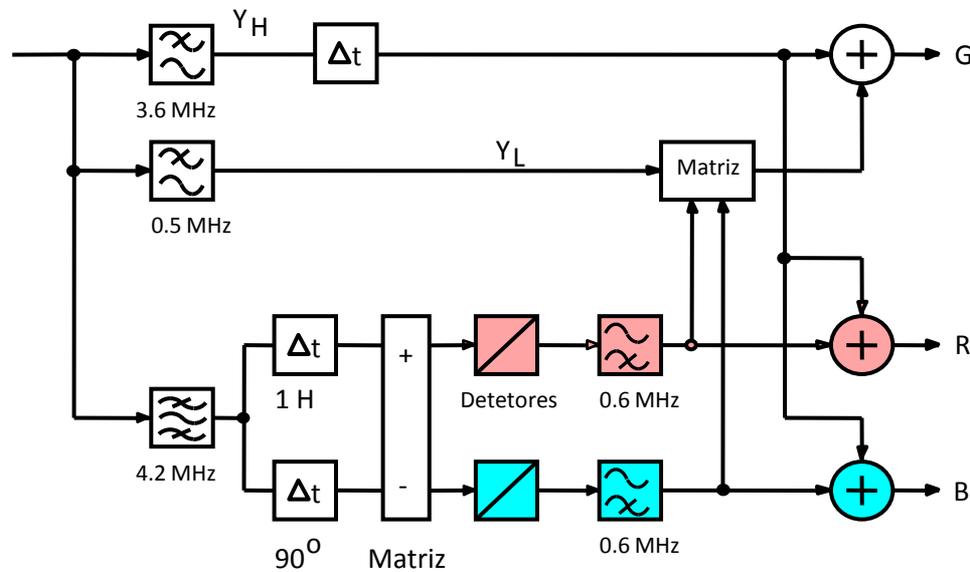
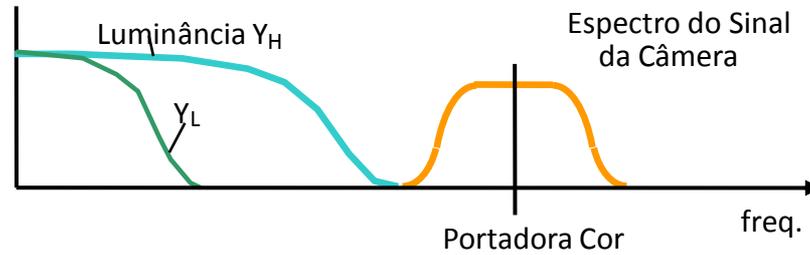
Resposta após  
Matriz RGB



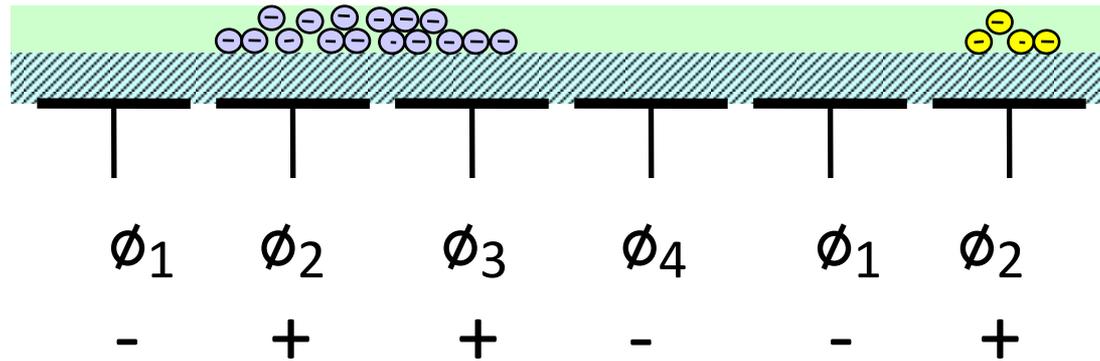


# Câmera a Cores de 1 Sensor (Alternativa)



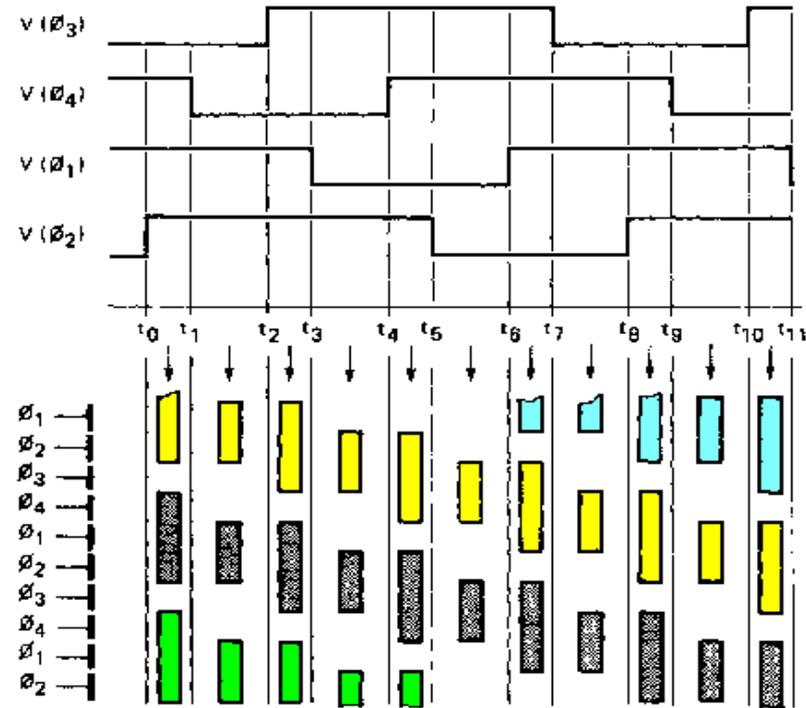


# Sensores CCD

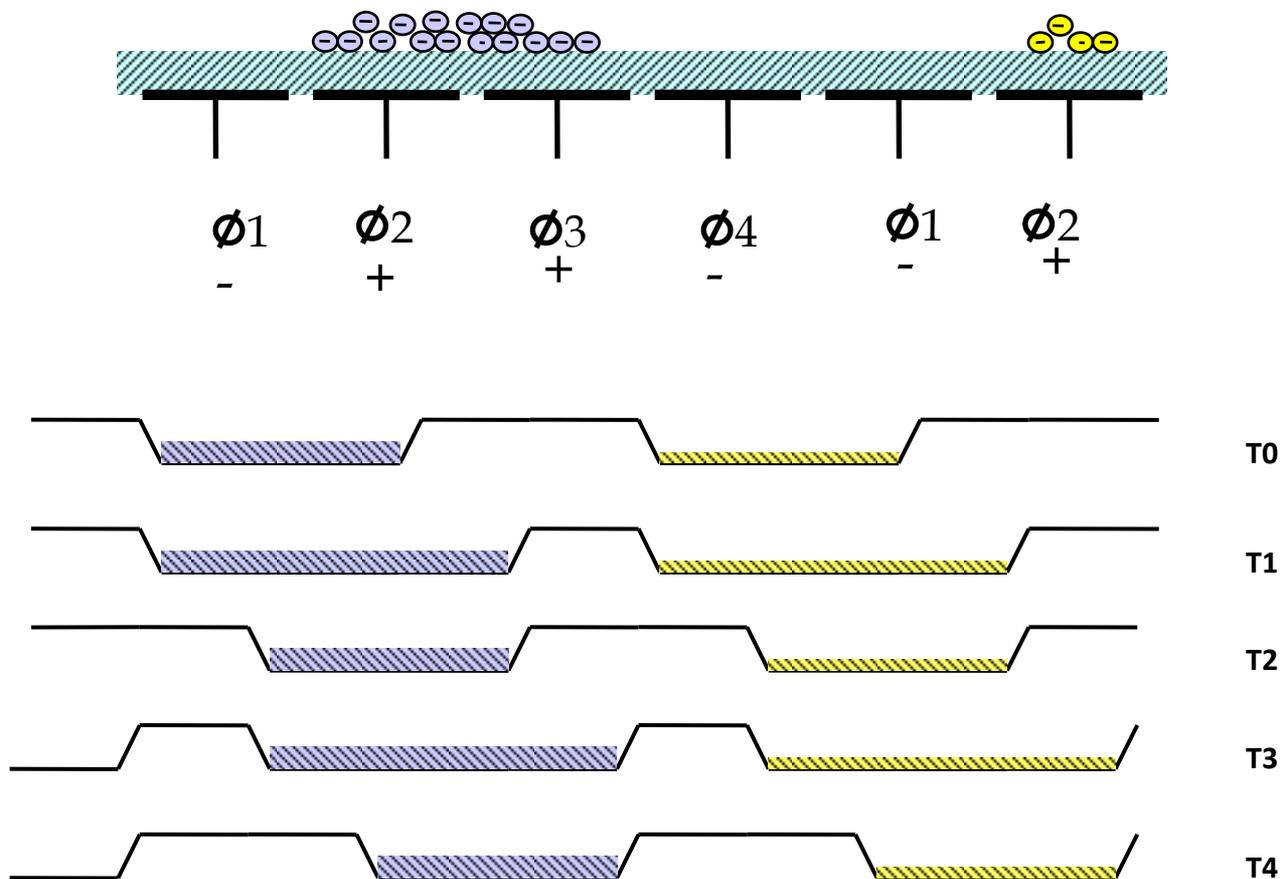


- CCD: Charge Coupled Device

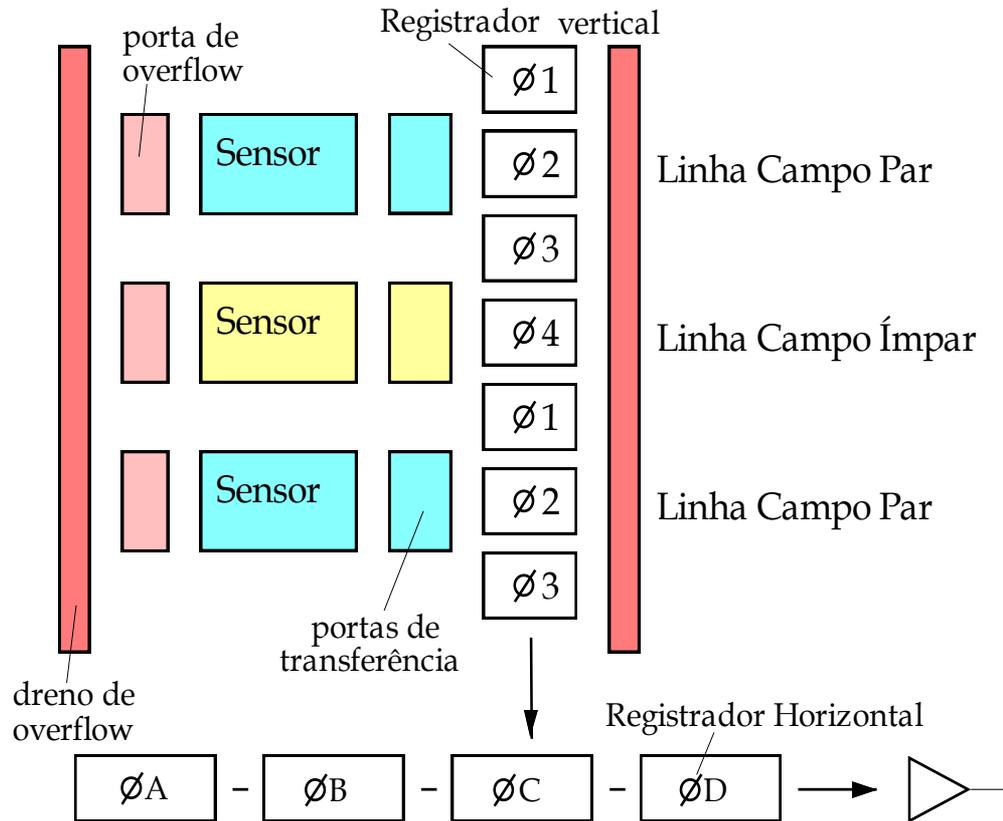
# CCD (Charge Coupled Device)

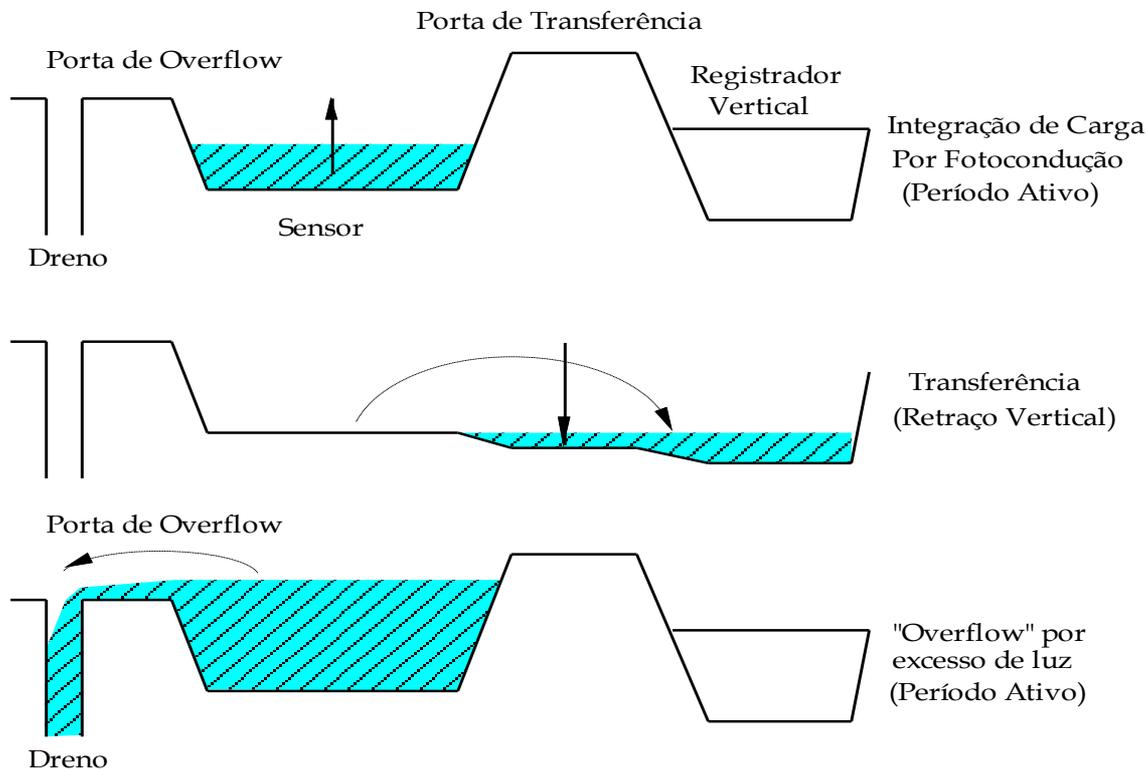


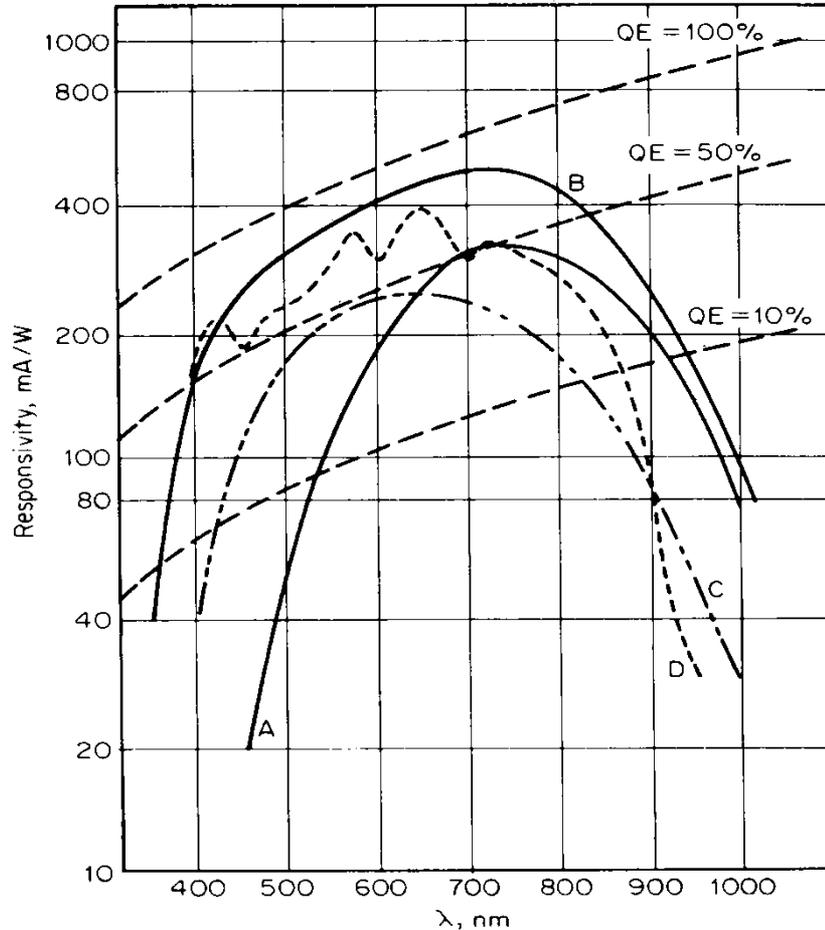
Bell Laboratories, 1970



# Estrutura de um Sensor CCD

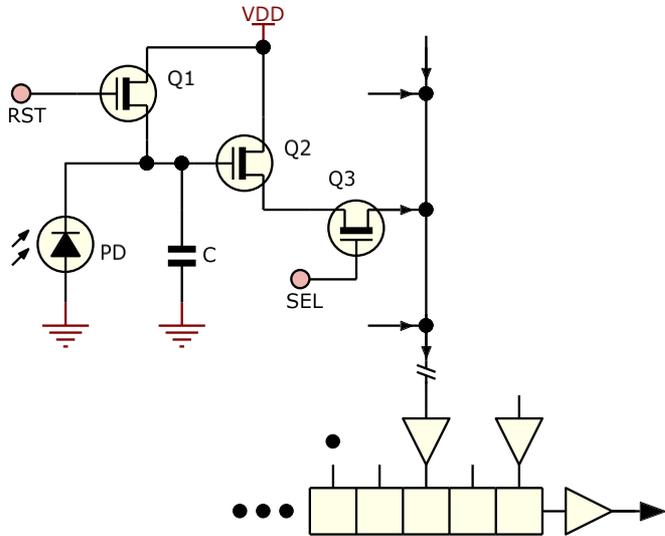




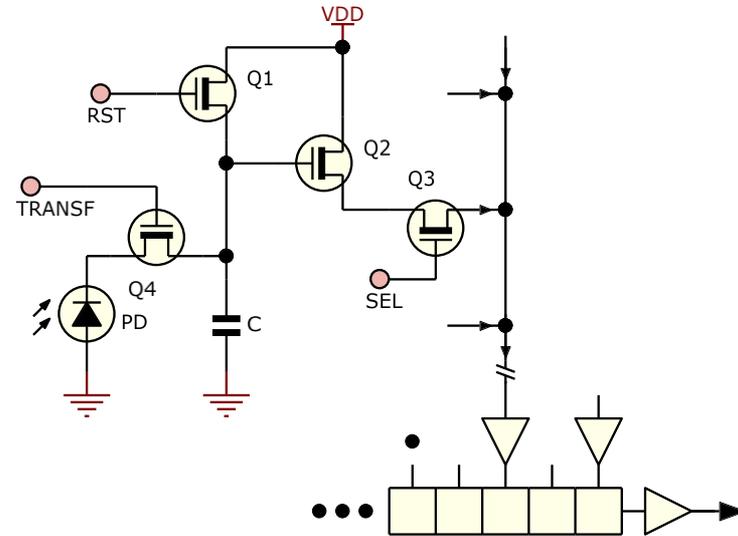


- A Iluminação Frontal c/ portas de Poli-Silício
- B Iluminação Posterior
- C Iluminação Frontal "fase virtual"
- D Iluminação Frontal c/ portas transparentes

	CCD	Tubo
Sensibilidade	f/8 @ 2000 lux	f/4 @ 2000 lux
Iluminamento Mínimo	7.5 lux	10 lux
Índice de Exposição	~540	~150
Resolução Horizontal	700 linhas	700 linhas
Relação S/R sem ponderação	60 dB	56 dB
S/R ponderada	68 dB	64 dB
Artifícios de Imagem	"Aliasing", defeitos lineares	Granulação
Colorimetria	Melhor resposta no Vermelho	-
Vida Útil	Indefinida	~10.000h



Célula 3T (Amostragem sequencial por linha)

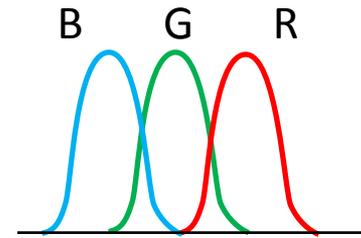
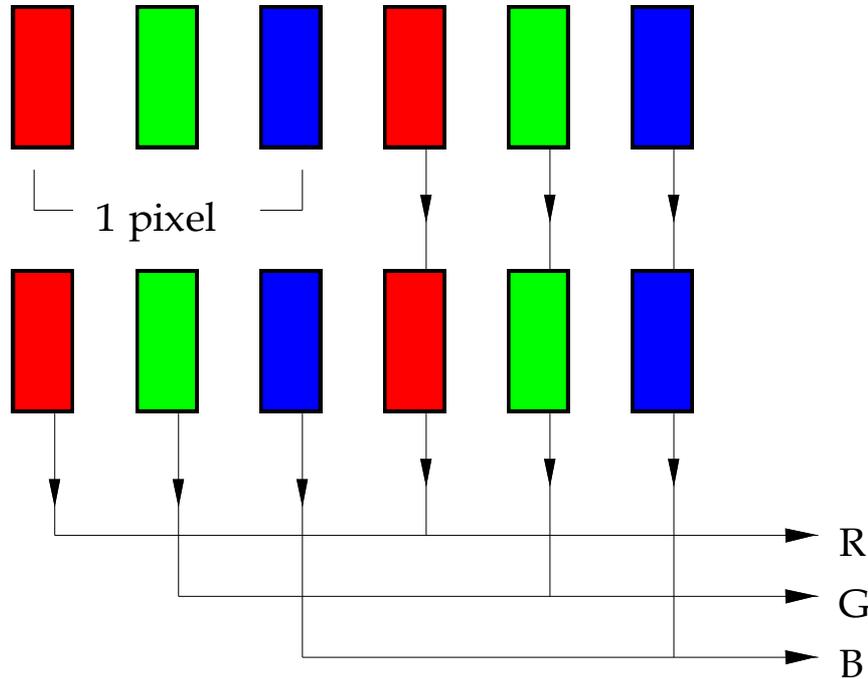


Célula 4T (Permite amostragem simultânea)



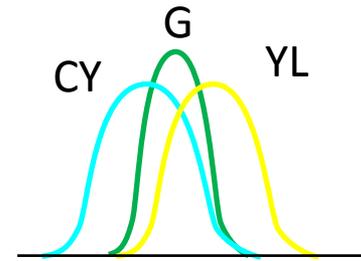
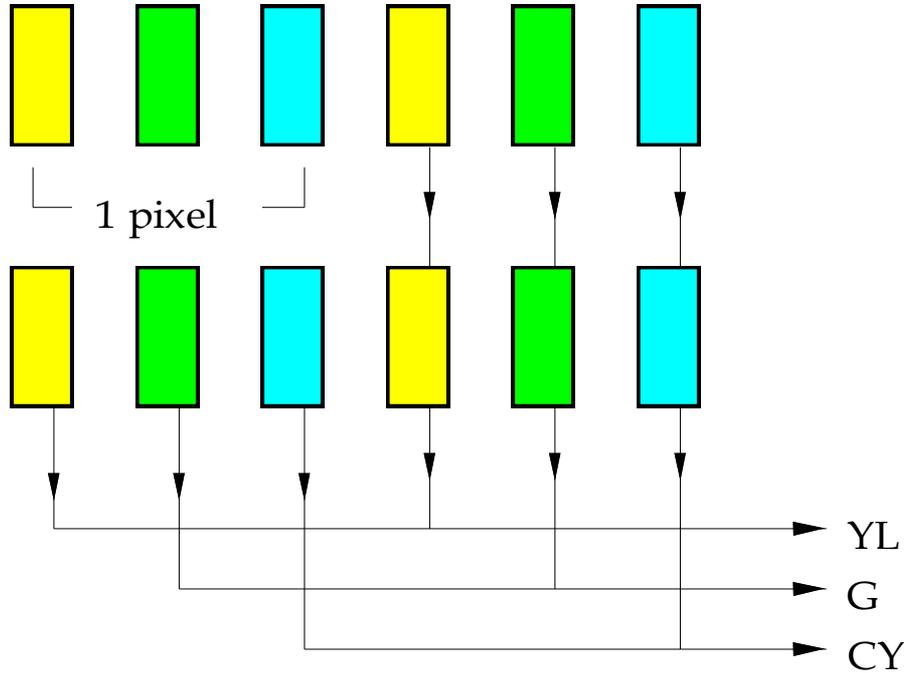
Foto: H. Lartigue (Obturador de cortina)

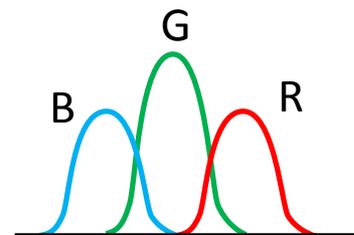
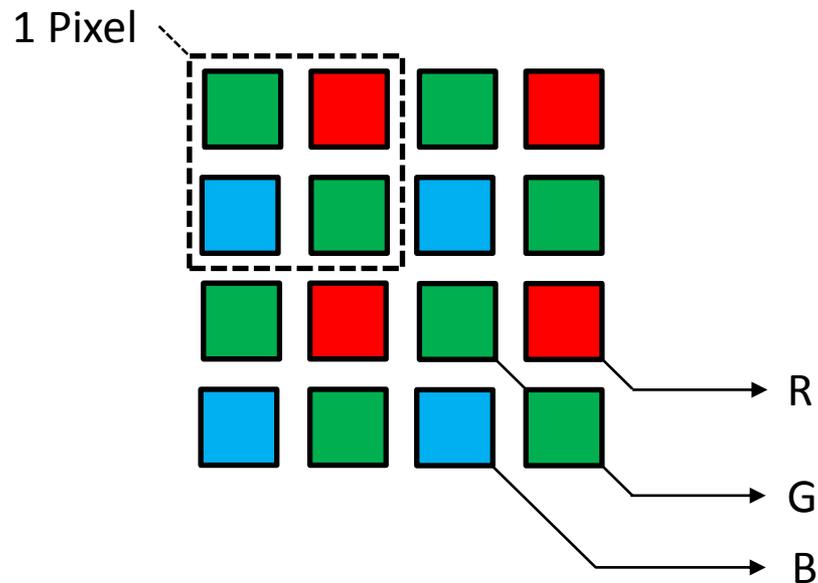
Distorção devida à amostragem  
sequencial por linha



Filtros R, G e B depositados sobre o sensor

# Sensor CCD Tricromático (YL - G - CY)



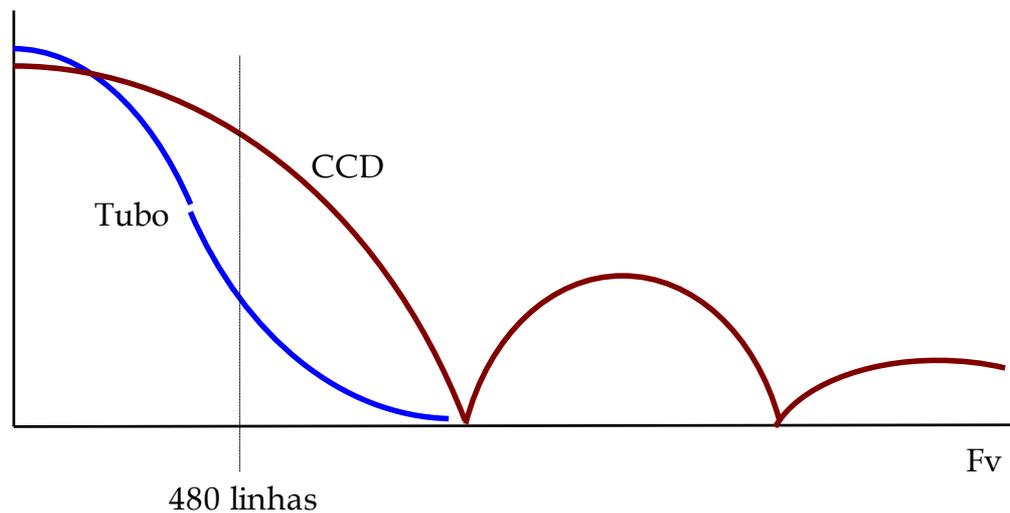


$$MTF(f_h) = \frac{\text{sen } \pi \frac{W_h}{F_h} f_h}{\pi \frac{W_h}{F_h} f_h}$$

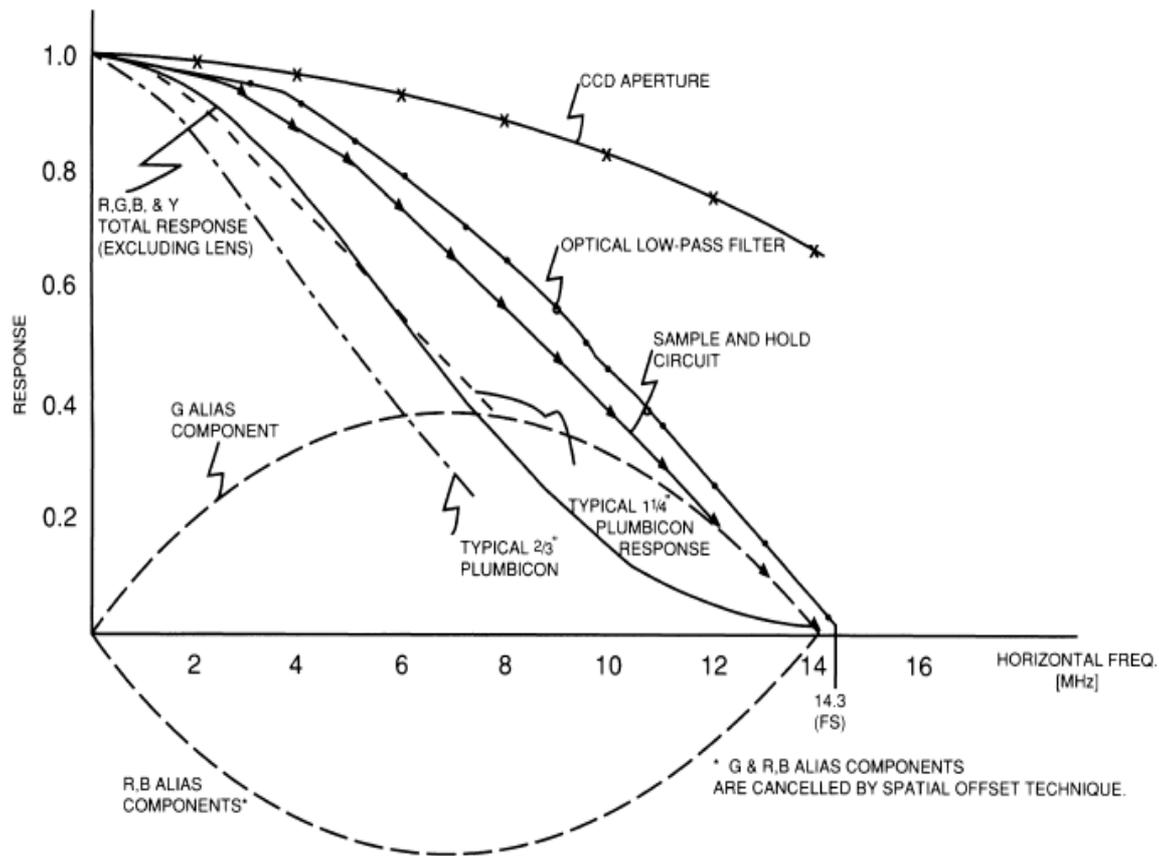
- **Wh** = Largura do elemento sensor
- **Fh** = Frequencia de Amostragem no sentido horizontal (Sensores/largura da imagem)
- **fh** = Frequencia espacial (linhas de resolução) na horizontal

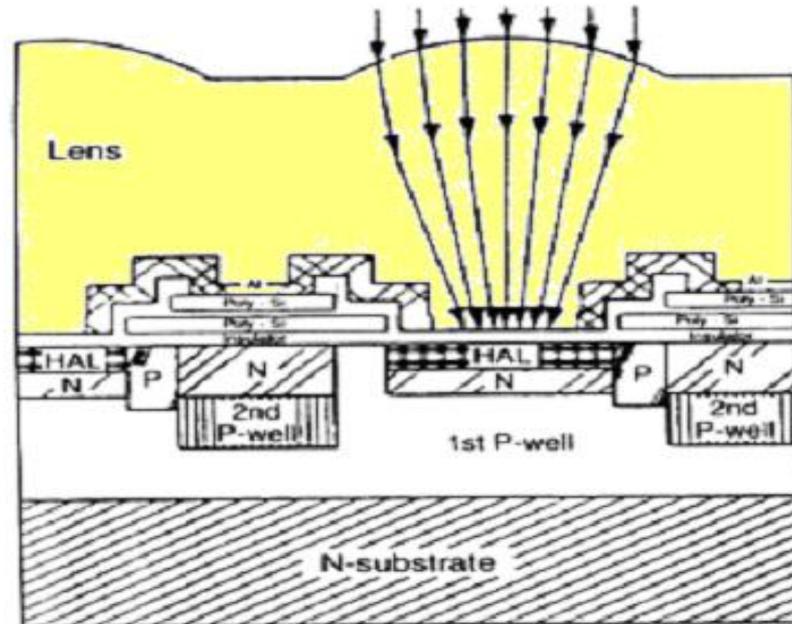
$$MTF(f_v) = \frac{\text{sen } \pi \frac{W_v}{F_v} f_v}{\pi \frac{W_v}{F_v} f_v}$$

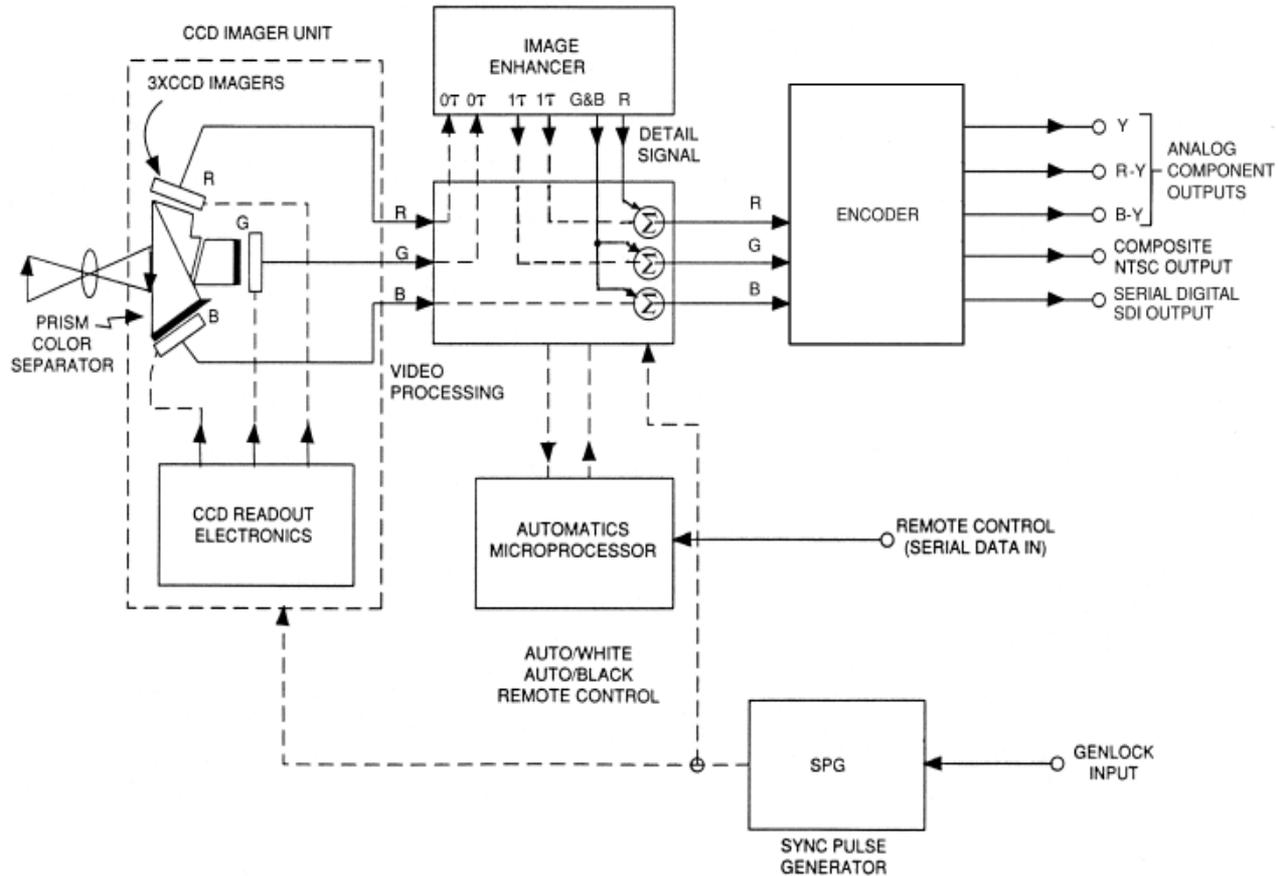
- **Wv** = Altura do elemento sensor
- **Fv** = Frequencia de Amostragem no sentido vertical (Sensores/altura da imagem)
- **fv** = Frequencia espacial (linhas de resolução) na vertical

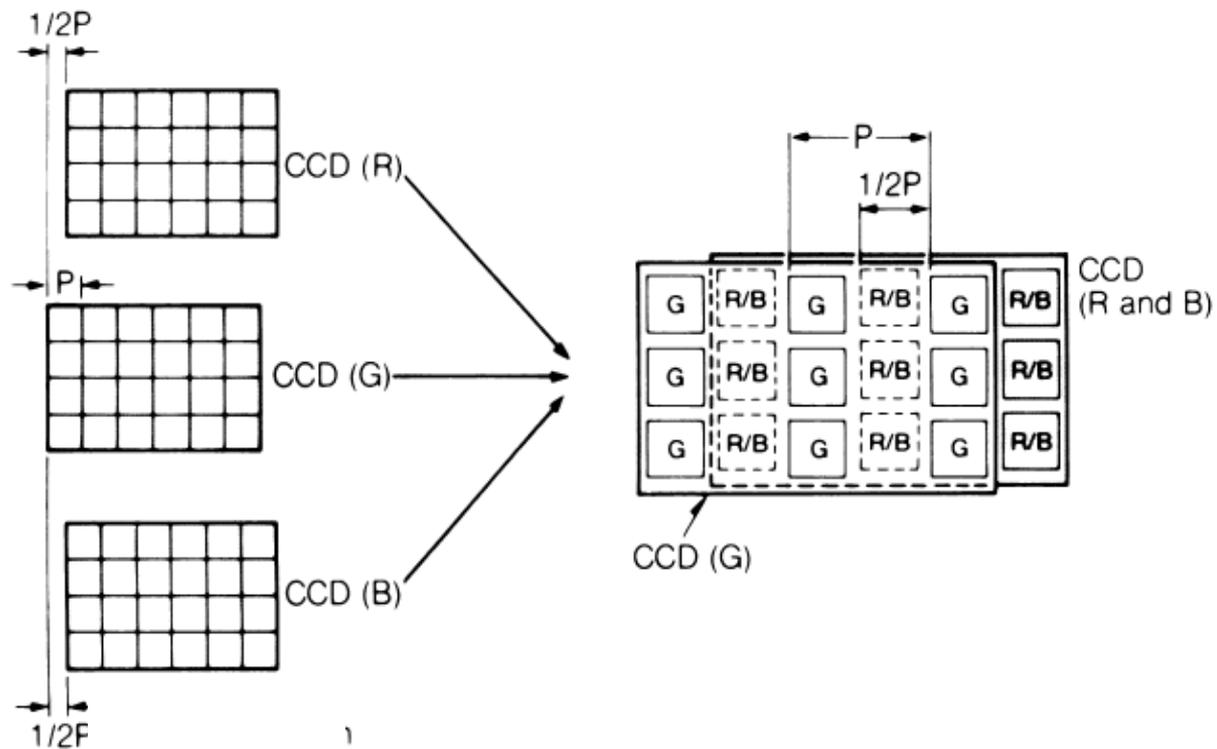


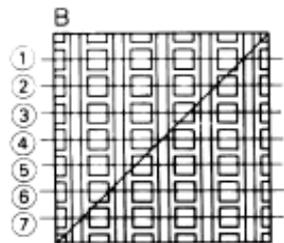
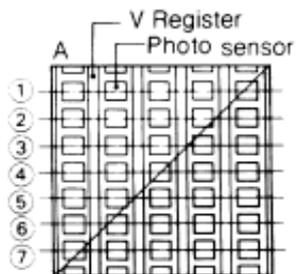
# Resolução (MTF) do Sensor CCD



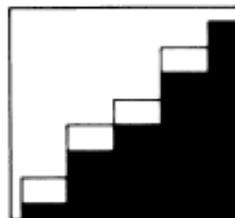




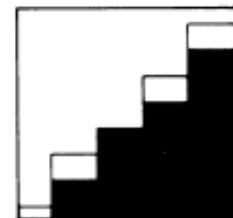




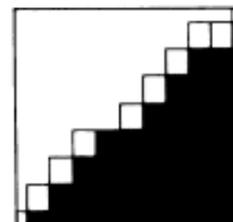
Sensor G



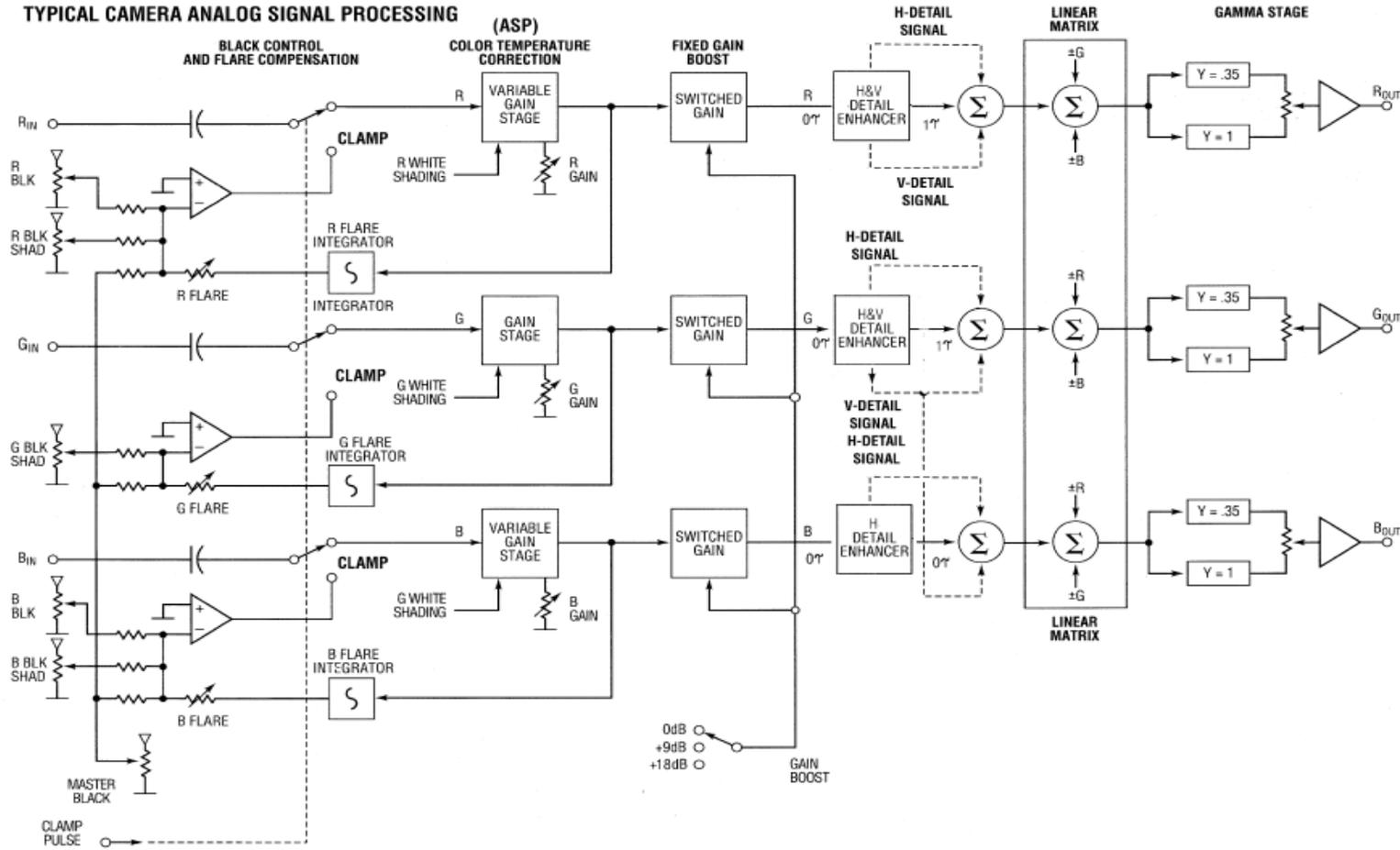
Sensores R,B



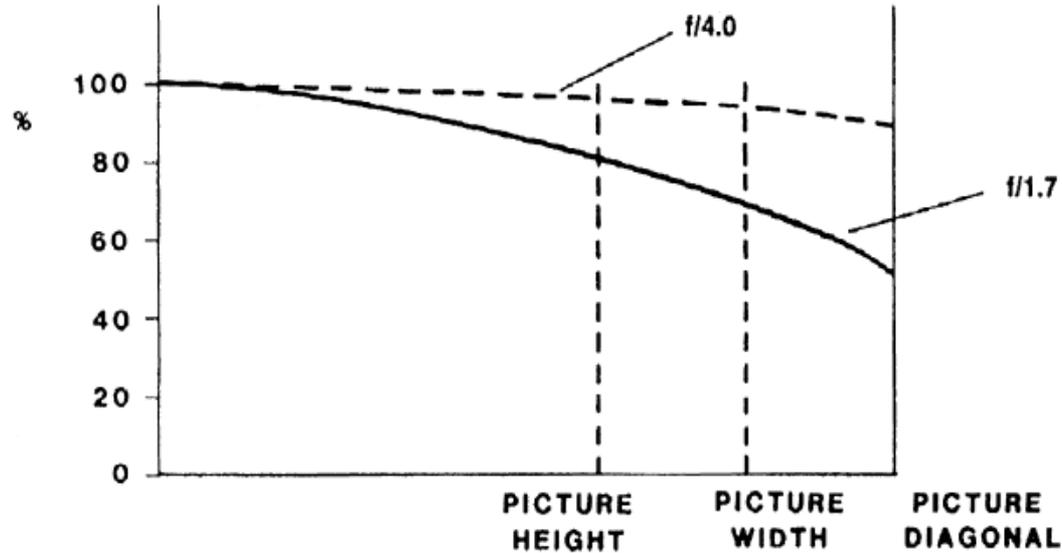
Luminância Resultante

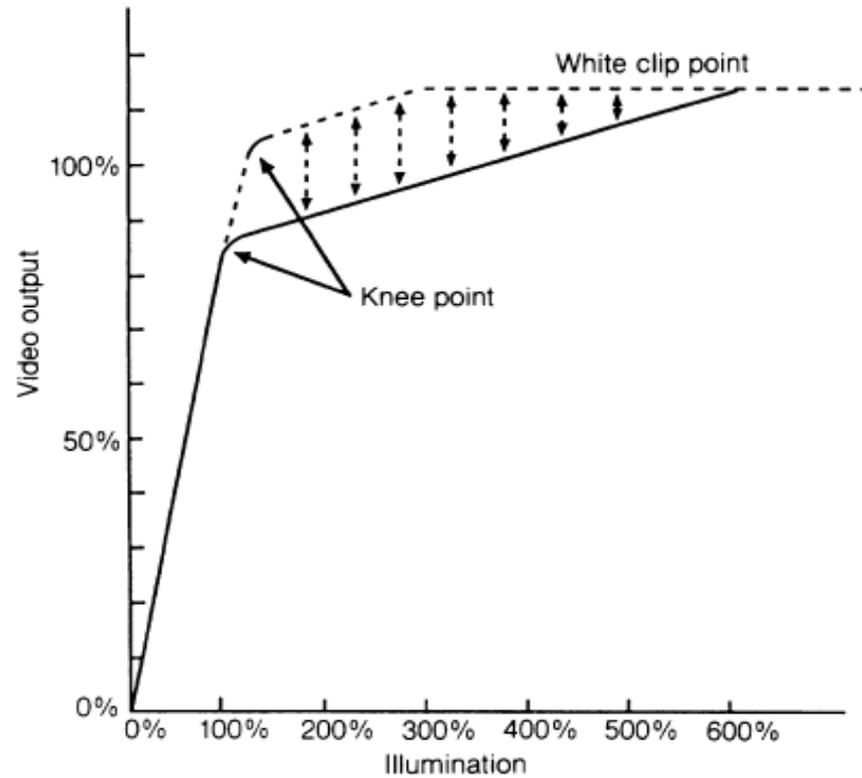


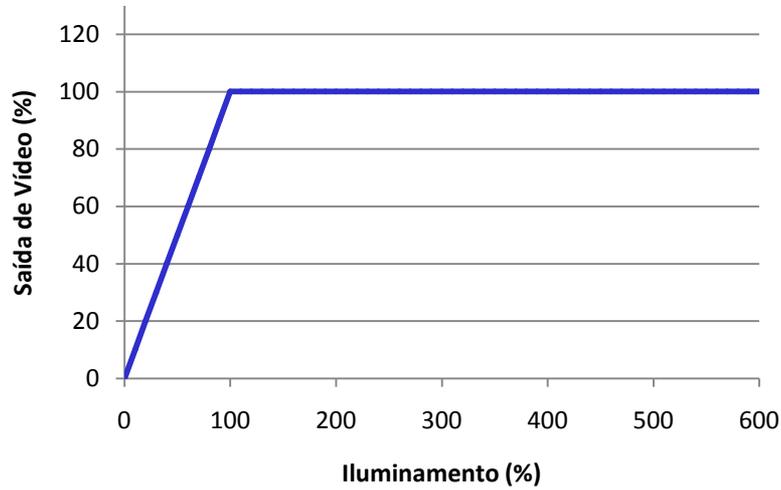
# Processamento de Sinal



# Uniformidade de Campo (“Shading”)

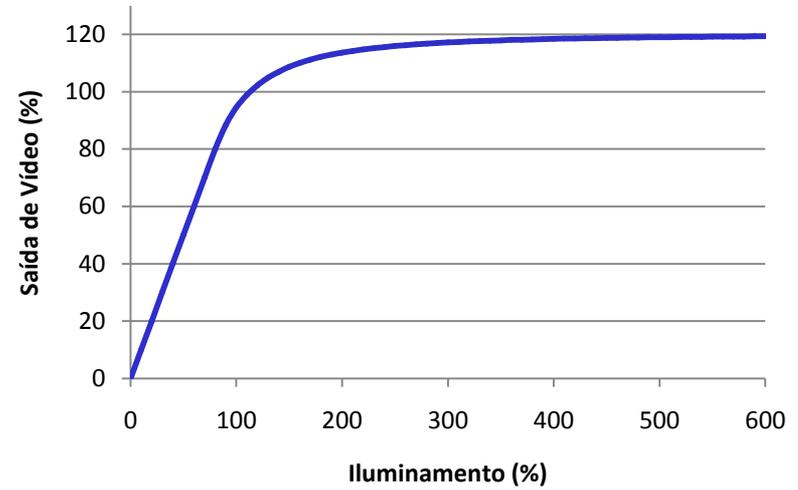






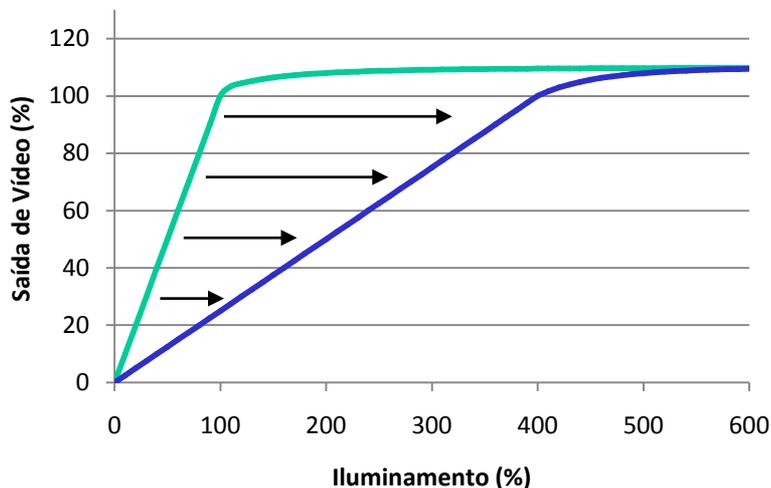
## *“Hard Clipping”*

- Linear até 100%, saturação “dura”  
acima disso



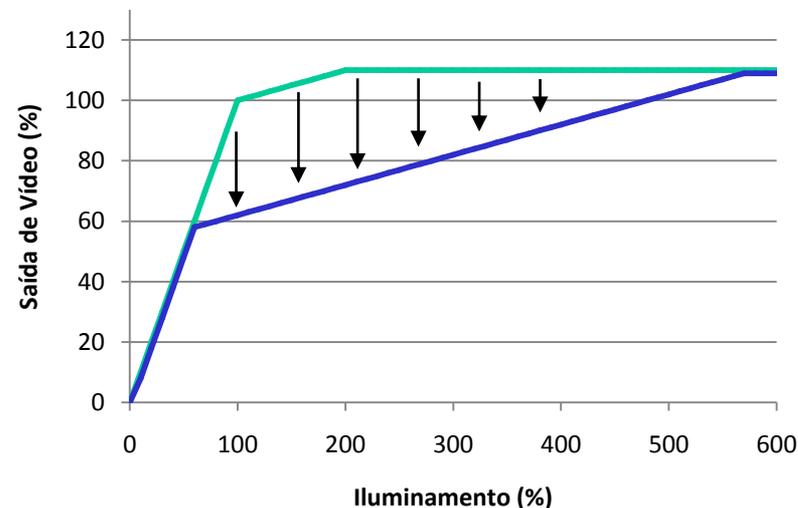
## *“Soft Clipping”*

- Linear até ~100%, saturação  
progressiva acima disso



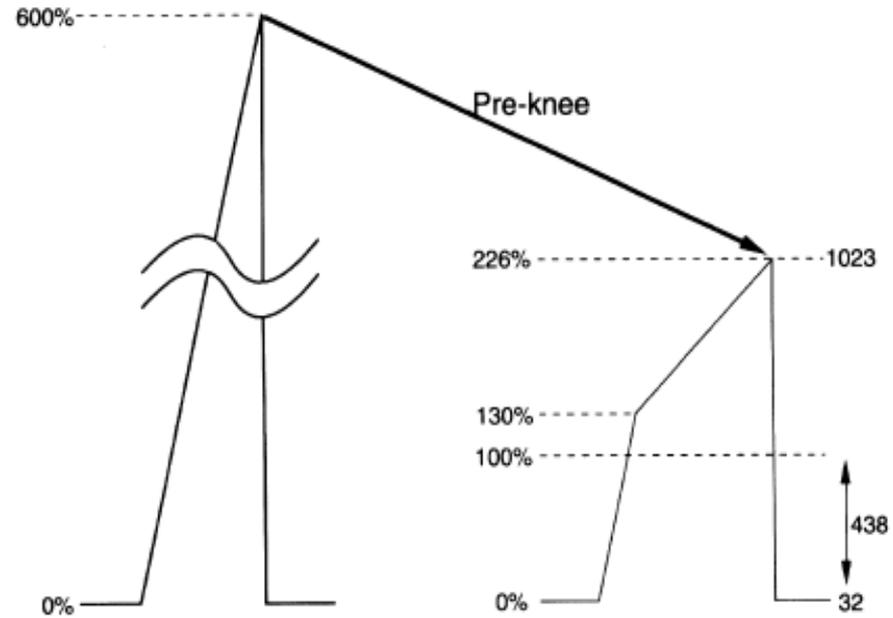
## *“Peak AGC”*

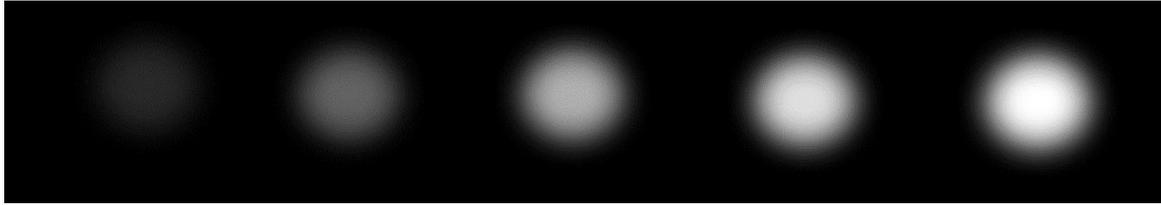
- Controle Automático de Ganho mantendo amplitude máxima de saída em 100%



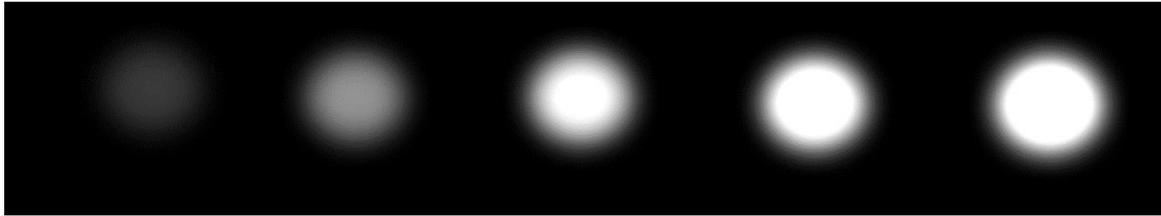
## *“Dynamic Clipping”*

- 2 faixas de ganho, com ponto de inflexão controlado para manter amplitude máxima em 100%

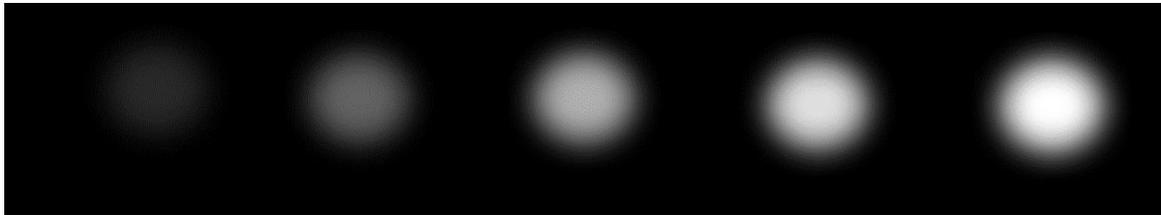




“Peak AGC”

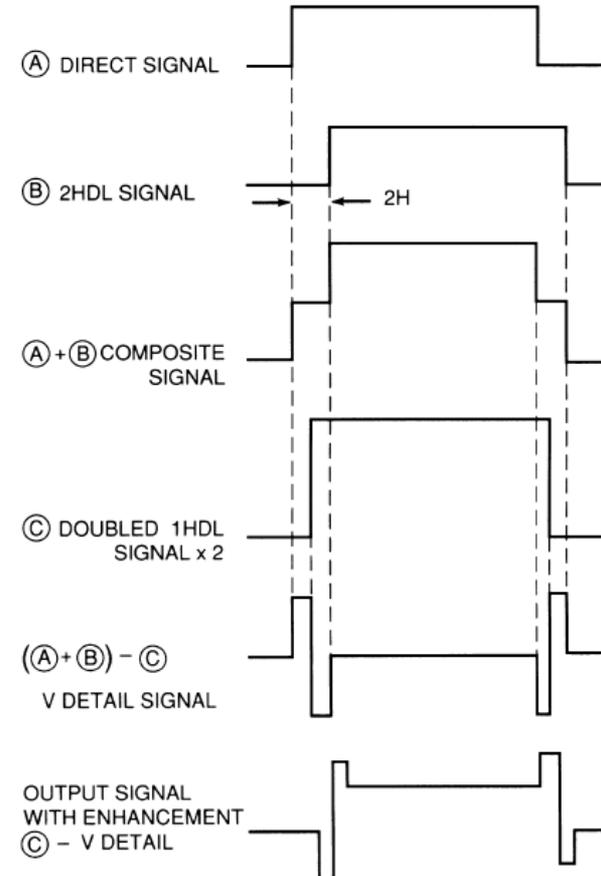
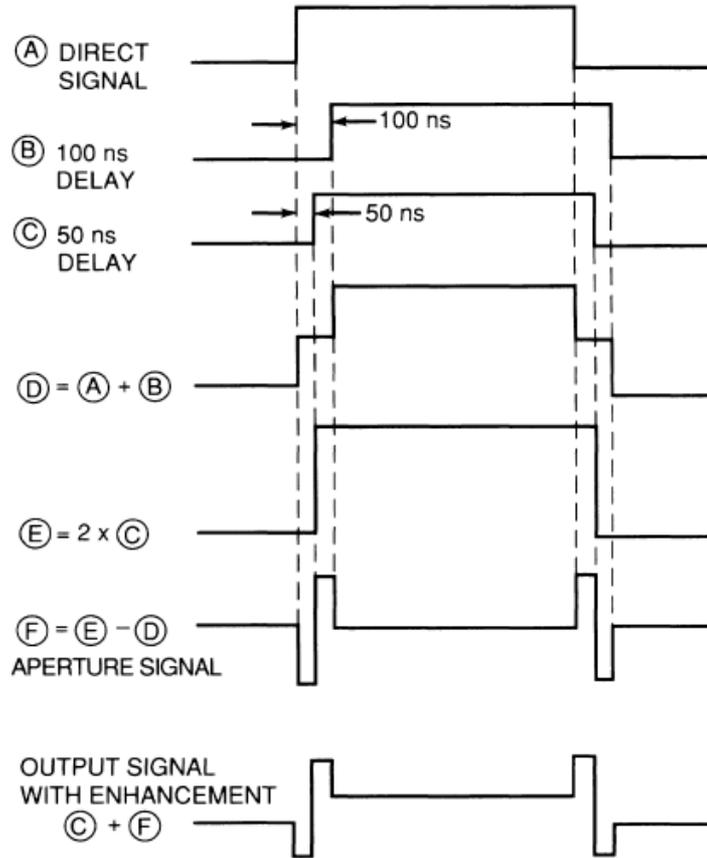


“Hard Clipping”



“Dynamic Clipping”

# Controle de Nitidez (H/V Enhancement)



# Desafios e Tendências

- Compatibilizar a resposta da câmera de TV com o processo de filmagem em película, para permitir a combinação simultânea de material produzido nesses meios.
- Maximizar a relação Sinal / Ruído apesar da redução das dimensões do elemento sensor
- Manter reprodução de tons mesmo com processamento digital

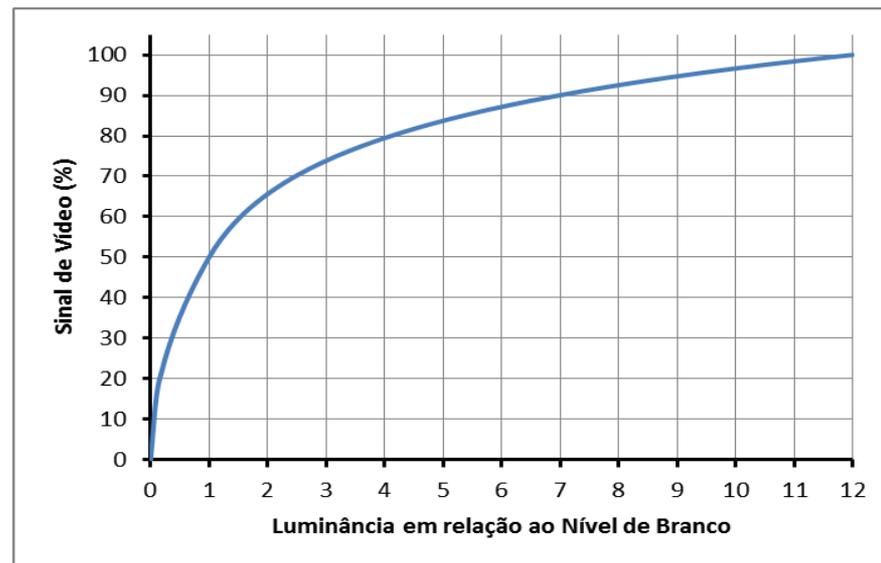
- “*High Dynamic Range*” (HDR)
  - Extensão da faixa dinâmica para níveis de luminância ~10x maiores do que o nível de branco de referência
  - Reprodução de altas luzes
  - HLG (*Hybrid Log-Gamma*):

$$E' = \begin{cases} 0,5\sqrt{L} & (0 \leq L \leq 1) \\ a \ln(L - b) + c & (L > 1) \end{cases}$$

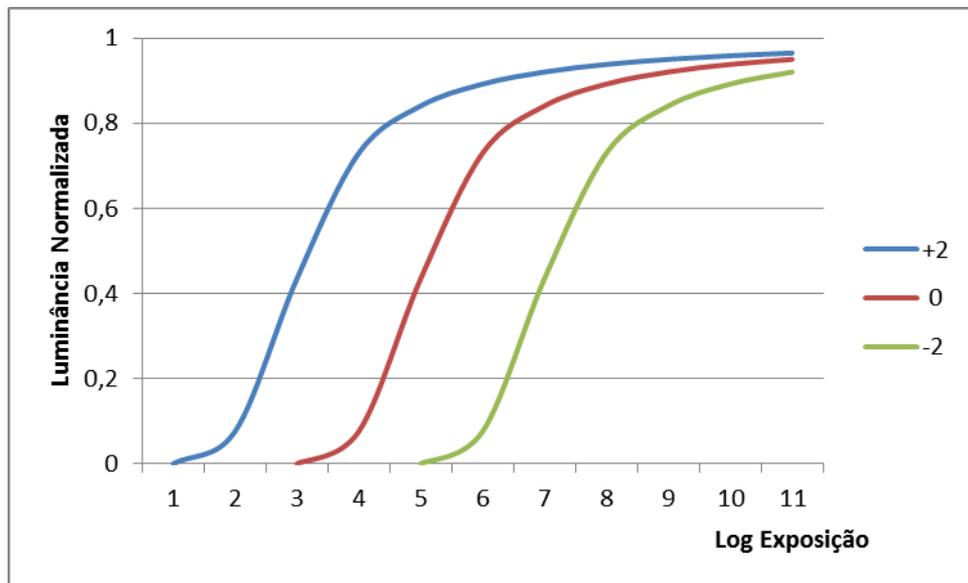
$$a = 0,17883277$$

$$b = 0,28466892$$

$$c = 0,55991073$$



# HDR - *High Dynamic Range*

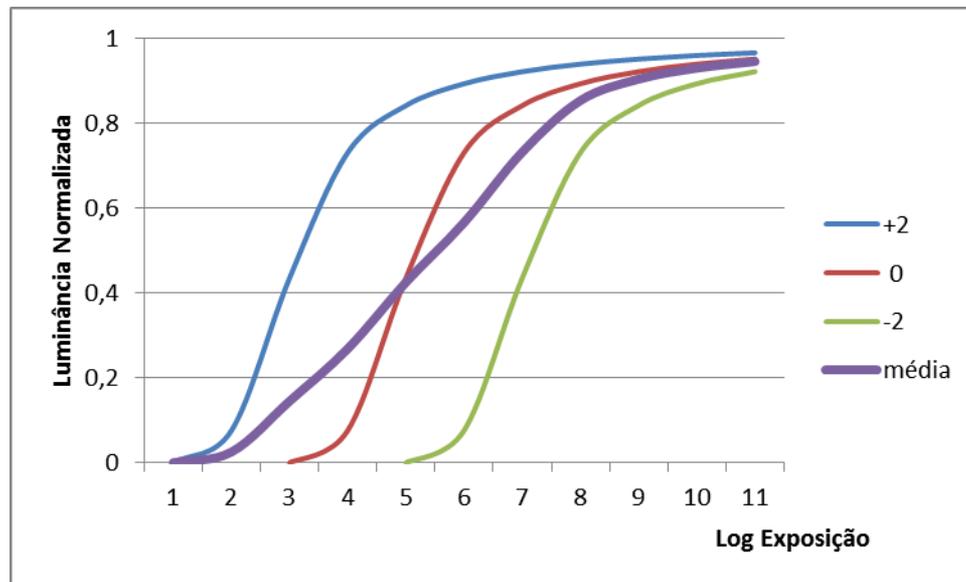


Captura com exposições  
relativas +2, 0 e -2 pontos

Fotos: Klaus Herrmann



Combinação das 3 capturas em uma imagem HDR, porém reproduzida com faixa dinâmica restrita ao projetor

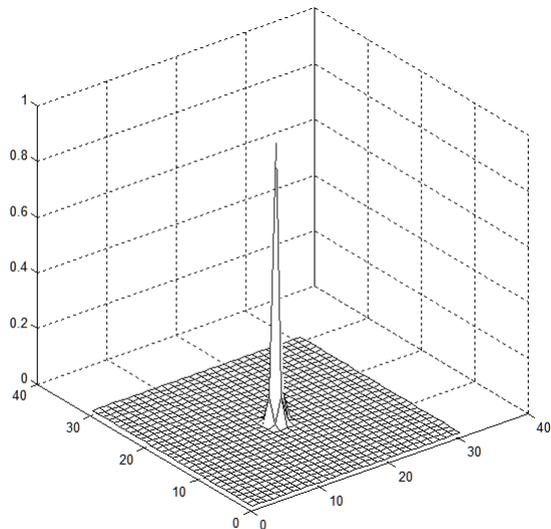




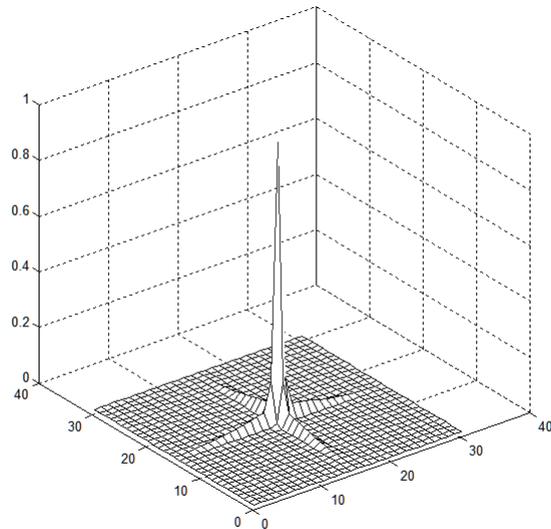
Original, captura com “soft clipping”



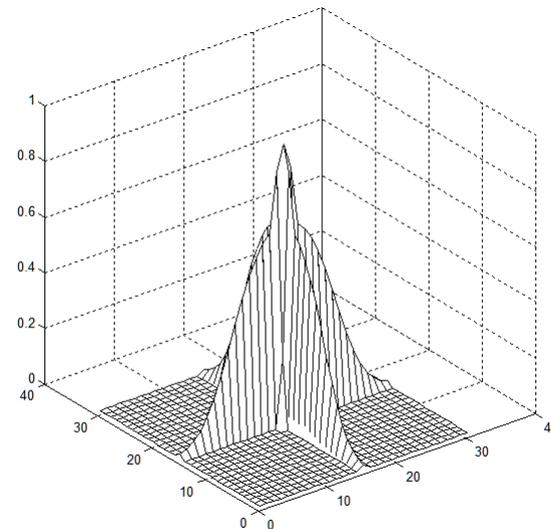
Filtro “estrela” aplicado antes da captura, com  
“soft clipping”



Resposta da câmera +  
lente,  $Y_{MAX} = 1$



Resposta com Filtro “estrela”  
,  $Y_{MAX} = 1$



Resposta com Filtro “estrela”  
e “soft clipping”,  $Y_{MAX} = 40$

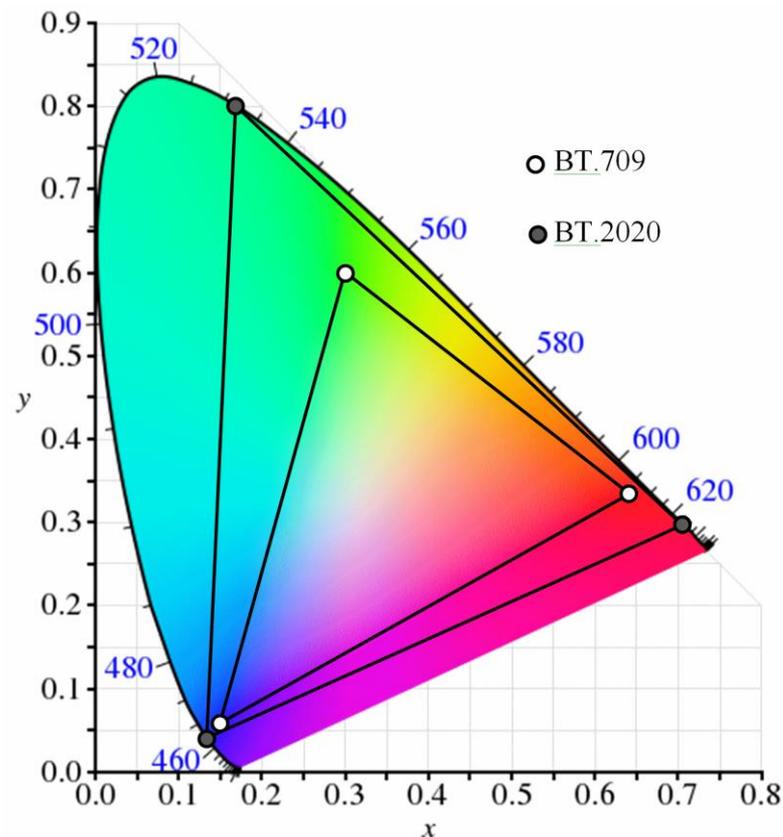
- “Wider Color Gamut” (WCG)

- Extensão do espaço de Crominância
- Reprodução de tons mais saturados
- Padrão ITU-R BT.2020:

R:  $x= 0,708, y=0,292$  ( $\lambda= 630$  nm)

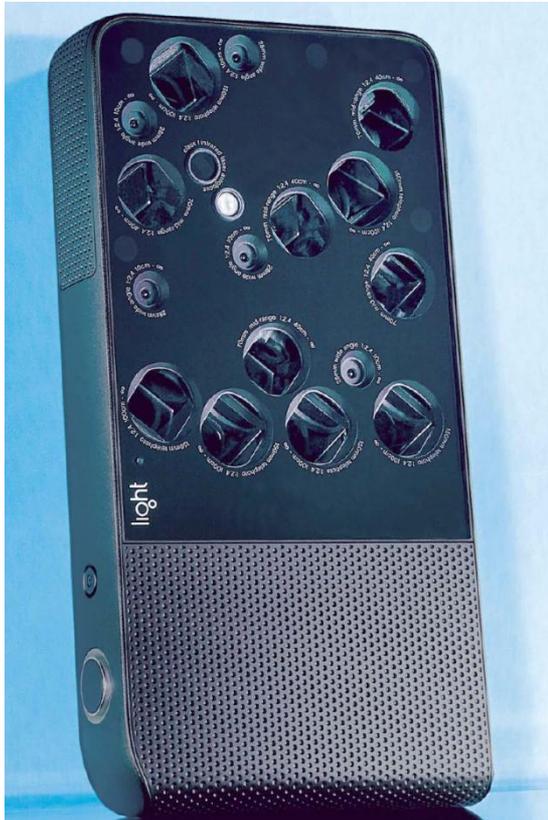
G:  $x= 0,170, y=0,797$  ( $\lambda= 532$  nm)

B:  $x= 0,131, y=0,046$  ( $\lambda= 467$  nm)

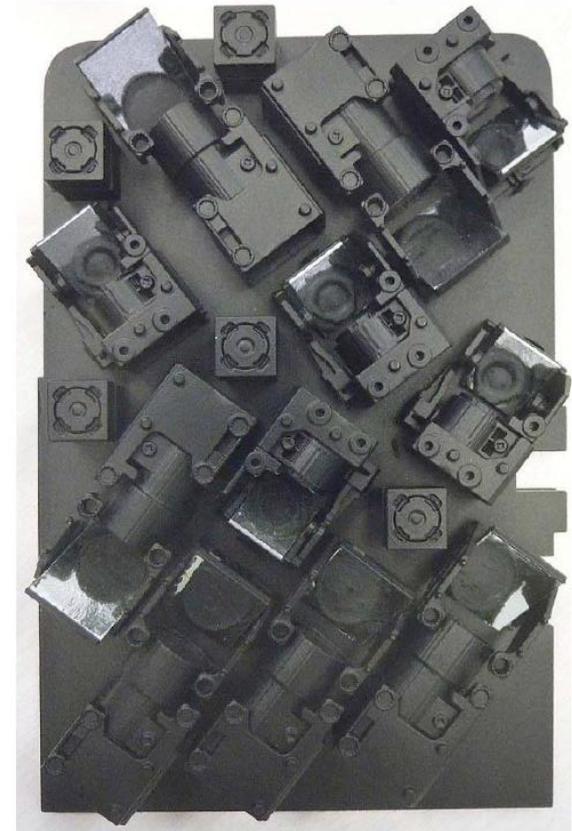




- Câmeras com sensores miniaturizados (típicas de Smartphones) possuem ampla profundidade de foco (esq.).
- A possibilidade de restringir a profundidade de foco, destacando o primeiro plano, é um recurso artístico desejado, característico de sensores maiores (dir.)



- Combinando vários sensores miniaturizados, com distâncias focais e posições diferentes, é possível simular câmeras com sensores maiores e lentes intercambiáveis em um espaço reduzido.



# Estado da Arte

- Câmera 8K – NHK
  - 7680 x 4320 pixels (8k)
  - 120 quadros por segundo
  - Sensores: 30 x 26 mm, com microlentes
  - 8000 conversores A/D, 14 bits por cor
  - 12 bits pós-correção gama
  - HDR, padrão HLG com faixa de 1200%
  - WCG, padrão BT.2020
  - S/R de 45 dB

