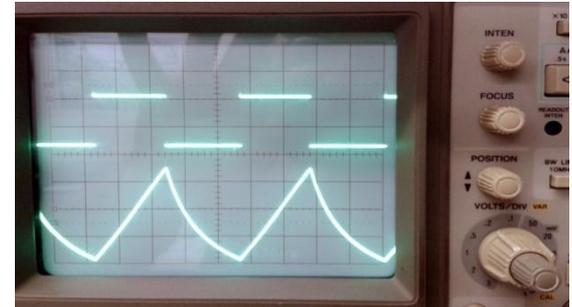


Amostragem Espacial / Temporal : Varredura

PTC2457 – Princípios de TV Digital

EPUSP – 2017

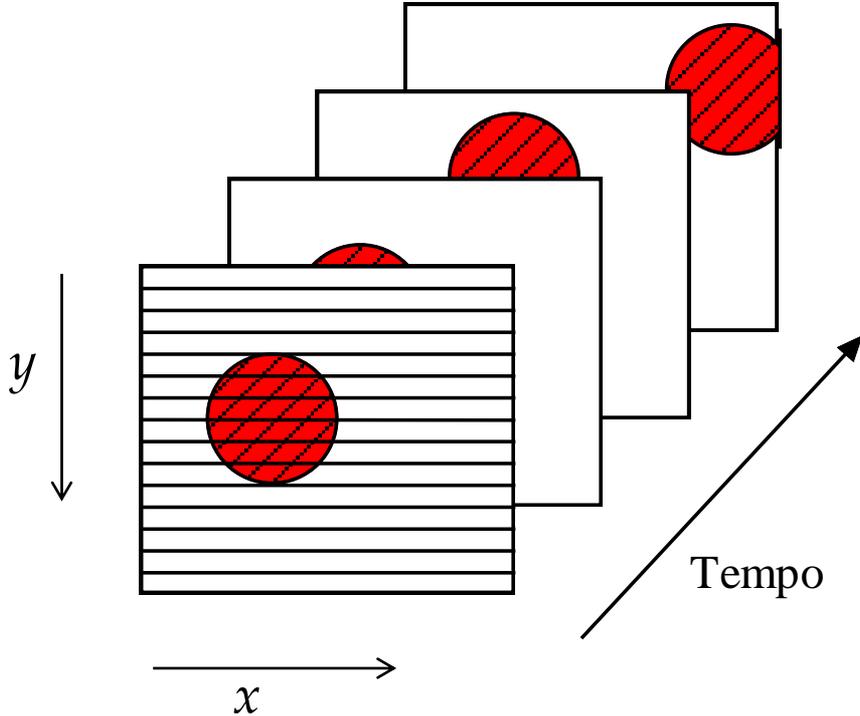
Guido Stolfi



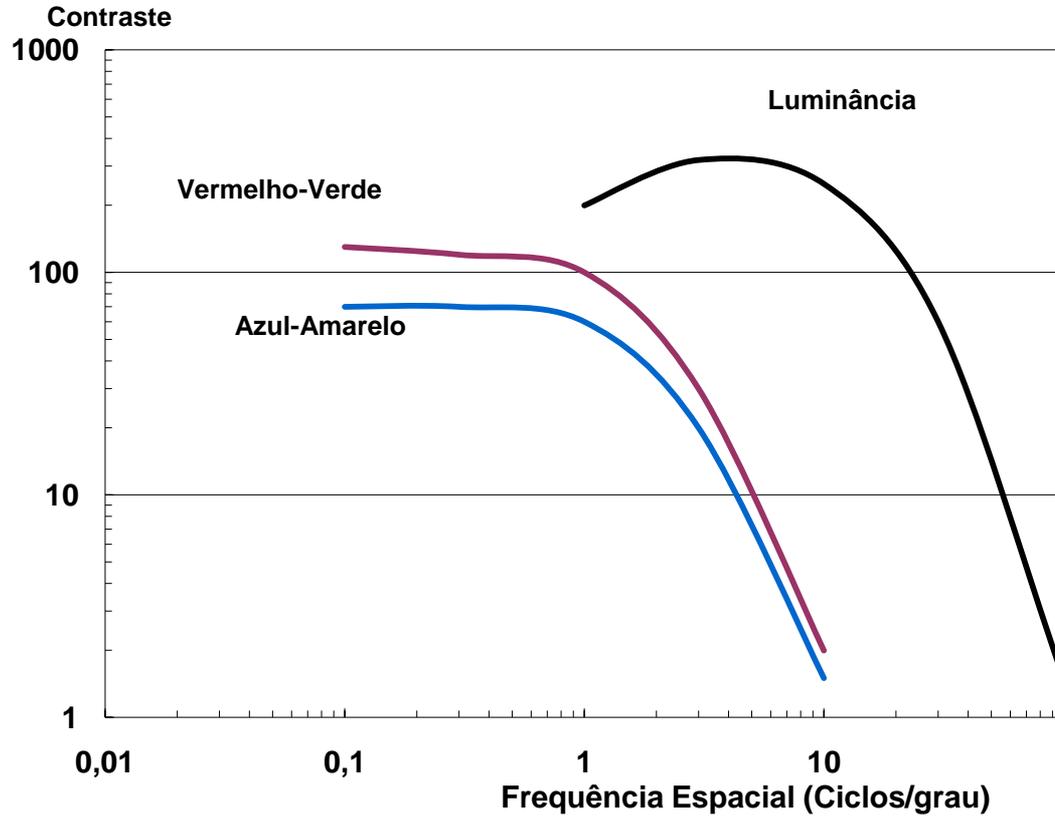
- Amostragem temporal
- Amostragem Espacial
- Aplicações da TV no Ambiente Doméstico
- Função de Transferência de Contraste / Modulação
- Requisitos de Banda Passante
- Fator de Kell
- Sinal de Vídeo Composto – RS-170
- Análise no Domínio da Frequência
- Funções de Reconstrução
- Aliasing Espacial e Temporal
- Padrões e Sistemas de TV e HDTV

Amostragem de uma Imagem em Movimento

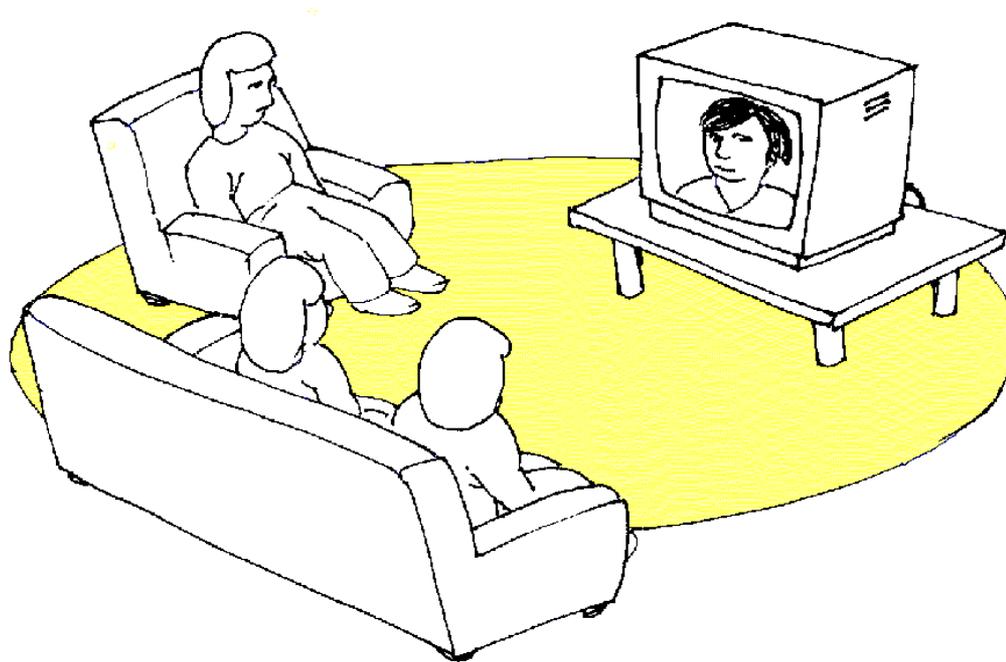
$$\mathbf{u} = f(x, y, t)$$

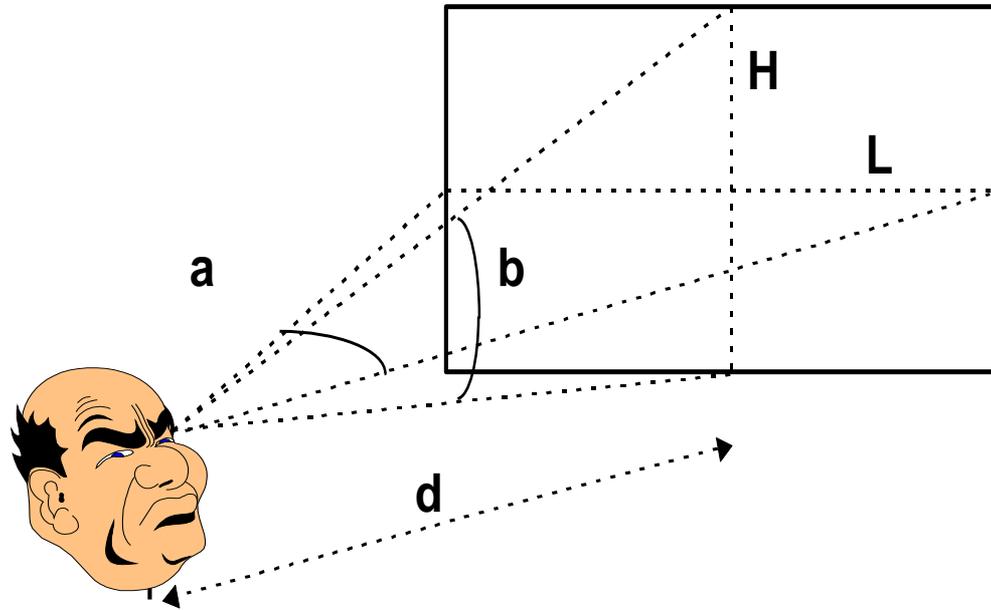


- Remanência da Visão: 15 a 20 imagens (quadros) por segundo
- Cintilação: 48 ~ 60 imagens por segundo
- Interferências com a Rede Elétrica: 50 / 60 Hz
 - 60 imagens por segundo (EUA, Japão, Brasil)
 - 50 imagens por segundo (Europa, Ásia, etc.)



- Acuidade Visual: ~ 1 minuto de grau
- Proporção: 4:3 (igual ao cinema)
- Tamanho da Imagem: ?
- Distância de Observação: ?

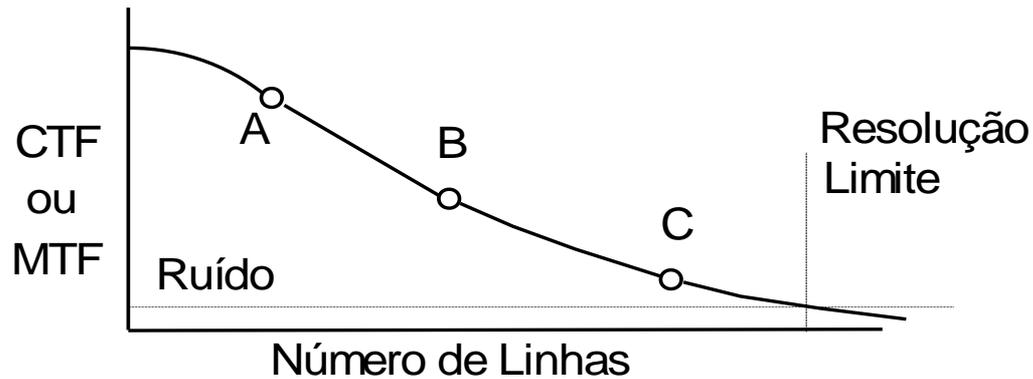
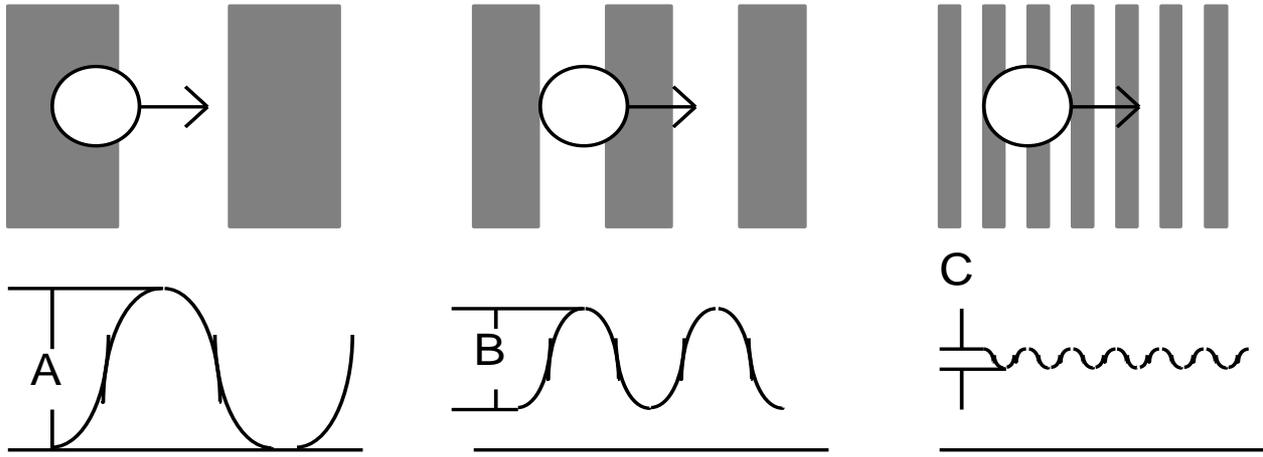




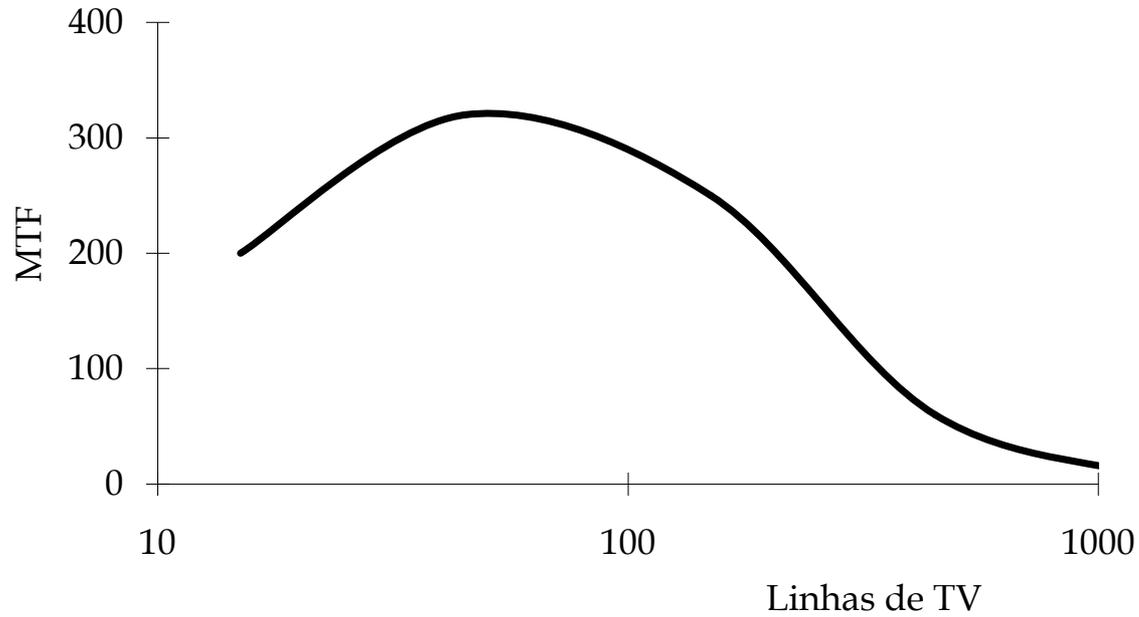
$$H / L = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a = 10^\circ \quad b = 7.5^\circ$$

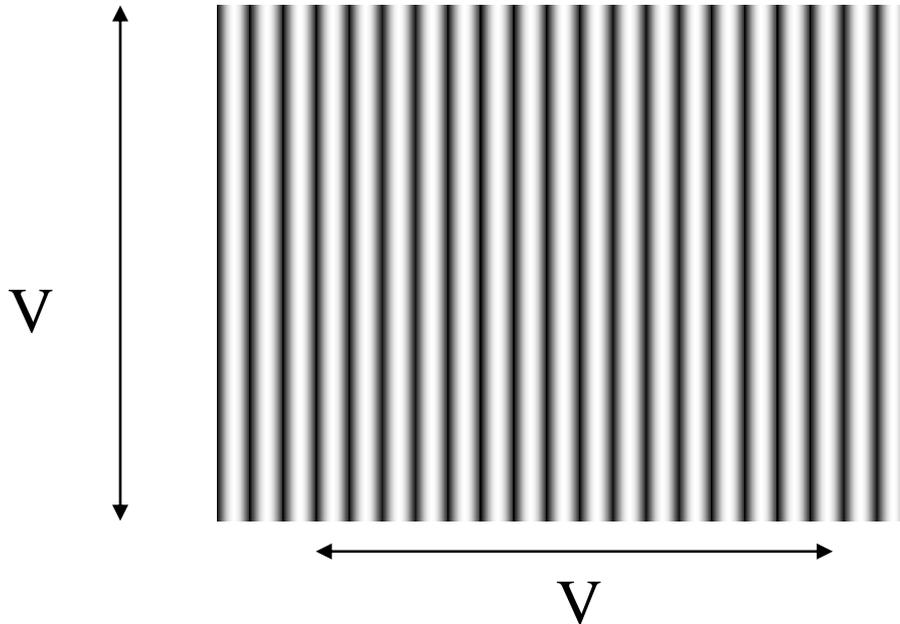
Função de Transferência de Contraste (CTF)



- Obtida da mesma forma que a CTF, quando o padrão de barras tem variação senoidal de luminância (ao invés de retangular)
- É a resposta em frequência espacial do sistema
- MTF de um sistema com elementos em série é o produto das MTF's dos elementos



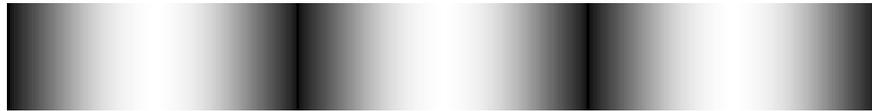
- Quantidade de linhas pretas + brancas contidas em uma distância igual à altura da imagem



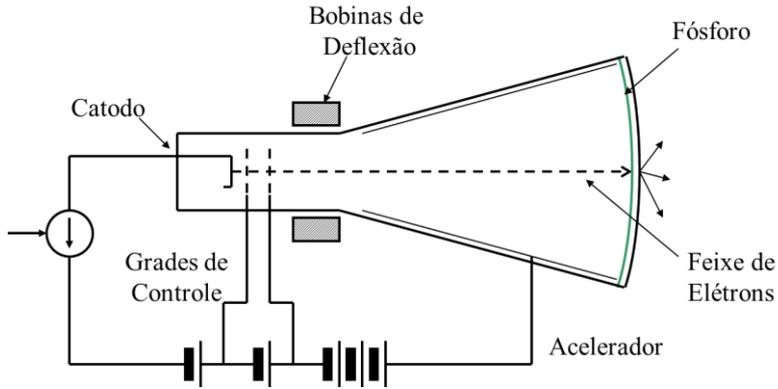
- Acuidade Visual: $1/60$ de grau
- Ângulo de visualização: 10×7.5 graus
- \Rightarrow 600×450 elementos de imagem (pixels)

- 60 quadros por segundo, 600 x 450 pixels

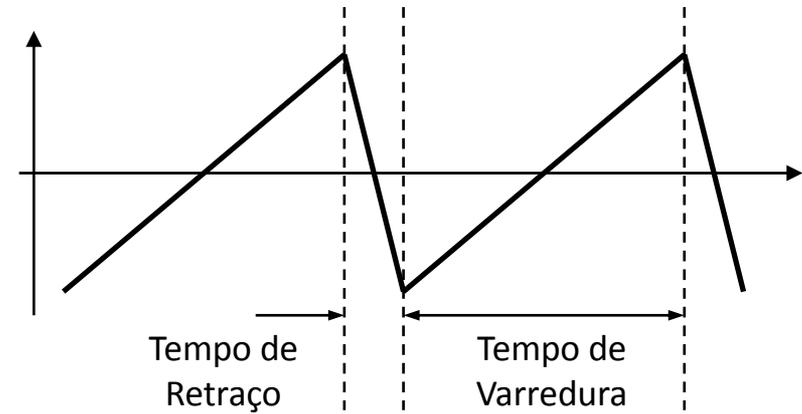
$$B_w = \frac{1}{2} \times 600 \times 450 \times 60 = 8,1MHz$$



1 pixel = 1 semiciclo da maior frequência necessária



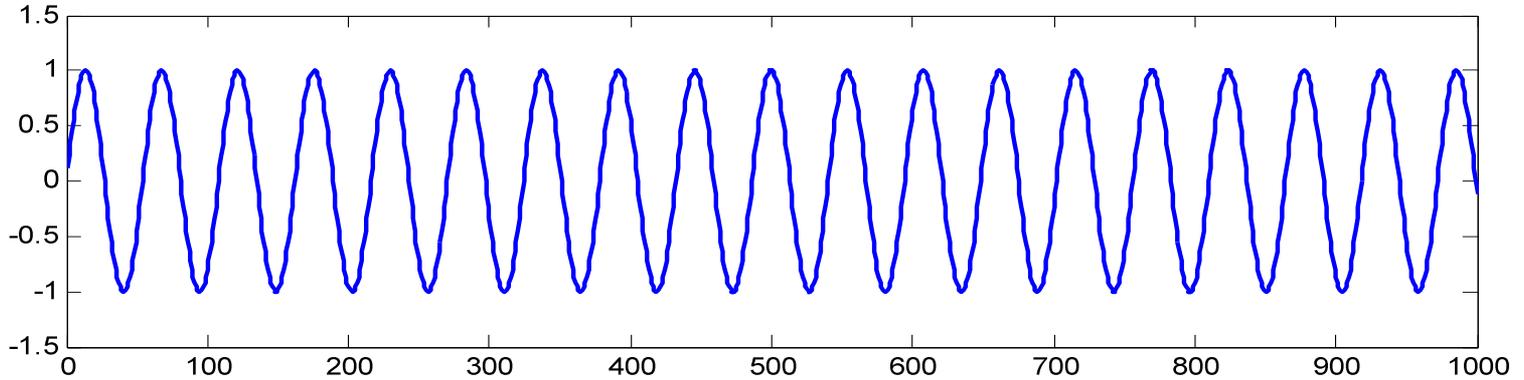
Tubo de Raios Catódicos
com deflexão magnética



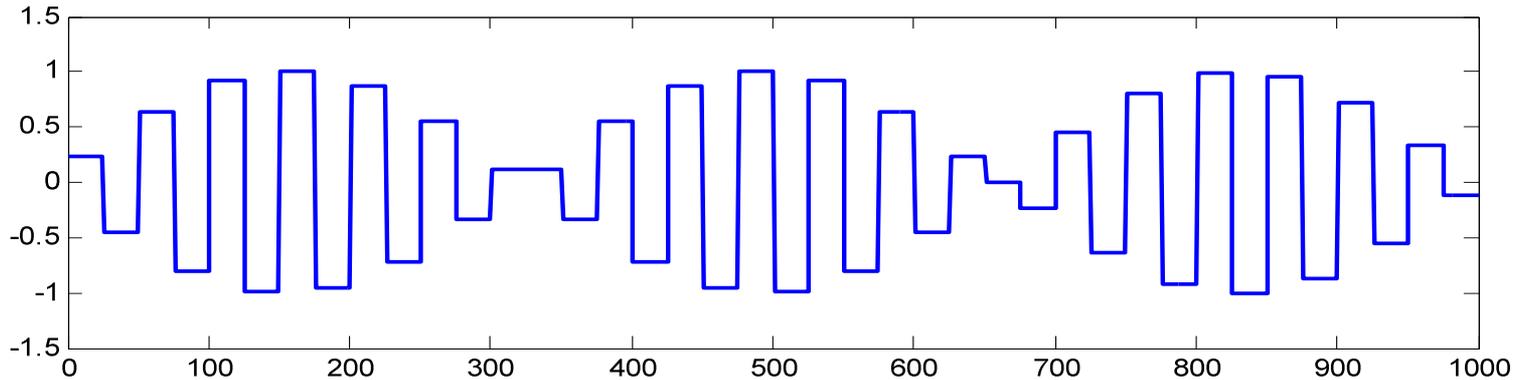
- Tempo de retraço: 20% na varredura horizontal e 9% na vertical

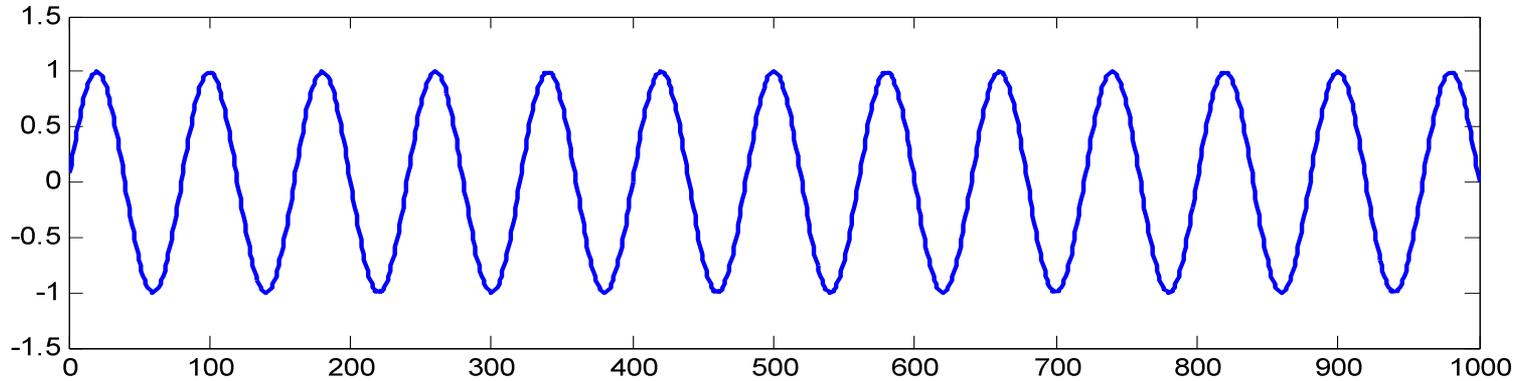
$$B_w = \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 600 \right) \times 1,2 \right) \times \left(450 \times 1,09 \right) \times 60 = 10,595 \text{ MHz}$$

- Teorema da Amostragem diz: número de linhas de varredura deve ser **maior** que o número de linhas (alternadas) a serem exibidas na imagem ($f_a > 2 \times f_s$)
- Fator de Kell = 0,7 (experimental) implicaria em $450 \div 0,7 = 643$ linhas de varredura na imagem visível.

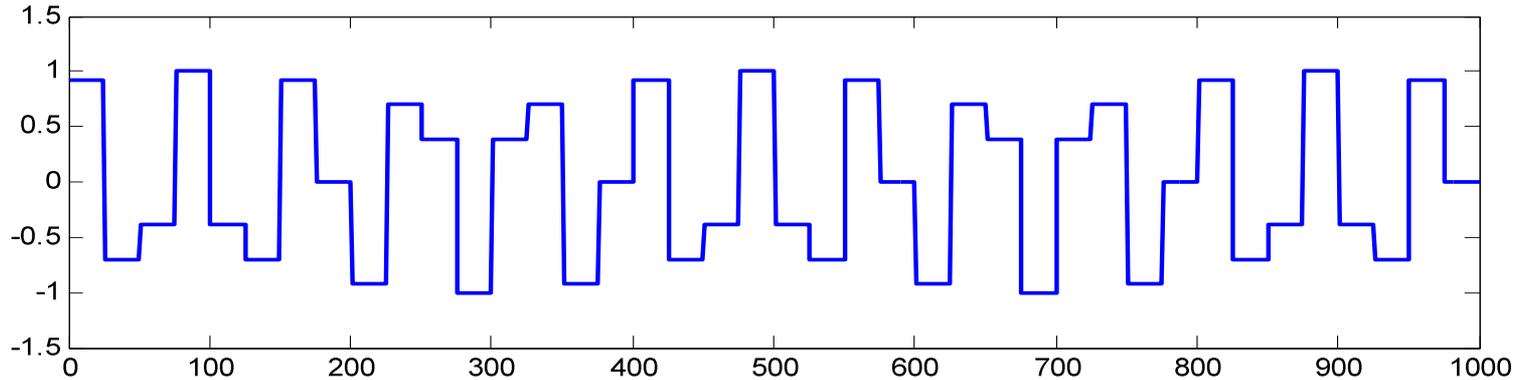


$$f_A = 2,2 f_M$$





$$f_A = 3,3 f_M$$



- Considerando tempo de retraço e fator de Kell:

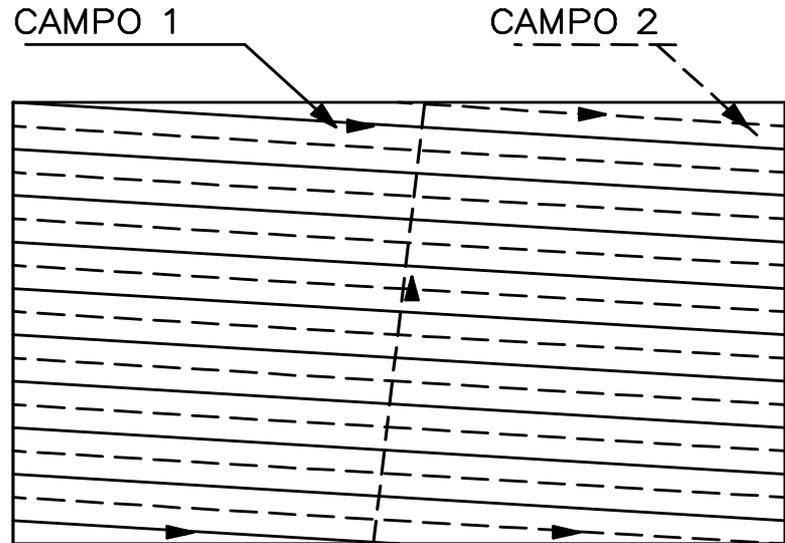
$$B_w = \left(\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 600 \right) \times 1,2 \right) \times 643 \times 1,09 \right) \times 60 = 15,14 \text{ MHz}$$

- Modulação AM exigiria $2 \times 15 = 30$ MHz de banda.

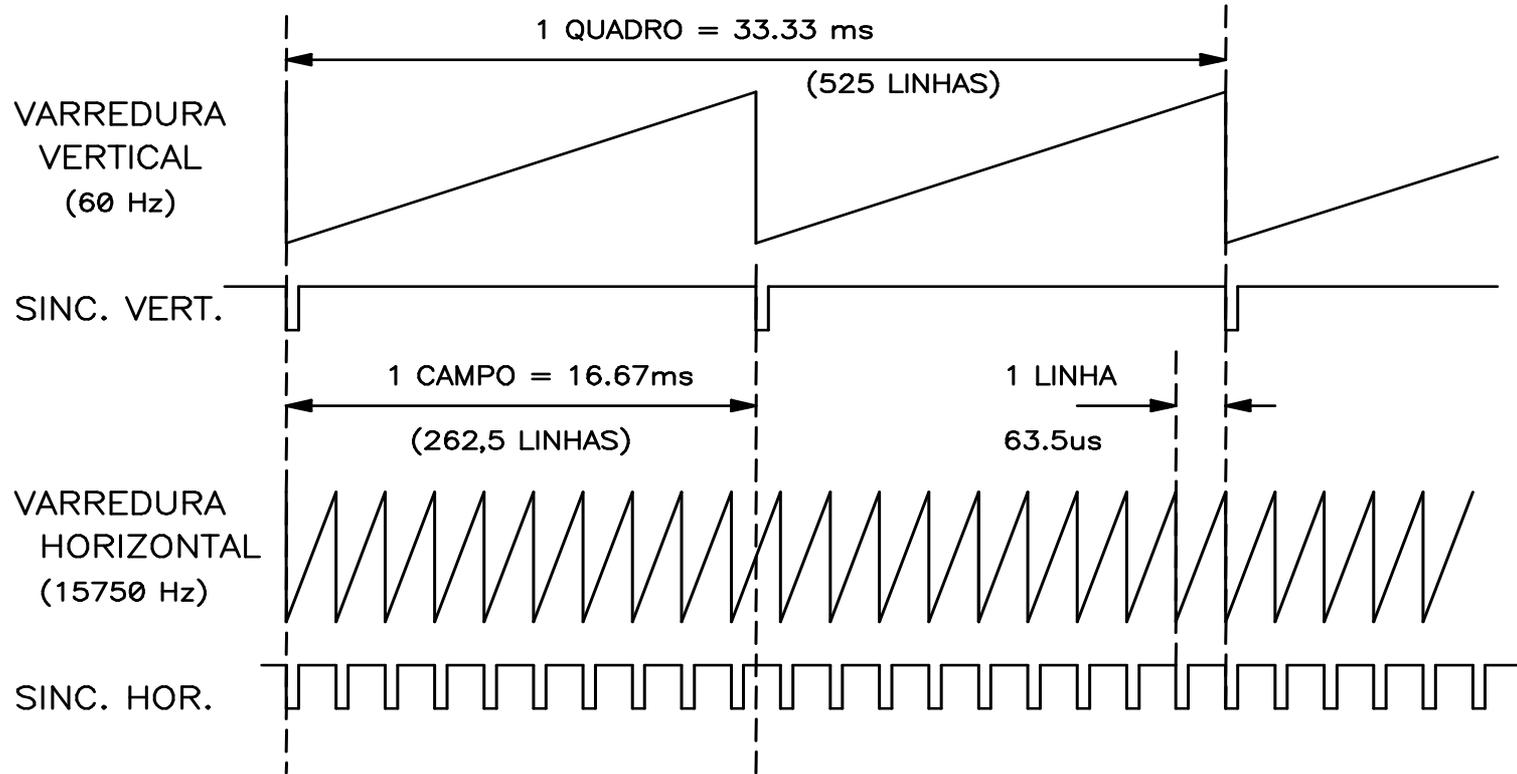
- Adotado Limite de Acuidade Visual como 1,33 minutos de grau
- Imagem visível passa para 340 x 450 elementos de resolução (480 linhas de amostragem)
- Adotadas 525 linhas de varredura (incluindo retraço)

$$B_w = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 450 \times 1.2 \right) \times 525 \times 60 = 8,4 \text{ MHz}$$

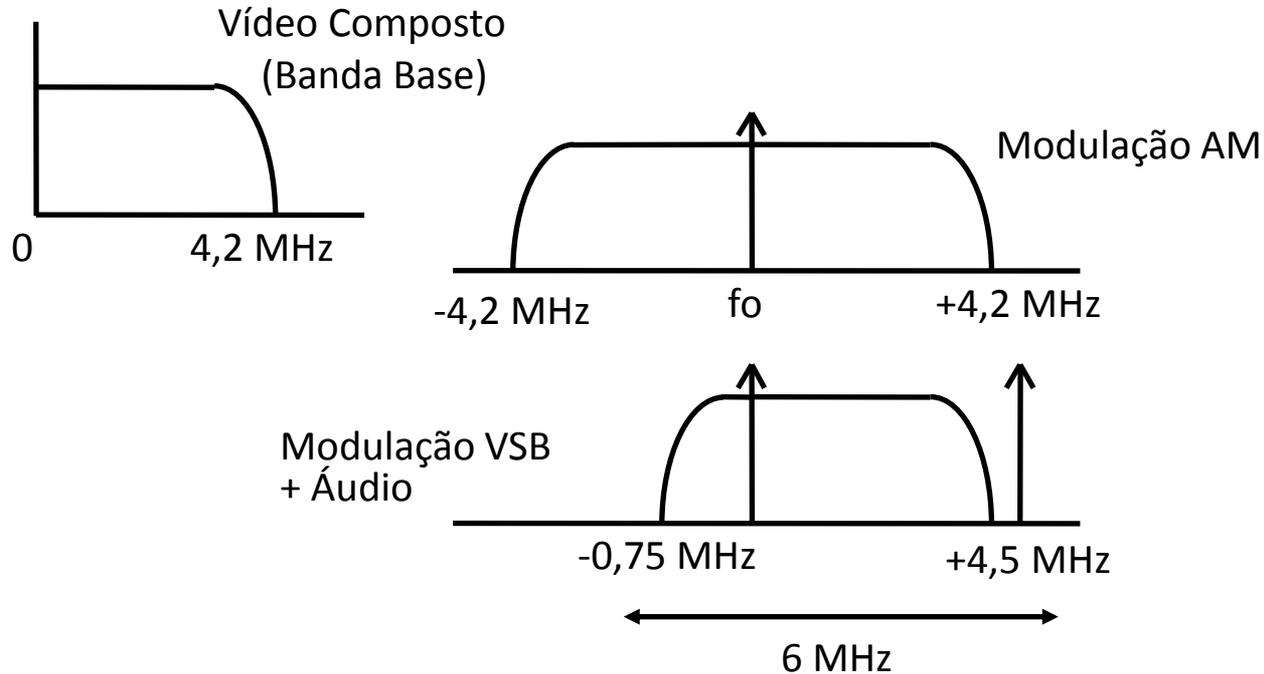
- Frequência de Cintilação para objetos pequenos é muito menor
- Imagem é subdividida em 2 campos (par e ímpar)
- Banda Passante cai pela metade (4.2 MHz)

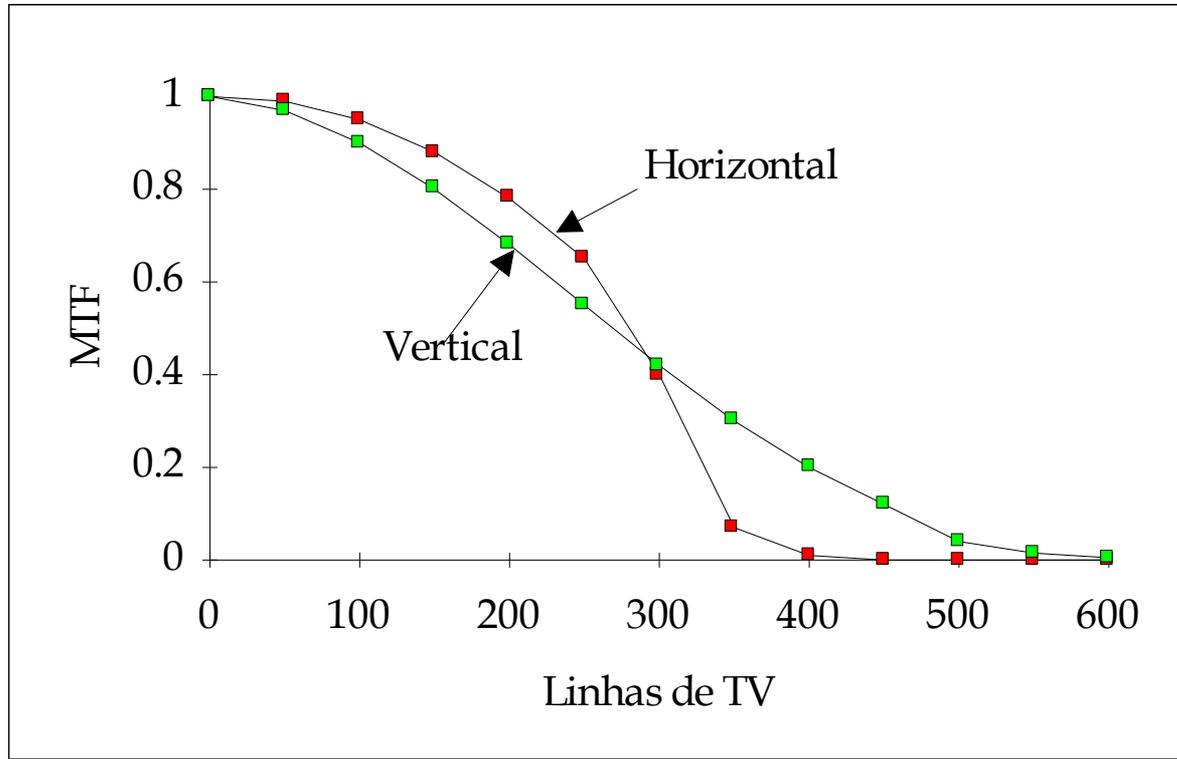


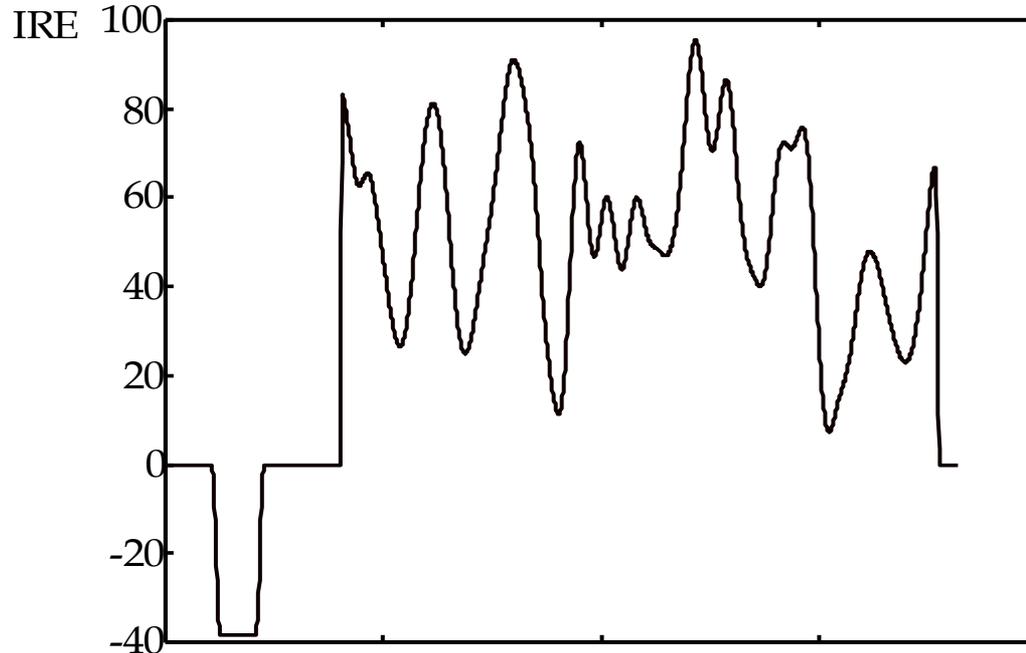
Varredura Entrelaçada - Padrão "M"



Atenuante: Modulação Vestigial (VSB)



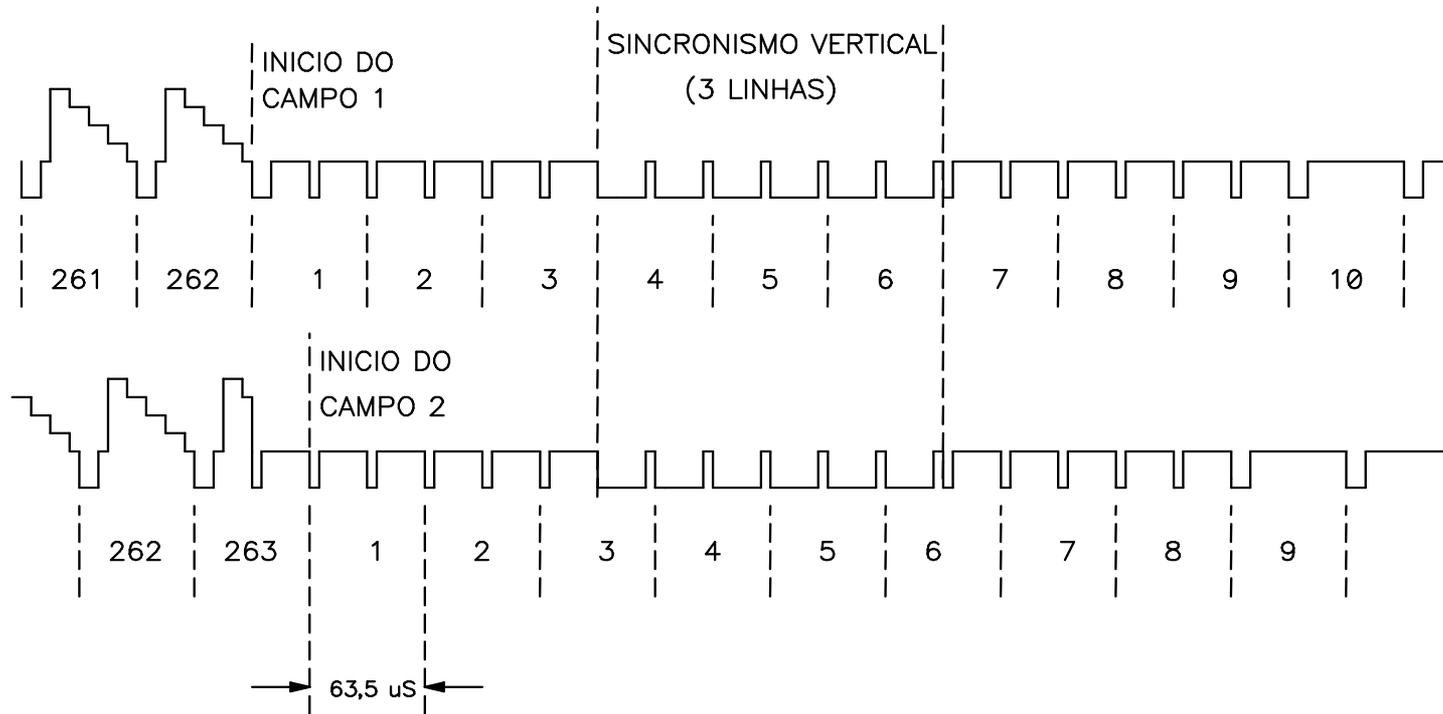




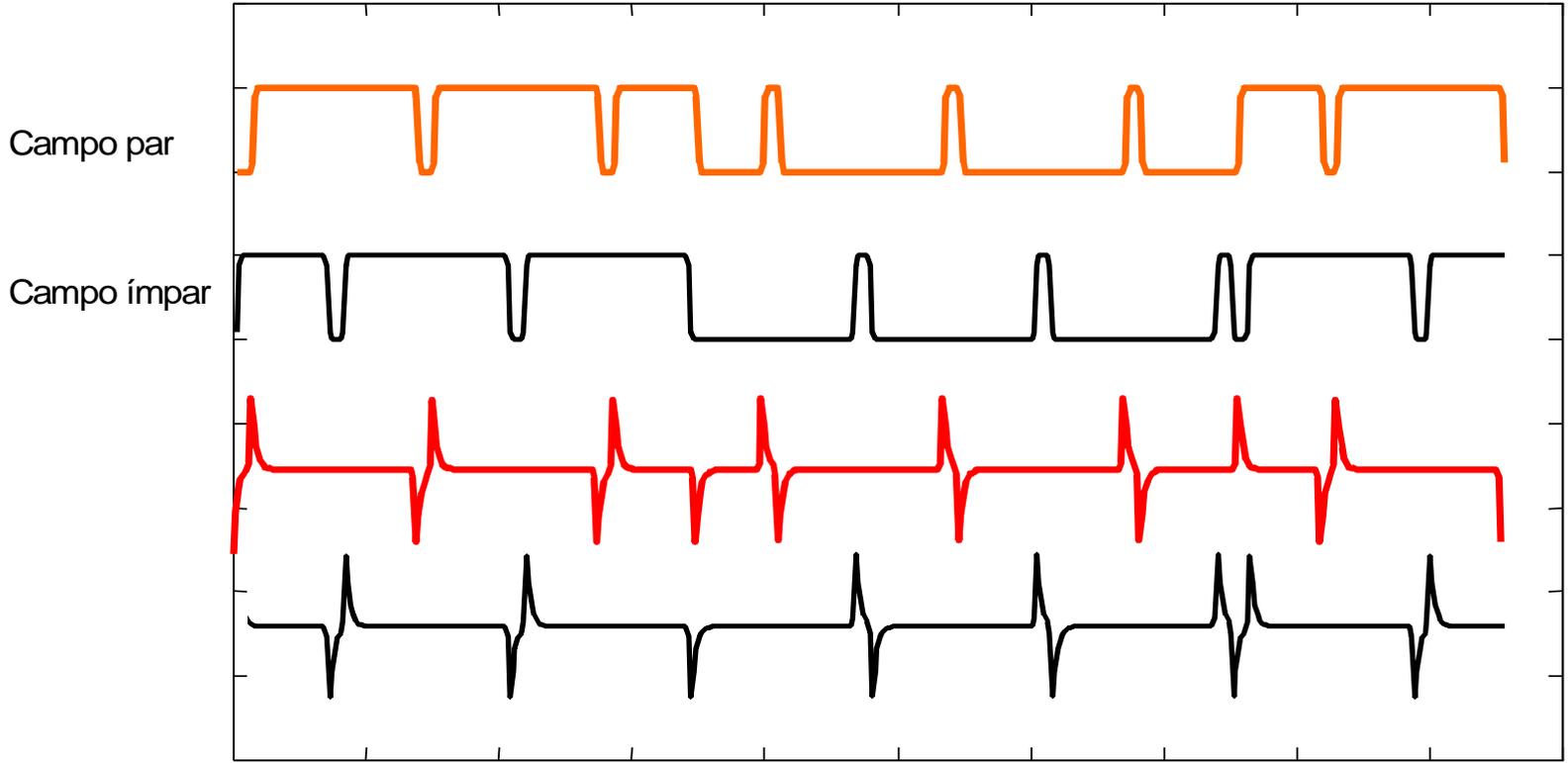
Período Horizontal: $1H = 63,56 \mu s$
Apagamento Horizontal: $10,9 \pm 0,2 \mu s$
Pulso de Sincronismo: $4,7 \pm 0,1 \mu s$
Pórtico Frontal: $0,02H = 1,3 \mu s$
Amplitude do Sinc.: 40 IRE (286 mV)
Amplitude Total do Sinal
de Vídeo : 140 IRE (1 Volt)

(1 unidade IRE = 7,14 mV)

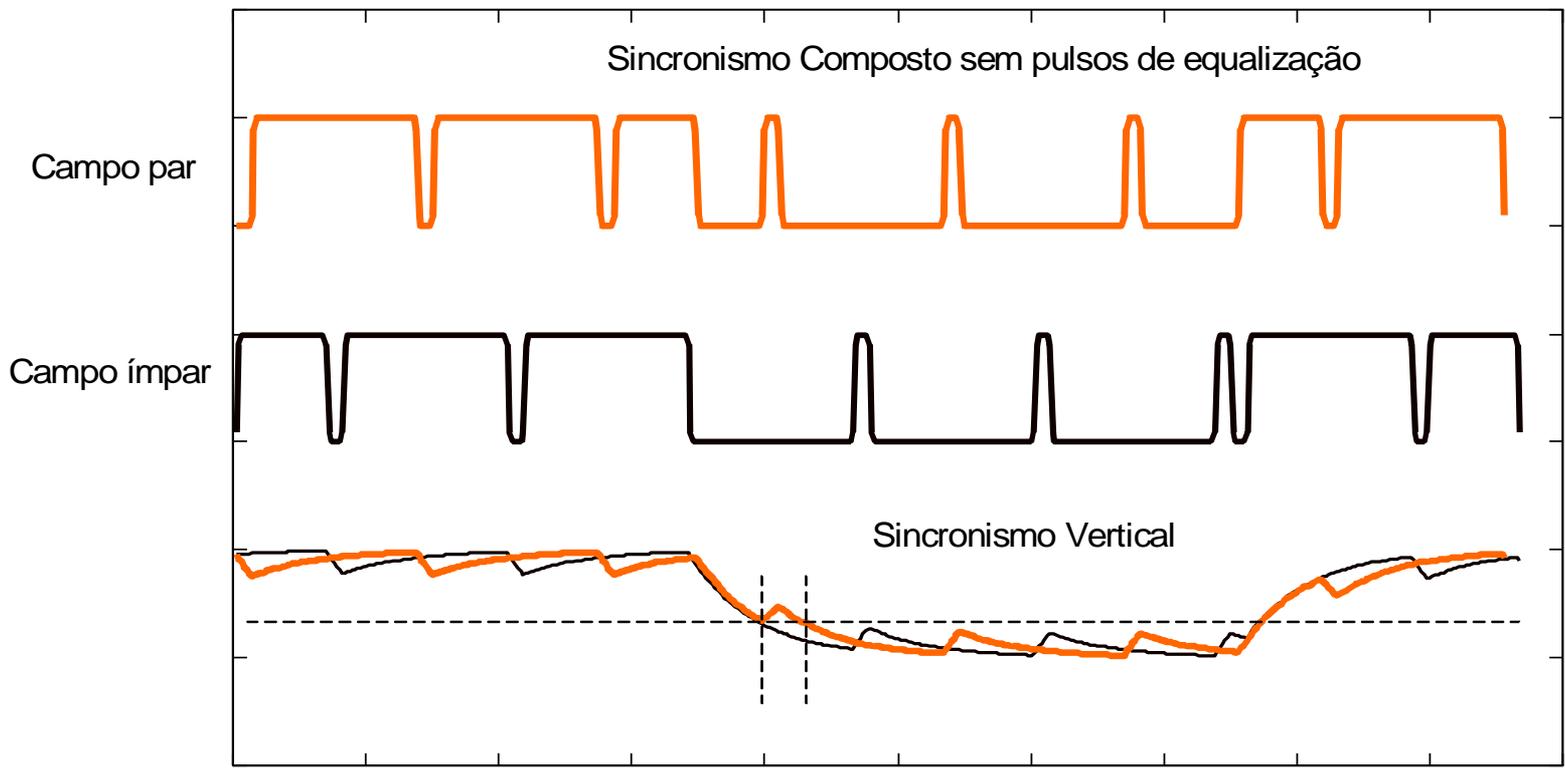
Sincronismo Composto com Entrelaçamento

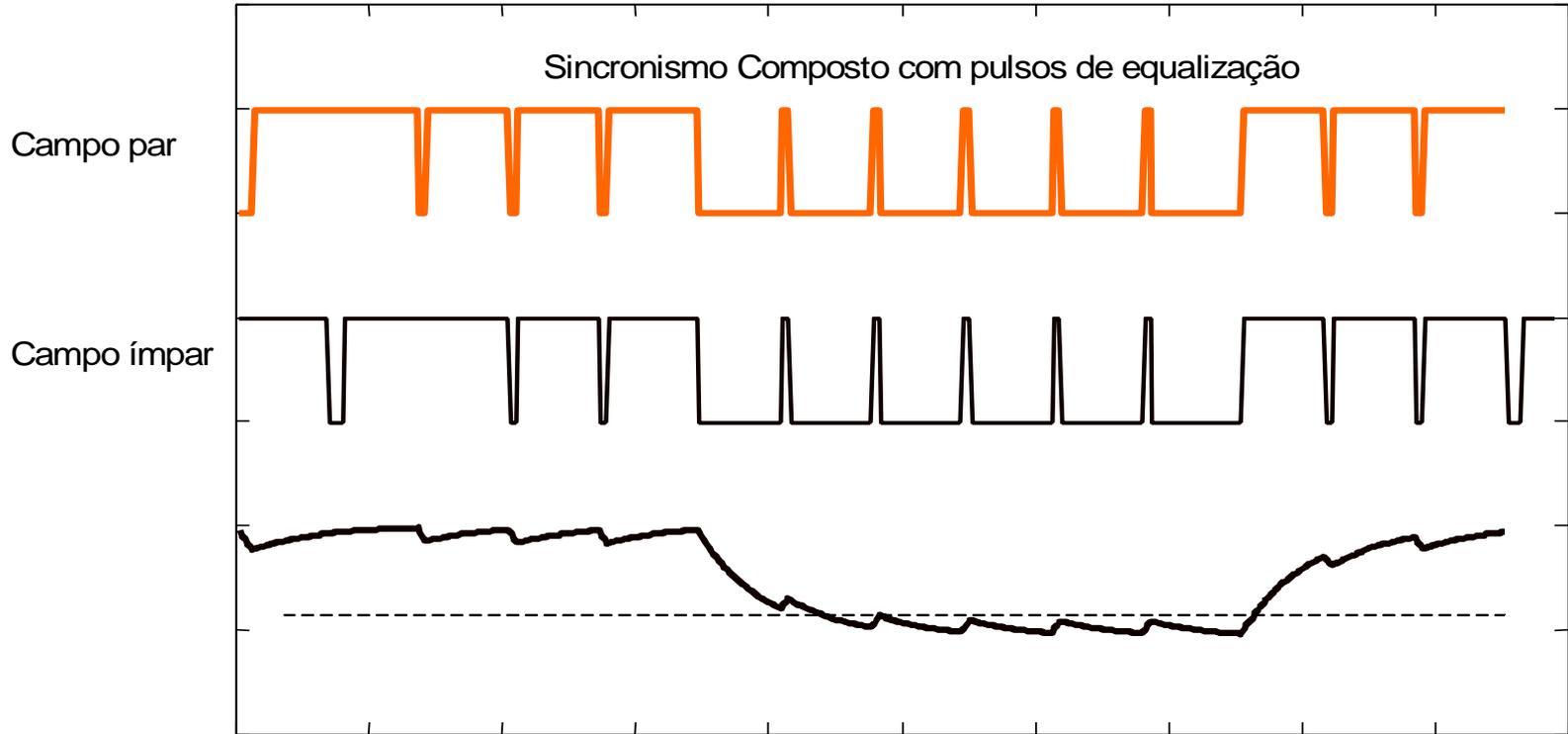


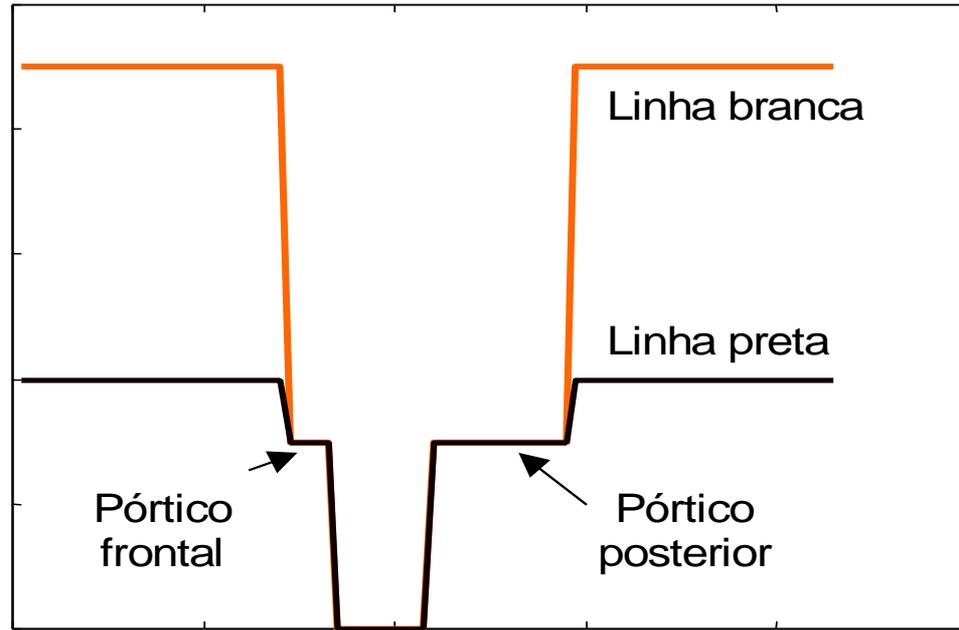
Separação do Sincronismo Horizontal

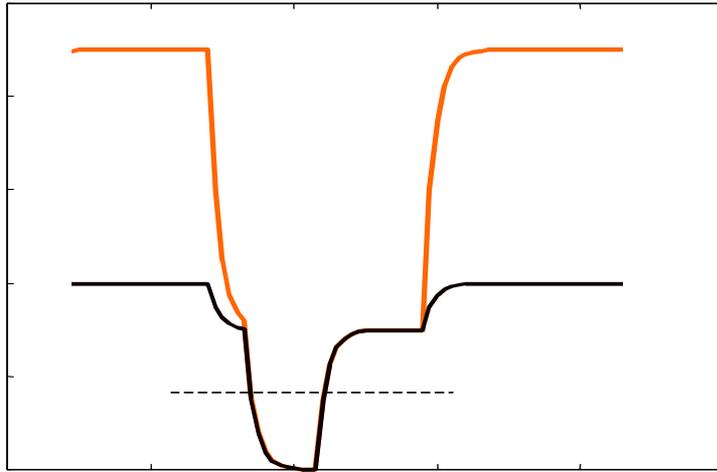


Separação do Sincronismo Vertical

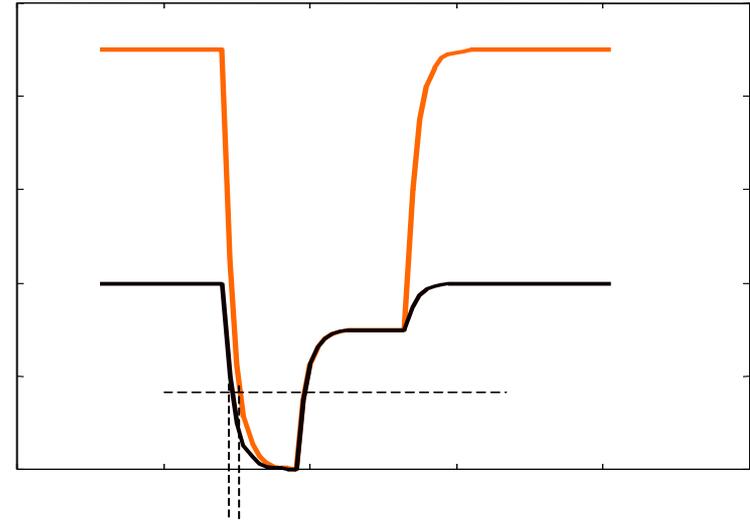




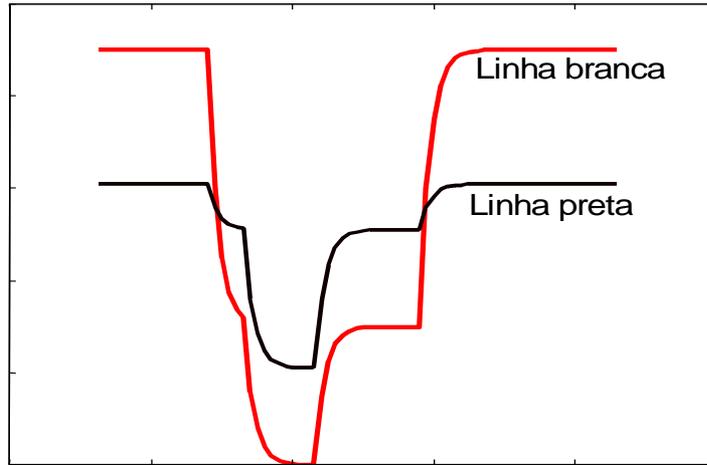




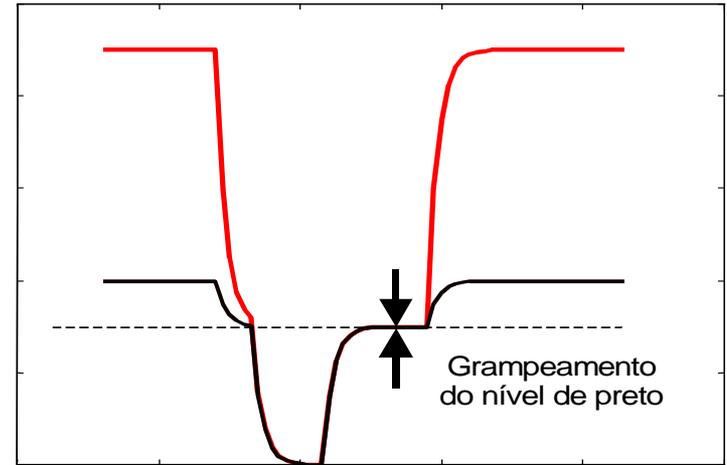
Sinal com Banda Limitada



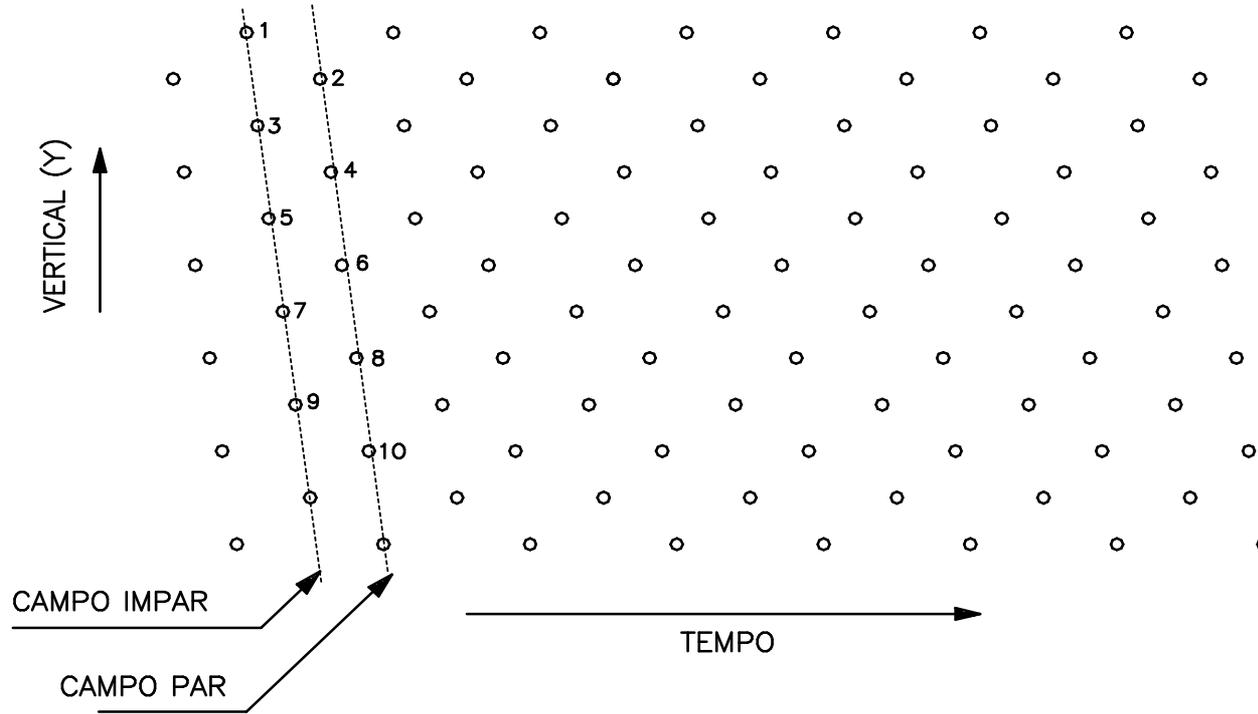
Limitação de Banda sem
Pórtico Frontal



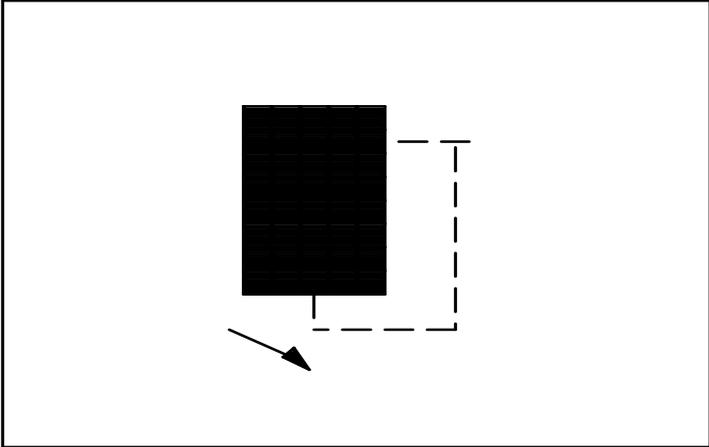
Acoplamento AC do Sinal de Vídeo Composto



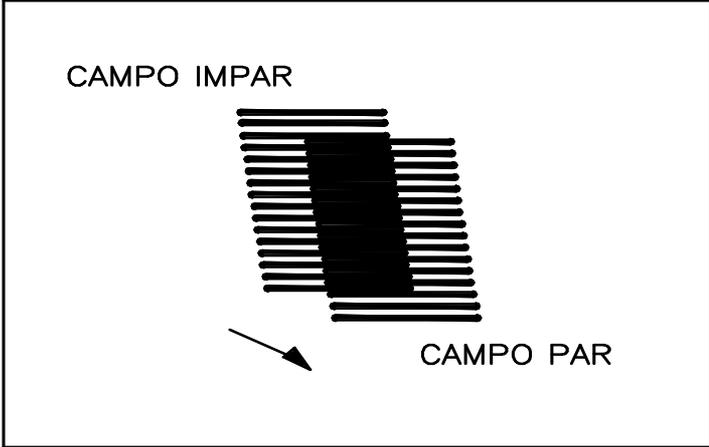
Sinal de Vídeo com Grampeamento DC

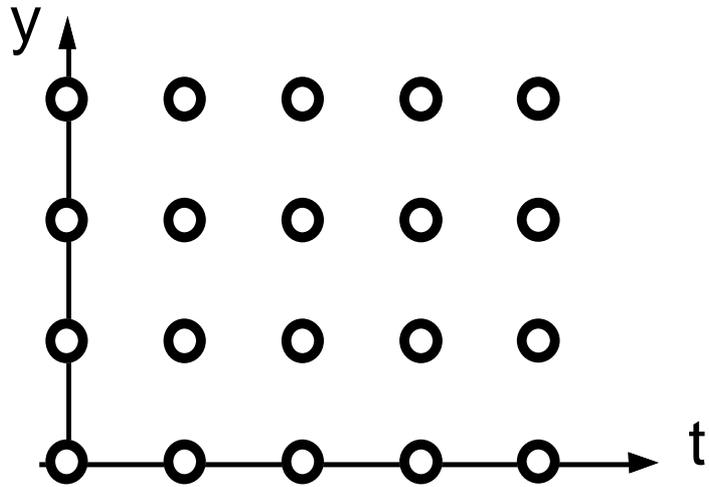


CENA COM MOVIMENTO

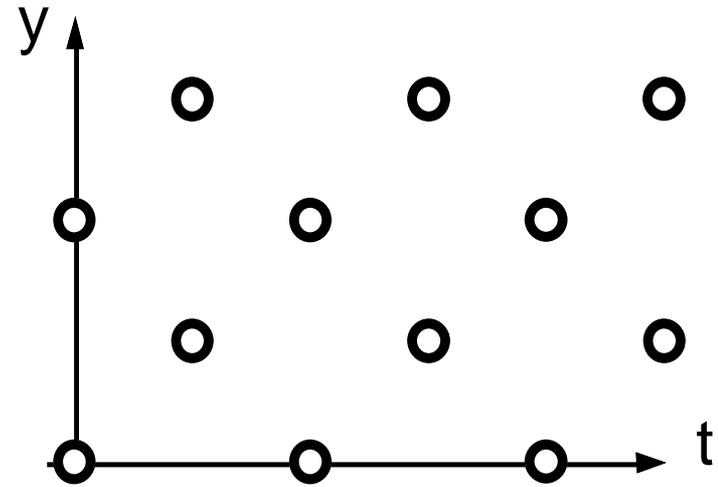


RESULTADO DA VARREDURA

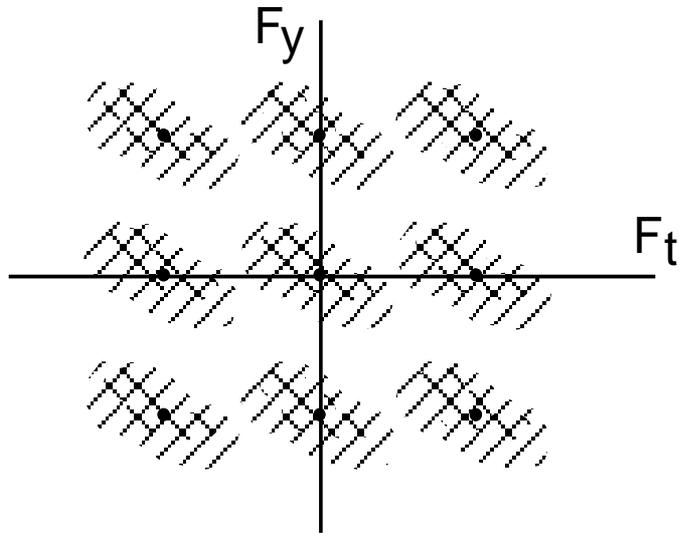




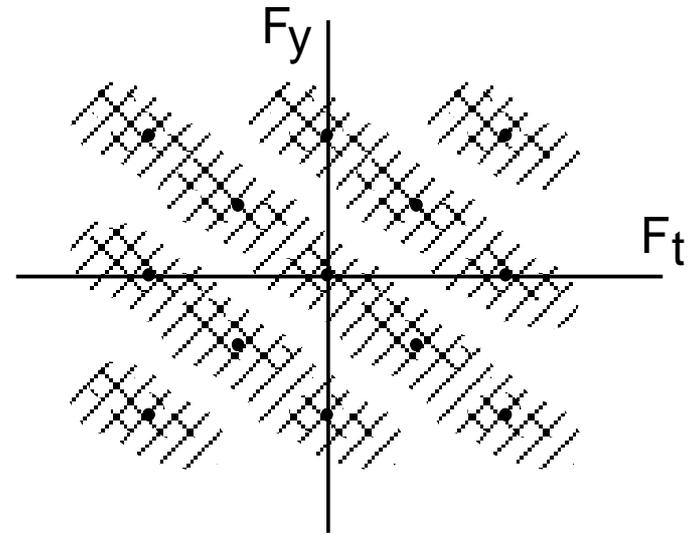
Varredura Progressiva



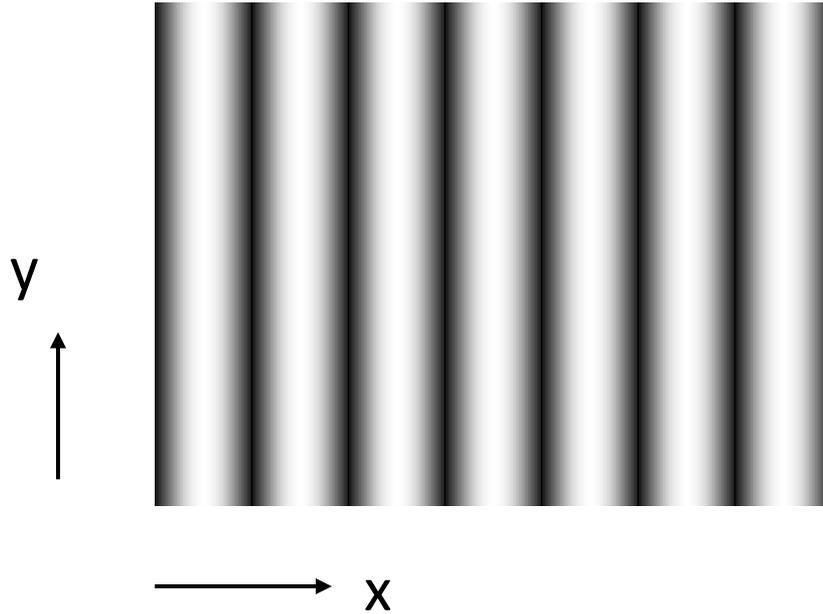
Varredura Entrelaçada



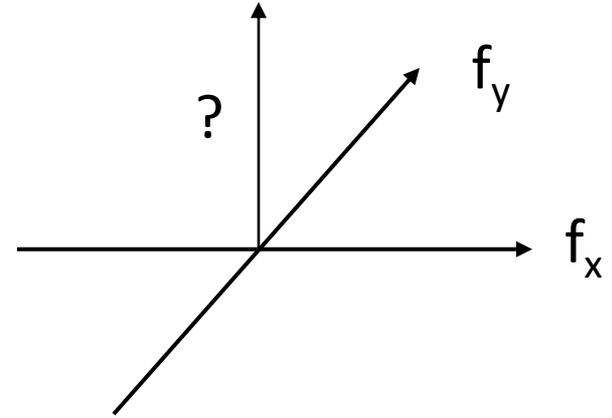
Varredura Progressiva



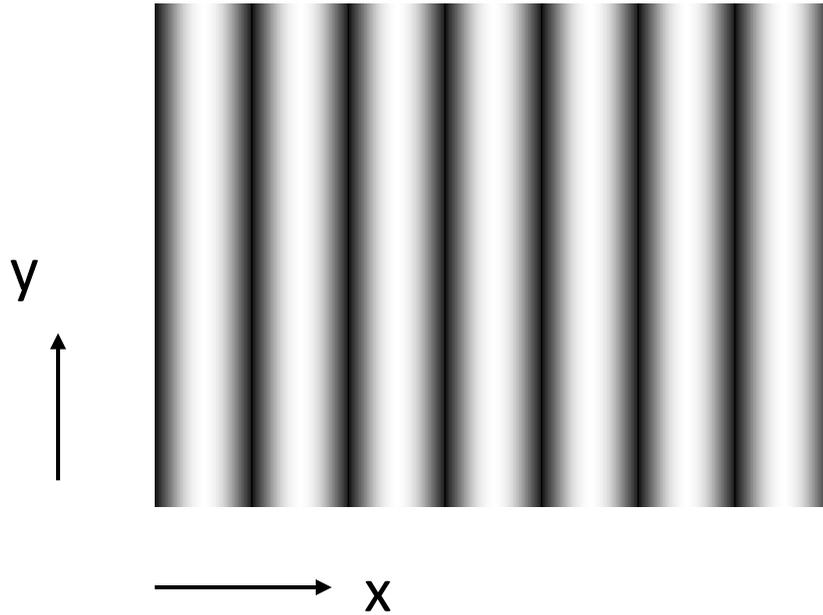
Varredura Entrelaçada



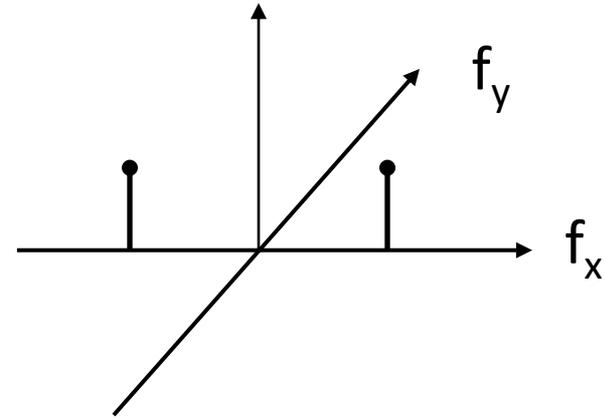
Domínio do Espaço



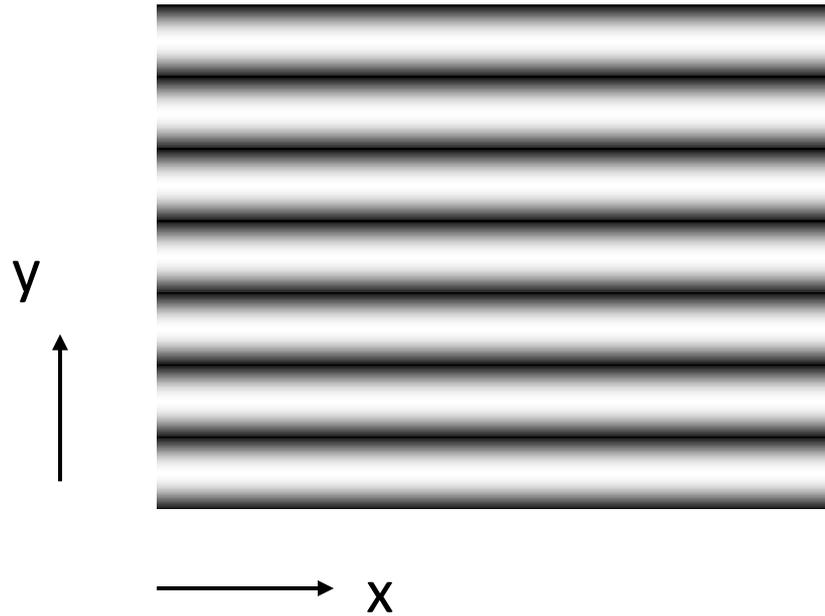
Domínio da Frequência Espacial



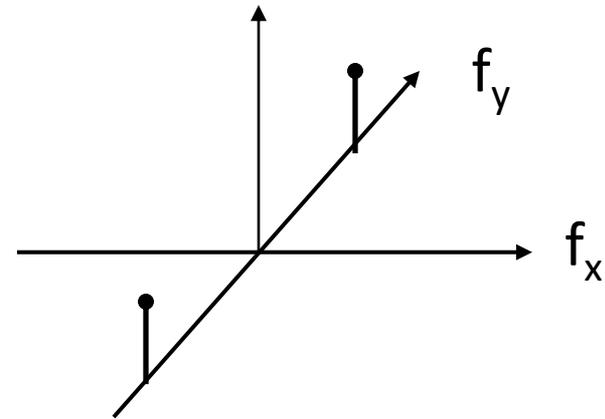
Domínio do Espaço



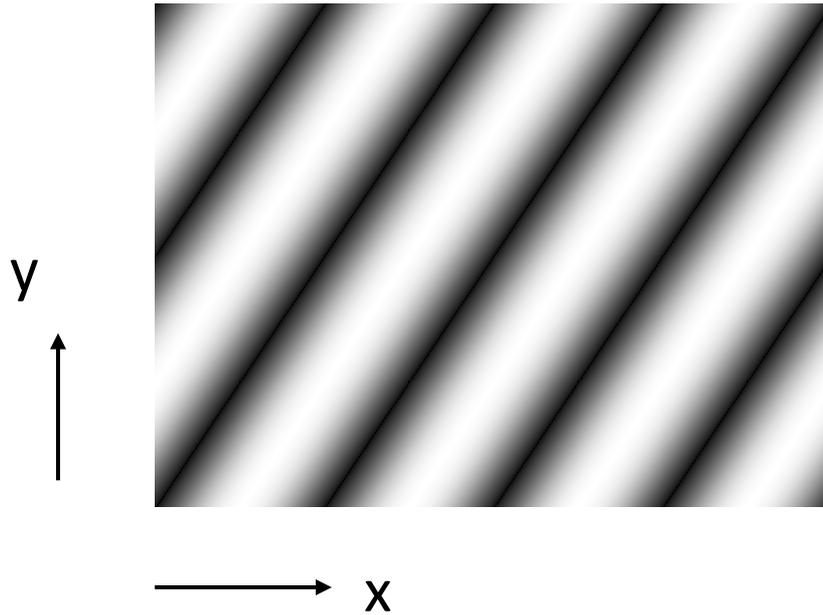
Domínio da Frequência Espacial



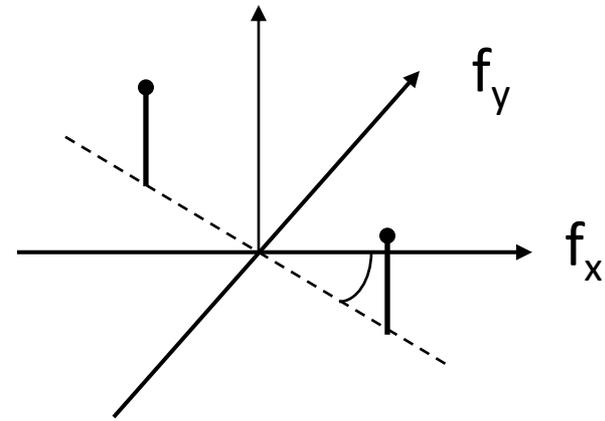
Domínio do Espaço



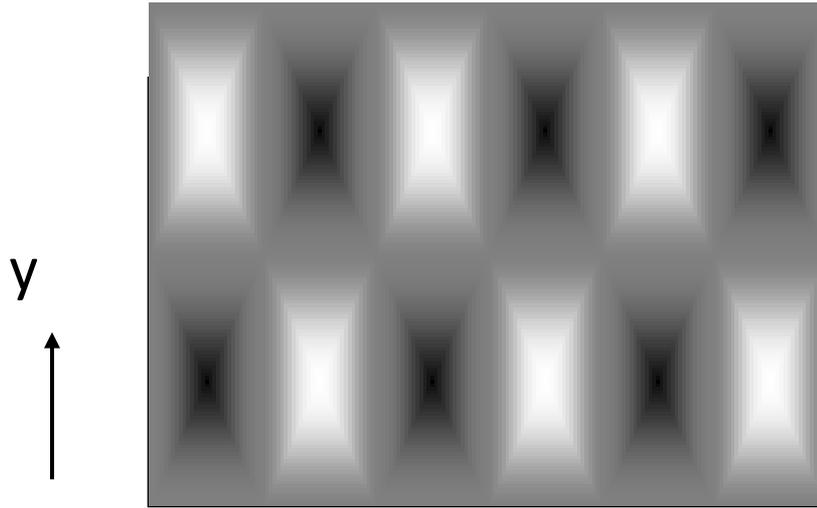
Domínio da Frequência Espacial



Domínio do Espaço

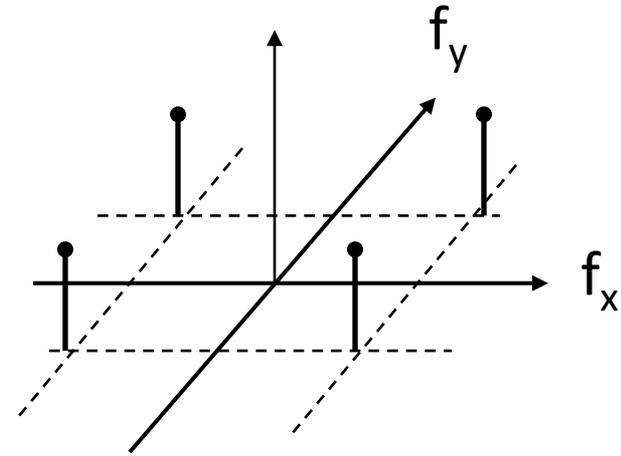


Domínio da Frequência Espacial



→ x

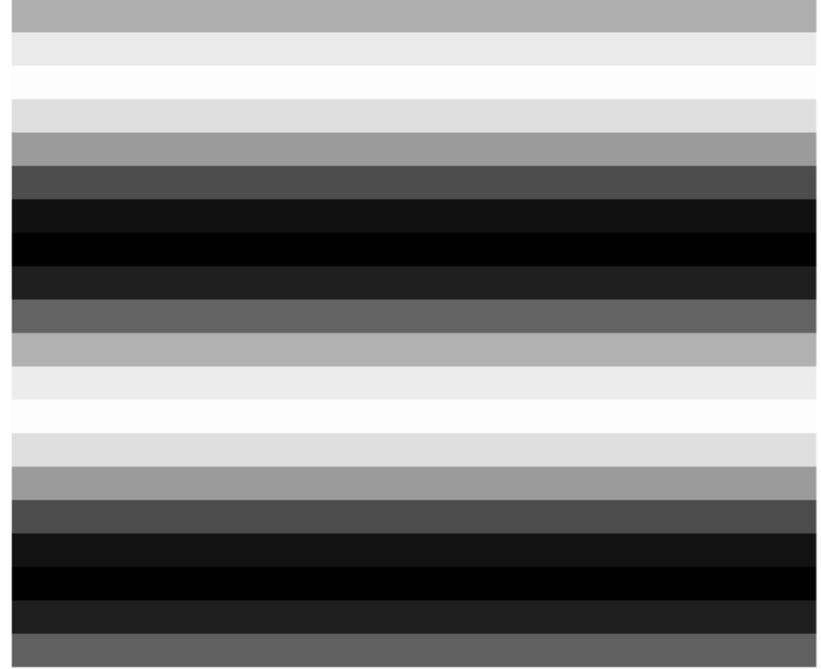
Domínio do Espaço



Domínio da Frequência Espacial

Critério de Kell x Nyquist

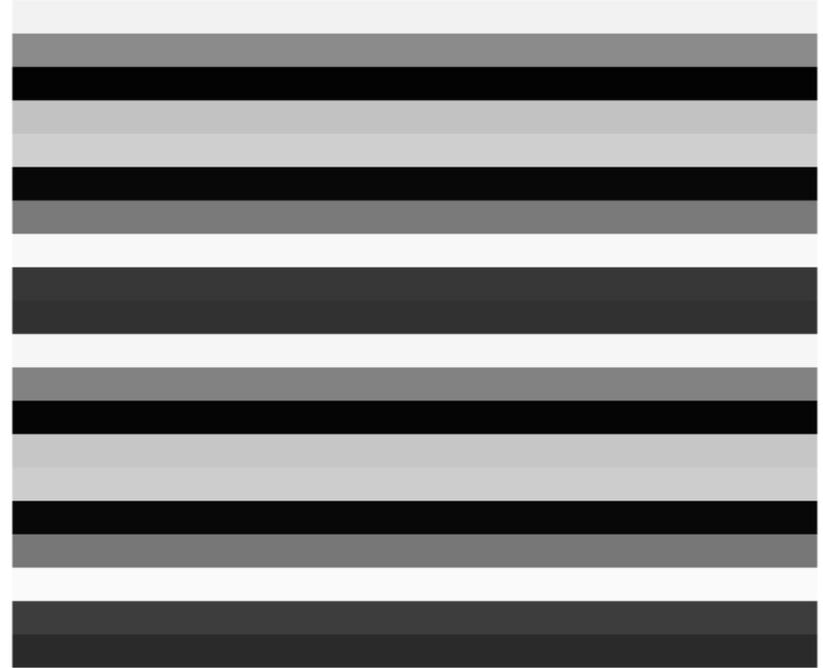
$$f_M / f_A = 0,1$$



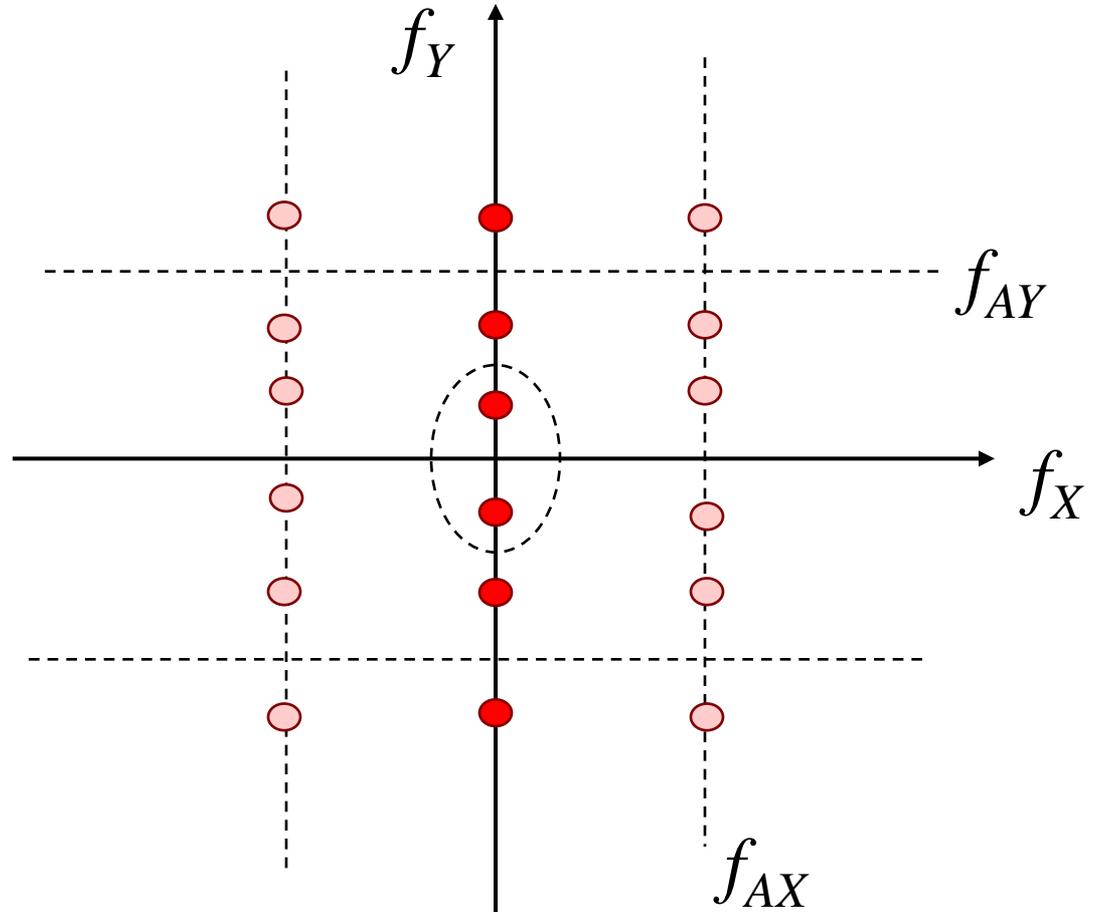
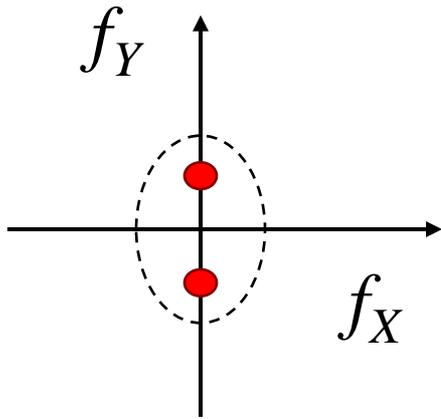
$$f_M / f_A = 0,2$$



$$f_M / f_A = 0,3$$



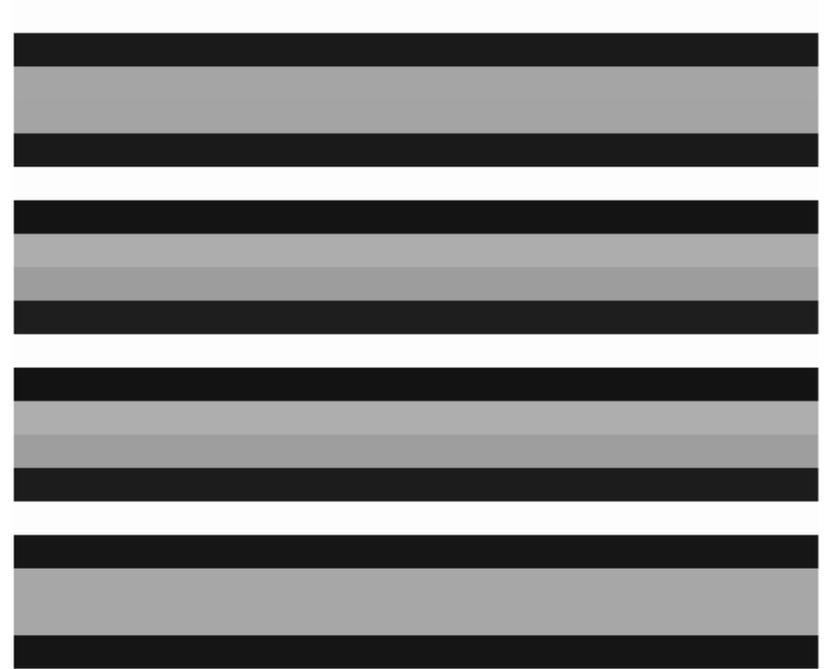
$$f_M / f_A = 0,3$$



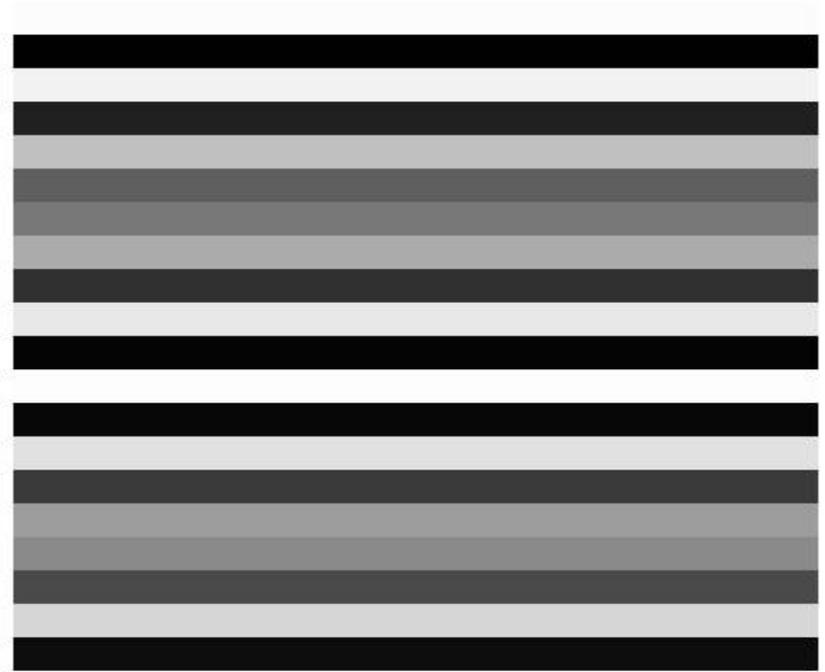
$$f_M / f_A = 0,35$$



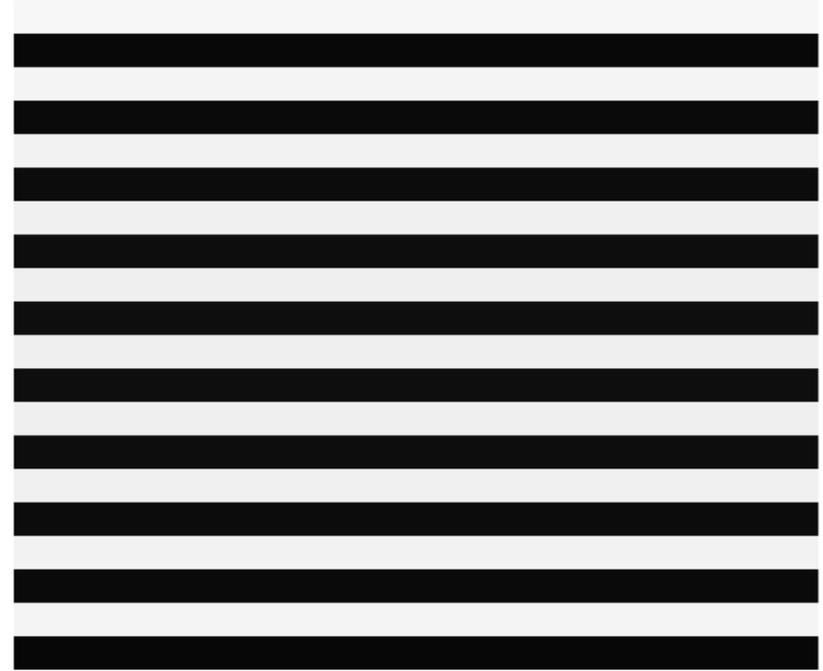
$$f_M / f_A = 0,4$$



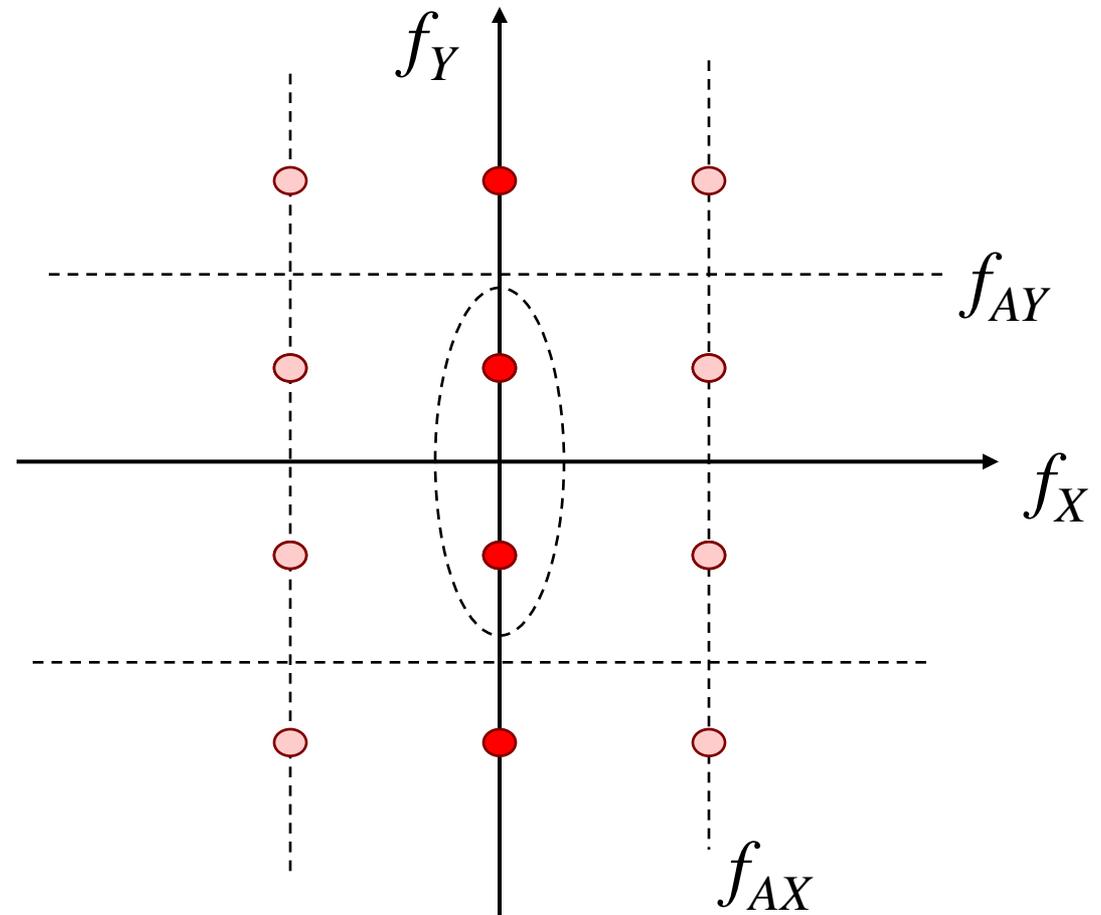
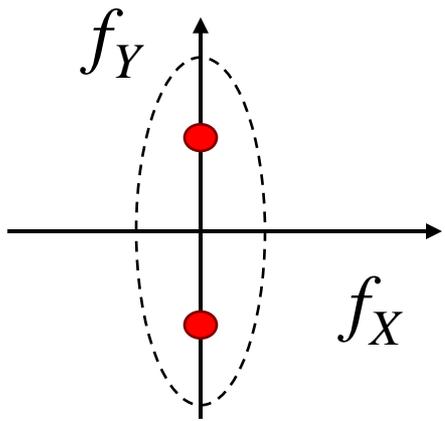
$$f_M / f_A = 0,45$$



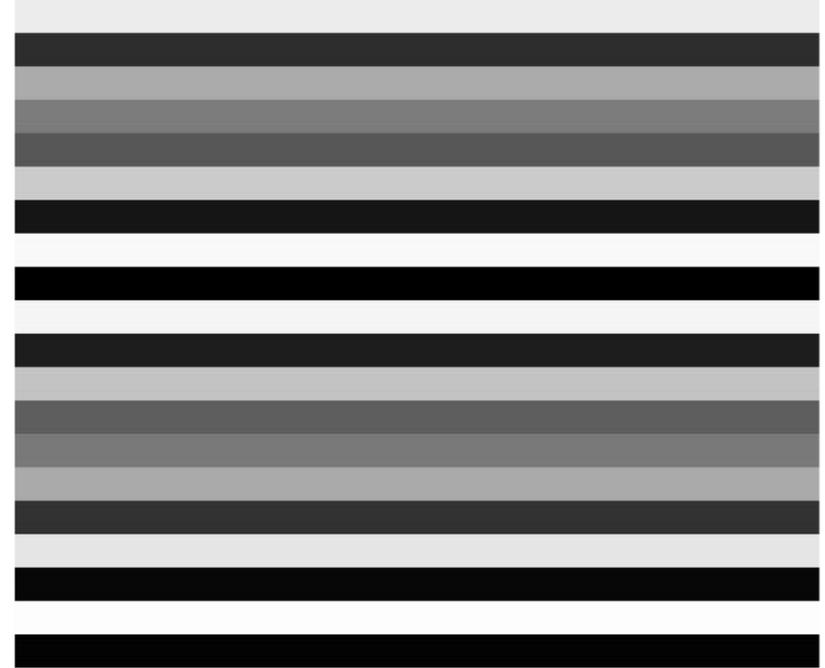
$$f_M / f_A = 0,5$$



$$f_M / f_A = 0,5$$



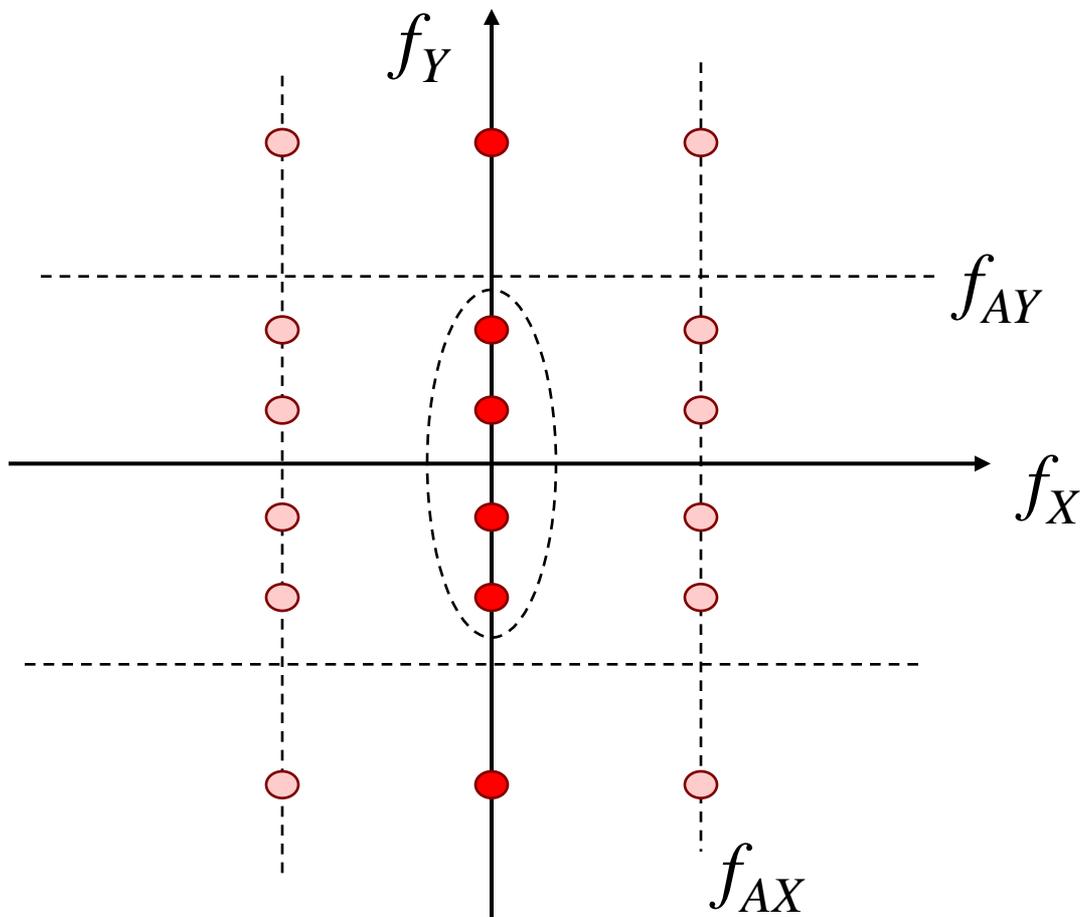
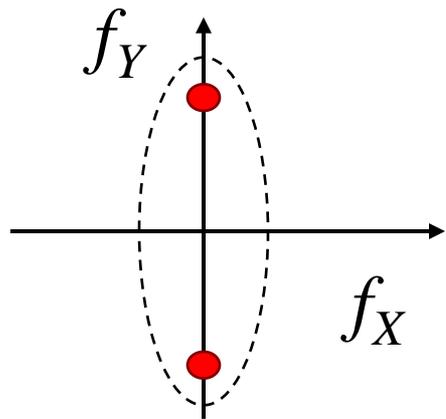
$$f_M / f_A = 0,55$$



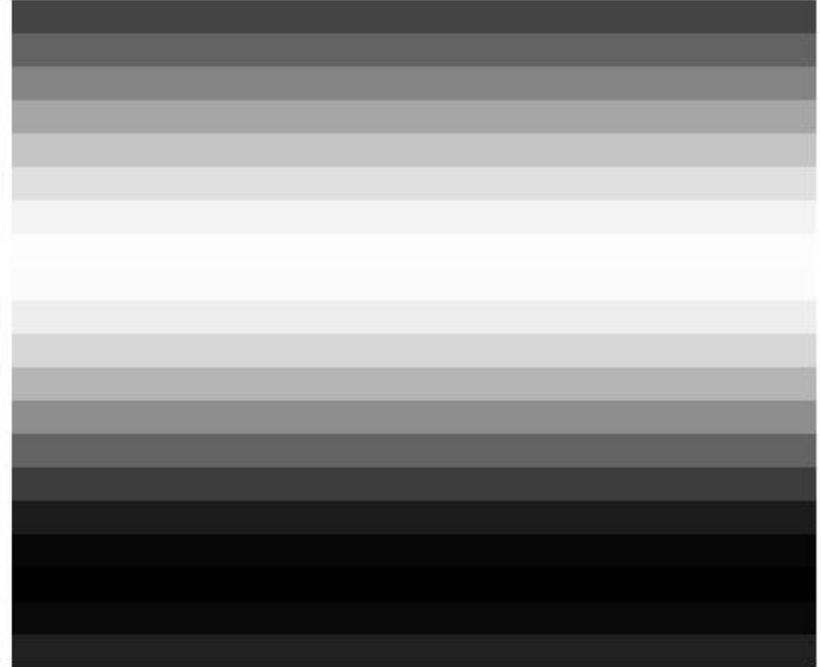
$$f_M / f_A = 0,8$$



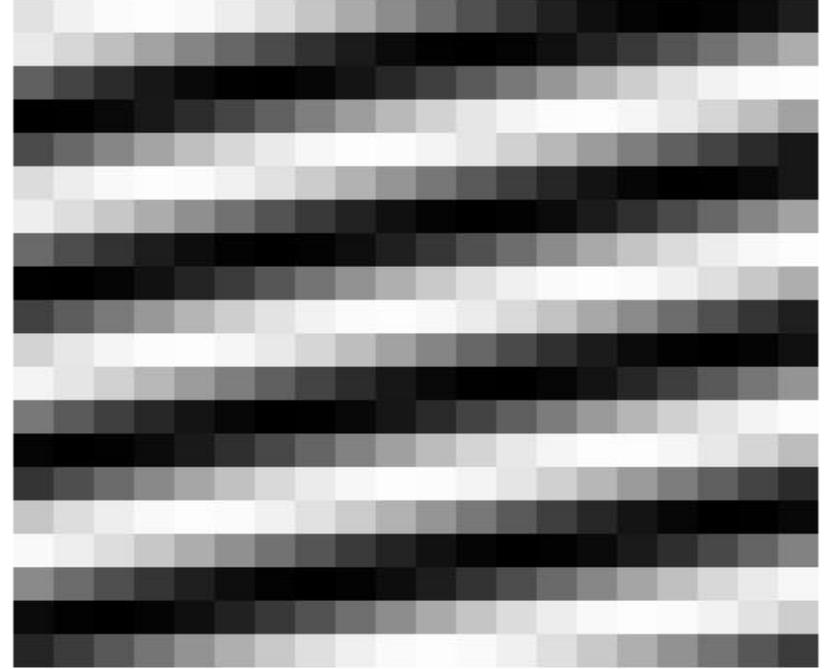
$$f_M / f_A = 0,8$$



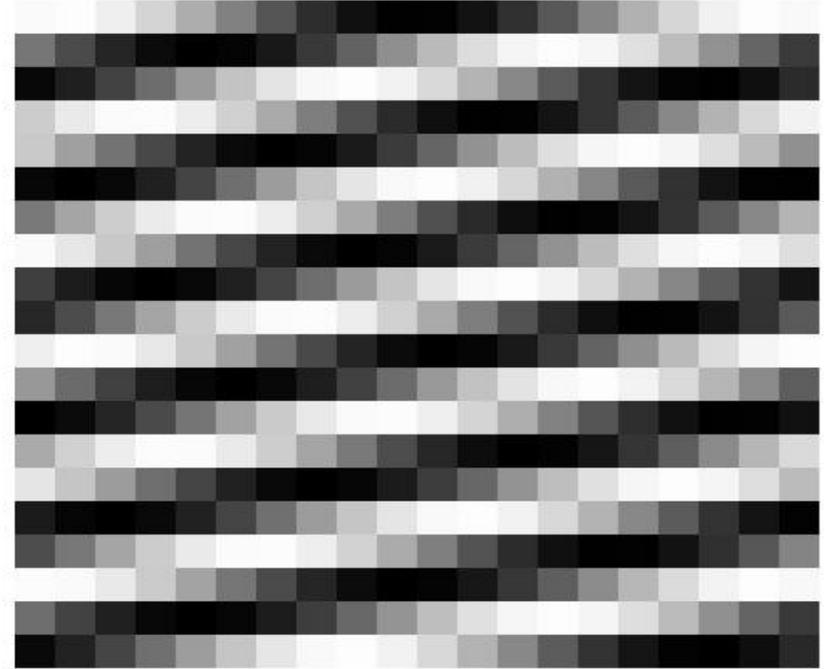
$$f_M / f_A = 0,95$$



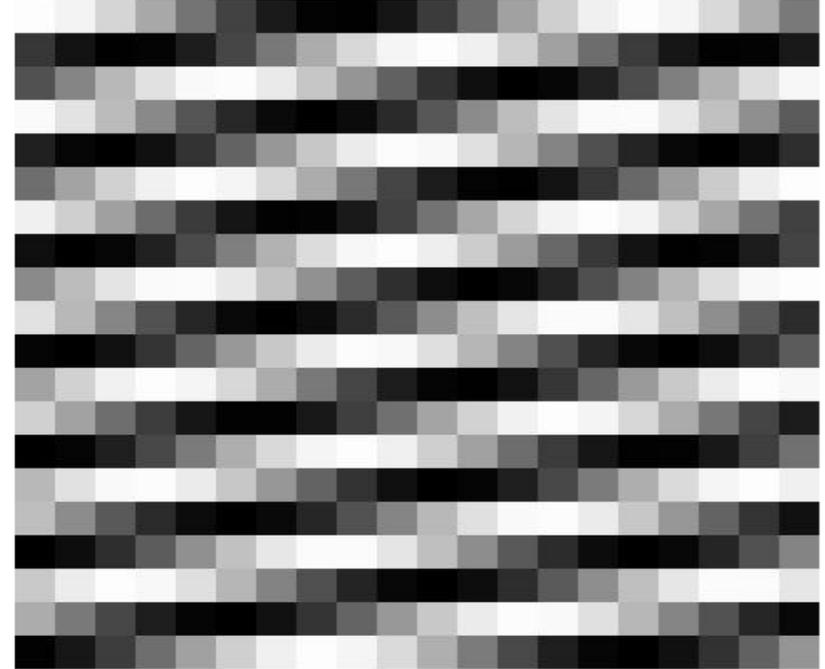
$$f_M / f_A = 0,2$$



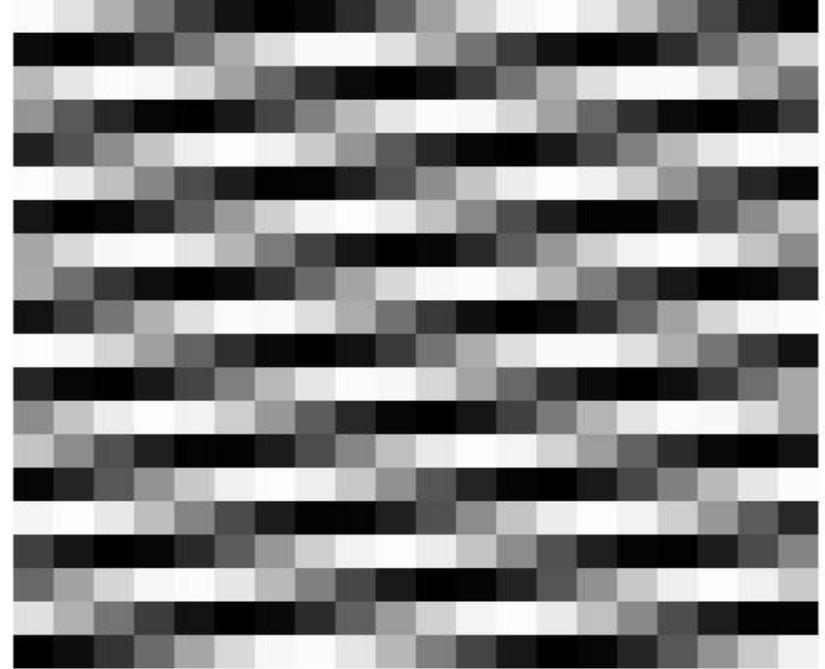
$$f_M / f_A = 0,3$$



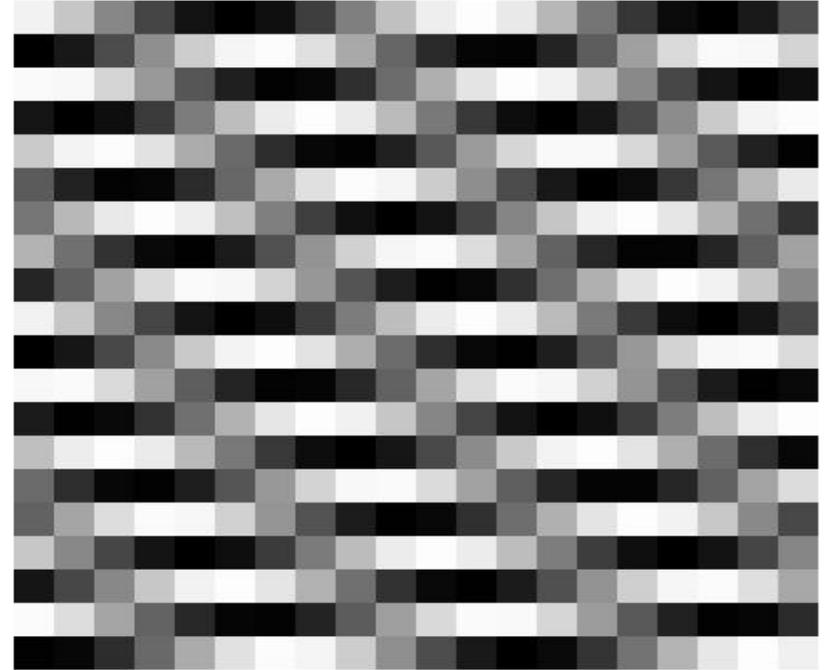
$$f_M / f_A = 0,35$$



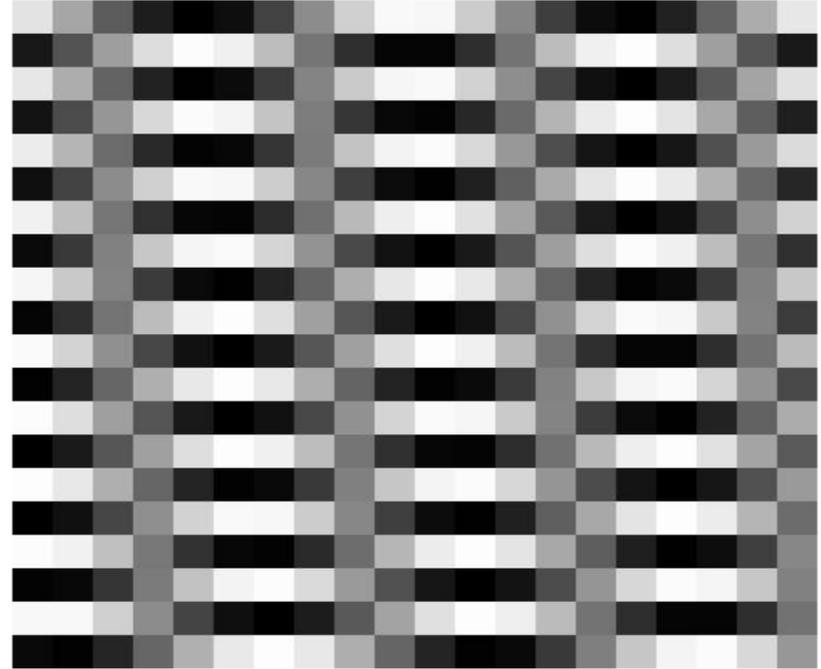
$$f_M / f_A = 0,4$$



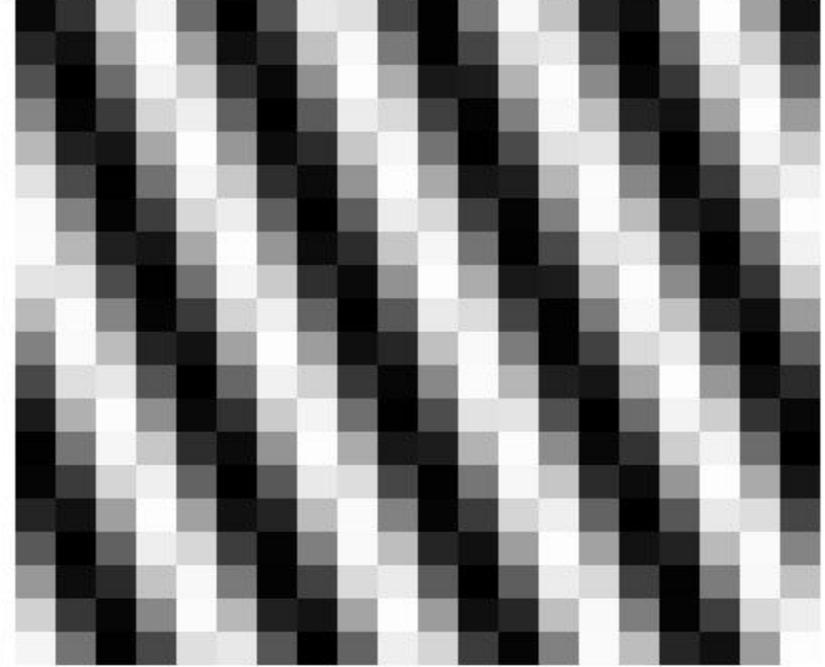
$$f_M / f_A = 0,45$$



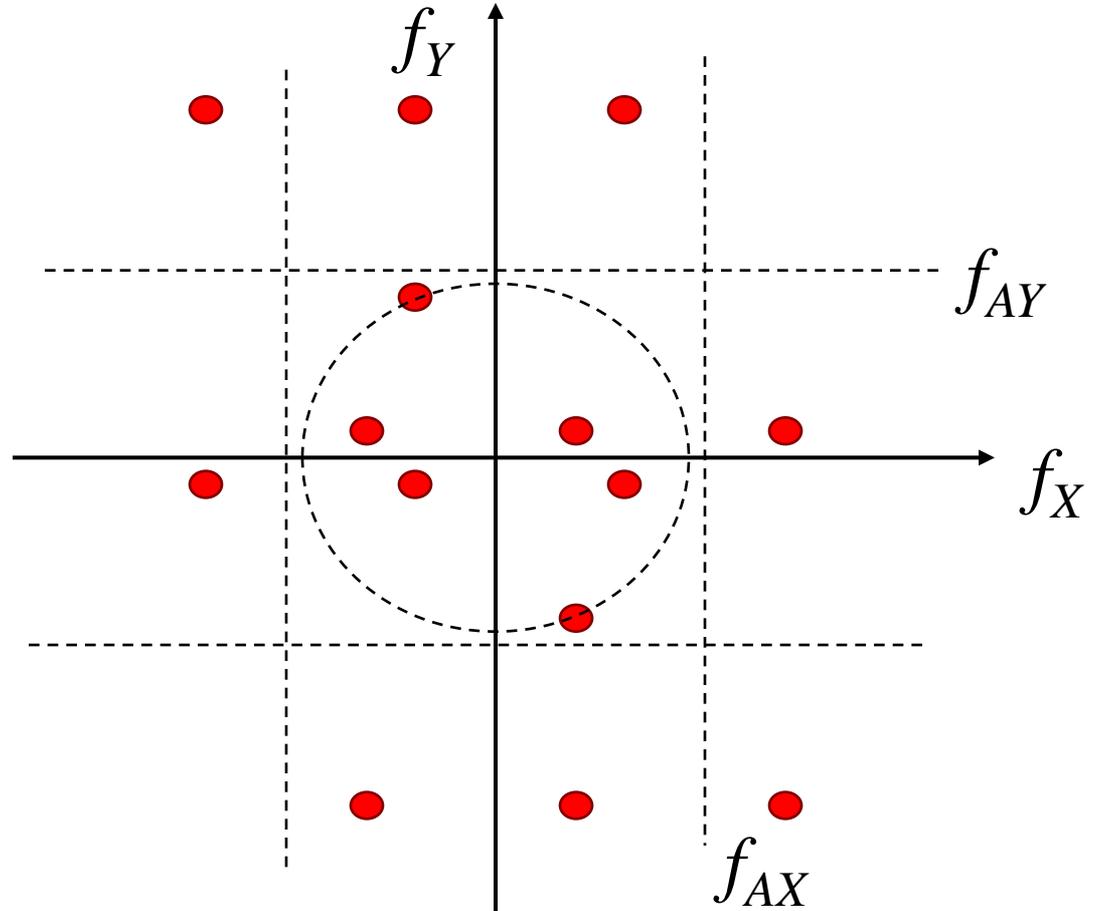
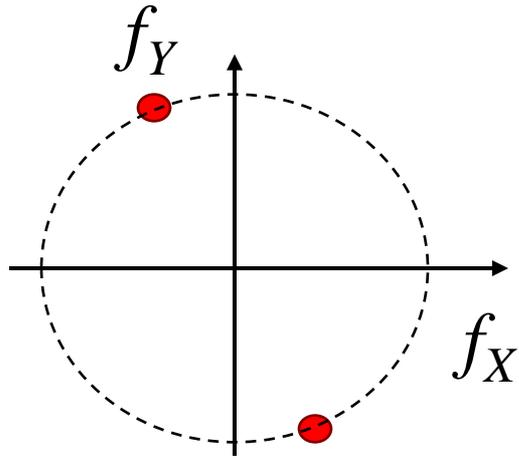
$$f_M / f_A = 0,5$$



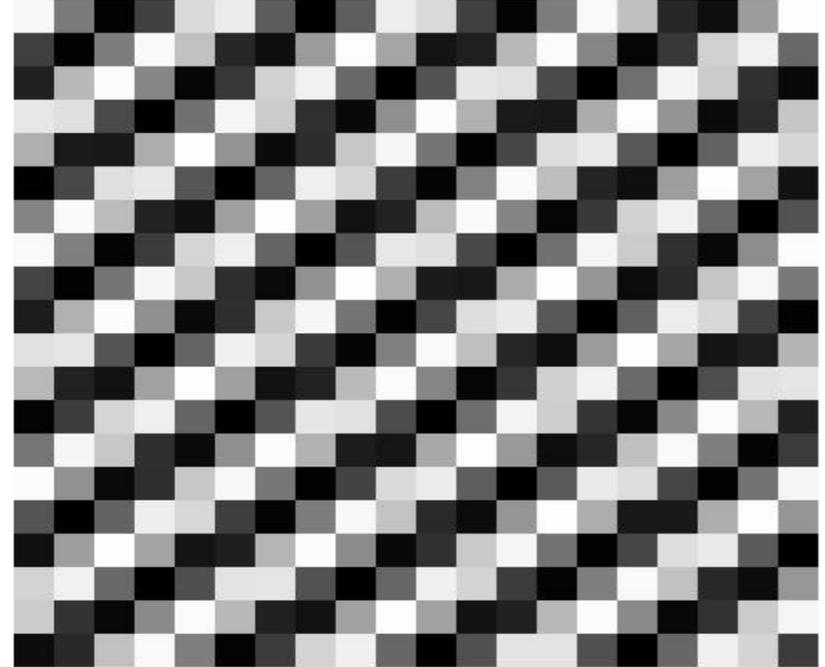
$$f_M / f_A = 0,95$$



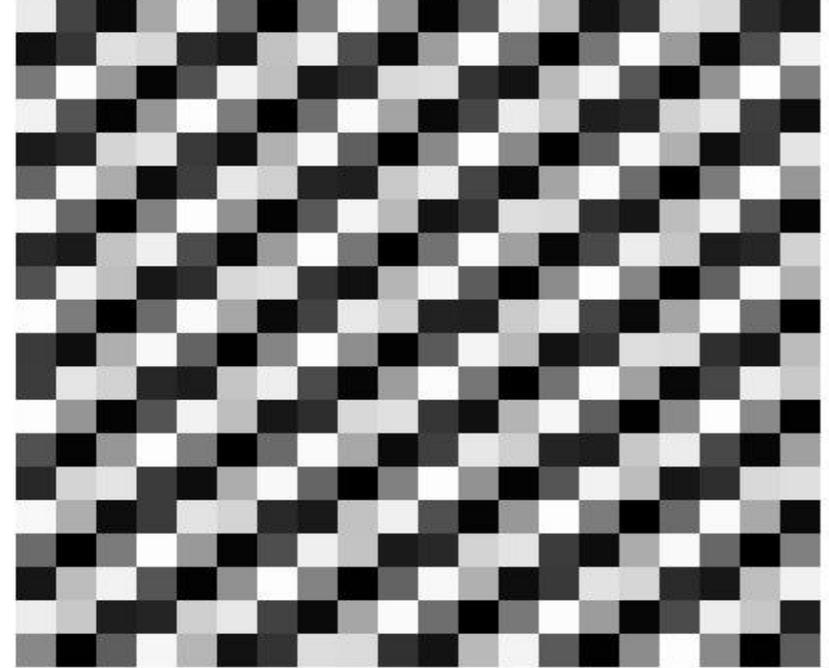
$$f_M / f_A = 0,95$$



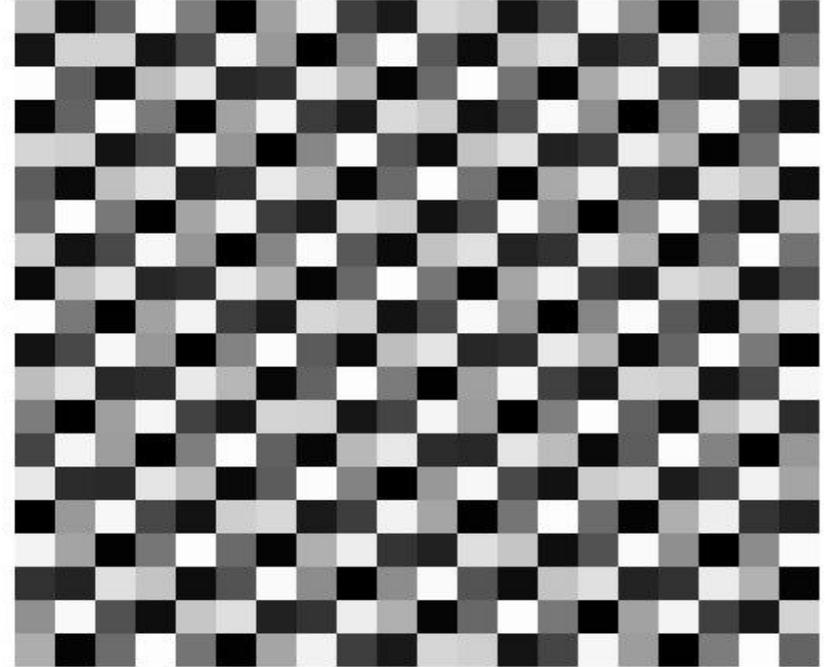
$$f_M / f_A = 0,35$$



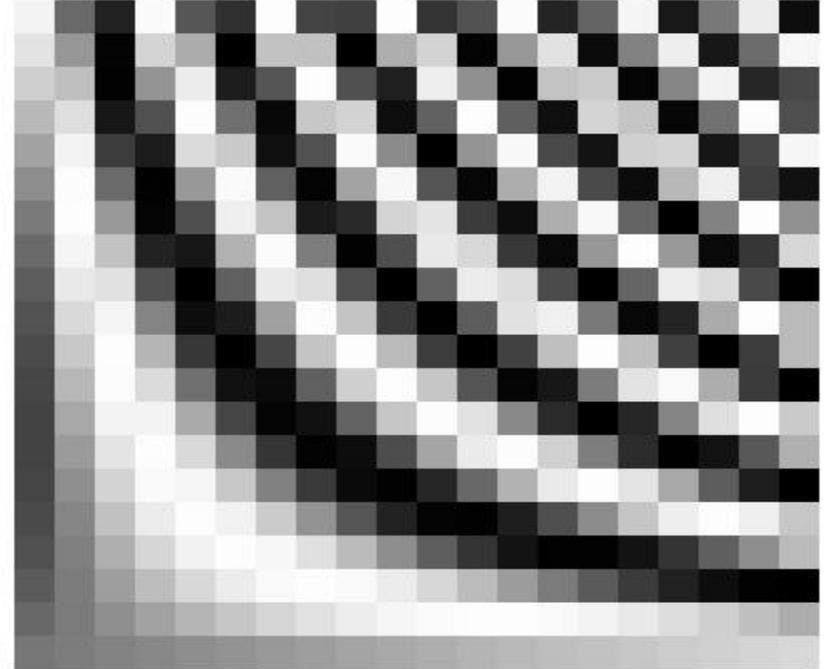
$$f_M / f_A = 0,4$$



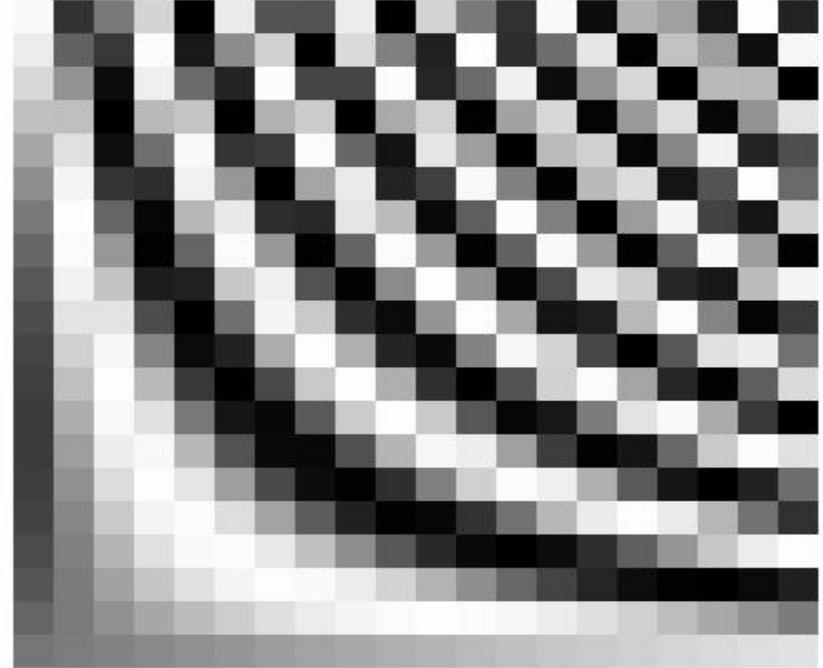
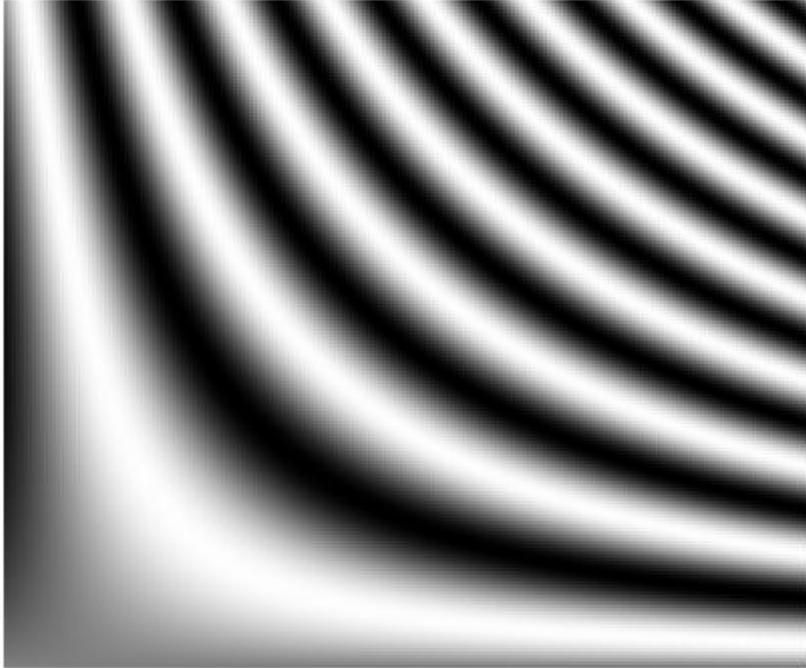
$$f_M / f_A = 0,5$$



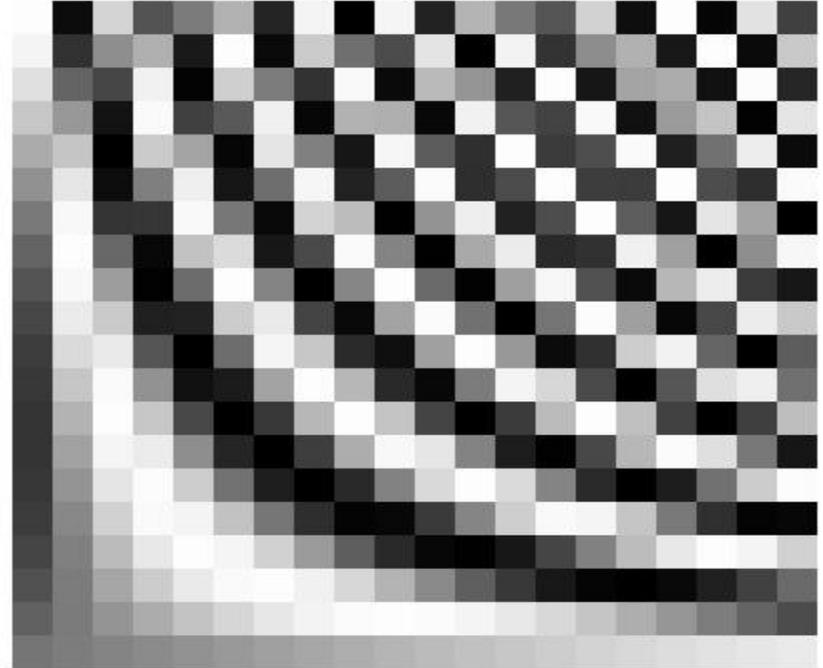
$$f_M / f_A = 0,35$$



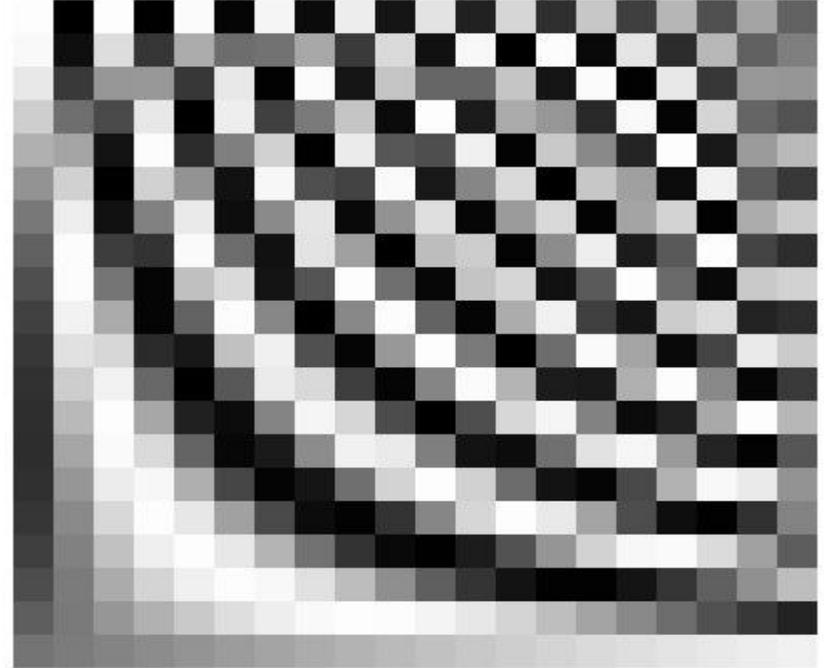
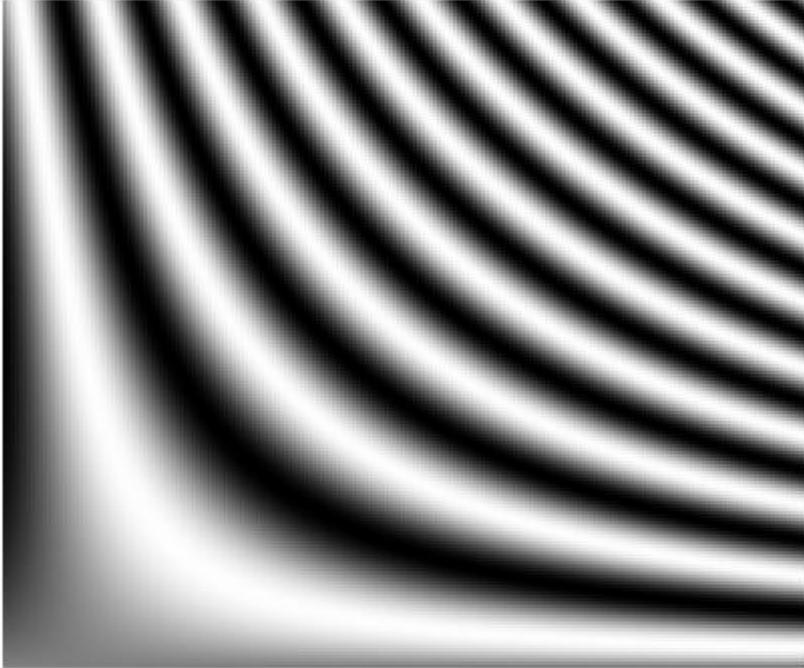
$$f_M / f_A = 0,4$$



$$f_M / f_A = 0,45$$



$$f_M / f_A = 0,5$$

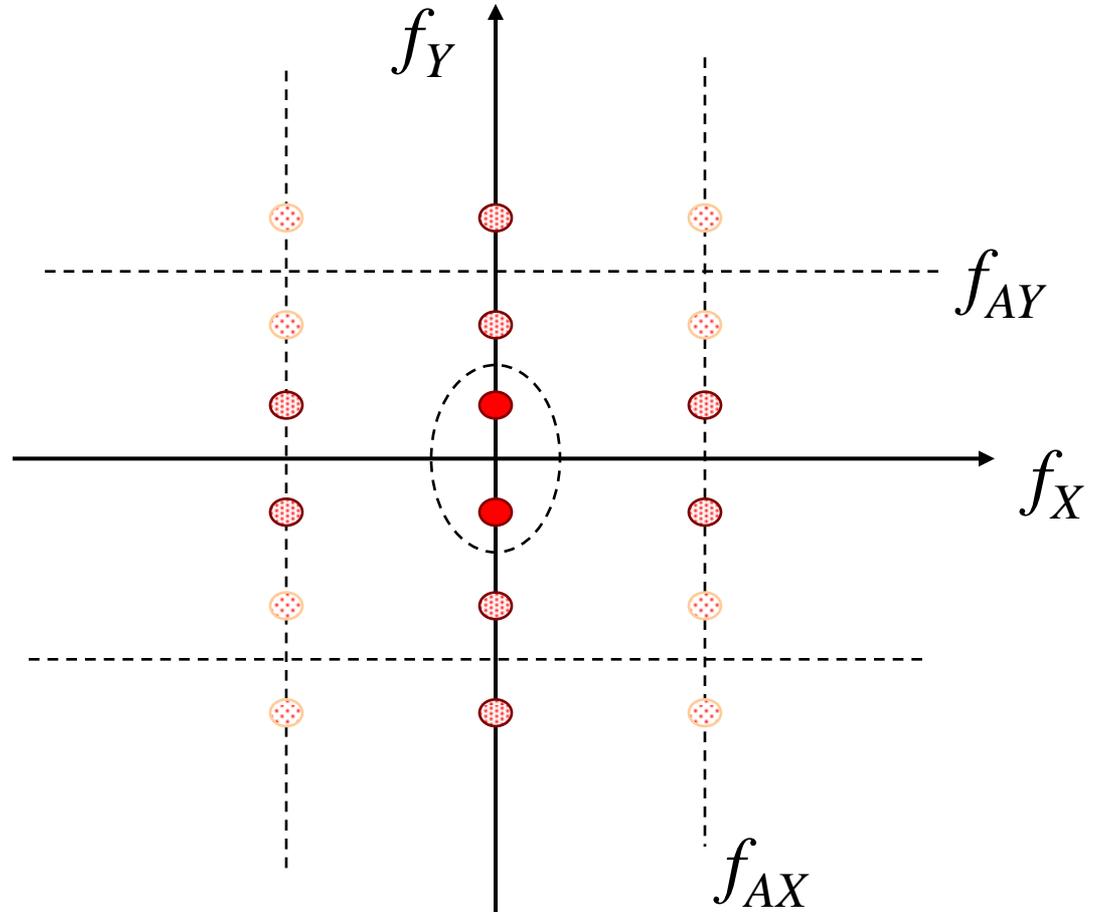
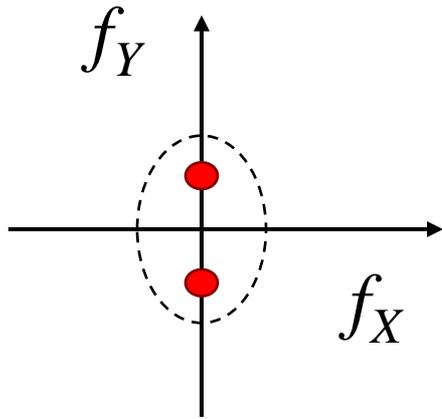


Amostragem com Função de Reconstrução Triangular

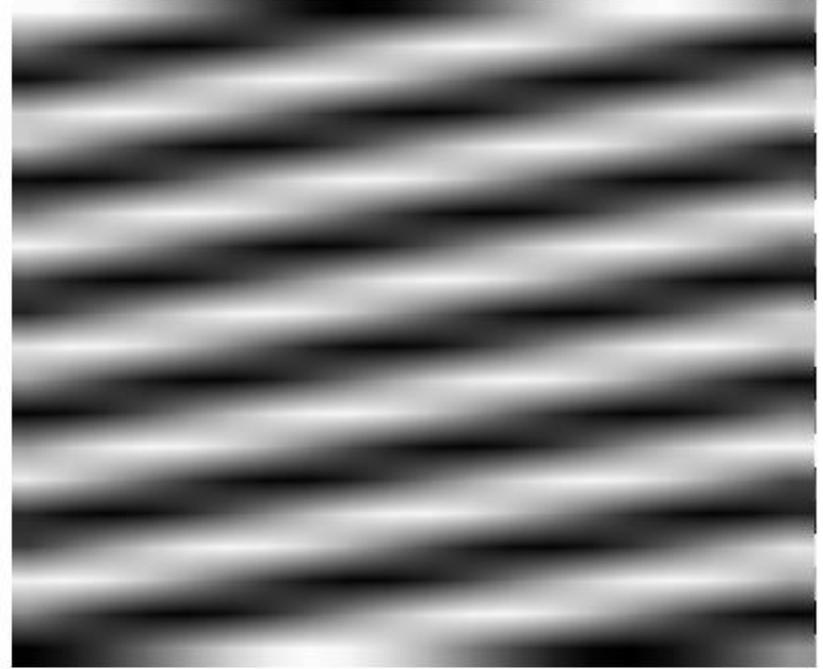
$$f_M / f_A = 0,35$$



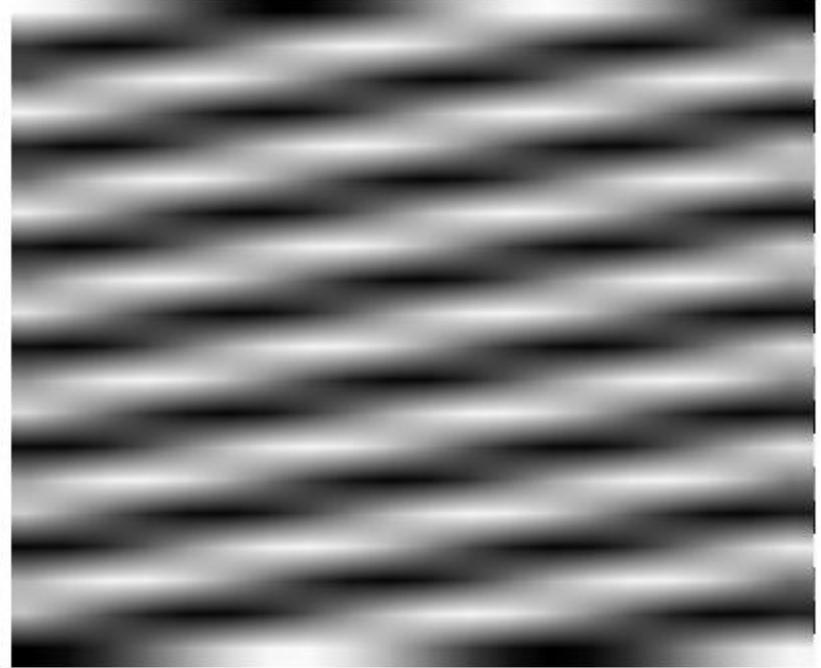
$$f_M / f_A = 0,35$$



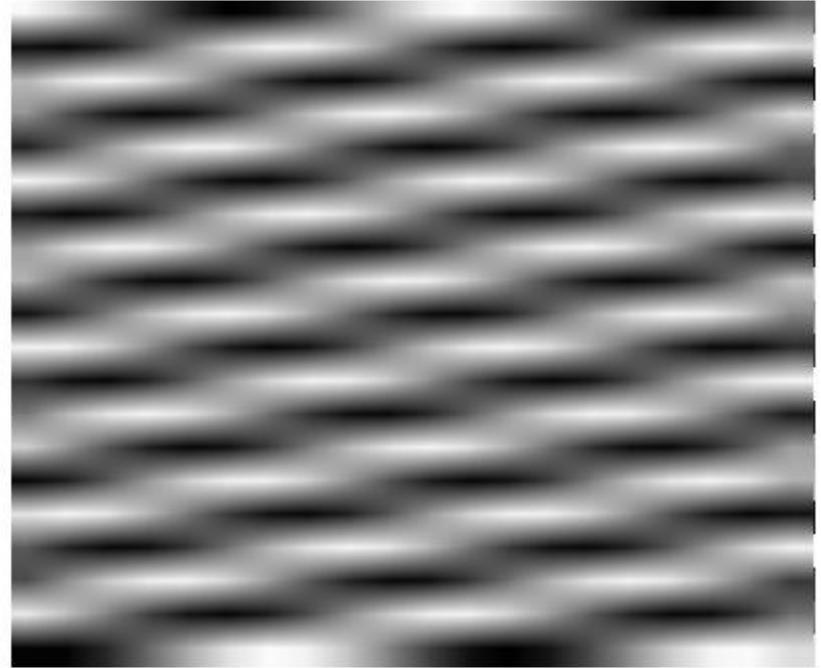
$$f_M / f_A = 0,3$$



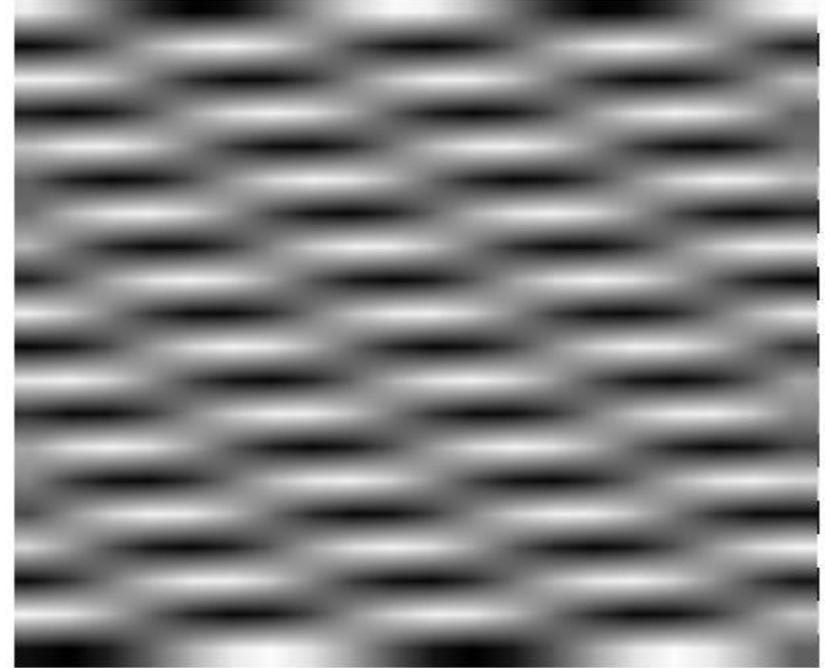
$$f_M / f_A = 0,35$$



$$f_M / f_A = 0,4$$



$$f_M / f_A = 0,45$$



$$f_M / f_A = 0,5$$

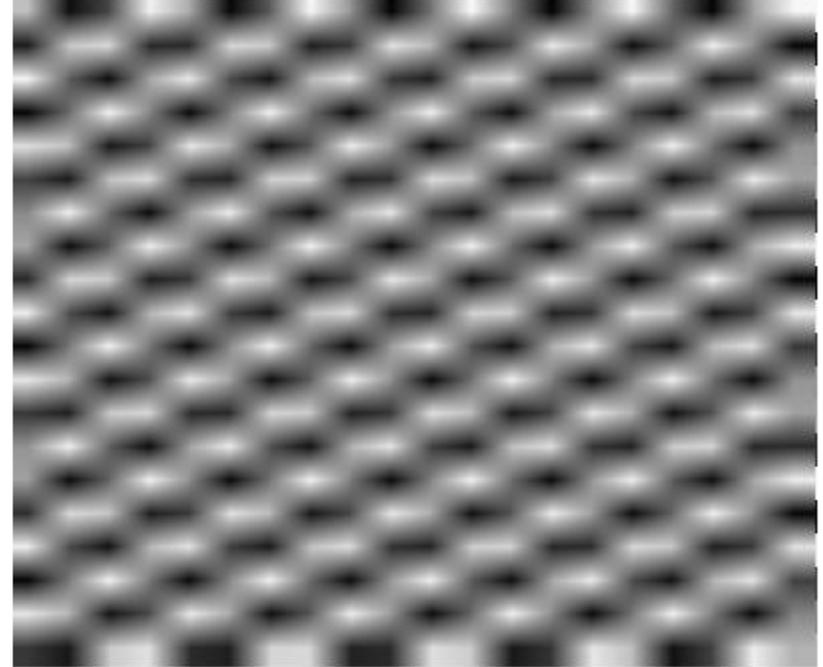




Imagem Original

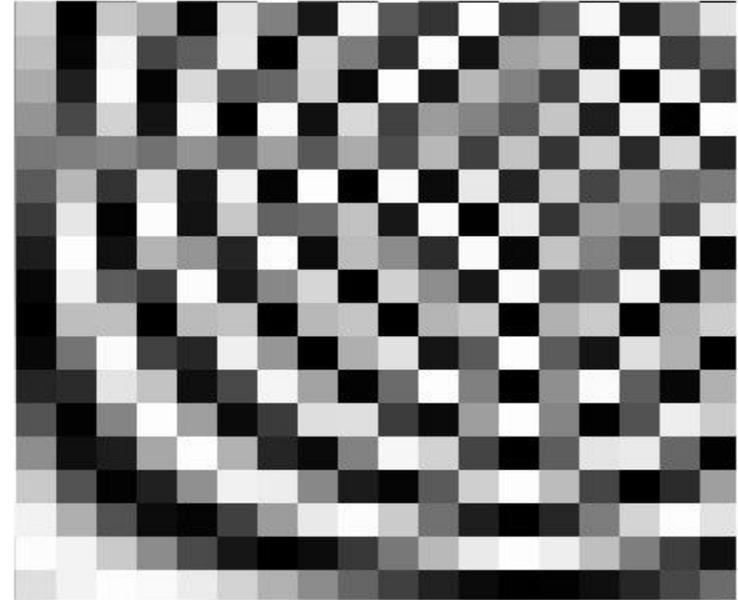


Imagem Amostrada



Imagem Original

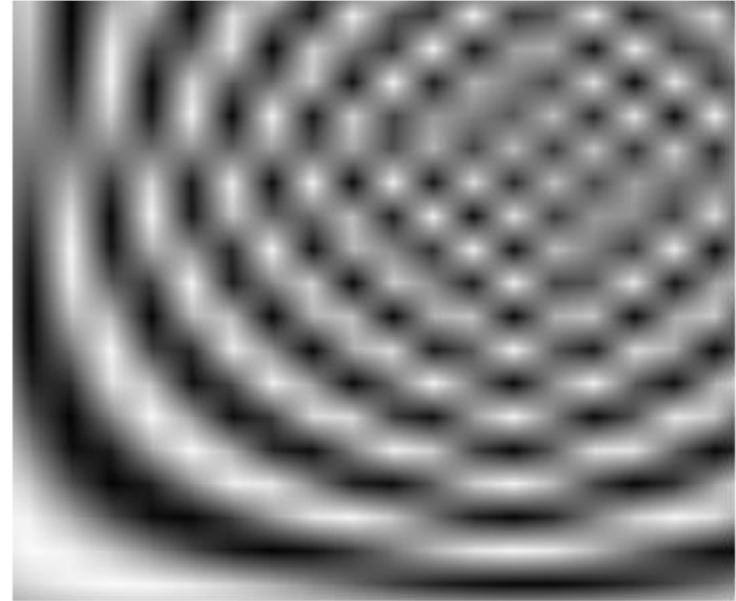


Imagem Amostrada
e reconstruída

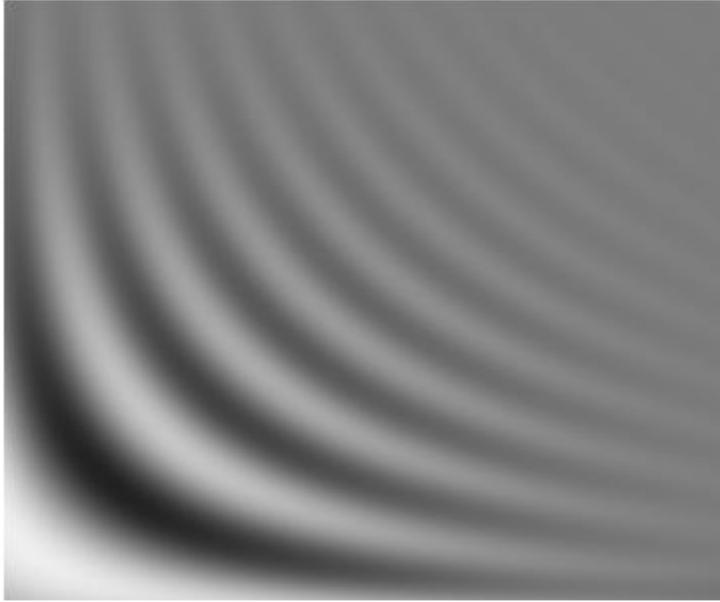


Imagem Filtrada por
abertura equivalente

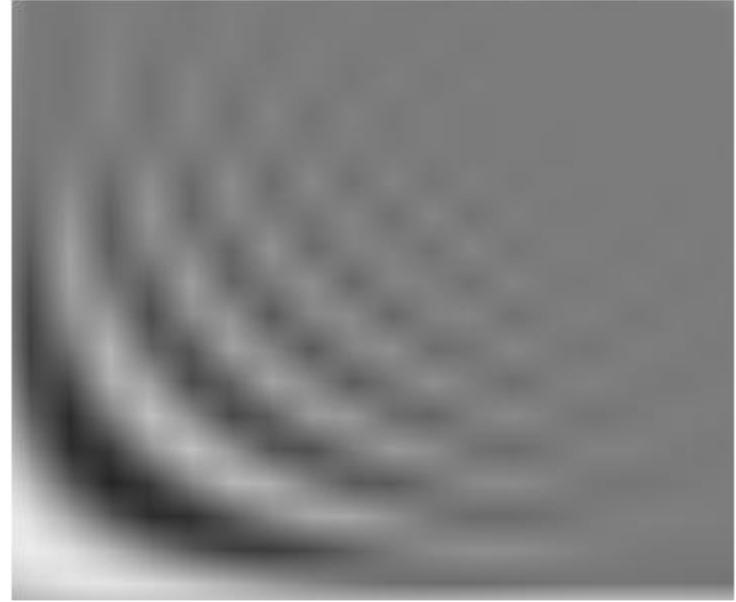
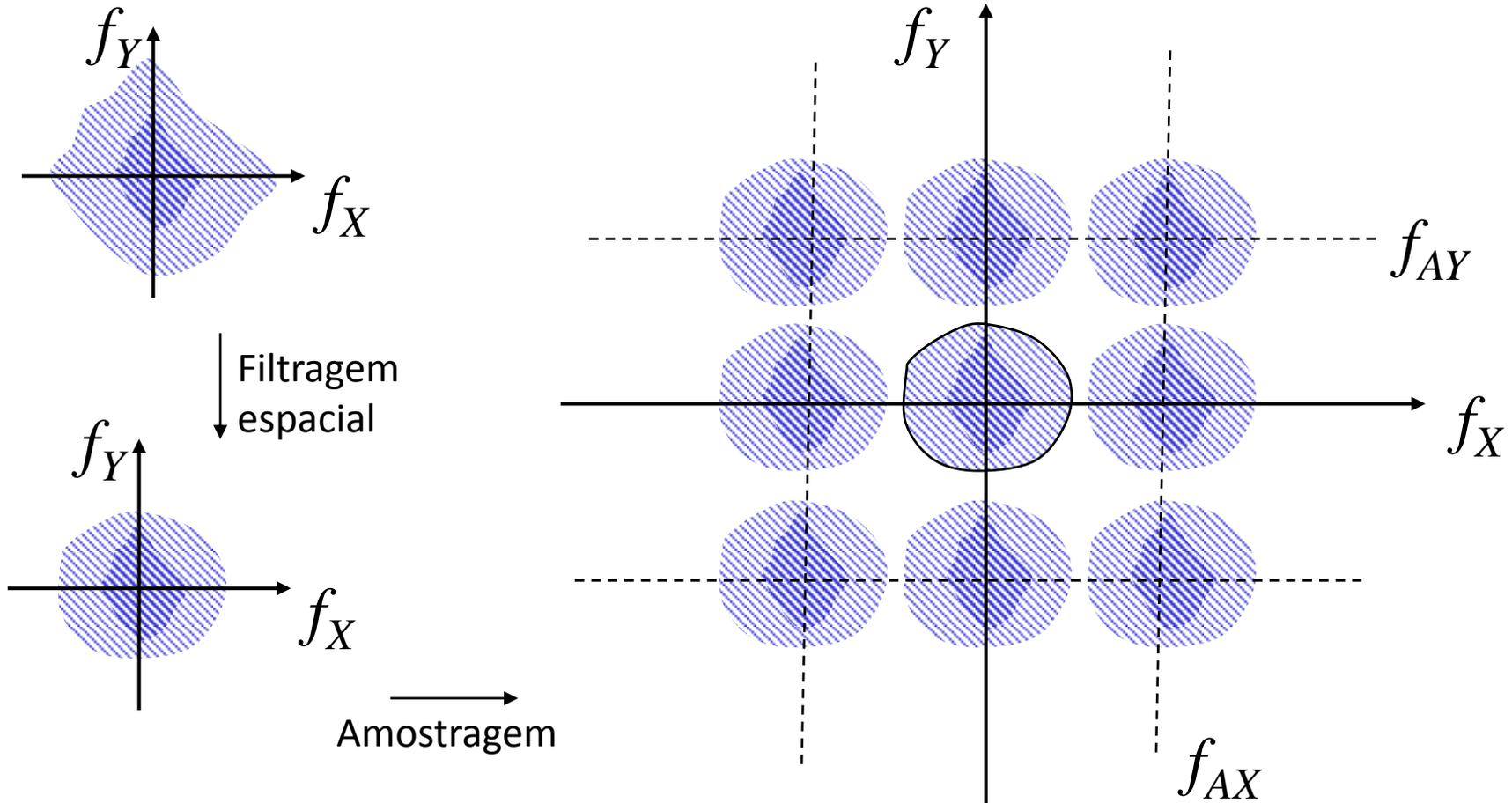
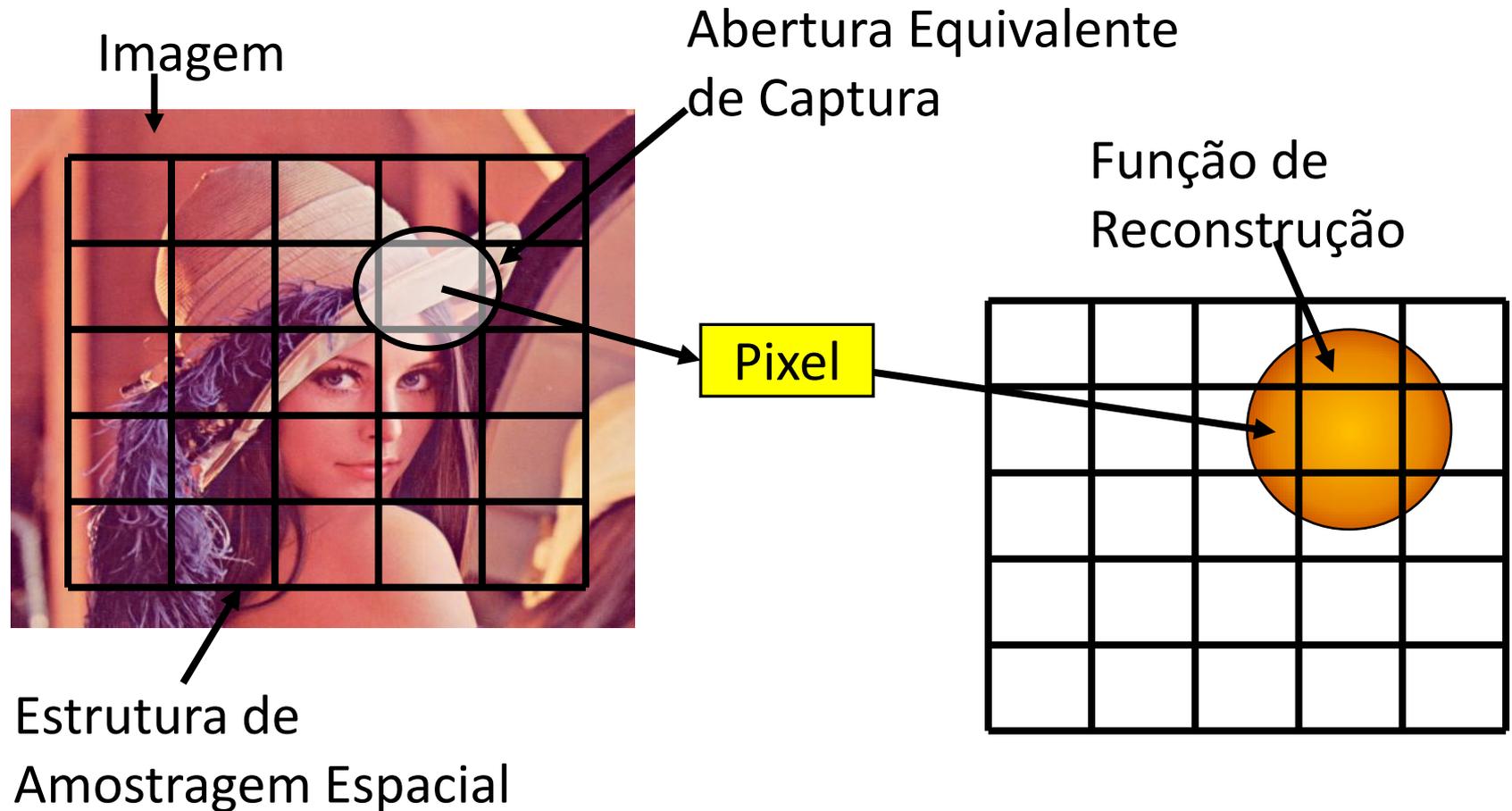
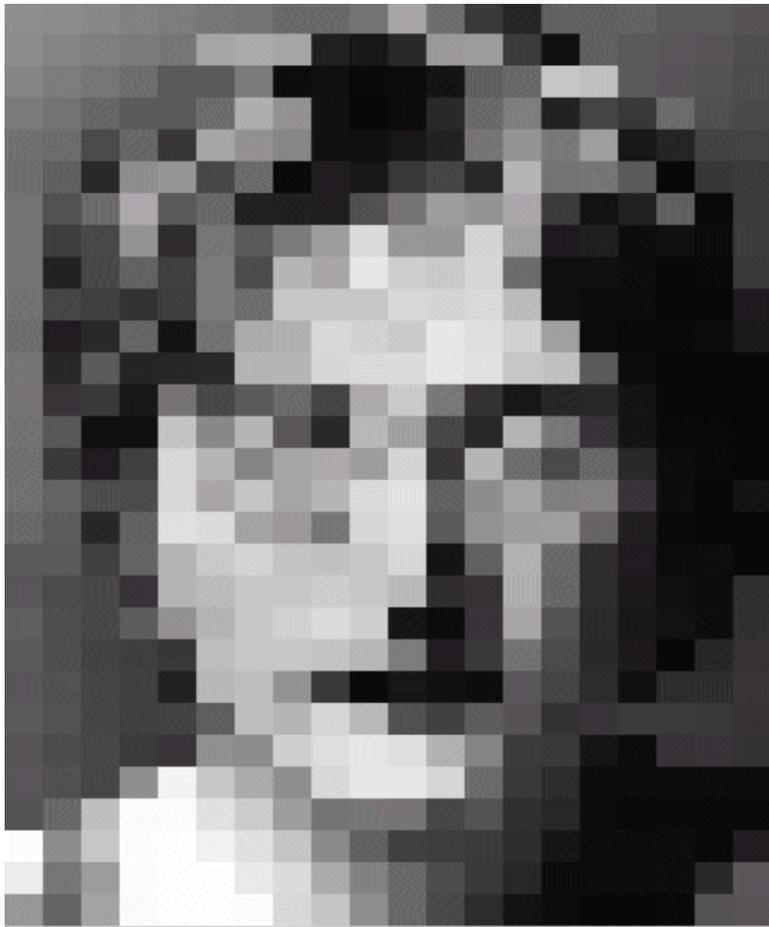


Imagem Amostrada
e reconstruída



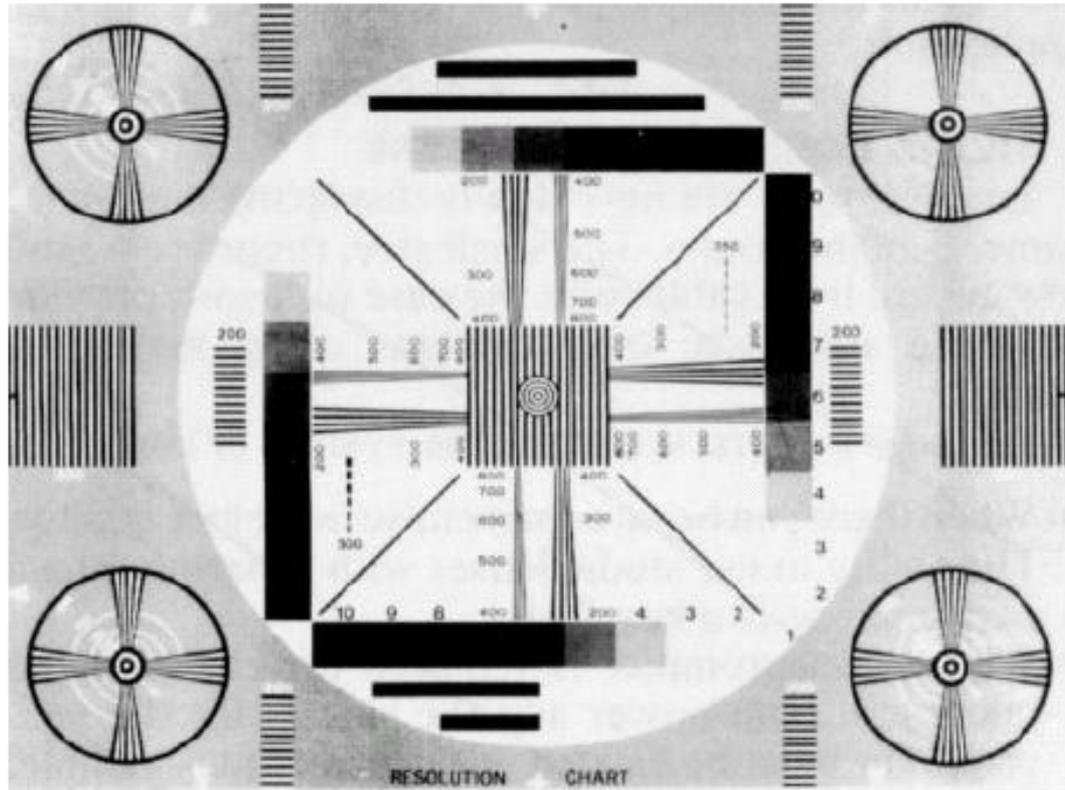


- No domínio Espacial:
 - Convolução da imagem com a abertura equivalente de captura
 - Amostragem
 - Convolução da amostra com a função de Reconstrução
- No domínio da Frequência:
 - Filtragem pela MTF do processo de captura
 - Amostragem (translação e replicação espectral)
 - Filtragem pela MTF do processo de reconstrução

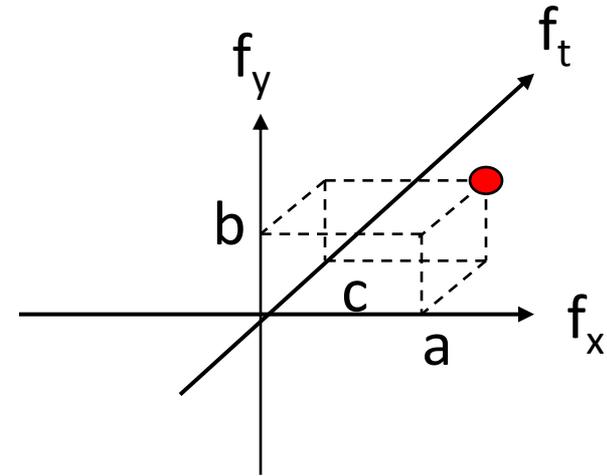
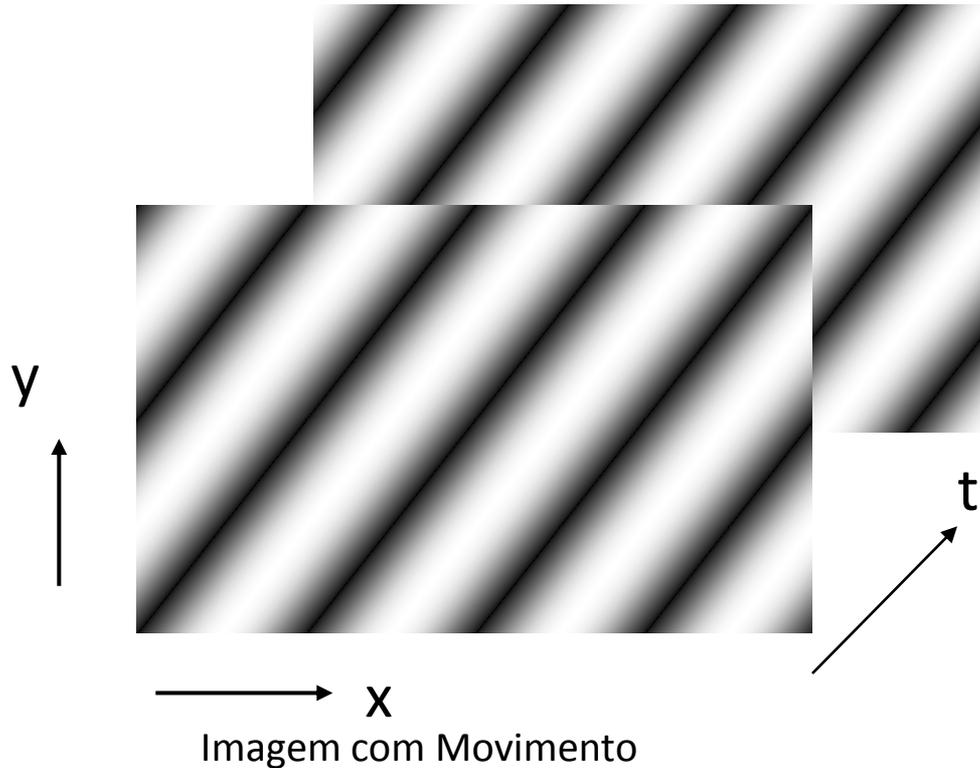






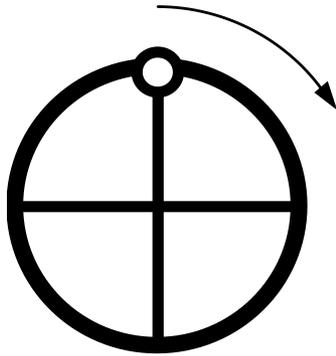


Amostragem Temporal

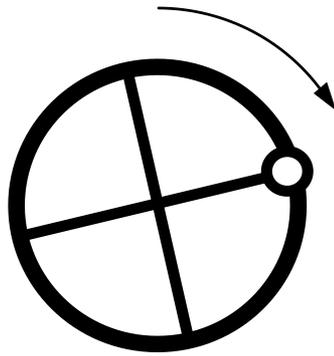


Espectro Tri-dimensional

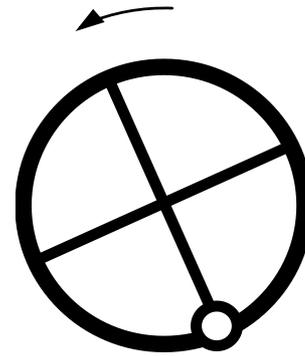
“Aliasing” Temporal: Efeito “Roda de Carroça”



Uma Rotação de 85 graus
em sentido Horário...



...confunde-se com uma
rotação de 5 graus...



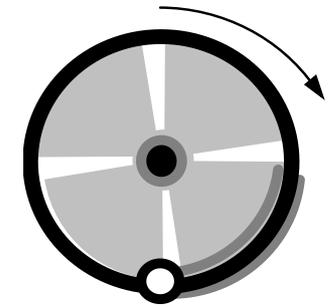
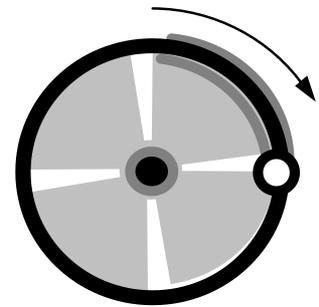
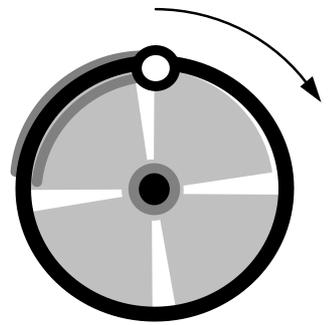
...em sentido
anti-horário.

Obturador da Câmera com Abertura Máxima

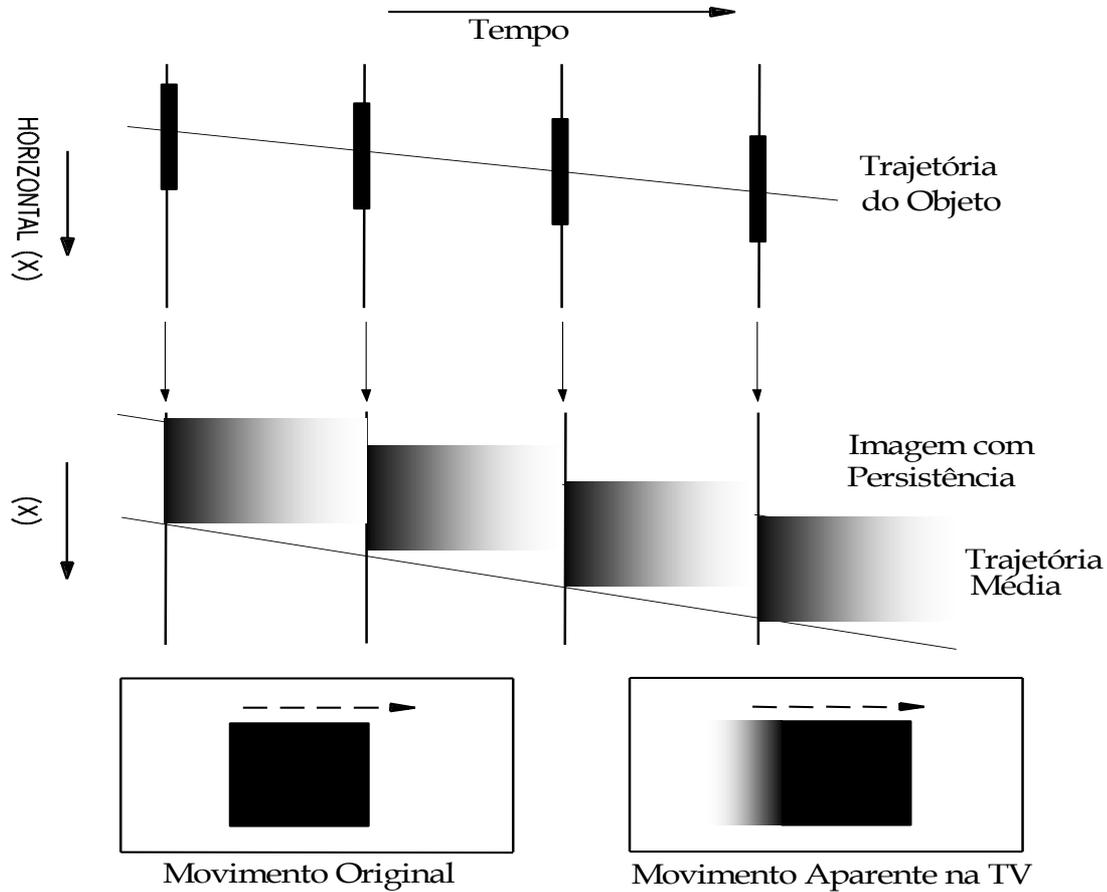


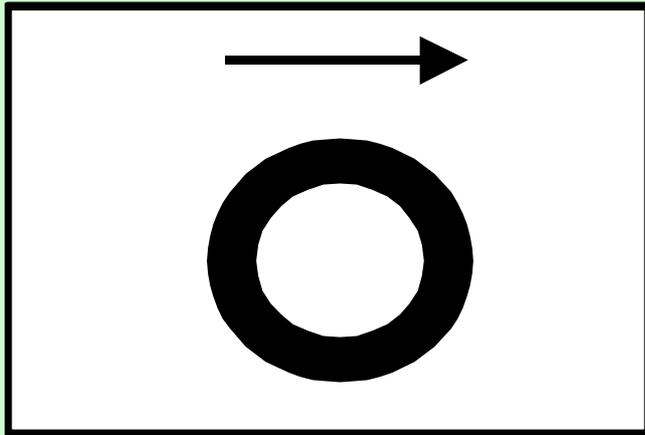
aberto

fechado ("pull-down")

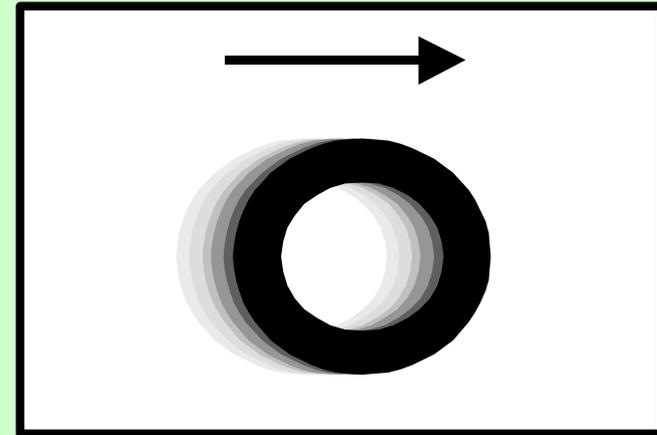


Persistência Luminosa da Imagem



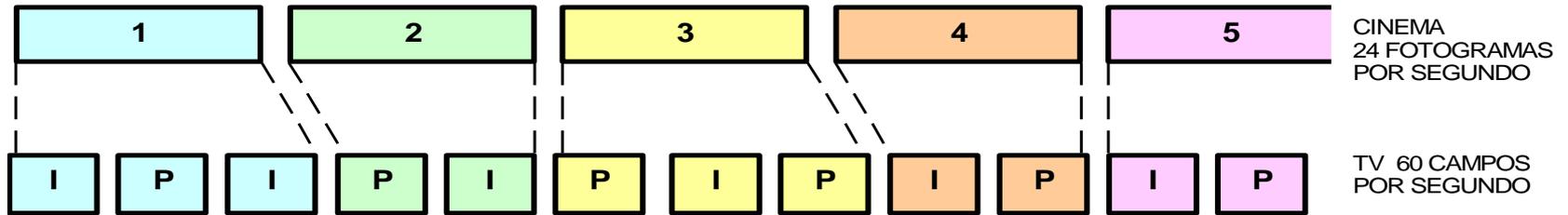


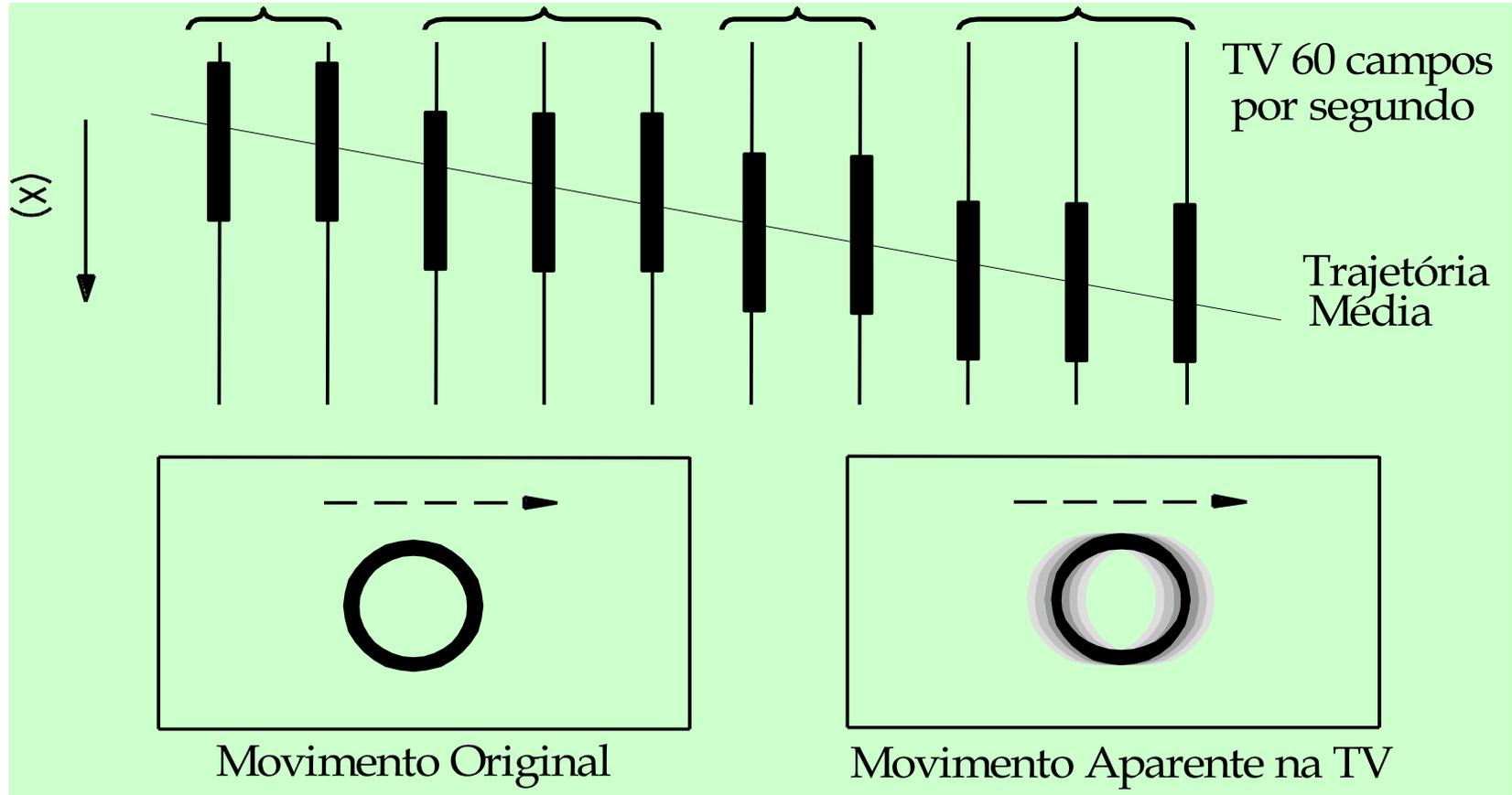
Movimento Original



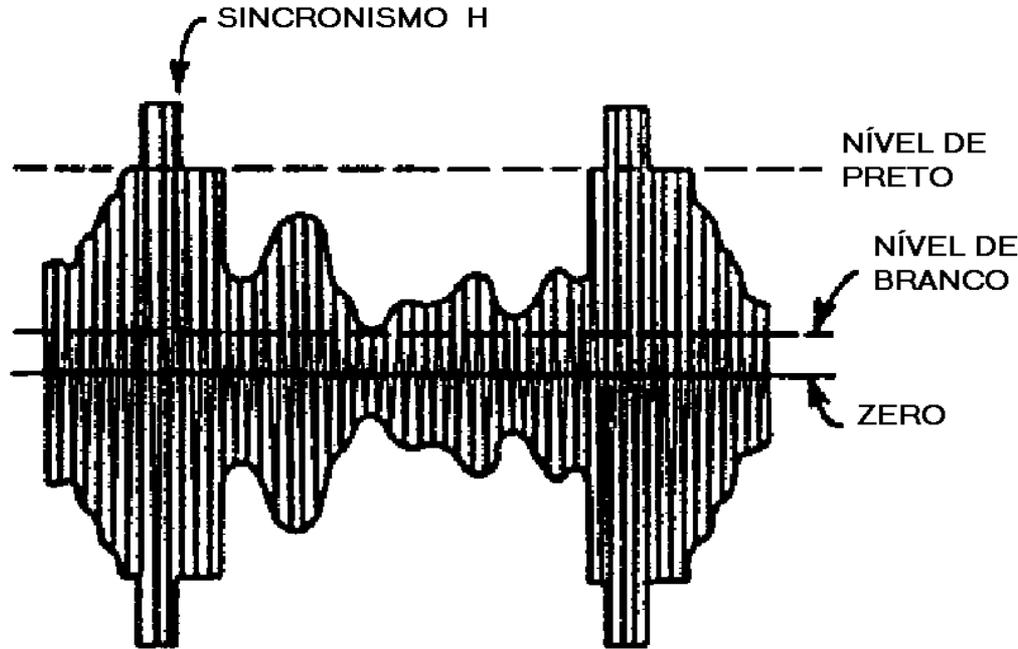
Movimento Aparente na TV

Telecinagem com Pull-down 3:2



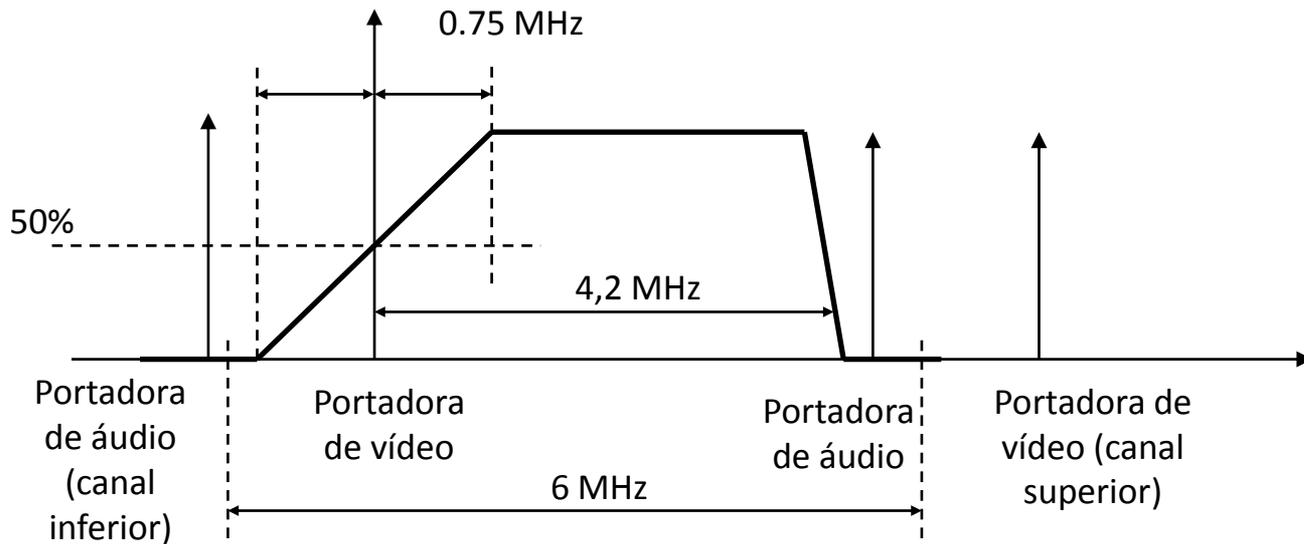


- Processos diferentes de limitação de banda nas dimensões T , x e y
- Características perceptuais diferentes para essas dimensões
- “Aliasing” pode ser aceitável em relação à perda de definição espacial ou temporal

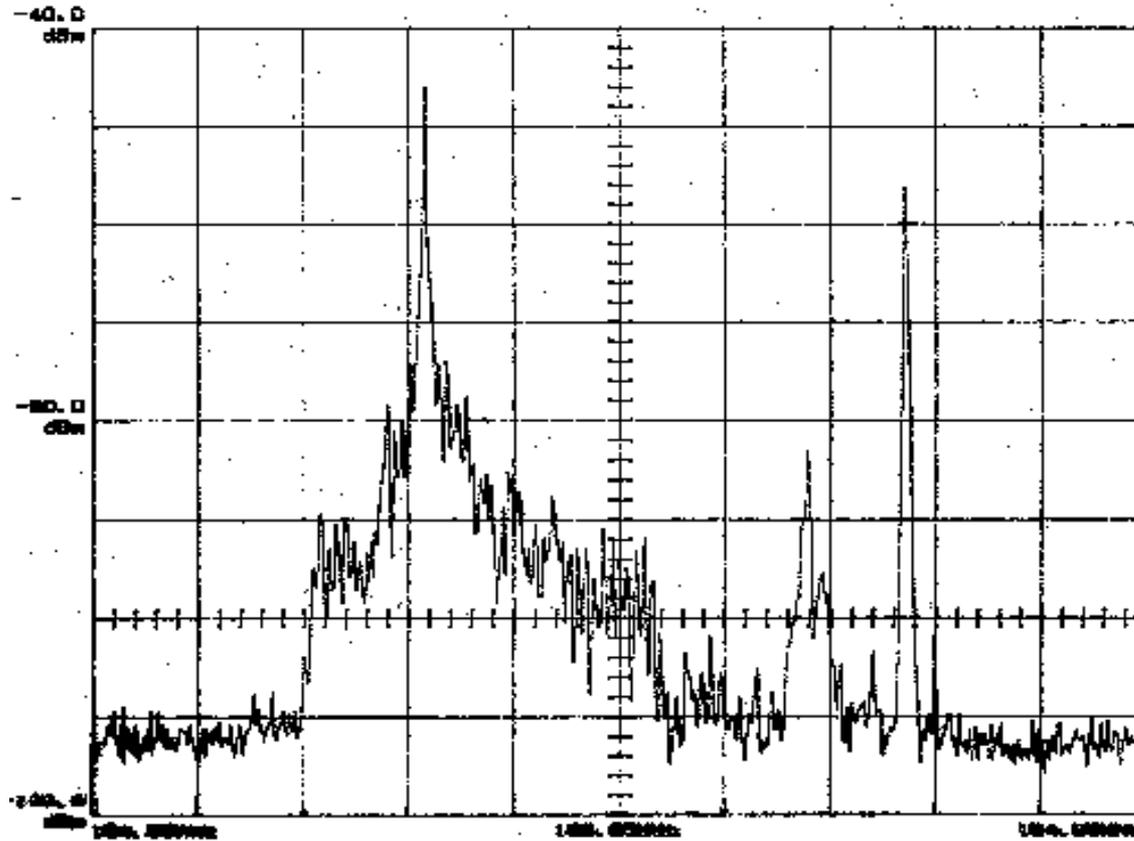


Modulação AM Vestigial Negativa

Resposta em Frequência Ideal do Receptor de TV



Espectro de um Sinal de TV Analógica



- Padrão: Banda passante, disposição das portadoras dentro do canal, frequências nominais dos canais
 - B, D, G, H, I, K, K1, L, M, N
- Sistema: Formato de varredura e codificação da Cor
 - NTSC, SECAM, PAL

Padrão	Banda do Canal (MHz)	Portadora de Vídeo	Portadora de Áudio	Banda do Vídeo	Banda Vestigial	Fator Gama
B	7,0	1,25	+5,5	5,0	-0,75	2,8
D, K	8,0	1,25	+6,5	6,0	-0,75	2,8
G	8,0	1,25	+5,5	5,0	-0,75	2,8
H	8,0	1,25	+5,5	5,0	-1,25	2,8
I	8,0	1,25	+5,5	5,5	-1,25	2,8
K1, L	8,0	1,25	+6,5	6,0	-1,25	2,8
M, N	6,0	1,25	+4,5	4,2	-0,75	2,2

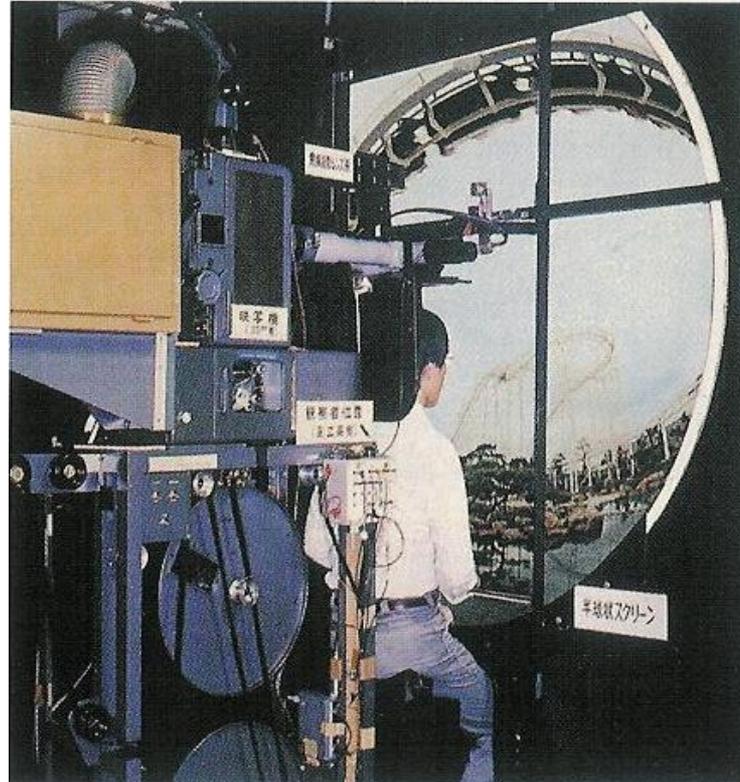
M= 60 Hz; demais padrões = 50 Hz

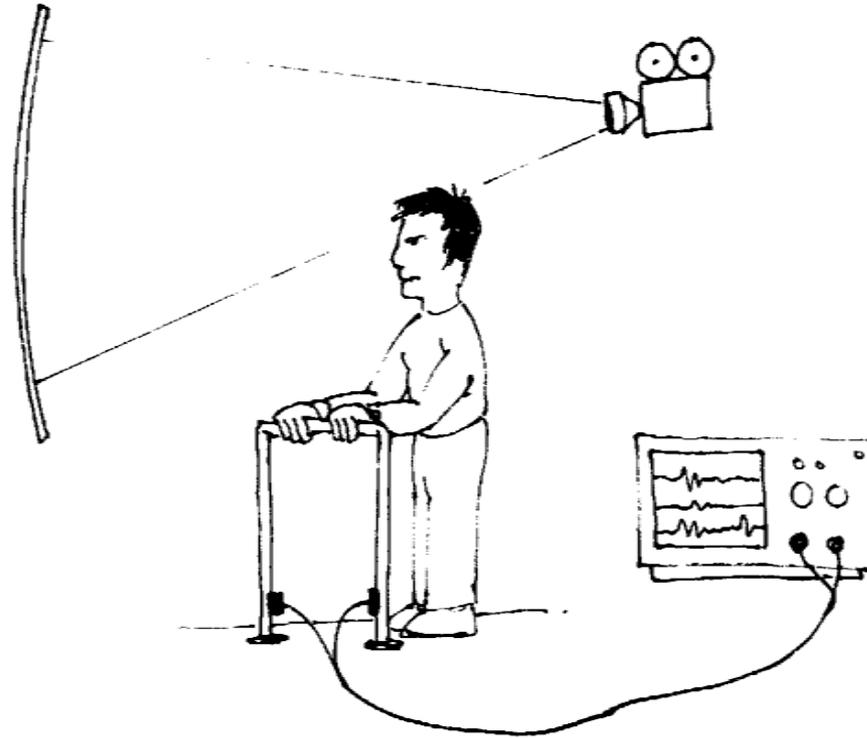
País	Padrão	Sistema	Fv (Hz)
Brasil, Vietnã	M	PAL	60
Argentina, Paraguai, Uruguai	N	PAL	50
Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Equador, Colômbia	M	NTSC	60
EUA, Canadá, México, Coreia do Sul	M	NTSC	60
China, Coreia do Norte, Congo	D	PAL	50
Rússia, Ucrânia, Bulgária	D	SECAM	50
França	L	SECAM	50
Itália, Áustria, Alemanha, Dinamarca, Líbano, Israel, Hungria, Bósnia, Kuwait, Portugal	B/G	PAL	50
Grécia	B/G	SECAM	50
Inglaterra, Hong Kong, Angola, África do Sul, Irlanda	I	PAL	50
Gabão, Guiana, Taiti, Nigéria, Ruanda	K	SECAM	50

Padrão	Resolução V x H	Freq. Vert. (Hz)	Freq. Hor. (kHz)	Varredura	Bw (MHz)
CGA	320 200	60	15.75	progress.	3.2
VGA	640 480	60	31.5	progr.	13
VESA	640 480	72	37.8	progr.	16
SVGA	800 600	75	46.8	progr.	25
XGA	1024 768	87	35.5	entrelac.	23
SVGA	1280 1024	71	76.0	progr.	63
SVGA	1280 1024	86	45.8	entrelac.	40
Mac II	1152 870	75	68.7	progr.	50
UXGA	1600 1200	75	93,6	progr.	100

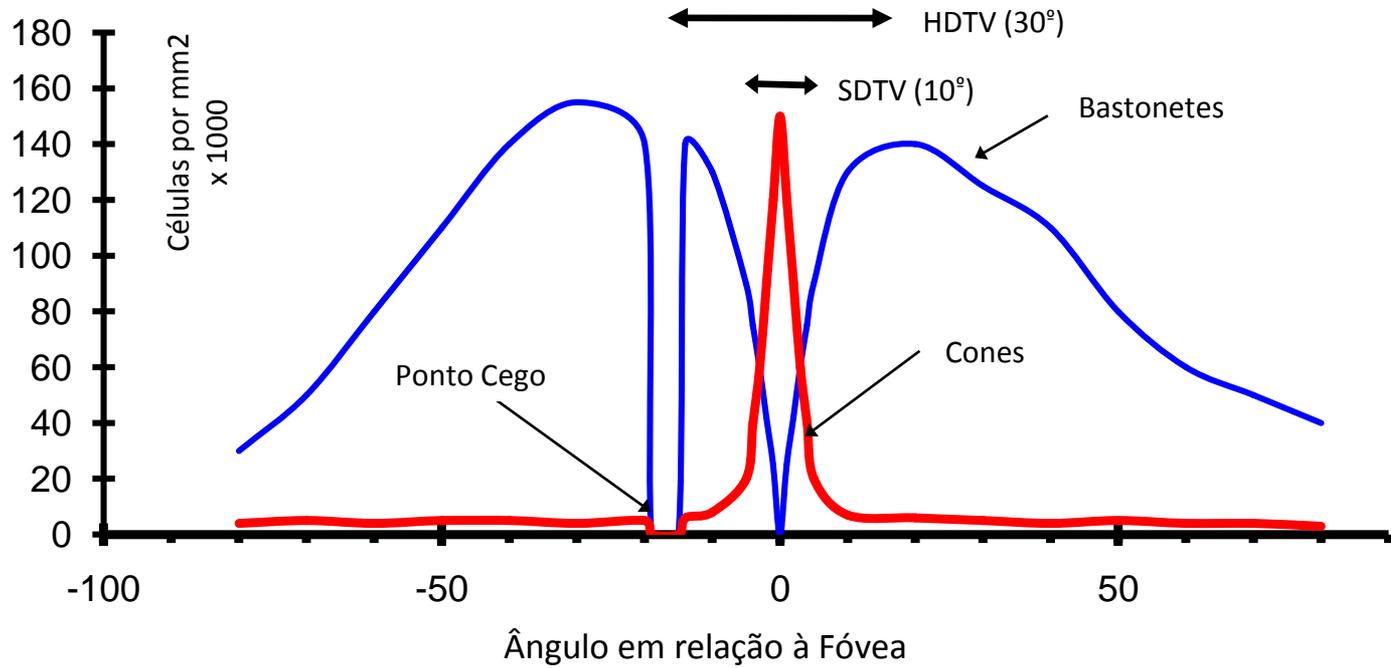
TV de Alta Definição: “Hi-Vision”



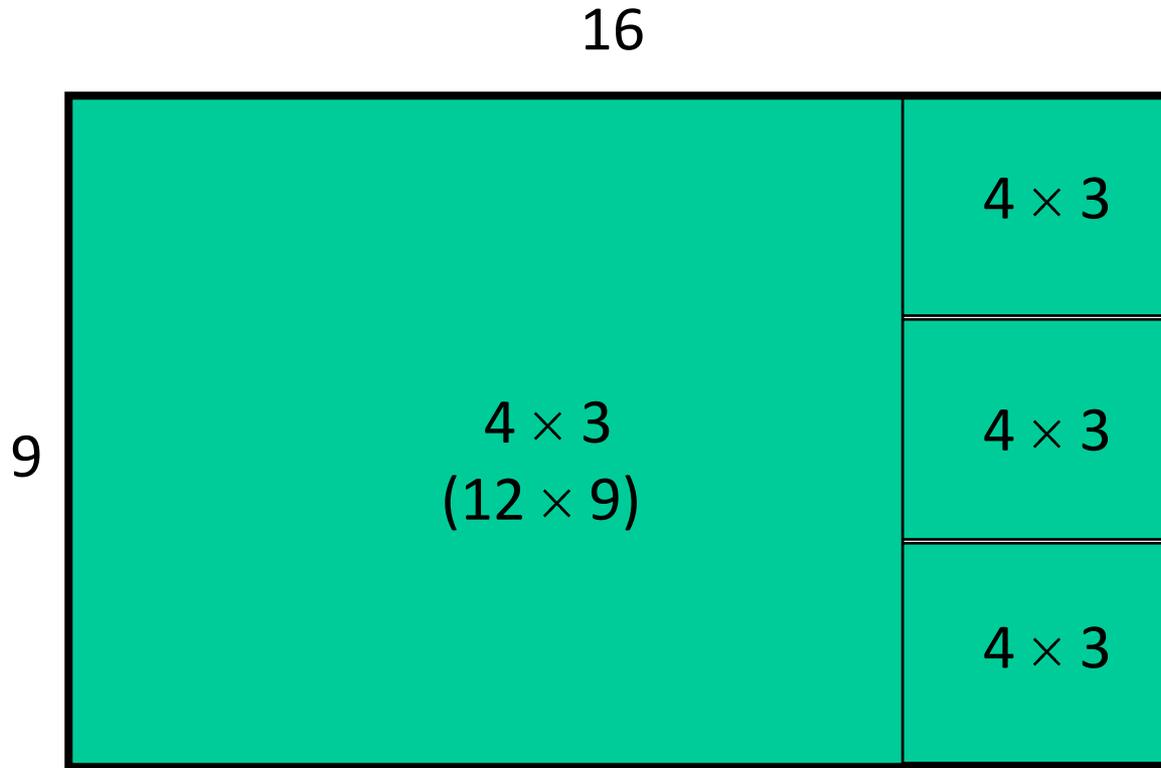




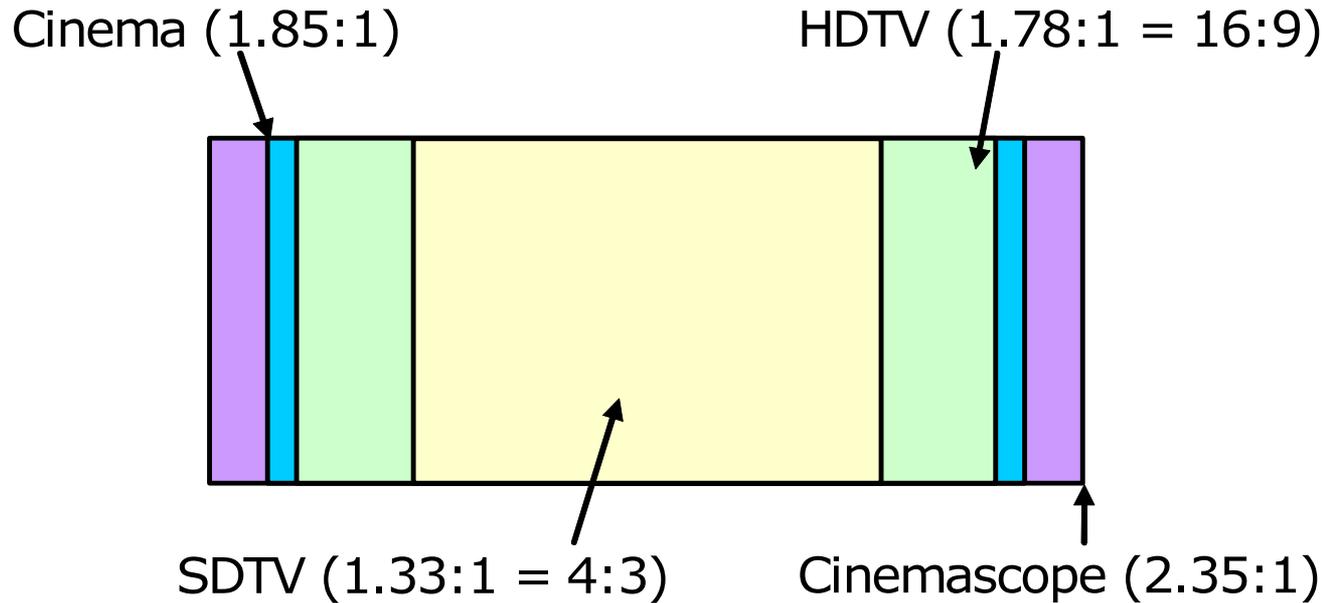
Ocupação do Campo Visual



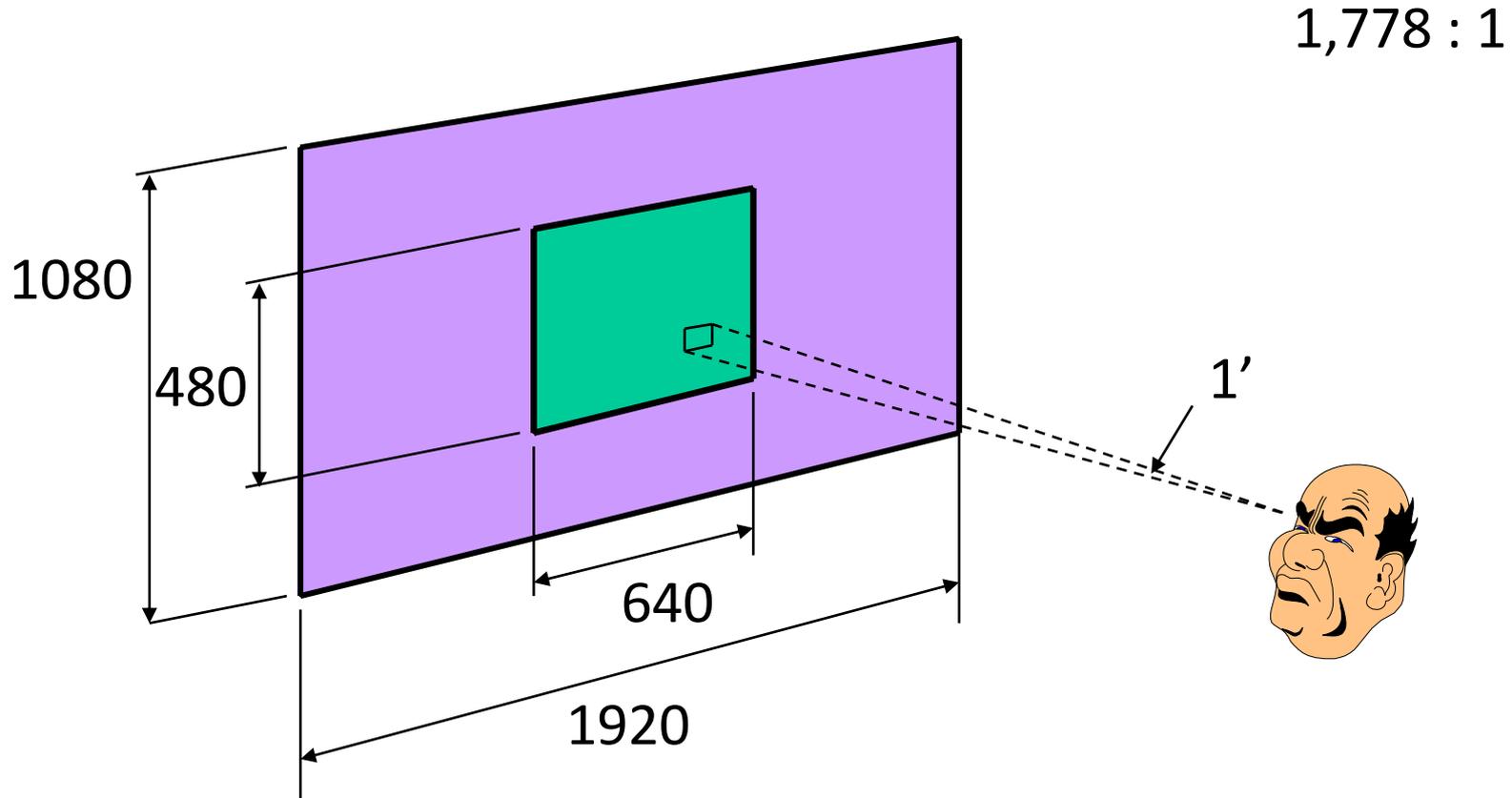
- Compatibilidade com imagens 4:3 (SDTV)



- Compatibilidade com formatos de Cinema



TV de “Mesma Definição”



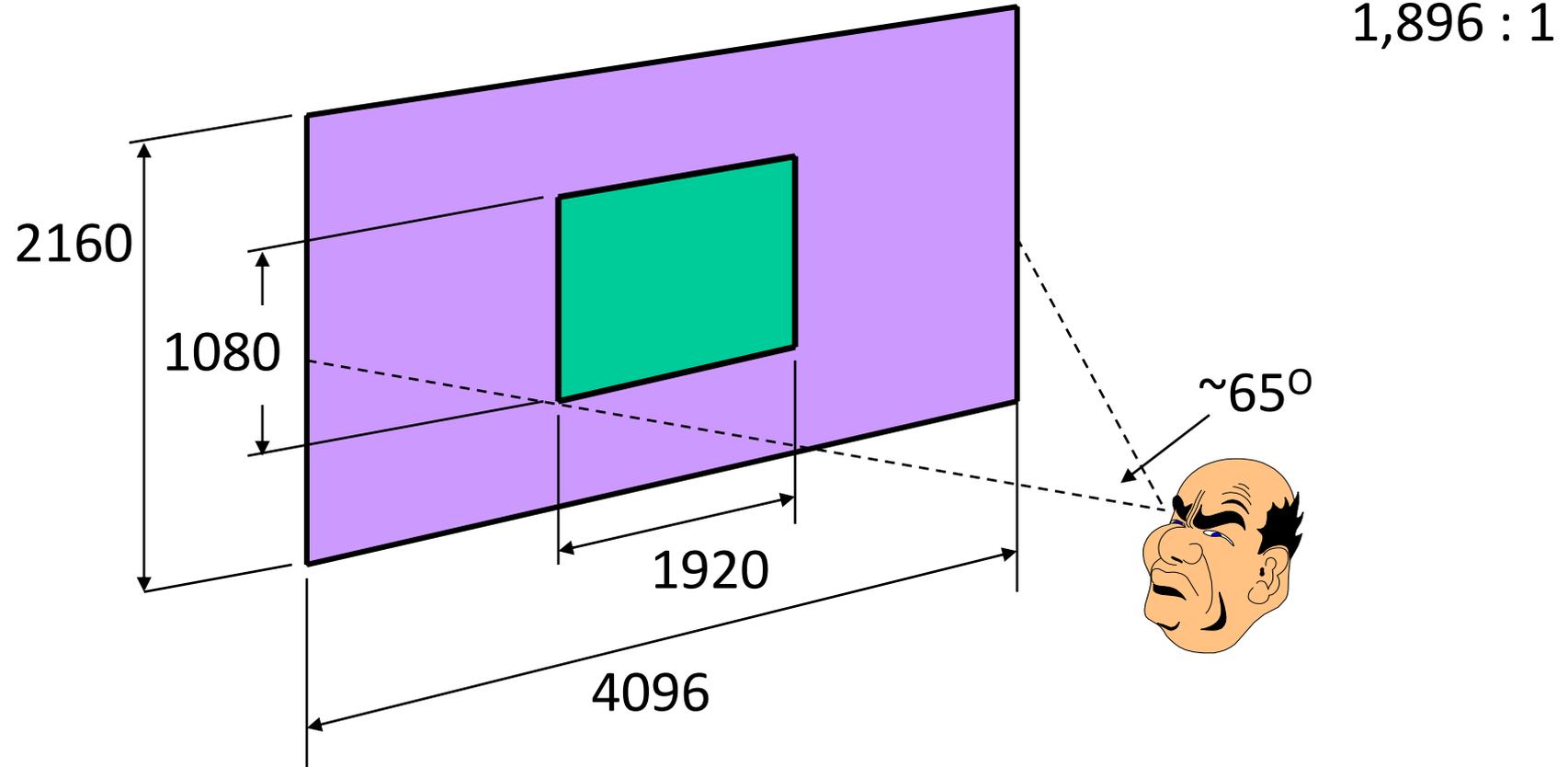
ハイビジョンが映す日本のごころ
さくら ~2003年・春~
放送: BShi/BS2 4月29日(祝・火)

わたしとさくら さくらマップ 出演者情報

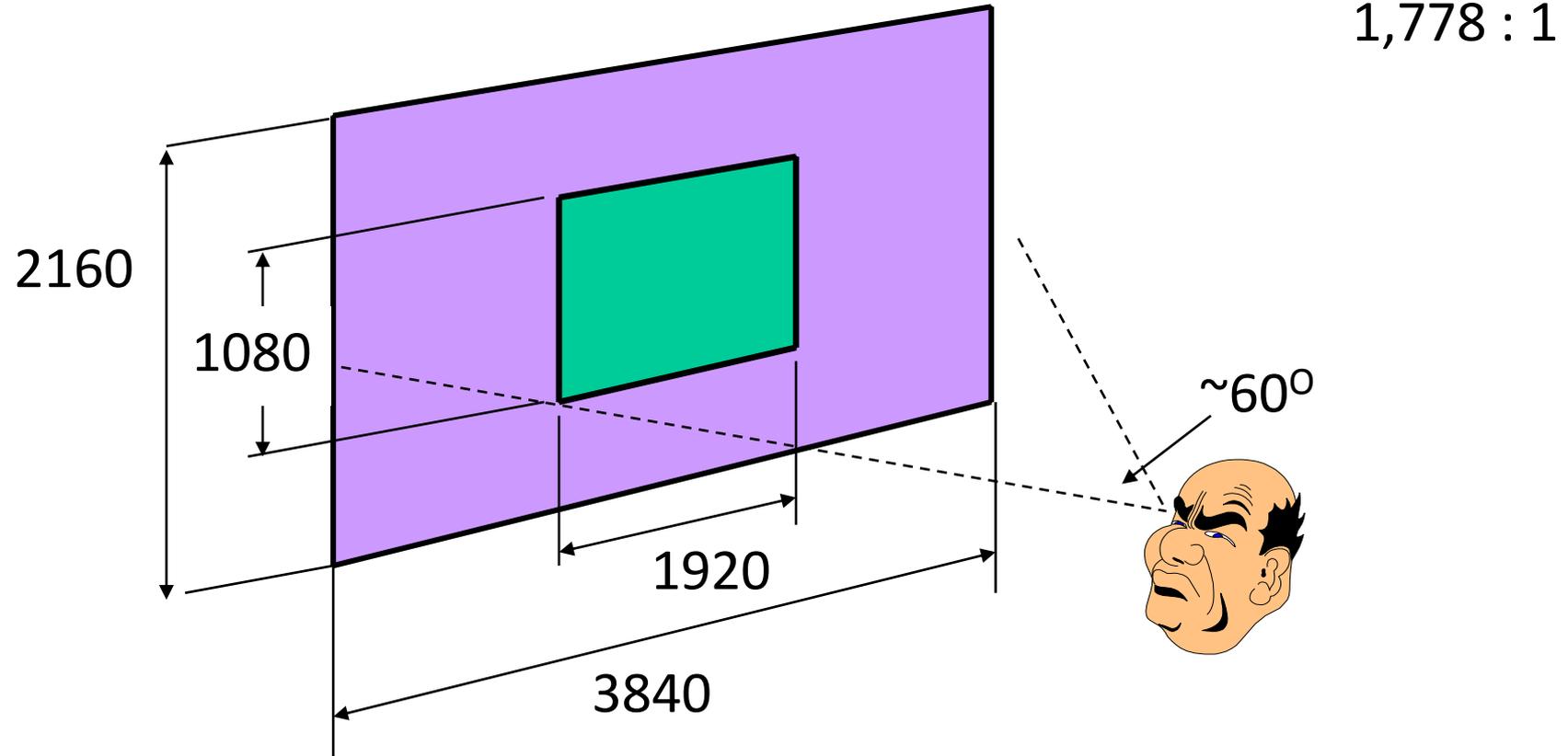
最新情報
4月29日は桜デー。桜の魅力を美しい映像でたっぷり楽しんでいただけます。各県の名木はもちろん、音楽あり夜桜ありの豪華番組です。番組では「あなたとさくらの物語」を募集しています。毎年見に行く大好きな桜、出会いや別れを見守ってくれた思い出の桜など、たくさんの桜ストーリーをお待ちしています。いただいたお便りの中から番組で紹介させていただきます。

- Resolução da Imagem (H x V):
 - 1920 x 1080 , 1280 x 720
- Taxa de Imagens por segundo:
 - 60, 59.94, 50, 30, 29.97, 25, 24, 23.98
 - Varredura Progressiva (p) e Entrelaçada (i)
- Frequência de Amostragem (pixel), MHz:
 - 148.5, 148.352, 74.250, 74.176
- Formatos Preferenciais (74.176 MHz):
 - 1080i (29.97)
 - 720p (59.94)

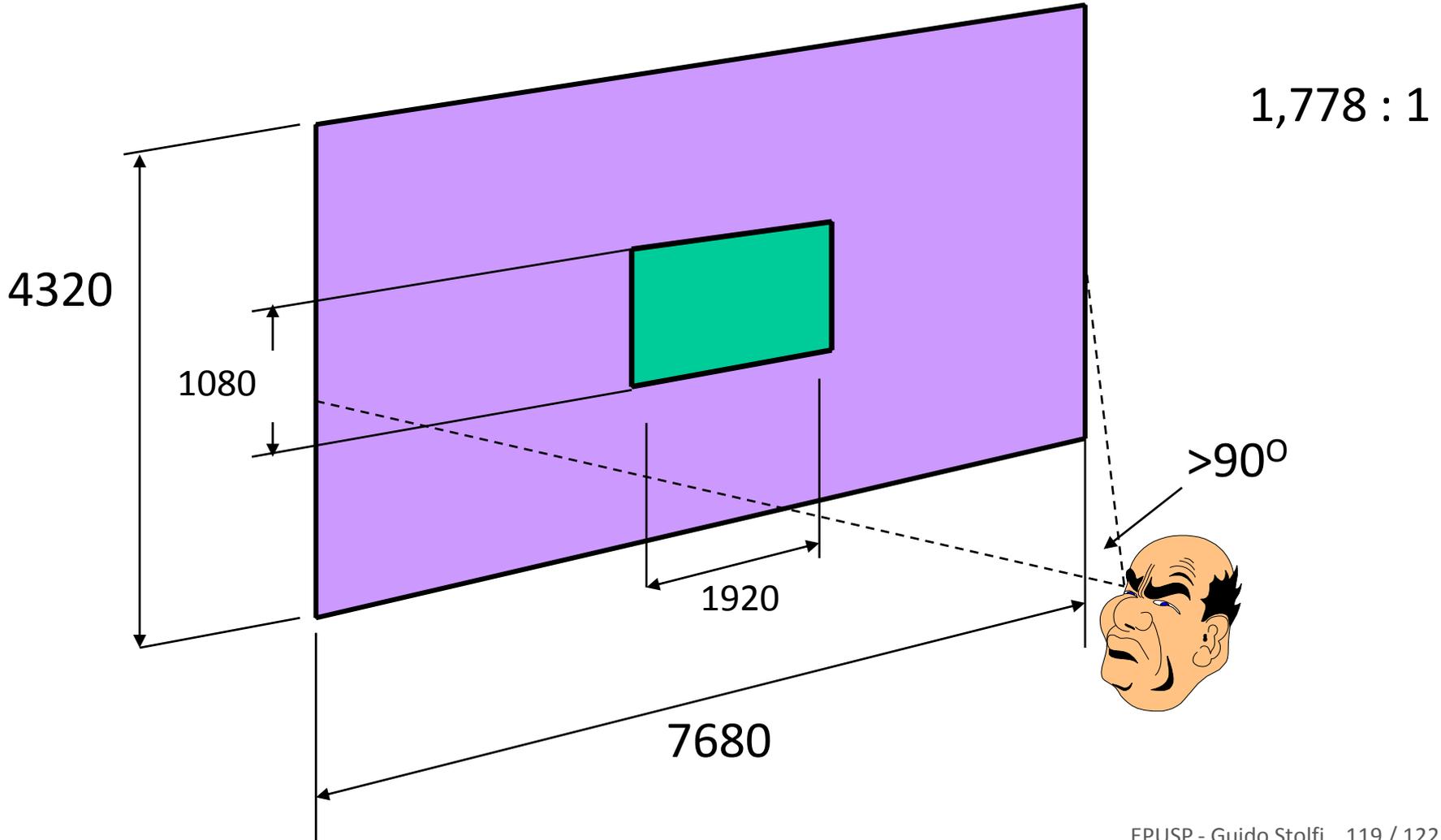
No Futuro ?



“4k” (falso UHDV)



UHDV (8k) – Ultra High Definition Video (2005)



UHDV (8k) – Ultra High Definition Video (2005)

