

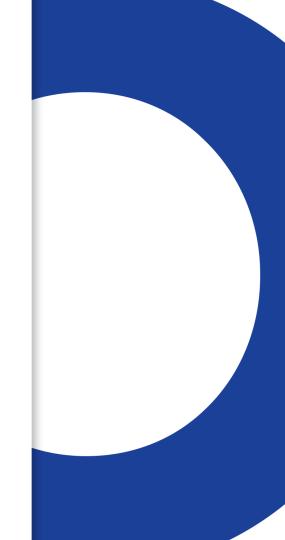
FOREWARD TO THE PAST

CAN WE PREDICT THE FUTURE?

DR DAVID WOOD - EBU TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION. ITU 90TH ANNIVERSARY







NHK STRL PREDICTIONS

- Correct predictions and development of HDTV
- Correct predictions of integrated media
 environment
- Correct predictions and development of UHDTV1
- Correct predictions of the limitations of stereoscopic television
- Predictions and development of UHDTV2
- Predictions and development of voice activated TV
- Predictions and development of Integral TV



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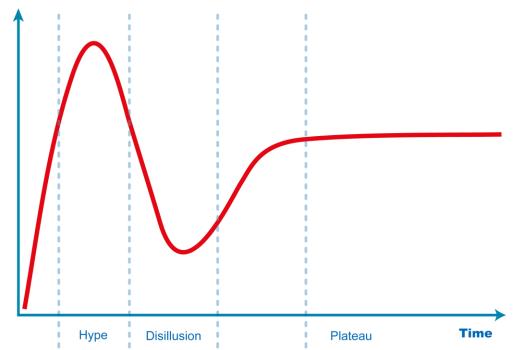
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THE GARTNER CURVE

Expectations



2017 IS THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF "OUR WORLD" THE MOST COMPLEX TV PROGRAMME OF THE AGE.

The international broadcast of Summer 1967

Viewers in 24 Countries including Japan

1 million miles of cable and multiple satellites

400 million viewers saw (almost) the live birth of the first son of the family Kamakura from Sapporo.











WHERE WAS BROADCAST TECHNOLOGY IN/ABOUT 1967?

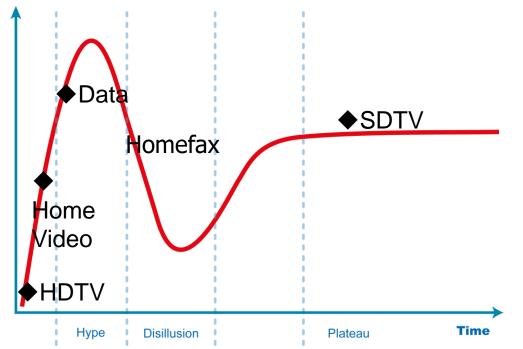
- SDTV Colour TV (PAL, SECAM, NTSC) already well developed
- HDTV idea already there (Dr Takashi Fujio, in1964)
- RCA Homefax
- 3D HMDs
- Data broadcasting nearly there in early 1970s (Teletext, Captain, Antiope)
- Data services by telephone lines nearly there – in early 1970s (Viewdata, Videotext)
- Home video recording not far away





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WHAT IS BROADCAST TECHNOLOGY IN 2017? **BK - UHDTV**

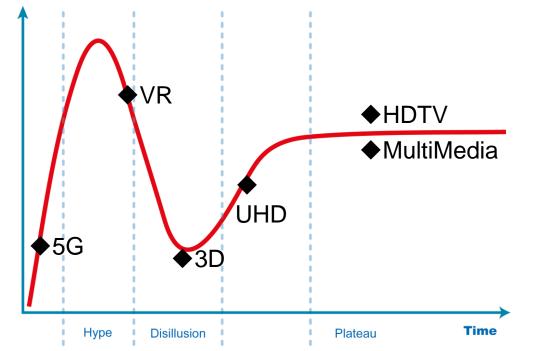
- HDTV relatively well developed
- UHDTV services started
- Broadcast multimedia delivery widely available
- Internet multimedia delivery widely available
- Early Virtual Reality services





WHAT IS BROADCAST TECHNOLOGY IN 2017?

Expectations



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 delivery widely available
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WHAT HAS HAPPENED OVER THE 50 YEARS?

- Changing infrastructure takes time but..
- There was a pattern to progress!
- The original systems and technology trends continued
- The systems were the same idea but expanded
- It was essentially "more of the same"
- A "<u>continuation of trends</u>" theory? For example, TV screens continue to become thinner and thinner

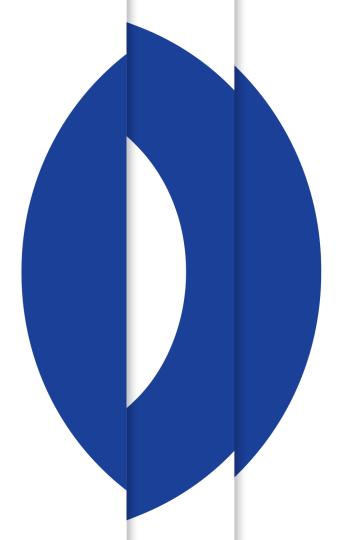




CAN WE LOOK FORWARD TO 2067 AND PREDICT THE MEDIA TRAJECTORY?

HISTORY SHOWS THAT TRENDS AND TENDENCIES DO NOT STOP ABRUPTLY





WHAT DOES THE EBU TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION BELIEVE ARE THE CHALLENGES FOR BROADCASTERS TODAY?

UHDTV (including HDR issue) VR, AR, MR NGA Big Data (AI, ML, DL) **Companion Screens OTT and Hybrid TV Better Internet delivery** Smart Radio **IP Programme Production** The Cloud Security **5G Delivery** Voice activation



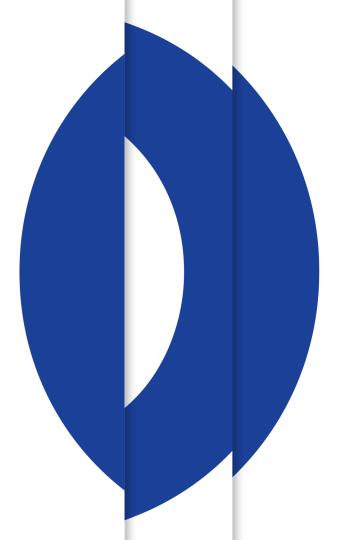


Will a progression theory apply to some or all of them?

THE CHALLENGE

CAN WE EXAMINE THE TECHNOLOGY **CHALLENGES OF TODAY - AT LEAST FOR SOME ISSUES -AND PREDICT WHERE** WE WILL BE IN FUTURE **YEARS?**





LET'S LOOK FIRST AT IMAGE RESOLUTION

What does "more of the same mean" here?

System	H. res	V. res	Pixels per frame	Compressed Bit rate H264	HEVC	Next Gen. Comp.
1080p	1920	1080	2,073,600	10	?	??
4K	3840	2160	8,294,400	30	?	??
8K	7680	4320	33,177,600	90	?	??
16K	15360	8640	132,710,400			
32К	30720	17280	1,194,393,600			
64K	61440	34560	2,123,366,400			
128K	122880	69120	8,493,465,600			

GREATER IMAGE RESOLUTION – AN INEVITABLE TREND?

- Why more detail?
- "Simple acuity (60c/d)" is not all there is. "Hyper acuity (120c/d)" for feature localisation may also be important.
- Depth perception is improved by better texture gradient.
- There is degradation between the camera and the TV screen and domestic TV sets vary in quality.
- Cinema wide screen aspect ratios can be attractive.
- Bigger numbers always appeal to the public.
- Compression technology continues to improve.

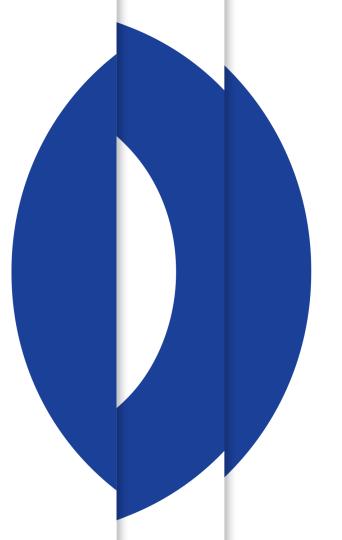




WHAT DOES 2067 PROBABLY LOOK LIKE?

IMAGE RESOLUTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN STEPS. BY 2067 WILL NORMAL TV LIKELY BE 32K OR 64K?

...along with adaptive improvements in dynamic range, frame rate and, possibly, colorimetry.





VIRTUAL REALITY – A COMBINATION OF STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS – NOT SO CLEAR!

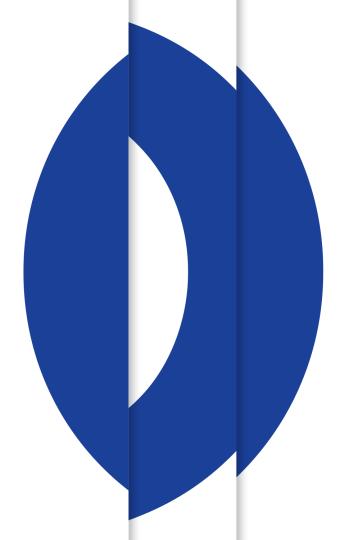
- VR has the potential to provide an exciting immersive experience
- VR may be able to make use of the 'beyond 8K' bandwidths
- But saturating the eye with detail for 360 degree stereoscopic images needs <u>extremely</u> high bandwidths, that will be unavailable for many years
- Wearing a headset can be uncomfortable
- Wearing a headset prevents multitasking
- Viewers usually will only watch short form VR content with a maximum length of about 20 minutes



WHAT DOES VR LOOK LIKE IN 2067?

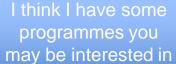
VR MAY BE A NICHE MARKET. VR WILL NOT SUPERSEDE UHDTV.





LET'S LOOK AT PERSONALISATION AND VOICE ACTIVATION – THE PLUS AND THE MINUS

- Voice activation will become more and more important for everything, including television and media.
- But we will need more sophisticated 'agents' in the TV set a friendly face that recognises you, listens to you, and talks to you.
 - Are we over-estimating the importance of 'Personalisation' in general? A major attraction of the media is that it provides a shared or common experience. What's more, the population growth area is old not young people, and they just want to sit back and be entertained, not to constantly make choices.
 - How to avoid people being driven into a personalised deadend (more of the same, only similar interests, no surprises, no overview)? Could too much personalisation lead to a less connected/social world?





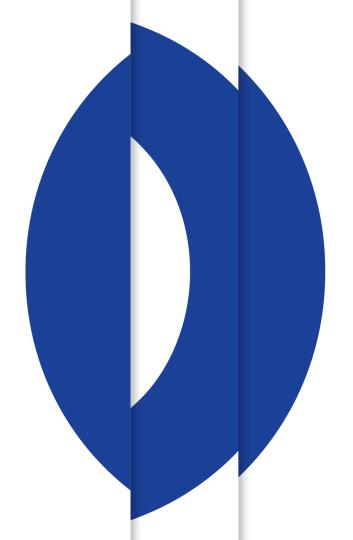
Oh, and your mother called

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO VOICE ACTIVATION

VOICE ACTIVATION WILL BE UNIVERSAL AND USE A HUMAN "AGENT"?

BUT PERSONALISATION WILL NEVER REPLACE THE SHARED EXPERIENCE?





LET'S LOOK AT HYBRID BROADCAST/BROADBAND - THE PLUS AND THE MINUS

- Hybrid broadcasting will continue to be successful, but maybe less than we imagined some years ago.
- Initial HbbTV services have not been successful in all European countries. There may be issues of covering costs and public awareness to solve.
- Using Hybrid for 'Companion Screens' information on a Tablet that adds to the enjoyment of the TV show in general has been less successful than we thought.
- Hybrid systems will be used for VoD services, but other multimedia services may be taken over by Apps.



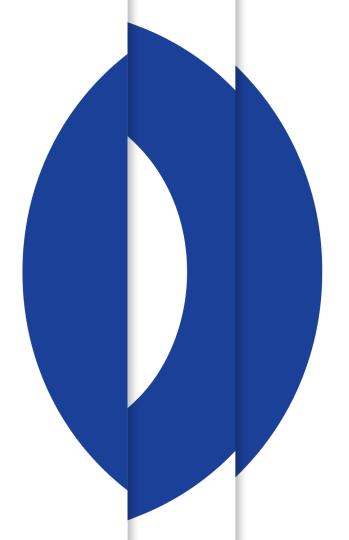


HYBRID BROADCAST BROADBAND

THE MAJOR STRENGTH OF HYBRID BROADCAST/ BROADBAND SERVICES WILL BE VOD?

APPS WILL COVER MULTIMEDIA NEEDS?



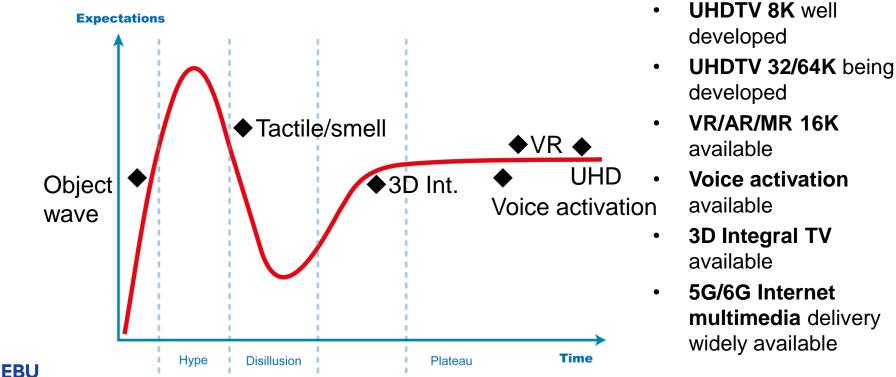


BUT SOME THINGS WILL NEVER CHANGE

- THE MEDIA EXISTS, FIRST AND FOREMOST, TO "TELL STORIES"
- ITS ROLE IS TO MAKE US LAUGH, CRY, BE HAPPY AND BE INVOLVED
- ITS ROLE IS TO HELP US TO UNDERSTAND OUR ENVIRONMENT
- THE ROLE OF MEDIA TECHNOLOGY IS TO ADD VALUE TO THE CONTENT – TO MAKE IT MORE INVOLVING AND EASIER TO FIND
- IF WE DO THIS, WE WILL ALWAYS BE SUCCESSFUL



WHAT WILL BROADCAST TECHNOLOGY BE IN 2067?



CONCLUSIONS ON PROGRESSION

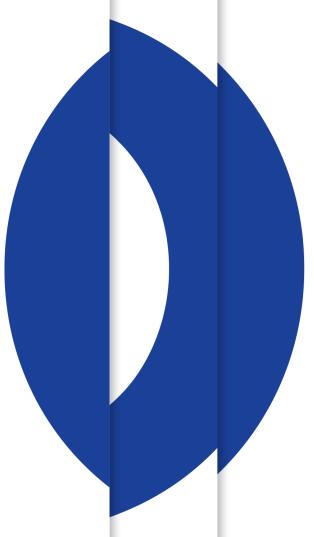
THE YEARS TO 2067 WILL BRING:

- HIGHER IMAGE RESOLUTION (PLUS HFR AND HDR)
- VR SERVICES AS AN IMPORTANT ADJUNCT TO BROADCASTING BUT NOT A SUBSTITUTE
- PERSONALISATION AVAILABLE BUT THE VALUE OF SHARED CONTENT WILL REMAIN
- VOICE ACTIVATION VIA HUMAN-LIKE AGENTS
- HYBRID BROADCAST BROADBAND MOSTLY IN THE SERVICE
 OF VOD
- EXTENSIVE USE OF APPS

WHAT DO YOU THINK?



EBU



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

DR DAVID WOOD WOOD@EBU.CH



