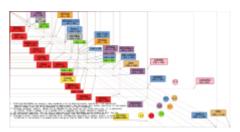
WikipediA

720p

720p (1280×720 px; also called <u>HD ready</u> or standard HD) is a progressive <u>HDTV</u> signal format with 720 horizontal lines and an aspect ratio (AR) of <u>16:9</u>, normally known as widescreen HDTV (1.78:1). All major HDTV broadcasting standards (such as <u>SMPTE 292M</u>) include a 720p format, which has a resolution of 1280×720; however, there are other formats, including <u>HDV</u> Playback and <u>AVCHD</u> for camcorders, that use 720p images with the standard HDTV resolution. The <u>frame rate</u> is standards-dependent, and for conventional broadcasting appears in 50 progressive frames per second in former PAL/SECAM countries (<u>Europe</u>, <u>Australia</u>, others), and 59.94 frames per second in former NTSC countries (<u>North America</u>, Japan, Brazil, others).



This chart shows the most <u>common</u> <u>display resolutions</u>, 720p being one of the 16:9 formats shown in blue.

The number 720 stands for the 720 horizontal <u>scan lines</u> of image <u>display resolution</u> (also known as 720 pixels of vertical resolution). The p stands for <u>progressive scan</u>, i.e. non-interlaced. When broadcast at 60.00 frames/s frames per second, 720p features the highest <u>temporal resolution</u> possible under the <u>ATSC</u> and <u>DVB</u> standards. The term assumes a <u>widescreen</u> <u>aspect ratio</u> of <u>16:9</u>, thus implying a resolution of 1280×720 px (0.9 megapixels).

720i (720 lines <u>interlaced</u>) is an erroneous term found in numerous sources and publications. Typically, it is a typographical error in which the author is referring to the 720p HDTV format. However, in some cases it is incorrectly presented as an actual alternative format to 720p. [3] No proposed or existing broadcast standard permits 720 *interlaced* lines in a video frame at any frame rate. [4]

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Comparison with 1080i

Progressive scanning reduces the need to prevent flicker by anti-aliasing single high contrast horizontal lines. [5][6] It is also easier to perform high-quality $50 \leftrightarrow 60$ Hz conversion and slow-motion clips with progressive video.

A 720p60 (720p at 59.94 Hz) video has advantage over 480i and 1080i60 (29.97/30 frame/s, 59.94/60 Hz) in that it comparably reduces the number of 3:2 artifacts introduced during transfer from 24 frame/s film. However, 576i and 1080i50 (25 frame/s, 50 Hz), which are common in Europe, generally do not suffer from pull down artifacts as film frames are simply played at 25 frames and the audio pitch corrected by 25/24. As a

result, 720p60 is used for U.S. broadcasts while European HD broadcasts often use 1080i50 24* frame, with a horizontal resolution of 1920 or 1440 depending on bandwidth constraints. However, some European broadcasters do use the 720p50 format, such as German broadcasters <u>ARD</u> and <u>ZDF</u>, and the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK). Arte, a dual-language French-German channel produced in collaboration by ARD, ZDF and <u>France Télévisions</u>, broadcasts in German at 720p50 but in French at 1080i50. The Flemish Broadcasting Company (VRT) in Belgium was using 720p50, but switched to 1080i50 a few years ago.

Resolutions

| Standard | Resolution | Aspect ratio |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Small TVs | 960×720 | 4:3 |
| Standard | 1280x720 | 16:9 |

Notes

1. It is however more commonly broadcast at (60/1.001), or precisely 59.940059 frames/sec, matching the NTSC SDTV field rate; this and the 50.00 Hz of PAL are still the second and third highest standard framerates.[2]

See also

- 10K, 4320p, 2160p, 1080p, 1080i, 576p, 576i, 480p, 480i, 360p, 240p
- High-definition television (HDTV)
- High resolution
- List of common resolutions
- Low-definition television (LDTV)
- Plasma display

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External links

■ EBU Technical paper on HDTV formats (http://tech.ebu.ch/docs/techreports/tr005.pdf)

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