



Different Aspect Ratio and Anamorphic Images

Fig.1

This movie clip is shown in NTSC 16:9 (1.78) anamorphic. Note the apparent great picture definition and near lack of scan lines. It is shown on a 16x9 screen. Both the image source and the projector have to be set to 16:9 aspect ratios.



Fig.2

This movie clip is shown in NTSC widescreen (1.85). Because this is actually a 4:3 image with black boxes inserted on the top and bottom, only about 300 scan lines are used for the image and you can easily see the black lines between the scan lines. It is shown on a 1.85 screen (you can see a little less of the girls arm than with 16:9).



Fig.3

A unique feature of the Knöll HT30, HT31 and HT300a projectors is to display a 4:3 image on a 16:9 screen. We call this mode compressed. We add gray "wings" to the left and right sides of the image so the projector

tubes do not develop burn problems in the center portion of the phosphor.



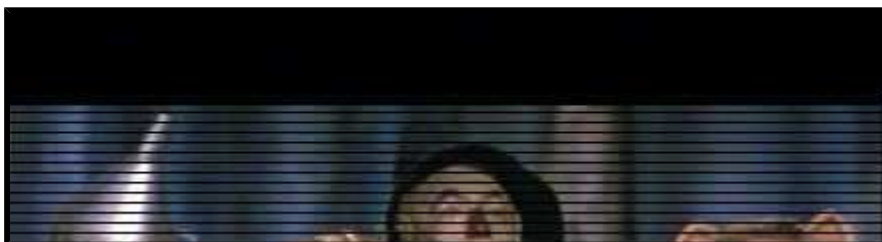
Fig.4

This is the same movie clip shown in fig. 1, but on a 4:3 screen instead of a 16x9 screen. The black boxes above and below the image are artificially added by the projector.



Fig.5

This a widescreen image shown on a 4x3 screen. This is typical of watching a widescreen movie on a conventional large direct view TV. Note the presence of scan lines (which are not as evident on the anamorphic view in fig. 4).



**Fig.6**

This is a non-line doubled 4x3 aspect ratio image shown on the 4x3 screen. Note how the actors on the left and right are partially cut off and the obvious scan lines.

**Fig.7**

Mistake! This is how a 16x9 anamorphic image would look on a 4x3 screen with the projector or TV left in the 4x3 mode.



**Fig.8**

Mistake 1 This is how a 4x3 (unencoded) image would look if it was displayed by mistake on a projector left in the 16x9 aspect ratio on a 16x9 screen.

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