



RAY DOLBY, an Honorary SMPTE member and American inventor recognized around the world for developing groundbreaking audio technologies, died at his home in San Francisco on Thursday, 12 September at the age of 80.

Dolby began his career at Ampex Corp., where he was mainly responsible for the development of the electronic aspects of the Ampex Videotape recording system. After graduating from Stanford University with a B.Sc. in electrical engineering, Dol-

by left Ampex in 1957 for Cambridge University, where he earned a Ph.D. in physics and was elected a fellow of Pembroke College.

Following a two-year appointment as a U.N. advisor in India, Dolby returned to England in 1965 to establish Dolby Laboratories in London; the company moved its headquarters to San Francisco in 1976. Dolby's pioneering work in noise reduction and surround sound led to the development of many state-of-the-art technologies, for which he holds more than 50 U.S. patents.

In the 48 years since Dolby Laboratories was founded, the company has transformed the entertainment experience from the cinema to the living room to mobile entertainment. Tens of thousands of films and billions of products and devices with Dolby technologies have made their way to theaters, homes and consumers' hands around the world. The industry has awarded Dolby Laboratories with 10 Academy Awards and 13 Emmy Awards for its groundbreaking achievements throughout the years.

Dolby became a member of the Society in the 1950s (joining as student member) and was involved in the Society's work

throughout his career. He was the recipient of the SMPTE Progress Medal (1983), The Samuel L. Warner Memorial Medal Award (1978), and the Alexander M. Poniatoff Gold Medal Award for Technical Excellence (1982). Dolby's Honorary member status is SMPTE's highest honor.

Dolby received a number of national and international honors and awards including the National Medal of Technology from President Clinton in 1997—the nation's highest technology award. His industry awards include an Oscar statuette from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (1989), several Emmy's from the Nation Academy of Television Arts and Sciences (1989, 2005), and a Grammy from the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (1995).

In 2012, the iconic Hollywood landmark known to the world as the home of the Academy Awards was renamed the Dolby Theatre and the site of the post-Oscars gala was renamed the Ray Dolby Ballroom in honor of Ray Dolby.

Dolby is survived by his wife, Dagmar, his sons, Tom and David, their spouses, Andrew and Natasha, and four grandchildren.

ERRATUM

Re: September 2013 *Journal*, "IP Video Technology Update," pp. 97-98. The illustrations in figures 1 and 2 were inadvertently switched and should be as follows:

Figure 1. ATSC M/H protocol stack used by Dyle TV.

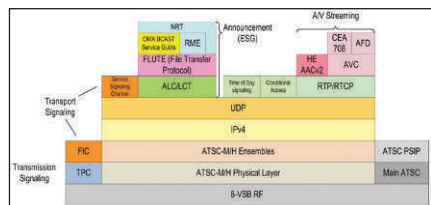


Figure 2. Conceptual diagram of a software-defined network.

