iPhone 2020 the most advanced version will have a larger camera sensor, anti-shake technology different from today

According to current calling, this iPhone model could be iPhone 12 Pro Max.

The most advanced iPhone 2020 is expected to have a larger camera sensor, with vibration resistance by moving the sensor instead of optical stabilization on the lens as it is today.

Information on the anti-vibration system on this sensor has been available since December last year. At the time, *Digitimes* did not specify which model would be equipped with this feature, but a new report from reliable Apple analyst *Ming Chi-Kuo* said only the high-end iPhone was available. The most advanced level has this feature only.

Specifically, Kuo says that the most advanced 6.7-inch iPhone model will have a new camera module for wide-angle lenses, known as 7P. The module will have a 1 / 1.9-inch sensor - larger than the 1 / 3.6-inch sensor of the iPhone 11 Pro - along with sensor shift technology.

The Kuo newsletter also mentions that the 2020 iPhone models will be released, with information matching previous predictions, including:

- A 5.4-inch OLED iPhone model with dual camera clusters;

- A 6.1-inch OLED iPhone model with dual camera clusters;

- A 6.1-inch OLED iPhone model with a 3-lens camera cluster, including a Time Of Flight sensor;

- A 6.7-inch OLED iPhone model with a triple-lens camera cluster, including a Time Of Flight sensor.

This information also coincides with the discovery of page 9to5Mac in the source code of iOS 14, which revealed there will be ToF sensors on the two most advanced models.

Vibration reduction systems by sensor shift usually support 5-axis vibration reduction:

- Vertical axis (vertical rotation up or down)

- Horizontal axis (rotate left or right)

- Vertical movement (moving up or down without rotating)

- Horizontal movement (move left or right without rotating)

- Roll (one side down)

However, the new sensor size is information of interest because it has the greatest impact on image quality, especially in low light photography. The larger the sensor, the less the noise in the image.

Pixel density is another factor to mention. The more pixels that are crammed inside a sensor, the worse the noise problem. That is why Apple does not want to follow some Android manufacturers, which seek to resonate when equipping smartphones with large megapixels. Instead, Apple chose to maximize image quality.

Unsurprisingly, Kuo says this advanced camera technology will gradually be rolled out to other iPhone models next year. He also emphasized that the telephoto lens will be the next one to benefit from the vibration reduction system by shifting the sensor.

Reference: 9to5mac