

Edition 1.0 2021-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Laser displays -

Part 5-1: Measurement of optical performance for laser front projection

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 31.260 ISBN 978-2-8322-5441-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

Г	REWO	KU	ວ
1	Scop	e	7
2	Norm	native references	7
3	Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms		
•	3.1	Terms and definitions	
	3.2	Abbreviated terms	
4	_	dard measuring conditions	
_	4.1	General	
	4.1	Standard measuring environmental conditions	_
	4.2	Standard dark room conditions	
	4.4	Standard conditions of measuring equipment	
	4.5	Conditions of measuring equipment	
	4.5.1		
	4.5.1		
	4.5.3	·	
	4.5.4		
	4.5.5		
	4.5.6		
	4.5.7	•	
	4.5.8		
5		stment of the laser projector	
Ŭ	5.1	Projector and image plane placement	
	5.2	Focusing of the projector	
	5.3	Standard projector setup conditions	
	5.4	Standard image measurement locations	
	5.5	Colour tile patterns	
	5.6	RGBCMY colour pattern	
	5.7	Measuring the projected image area	
	5.8	Maintaining the normal working conditions	
6		suring methods	
•		Light output	
	6.2	Spectroradiometric measurements	
	6.2.1	•	
	6.2.2		
	6.2.3		
	6.2.4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	6.3	Illuminance uniformity	
	6.3.1	•	
	6.3.2		
	6.3.3		
	6.4	Contrast ratio	
	6.4.1	General	
	6.4.2		
	6.4.3		
	6.5	Chromaticity coordinates	
	6.5.1	•	

6.5.2	Measuring equipment	23
6.5.3	Measuring method	23
6.5.4	Data analysis	24
6.6	White point chromaticity coordinates and correlated colour temperature	24
6.6.1	General	24
6.6.2	Measuring equipment	24
6.6.3	Measuring method	25
6.6.4	Data calculation	25
6.7	Greyscale illuminance and chromaticity coordinates	25
6.7.1	General	25
6.7.2	Measuring equipment	25
6.7.3	Measuring method	25
6.8	Colour uniformity	26
6.8.1	General	26
6.8.2	Measuring equipment	26
6.8.3	Measuring method	26
6.8.4	Data analysis	27
6.9	Colour gamut	27
6.9.1	General	27
6.9.2	Chromaticity gamut area	28
6.9.3	CIELAB gamut volume	30
Annex A (normative) RGB boundary colours for CIELAB gamut volume measurements	33
A.1	General	33
A.2	Equally spaced 98 boundary colours on the RGB cube	
A.3	Recommended 602 boundary colours on the RGB cube	
	informative) Calculation method for CIELAB gamut volume	
B.1	Purpose	
B.2	Procedure for calculating the colour gamut volume	
B.3	Number of sampled colours	
B.4	RGB cube surface subdivision method for CIELAB gamut volume calculation	
B.4.1	-	
B.4.1		
B.4.2 B.4.3	'	
B.4.3 B.4.4		
	informative) Calculation method for chromaticity gamut area overlap	
C.1	Purpose	
C.2	Chromaticity gamut area overlap	
	informative) Light output	
D.1	White light output (WLO) method	
D.1.1	•	
D.1.2		
D.1.3	3	
D.1.4		
D.2	Colour-signal white (CSW) method	
D.2.1	'	
D.2.2	0 1 1	
D.2.3	Measuring method	65
D.2.4	Data calculation	66

Bibliography	67
Figure 1 – Virtual screen setup with (a) the illuminance LMD or (b) reflectance standard placed at the projector image plane for standard measurements	12
Figure 2 – Polar coordinate system used to describe the inclination and azimuthal angle of the projector	13
Figure 3 – Example image pattern with width ${\cal H}$ and height ${\cal V}$ used to focus the projector	16
Figure 4 – Standard measuring locations on the projected image	17
Figure 5 – Set of four colour tile test patterns used for projector characterization	18
Figure 6 – Standard medium APL RGBCMY test pattern used for centre illuminance and colour measurements with 25 % APL	19
Figure 7 – Area of projected image	20
Figure 8 – Example representation of the chromaticity gamut area in the CIE 1931 chromaticity diagrams	
Figure 9 – Example of range in colours produced by a given display as represented by the CIELAB colour space	32
Figure B.1 – Analysis flowchart for calculating the CIELAB gamut volume	52
Figure B.2 – Example of tessellation using a 5 × 5 grid of surface colours on the RGB cube	54
Figure B.3 – Example of tessellation for the RGB cube using a 3 × 3 grid	56
Figure B.4 – Example of tessellation for the CIELAB gamut volume using a 3 × 3 grid	
Figure C.1 – Example of CIE 1931 chromaticity gamut area overlap between the measured and reference colour gamut	
Table 1 – Recommended format for greyscale results	26
Table 2 – Example of colour uniformity analysis	27
Table 3 – Equivalent 8-bit RGB input signals used for colour gamut area measurements	28
Table 4 – Example of report format for CIELAB gamut volume	32
Table A.1 – Equally spaced 98 RGB boundary colours used for CIELAB gamut volume measurements	33
Table A.2 – Recommended RGB boundary colours used for CIELAB colour gamut volume measurements	36
Table B.1 – Example data format used for CIELAB colour gamut volume	56

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

LASER DISPLAYS -

Part 5-1: Measurement of optical performance for laser front projection

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC 62906-5-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 110: Electronic displays. It is an International Standard.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
110/1351/FDIS	110/1367/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62906 series, published under the general title *Laser displays*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future documents in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing documents in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- · replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

LASER DISPLAYS -

Part 5-1: Measurement of optical performance for laser front projection

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62906 specifies the standard measurement conditions and measurement methods for front projection displays without screen which use lasers or laser hybrids as light sources. The hybrid light sources can use both lasers and spontaneous emission-based light sources. This document covers optical performance measurements for full-frame projection technologies such as digital micro-mirror devices (DMDs), liquid crystal on silicon (LCOS), and liquid crystal display (LCD) projectors. Other displays, such as raster-scanned (flying spot) projection displays, are not included.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content shall constitute requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60825-1, Safety of laser products - Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements

IEC 61947-1:2002, Electronic projection – Measurement and documentation of key performance criteria – Part 1: Fixed resolution projectors

IEC 62471-5, Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems- Part 5: Image projectors

IEC TR 62977-2-3, Electronic display devices – Part 2-3: Measurements of optical properties – Multi-colour test patterns

ISO/CIE 11664-4, Colorimetry - Part 4: CIE 1976 L*a*b* colour space

ISO 15076-1:2010, Image technology colour management – Architecture, profile format and data structure – Part 1: Based on ICC.1:2010

CIE 15, Colorimetry

CIE 168-2005, Criteria for the evaluation of extended-gamut colour encoding