
**Photography — Projection in indoor
rooms —**

Part 2:
Screen luminance test for still and video
projection

Photographie — Projection en salles —

Partie 2: Essai de luminance de l'écran pour projection fixe et vidéo



Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11315-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

ISO 11315 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Photography — Projection in indoor rooms*:

- *Part 1: Screen illumination test for still projectors*
- *Part 2: Screen luminance test for still and video projection*
- *Part 3: Projection reflecting screens*
- *Part 4: Reflecting projection screens — Classification and measurement of reflected screen luminance levels and sound attenuation*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 11315 are for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet central@iso.ch
X.400 c=ch; a=400net; p=iso; o=isocs; s=central

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Photography — Projection in indoor rooms —

Part 2:

Screen luminance test for still and video projection

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11315 specifies the measurement of screen luminance level, as seen by a (seated) viewer for all types of purely optical still projection in darkened projection rooms. Since the optical characteristics of the surface of this screen have a direct bearing on luminance, the screen shall be considered an integral part of the projection system for this part of ISO 11315.

A standardized light-measuring system allows comparison of screen luminance values for different projection systems used alternately in practical use.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of 11315. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 11315 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2910:1990,	<i>Cinematography - Screen luminance for the projection of motion-picture prints in indoor theatres and review rooms.</i>
ISO 11315-1:1997,	<i>Photography - Projection in indoor rooms - Part 1: Screen illumination test for still projectors.</i>
CIE No. 15.2:1986,	<i>Colorimetry</i> (2nd edition).
CIE No. 69:1987,	<i>Methods of Characterizing Illuminance Meters and Luminance Meters - Performance, Characteristics and Specifications.</i>

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 11315, the following definitions apply.

3.1 luminance: The quotient of the flux leaving, arriving at or passing through an element of surface and propagated in directions defined by an elementary cone containing the given direction by the product of solid angle of the cone and the area of the orthogonal projection of the element of surface on a plane perpendicular to the given direction.
[CIE-Publ. No. 17]

3.2 screen: A light-reflecting or light-transmitting surface with defined optical properties for the purpose of projection. In this part of ISO 11315, screen means the screen-picture area of the complete installed projection screen only appropriate to the print format (slide) and projection system in use.

3.3 theatrical projection: An indoor public projection system (e.g. in multi-purpose halls, auditoriums of universities, cinemas, etc.)

3.4 viewing area: A limited area for the — preferably seated — viewers. It allows good viewing conditions independent of the relative dimensions of the projection screen area. (See annex A, A.5.)

3.5 still projection: All projection methods with one or more projectors for slides, overhead-projection transparencies, episcopic pictures for projection and transparent LCDs.

3.6 uniformity ratio, g_2 : The ratio of the lowest measured illuminance/luminance to the highest measured illuminance/luminance, e.g. $L_{\min}/L_{\max}$ (x 100 in %).
[CIE-Publ. No. 17]

4 Test method for determining the screen luminance

The distribution of luminance over the screen surface from a complete projection installation (i.e. including projector and screen in a projection room) is influenced by impinging light generated by the projector (not by room lighting), and the properties of the screen.

The luminance towards the viewing area is directly dependent on the angle of the reflected (or transmitted) light by the screen surface as well as on the viewing position. It is expressed as a curve by the luminance factor indicatrix (see note below). To achieve this, the luminance distribution shall be determined at three test points (see figure 1) for three selected viewing positions.

NOTE — The luminance factor indicatrix will be covered in ISO 11315-4 which is being prepared.