

IEC TR 62629-51-1

Edition 1.0 2020-05



colour

3D display devices -

actial dis, October 1988 of the Control of the Cont Part 51-1: Generic introduction of aerial display

EC TR 62629-51-1:2020-05(en)



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED Copyright © 2020 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either JEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester. If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office 3, rue de Varembé CH-1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11 info@iec.ch

www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 000 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary

67 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of C pt. collected CISPR. IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and



IEC TR 62629-51-1

Edition 1.0 2020-05



colour

3D display devices -

Part 51-1: Generic introduction of aerial display

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

rial dis ICS 31.120 ISBN 978-2-8322-8286-1

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

CONTENTS

		JRU	
		JCTION	
1	Scop	pe	7
2	Norm	ative references	7
3	Term	ns, definitions and abbreviated terms	7
	3.1	Terms and definitions	7
	3.2	Abbreviated terms	
4	-	al display technologies	
	4.1	General	
	4.2	Principle	
	4.3	Variations of optical components	
	4.3.1	· ·	
	4.3.2		
	4.3.3		
	4.3.4		
	4.3.5		
	4.4	Variations of the real image	
	4.4.1		
	4.4.2		
	4.4.3		
	4.4.4		
	4.5	Key optical elements	
	4.6	Applications	17
5		ormance characteristics and specifications	
•	5.1	General	
	5.1	Optical performance	
	5.2 5.2.1		
	5.2.1	Items related to conventional image quality	10
		Items related to fleeting distance	10
	5.2.3 5.2.4	9	10
	5.3.1		
	5.3.1		
	5.3.3		
	5.3.4		
6		es concerning optical measurement methods	
6			
	6.1	Optical measurement equipment	19
_	6.2	Optical measurement conditions	19
7		dardization strategy	19
		(informative) Example of resolution measurement	20
Bi	bliograp	phy	22
Fi	gure 1 -	- Essentials of aerial display in the strict sense	9
		Typical structures of aerial display	
	_	- Observation of an aerial image from different directions	
. "	gu. 0 0 -	2250. Tation of an acrial image from unforont all collons	

Figure 4 – Observation of an aerial image by placing a screen at different distances	
Figure 5 – DCRA	
Figure 6 – Converging lights using a DCRA	
Figure 7 – Dual SMAs	
Figure 8 – Converging light using dual SMAs	
Figure 9 RR	
Figure 10 Converging light using an RR	15
Figure 11 – Optical system to form two-layered aerial images for depth-fused 3D display	16
Figure 12 – Optical system to form an aerial light-field image with AIRR	16
Figure 13 – Optical system to form multiple images in the air by use of a single light	
source	
Figure A.1 – Schematic diagram showing CTF calculation from intensity distribution	
Figure A.2 – Experimental setup to obtain intensity distribution of the aerial image	
Figure A.3 – Examples of formed aerial images	
Figure A.4 – Measured CTF for aerial images formed by use of AIRR, SMA, and DCRA	21
Table 1 – Classification of displays that show an image in mid-air	8
Table 1 – Classification of displays that show an image in mid-air	

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

3D DISPLAY DEVICES -

Part 51-1: Generic introduction of aerial display

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.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC TR 62629-51-1, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by IEC technica committee 110: Electronic displays.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Draft TR	Report on voting
110/1178/DTR	110/1190/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62629 series, published under the general title 3D display devices, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://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.

Doroniew Generales of the

INTRODUCTION

Moship to . Marking a Dreview Generalized by the second second to the second se

3D DISPLAY DEVICES -

Part 51-1: Generic introduction of aerial display

This part of IEC 62629, which is a Technical Report, provides general information for the standardization of aerial displays. This document includes an overview of the technology, critical performance characteristics, issues of optical measurements, and other information.

Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1.1

aerial display

display that forms a real image in mid-air by use of an incoherent light-source display and a passive optical component to converge diverging light from the light-source display

Note 1 to entry: See 4.1 and 4.2.

3.2 Abbreviated terms

AIRR aerial imaging by retro-reflection

BS beam splitter

CMA crossed-mirror array CTF contrast transfer function

DCRA dihedral-corner-reflector array

DFD depth-fused 3D FPD flat-panel display

FPGA field programmable gate array

GPU graphics processing unit **HMD** head-mounted display

HOE holographic optical element

HUD head-up display

LCD liquid-crystal display

LED light-emitting diode