

TECHNICAL REPORT



Power consumption of high dynamic range television sets



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TECHNICAL REPORT



Power consumption of high dynamic range television sets

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative reference	8
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	8
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	8
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	11
4 Overview	12
4.1 High dynamic range video.....	12
4.2 HDR TV market.....	13
5 HDR TV power measurement challenges.....	14
5.1 Overview.....	14
5.2 Content analysis	15
5.2.1 General	15
5.2.2 Sources of HDR video content.....	15
5.2.3 HDR metadata	16
5.2.4 Increased complexity of display technologies enabling HDR	16
5.3 HDR video content aspects beyond the scope of this report.....	16
6 Dominant aspects for HDR TV power consumption measurement.....	17
6.1 Overview.....	17
6.2 Fundamental criteria and requirements for Final HDR Test Clip deliverable	18
6.3 HDR media formats.....	19
6.4 Differences between HDR formats	19
6.5 Mastering display brightness.....	21
6.6 Resolution, scan type and frame rate	22
6.7 Aspect ratio	22
6.8 Picture level.....	23
6.9 Content signal level analysis method	23
7 Fundamental objectives of HDR test clip deliverable.....	24
7.1 Overview.....	24
7.2 CLASP source material	24
7.3 Luminance, APL and colour saturation properties	24
7.4 Order of scenes	25
7.5 Creating the initial HDR test clip	26
7.6 Optimization of initial HDR test clip to match power statistics.....	27
8 Generation of the final HDR test clips	28
8.1 HDR signal properties.....	28
8.1.1 Overview	28
8.1.2 Colour gamut.....	28
8.1.3 Colour depth.....	28
8.1.4 Chroma subsampling	29
8.2 Converting the optimised test clip to the recommended formats	29
8.3 Additional elements	29
8.3.1 Countdown timer	29
8.3.2 Audio tone	29
9 Delivery of test media	29

10	Rating of SD and HDR power consumption	30
11	Summary	30
Annex A (informative) Other considerations for a next-generation TV power measurement standard		32
A.1	Overview	32
A.2	Visual overlays	32
A.3	Motion-based features	32
A.4	Standby modes and smart television set features	32
A.4.1	Quick start	32
A.4.2	Networked standby features	33
A.4.3	Smart TV applications	33
A.5	Audio	33
Annex B (informative) Details on content assessment methods		34
B.1	Overview	34
B.2	Methods for analysis done by PCL on December 20, 2018	34
B.2.1	General	34
B.2.2	Test method	34
B.2.3	File name decoder	34
B.2.4	Workflow for experimental test clips	35
B.3	Methods for analysis done by PCL on March 20, 2019	38
B.4	Rendering final test clip from DaVinci Resolve Studio 15	38
B.4.1	HDR10 workflow	38
B.4.2	HLG workflow	40
Annex C (informative) Technical description for converting SMPTE ST 2084 to HLG		42
C.1	Overview	42
C.2	Step 1: Convert from SMPTE ST 2084 to absolute linear light	42
C.3	Step 2: convert from absolute linear light to HLG	42
C.4	Encoding using command line tools	44
C.4.1	General	44
C.4.2	25 fps HDR10 CLI Encode via FFmpeg	44
C.4.3	25 fps HLG CLI Encode via FFmpeg	45
Bibliography		46
Figure 1 – Occurrence of linear and non-linear signal encodings in context of a typical display processing pipeline and how they can be used to compute APL and APL'		10
Figure 2 – Overview of how the deliverables were developed		17
Figure 3 – Illustration on editing the initial HDR test clip from the CLASP source material		27
Figure 4 – Optimization of initial HDR test clip to match power statistics		27
Figure 5 – Average power consumption of protected HDR content versus optimized HDR test clip		28
Table 1 – Fundamental HDR test media format summary		19
Table 2 – HDR media formats available in the consumer TV landscape		19
Table 3 – Comparison of HDR media formats on the power consumption (W) of TVs		21
Table 4 – Power consumption (W) of TVs displaying the colour graded Initial HDR test clip		21
Table 5 – Power consumption (W) of TVs displaying the assessment HDR video content in different resolutions		22

Table 6 – Power consumption (W) of TVs displaying the assessment HDR video content with different frame rates	22
Table 7 – Recommended scene order in the test clip	25
Table B.1 – Characteristics of TVs of the NEEA test farm used for the March 20, 2019 analysis	34
Table B.2 – File name decoder	35
Table B.3 – Workflow	35
Table B.4 – Resolve master session: PCL Dolby Vision® 4000 cd/m ²	36
Table B.5 – Resolve master session: PCL HDR10 1000 nit: HDR10 grade	36
Table B.6 – Resolve master session: HLG1	37
Table B.7 – Resolve master session: HLG2	37
Table B.8 – Characteristics of TVs of the NEEA test farm used for the March 20, 2019 analysis	38

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**POWER CONSUMPTION OF HIGH DYNAMIC
RANGE TELEVISION SETS**

FOREWORD

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IEC TR 63274, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by Technical Area 19: Environmental and energy aspects for multimedia systems and equipment, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

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

DTR	Report on voting
100/3348/DTR	100/3397/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.

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

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INTRODUCTION

High dynamic range (HDR) video is emerging as a new technology that affects the entire video ecosystem from production and processing, through to distribution and presentation. HDR television sets potentially have higher peak luminance level capabilities, and HDR video signals can represent pictures with much higher luminance levels than was the case in traditional analogue and digital video systems.

Current television set power consumption measurement methods, including those standardized in the IEC 62087 series (see [1]¹, [2] and [3]), consider only televisions that accept a traditional, standard dynamic range (SDR) signal. It is likely that an HDR-capable television's power consumption will differ when presented with an HDR signal versus an SDR signal.

IEC TC100 TA19 has identified a standardization opportunity related to the method of measuring the power consumption of HDR television sets, including the development of a related HDR test signal.

This document assesses the current HDR technology for the parameters relevant for TV power consumption and sets the groundwork for the subsequent development of a measurement standard for the power consumption of HDR TV sets.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

POWER CONSUMPTION OF HIGH DYNAMIC RANGE TELEVISION SETS

1 Scope

This document introduces high dynamic range video technology, describes current television set power consumption measurement methods, discusses the HDR TV market, analyses HDR TV power measurement challenges, and considers a path forward for HDR TV power measurement standards development.

2 Normative reference

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

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

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

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

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

electro-optical transfer function

EOTF

mathematical function for transferring an electrical signal into a desired optical signal

EXAMPLE EOTFs are typically non-linear and monotonic and aim to incorporate behaviour of the human visual system, e.g. on a display device. Some are absolute, addressing luminance values directly, while others are of relative nature.

3.1.2

high dynamic range video

HDR video

capability of components in a video pipeline to capture, process, transport or display luminance levels and tone gradations that exceed capabilities of conventional SDR imaging pipelines components

Note 1 to entry: An HDR video signal typically uses a greater bit depth, luminance and colour volume than standard dynamic range (SDR) video. It also typically utilizes different tone curves such as perceptual quantizer (PQ) as specified in SMPTE ST 2084 [4] or hybrid log gamma (HLG) specified in ITU-R BT.2100 [5] instead of gamma, as used with SDR. When the HDR video signal is rendered on an HDR display, it is possible to see greater luminance ranges and wider colour gamuts

Note 2 to entry: HDR video can provide an enhanced viewer experience and can more accurately reproduce scenes that include, within the same image, dark areas and bright highlights, such as emissive light sources and reflections.