INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Photography — Projection of still pictures — Measuring methods for the evaluation of imaging properties

Photographie — Projection de prises de vue — Méthodes de mesure pour l'évaluation des caractéristiques d'image

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Contents

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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 11316 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

Photography — Projection of still pictures — Measuring methods for the evaluation of imaging properties

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for the objective determination of the imaging properties of still projection by the measurement of modulation, picture-height distortion and stray light. In particular, the modulation for two local frequencies is determined objectively by the projection of line pairs or edges.

Annex A (informative) provides an example relating to slide projectors for slides of nominal size 24 mm × 36 mm.

NOTE The test slide specified for the measurement of modulation is not suitable for use in a subjective assessment.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5-2:1991, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 2: Geometric conditions for transmission density.*

ISO 5-3:1995, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 3: Spectral conditions.*

ISO 1755:1987, *Projector slides — Dimensions*.

ISO 9039:1994, *Optics and optical instruments — Quality evaluation of optical systems — Determination of distortion.*

CIE-Publ. No. 17.4:1987, *International Lighting Vocabulary* [*same edition by IEC-Publ. 50 (845): International Electrotechnical Vocabulary, Chapter 845: Lighting*].

CIE-Publ. No. 50:1979, *Proceedings at the 1979 CIE Session (Kyoto).*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
projected-picture modulation
relationship between the illumination of test projection pattern measured in the light and the dark areas on screen

3.2
test projection pattern
pairs of lines in a rectangular position at two local frequencies on five measuring points

EXAMPLE See Figures A.1 and A.2.