IEC 63207

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Measurement methods of blue light characteristics and related optical performance for visual display terminals

Méthodes de mesure des caractéristiques de la lumière bleue et des performances optiques associées des terminaux à écran de visualisation

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MEASUREMENT METHODS OF BLUE LIGHT CHARACTERISTICS AND RELATED OPTICAL PERFORMANCE FOR VISUAL DISPLAY TERMINALS

FOREWORD

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

Draft	Report on voting
100/3798/FDIS	100/3819/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/publications.

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, visual display terminals (VDTs) are everywhere in daily life, in devices such as TVs, monitors, tablets and mobile phones. Most people will watch VDTs for a long time every day for various reasons. However, there are three undesirable effects caused by the blue light from VDTs.

The first one is a possibility of injury to human retina [1][1]. The energy of blue light emitting from VDTs is weak. However, the effects of long-term exposure (30 years or more) to weak energy from the blue light of VDTs are unknown.

The second is a disturbance to the biological (circadian) clock [2], [3]. The blue light emitted from VDTs at night-time can also cause disturbance to the biological clock.

The third is eye strain [4], [5].

To reduce these three issues, the demand of blue-light-reduced VDTs by the market is dramatically increasing. In consequence, the industry of VDTs comprising well-known companies is enthusiastic in promoting blue-light-reduced VDTs. On the other hand, the reduction of blue light will certainly have drawbacks on the visual experience.

To address the defects above under the scope of IEC TC 100, this document contributes to developing a set of novel measurement methods for VDTs, including methods to integrate both the considerations of luminance-independent indicators of blue light characteristics (BLCs).

NOTE This document only provides objective measurement methods for measuring BLCs of VDTs, the action of defining threshold values or assessment methods are out of the scope of this document. If necessary, manufacturers can define their own threshold values and/or assessment methods in accordance with this document.

[1] Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

MEASUREMENT METHODS OF BLUE LIGHT CHARACTERISTICS AND RELATED OPTICAL PERFORMANCE FOR VISUAL DISPLAY TERMINALS

1 Scope

This document specifies measurement methods for optical performance (luminance) and blue light characteristics (BLCs) of visual display terminals (VDTs), excluding displays for outdoor use only.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

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

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/
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3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
spectral radiance (L_λ)
for a wavelength interval dλ, in a given direction at a given point, quotient of the spectral radiant power, d$\Phi_\lambda(\lambda)$, passing through an infinitely small area enclosing that point and propagating within the solid angle, dΩ, in the given direction, to the product of the wavelength interval, dλ, and the area of a section of that beam on a plane perpendicular to this direction (dA cosΘ) containing the given point and to the solid angle, dΩ

Note 1 to entry: unit: $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot nm^{-1} \cdot sr^{-1}$

[SOURCE: CIE S 017:2014, 17-1228]

3.1.2
blue light
portion of visible light spectrum whose wavelength range is specified between 400 nm and 500 nm

3.1.3
blue light radiance
L_{Blue}
radiance in which the integrated spectral radiance is in the blue light range

$$L_{\text{Blue}} = \int_{400}^{500} L_{e,\lambda} d\lambda$$