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Raw optical glass — Vocabulary

Verre d'optique brut — Vocabulaire

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Optical materials and components*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9802:1996), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— Updates and additions in the terms and definitions clause.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Raw optical glass — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms relating to raw optical glass and related manufacturing processes. The list is not complete and only comprises those terms for which the definition is considered necessary for correct and adequate understanding of the terminology.

It is understood that the interpretations given are those corresponding to the practical usage in this field and that they do not necessarily coincide with those used in other fields.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 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:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 General terms

3.1.1
light beam
beam
bundle of rays

Note 1 to entry: It may consist of parallel, converging or diverging rays.

3.1.2
light ray
ray
line perpendicular to the wavefronts of waves of light indicating its direction of propagation

Note 1 to entry: This definition assumes the common case of light propagating in an isotropic medium and not in caustic regions.

3.1.3
electromagnetic radiation
energy that emanates from a source in the form of electromagnetic waves or photons and is transferred through space

Note 1 to entry: The term “electromagnetic radiation” is also used for the phenomenon producing the electromagnetic waves or photons (see IEV 702-02-07).

Note 2 to entry: The physical concepts of photons and electromagnetic waves are used to describe the same phenomenon of transmission of radiant energy in different ways, depending on the nature of the interaction of the energy with the physical world (wave-particle dualism).

Note 3 to entry: The French term “radiation électromagnétique” applies preferably to a single element of any electromagnetic radiation, characterized by one frequency or by one wavelength in vacuum.