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IEC 61947-1:2002

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

(Draft for comments only)

Electronic projection - Measurement and documentation of key performance criteria - Part 1: Fixed resolution projectors

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

First Edition 2025

1 National Foreword

This draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by the Telecommunications and Information Technology Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Electrotechnical divisional standards committee (EDC)

This draft Tanzania Standard is an adoption of the International Standard **IEC 61947-1:2002** Electronic projection - Measurement and documentation of key performance criteria - Part 1: Fixed resolution projectors, Which has been prepared by the International Electrotechnical Commission

2 Terminology and conventions

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

1) The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use “full point” on the baseline as the decimal marker.

2) Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this standard they should read “Tanzania Standard(s)”.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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ELECTRONIC PROJECTION – MEASUREMENT AND DOCUMENTATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Part 1: Fixed resolution projectors

FOREWORD

1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the 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, the IEC publishes International Standards. 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. The 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 the 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 National Committees.

3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.

4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.

5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.

6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61947 -1 was prepared by IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This bilingual version (2013-03) corresponds to the monolingual English version, published in 2002-08.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
100/501/FDIS	100/537/RVD

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

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2004. At that date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

This standard was developed to ensure a common, meaningful description of key performance parameters for fixed resolution projectors. The measurement methods and test signals correlate closely to typical uses involving computer-generated text and graphics displays. These measurements evaluate the actual viewable image that emanates from fixed resolution projectors. The resulting performance specifications are conservative in nature and allow any display device to be used beyond its rated specifications with degraded performance. The point at which this degraded performance is no longer useful is highly subjective and strongly affected by the environment and the application.

This standard is designed to specify a means of measuring and quantifying the performance of fixed resolution projectors and is not intended to provide design goals for manufacturers of such equipment.

ELECTRONIC PROJECTION – MEASUREMENT AND DOCUMENTATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Part 1: Fixed resolution projectors

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61947 specifies requirements for measuring and documenting key performance parameters for electronic projection systems with fixed resolution projectors in which the light source and projection/magnification optics are an integral part of the system (i.e. individual pixel light sources or matrix displays such as liquid crystal, DMD, plasma, or electroluminescent panels). It also applies to LCD panels or other fixed resolution imaging devices themselves that are used with overhead projectors.

The provisions of this standard are designed to codify the measurement of the performance of variable resolution projectors and are not intended to provide design goals for manufacturers of such equipment.

This standard is intended for fixed resolution projectors that are primarily designed for use with discrete colour (RGB) raster-scanned video, text, and graphics signals generated by computer equipment.

NOTE These devices may also accept composite or component television video signals encoded in ITU/R publications, which are not within the scope of this standard. In this standard, all of these signals are referred to as television video (TV video).

Projectors and projection systems with multiple variable resolutions, such as cathode-ray tubes and laser projectors, are not fully addressed by this standard, and reference should be made to IEC 61947-2.

A discussion of considerations taken into account in the development of this standard appears in Annex C.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61947-2, *Electronic projection – Measurement and documentation of key performance criteria – Part 2: Variable resolution projectors*

IEC 61966-4, *Multimedia systems and equipment – Colour measurement and management – Part 4: Equipment using liquid crystal display panels*

IEC 61966-5, *Multimedia systems and equipment – Colour measurement and management – Part 5: Equipment using plasma display panels*

ISO 3741, *Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure – Precision methods for reverberation rooms*

ISO 7779, *Acoustics – Measurement of airborne noise emitted by information technology and telecommunication equipment*