

### 9 Metrology for Advanced Photometric and Radiometric Devices

#### 9.1 Description of research

In the past CIE has published technical reports and standards defining procedures for characterization, calibration and testing of photometric and radiometric devices and measurement systems such as illuminance meters, luminance meters, integrating spheres and goniophotometers. Due to technological progress new types of photometric and radiometric measurement devices have appeared on the market, including

- imaging luminance measurement devices (ILMDs) and hyperspectral measurement devices (spectrally resolved ILMDs);
- LED-based spectrophotometers;
- · imaging luminance-based near-field goniophotometers;
- · gonio-spectroradiometers and sphere-spectroradiometers;
- robot-goniophotometers;
- · imaging sphere photometers;
- combined measurement devices using spectroradiometers and broadband measurement devices:
- high-speed measurement systems to quantify fast-varying (pulsing, modulating, flickering) optical signals, etc.;
- measurement devices for quantifying photochemical and photobiological (including non-visual) effects.

For some of these devices new CIE technical committees have been established and others are to follow. However, in most cases additional research is still necessary and the period of time allowed to finalize a report or standard is often too short. In spite of this, there is an immediate need to define quality criteria and calibration procedures for devices such as near-field goniophotometers and array spectroradiometers, as such devices are becoming more widely used in practice. Hence, it becomes urgent not only to participate in a technical committee to offer knowledge but also to offer practical research on the open topics to feed in to the technical committees. Having more research groups operating in parallel can enable a technical committee to perform its work more efficiently.

## 9.2 Key research questions

- What are the relevant quality indices to characterize advanced photometric and radiometric devices? How do these indices relate to the measurement uncertainty in typical lighting measurement situations?
- How to describe the measurement equations describing the measurement procedure?
- What would a standard measurement uncertainty budget look like for measurements on particular types of equipment?
- How to calibrate these new types of devices? What are the best artefacts to transfer the photometric quantities to the measurement device?
- How to assess temporal exposures of the eye from sources that may flicker (up to about 1 kHz) or where the source and observer move in relation to each other generating a temporally-changing exposure at the eye?
- How can these topics be divided into different parallel threads to improve the efficiency of the respective TCs?

#### 9.3 Justification of the need for the proposed research topic

New challenges like "smart lighting" (i.e. adaptive and sensor-based lighting) and the implementation of the other research topics within the CIE Research Strategy priority list imply on the one hand the need to completely characterize a given lighting situation, including daylight and artificial light from various sources, and on the other hand to thoroughly characterize the used light sources or luminaires with respect to spectral and spatial properties. Absolute traceability of measurement results is mandatory to combine such source-based and detector-based measurements under various environmental conditions. New devices and measurement systems as described above are needed to meet these challenges. The outcome of this research will increase the quality of photometric and radiometric measurements in general and therefore increase confidence in lighting products. The availability of reliable and traceable measurements is also a prerequisite to develop and verify intelligent sensor systems used to enable smart and adaptive lighting.

#### 9.4 Related current activities in CIE

TC 2-29	Measurement of Detector Linearity
<u>TC 2-59</u>	Characterisation of Imaging Luminance Measurement Devices
TC 2-62	Imaging-Photometer-Based Near-Field Goniophotometry
TC 2-69	CIE Classification Systems of Illuminance and Luminance Meters
TC 2-74	Goniospectroradiometry of Optical Radiation Sources
TC 2-78	The Goniophotometry of Lamps and Luminaires
<u>TC 2-79</u>	Integrating Sphere Photometry and Spectroradiometry
JTC 5 (CIE-IEC)	Review of IEC 62471/CIE S009
DR 2-69	TN on the validation of a near-field goniophotometer
DR 2-57	Monitoring Progress of IEC TR 62778

# 9.5 Existing CIE publications

CIE 053-1982	Methods of Characterizing the Performance of Radiometers and Photometers
CIE 063-1984	The Spectroradiometric Measurement of Light Sources
CIE 084-1989	Measurement of Luminous Flux
CIE 121-1996	The Photometry and Goniophotometry of Luminaire
CIE 179:2007	Methods for characterising tristimulus colorimeters for measuring the colour of light
CIE 198:2011	Determination of Measurement Uncertainties in Photometry
CIE 198-SP1:2011	Determination of Measurement Uncertainties in Photometry - Supplement 1: Modules and Examples for the Determination of Measurement Uncertainties
CIE 202:2011	Spectral Responsivity Measurement of Detectors, Radiometers and Photometers
CIE 210:2014	Photometry Using V(λ)-Corrected Detectors as Reference and Transfer Standards
ISO/CIE 19476:2011	Characterization of the Performance of Illuminance Meters and Luminance Meters