

**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN ISO 9241-391:2014**  
**01-marec-2014**

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**Ergonomija medsebojnega vpliva človek-sistem - 391. del: Zahteve, analize in preskusne metode za ugotavljanje skladnosti za zmanjšanje epileptičnih napadov, sproženih s fotosenzitivnimi dražljaji (ISO/DIS 9241-391:2014)**

Ergonomics of Human System Interaction - Part 391: Requirements, analysis and compliance test methods for the reduction of photosensitive seizures (ISO/DIS 9241-391:2014)

Ergonomie der Mensch-System-Interaktion - Teil 391: Anforderungen, Analysen und Prüfverfahren zur Konformität zur Verringerung epileptischer Anfälle ausgelöst durch photosensitive Reize (ISO/DIS 9241-391:2014)

Ergonomie de l'interaction homme-système - Partie 391: Exigences, analyses et méthodes d'essai de conformité pour la réduction des saisies photosensibles (ISO/DIS 9241-391:2014)

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 9241-391**

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**ICS:**

13.180

Ergonomija

Ergonomics

**oSIST prEN ISO 9241-391:2014**

**en,fr,de**



# DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## ISO/DIS 9241-391.2

ISO/TC 159/SC 4

Secretariat: BSI

Voting begins on:  
2014-02-13Voting terminates on:  
2014-04-13

## Ergonomics of Human System Interaction —

### Part 391:

## Requirements, analysis and compliance test methods for the reduction of photosensitive seizures

*Ergonomie de l'interaction homme-système —*

*Partie 391: Exigences, analyses et méthodes d'essai de conformité pour la réduction des saisies photosensibles*

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ICS: 13.180;35.180

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### ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

To expedite distribution, this document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat. ISO Central Secretariat work of editing and text composition will be undertaken at publication stage.

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Reference number  
ISO/DIS 9241-391:2014(E)

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# Contents

Page

Foreword .....	iv
Introduction.....	vi
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Image factors of photosensitive seizures.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Ergonomic requirements and recommendations .....</b>	<b>3</b>
5.1 General .....	3
5.2 Flashes .....	3
5.2.1 Potentially harmful flashes.....	3
5.2.2 Rapid changes of image sequences .....	4
5.2.3 Potentially harmful red flashes .....	4
5.2.4 Cumulative risk.....	4
5.2.5 Prior warning .....	4
5.3 Patterns .....	4
5.3.1 Potentially harmful regular patterns.....	4
<b>6 Conformance .....</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1 General .....	5
6.2 Test methods .....	5
6.3 Procedure of conformance.....	6
<b>Annex A</b> (informative) <b>Overview of the ISO 9241 series .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Annex B</b> (informative) <b>Clinical aspects of photosensitivity .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Annex C</b> (informative) <b>Saturated Red .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Annex D</b> (informative) <b>Typical relation between screen luminance and luminance voltage .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Annex E</b> (informative) <b>Viewing environments.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Annex F</b> (informative) <b>Sample procedure for assessing applicability and conformance .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>14</b>

## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 9241-391 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Human-system interaction*.

ISO 9241 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)*:

- Part 1: General introduction
- Part 2: Guidance on task requirements
- Part 3: Visual display requirements
- Part 4: Keyboard requirements
- Part 5: Workstation layout and postural requirements
- Part 6: Guidance on the work environment
- Part 9: Requirements for non-keyboard input devices
- Part 11: Guidance on usability
- Part 12: Presentation of information
- Part 13: User guidance
- Part 14: Menu dialogues
- Part 15: Command dialogues
- Part 16: Direct- manipulation dialogues
- Part 17: Form filling dialogues
-

ISO 9241 also consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ergonomics of human-system interaction*:

- *Part 20: Accessibility guidelines for information/communication technology (ICT) equipment and services*
- *Part 110: Dialogue principles*
- *Part 129: Guidance on software individualization*
- *Part 143: Form-based dialogues*
- *Part 151: Software ergonomics for Guidance on World Wide Web user interfaces*
- *Part 154: Interactive voice response (IVR) applications*
- *Part 171: Guidance on software accessibility*
- *Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems*
- *Part 300: Introduction to electronic visual display requirements*
- *Part 302: Terminology for electronic visual displays*
- *Part 303: Requirements for electronic visual displays*
- *Part 304: User performance test methods for electronic visual displays*
- *Part 305: Optical laboratory test methods for electronic visual displays*
- *Part 306: Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays*
- *Part 307: Analysis and compliance test methods for electronic visual displays*
- *Part 308: Surface-conduction electron-emitter displays (SED) [Technical Report]*
- *Part 309: Organic light-emitting diode (OLED) displays [Technical Report]*
- *Part 310: Pixel defects — Visibility, aesthetics and ergonomics [Technical Report]*
- *Part 331: Optical characteristics of autostereoscopic displays [Technical Report]*
- *Part 400: Principles and requirements for physical input devices*
- *Part 410: Design criteria for physical input devices*
- *Part 420: Selection procedures for physical input devices*
- *Part 910: Framework for tactile and haptic interaction*
- *Part 920: Guidance on tactile and haptic interactions*

For the other parts under preparation, see Annex A.

## Introduction

Recent progress of technology enables us to watch high-definition images, some of which can be stereoscopic. When those images are projected onto the retina of both eyes and processed as visual information, undesirable biomedical effects, such as photosensitive seizures, visually induced motion sickness, and visual fatigue from stereoscopic images, can be induced. These undesirable biomedical effects need to be reduced, where feasible. The prevention of these undesirable biomedical effects on human health has been referred to as “image safety.”

Image safety was first discussed by the ISO in the ISO/COPOLCO with respect to the users of image products. Then, in 2004, the ISO/International Workshop on Image Safety was held, and resulted in the publication of ISO/IWA3:2005 as the international workshop agreement<sup>[1]</sup>. Following those discussions, the study group, (ISO/TC 159/SC 4/SG on Image Safety), continued to evaluate strategies of the international standardizations until 2009. The basic concept of Image Safety is in common with ISO/IEC Guide 71:2012<sup>[18]</sup> of which idea is that accessibility to and usability of products and services should be available to all people.

This standard will help to promote the production of safer images by reducing the risk of photosensitive seizures, and thereby result in the wider distribution of images that are free from constraints on which consumers can view them. A small proportion of the population is susceptible to seizures and other neurological effects when watching motion picture and video content with certain display features. Since these reaction depending on individual constitution have been documented with programming viewed through CRT displays, there is as yet less experience with high-definition displays.

This standard belongs to the same family of human-system interaction standards as ISO 9241. Readers who need guidance on other aspects of human-system interaction should refer to those standards.

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# Ergonomics of human-system interaction — — Part 391: Requirements, analysis and compliance test methods for the reduction of photosensitive seizures

## 1 Scope

This International Standard provides requirements and recommendations for reducing photosensitive seizures, (PSS), while viewing images on electronic displays.

The requirements and recommendations in this document are designed to be applied to image contents. By image contents, reference is made to the images independent of the device or environment in which they are displayed.

The requirements and recommendations in the document are for the protection of the vulnerable individuals in the viewing population who are photosensitive, and who are therefore liable to seizures triggered by flashing lights and regular patterns, including certain repetitive images.

NOTE 1 ITU considers the image safety issues in relation to broadcasting. Some of these are described in ITU-R BT.1702 [2].

NOTE 2 There are some related recommendations in ISO/IEC 40500:2012 (W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0) for web contents accessibility.

NOTE 3 Photosensitive seizures and photosensitive epilepsy, that is, chronic conditions characterized by those repeated seizures are medical conditions. Clinical aspects of photosensitivity appear in Annex B. Visually induced seizures is equivalent to photosensitive seizures (PSS).

## 2 Normative references

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

ISO 9241-302, *Ergonomics of human system interaction — Ergonomic requirements and measurement techniques for electronic visual displays — Part 302: Terms and definitions*.

Recommendation ITU-R BT.500-11: *Methodology for the subjective assessment of the quality of television pictures*.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9241-302 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### **flash**

a pair of opposing changes in relative luminance

**ISO/DIS 9241-391.2**

NOTE 1 to entry: "a pair of opposing changes" is an increase followed by a decrease, or a decrease followed by an increase

**3.2**  
**electroencephalogram**  
**EEG**

record of electrical changes, caused by neuronal activities in the brain through electrodes attached to the scalp in the EEG

**3.3**  
**photoparoxysmal response**  
**PPR**

EEG response to flash or pattern, consisting of spikes, spike-waves, or intermittent slow waves, which include spike-waves at around 3 Hz that can be detected bilaterally and simultaneously in all areas of the scalp

**3.4**  
**photosensitivity**

human individual sensitivity to flashing or intermittent light stimulation and/or visual patterns, evidenced by the occurrence of a photoparoxysmal response in the EEG

NOTE 1 to entry: Visual sensitivity is a term recently sometimes used as an alternative to the term "photosensitivity"

**3.5**  
**photosensitive seizure**  
**PSS**

an epileptic seizure [3] triggered by visual stimulation as a result of photosensitivity in a human individual

**3.6**  
**photosensitive epilepsy**

chronic neurological condition characterized by recurrent photosensitive seizures, either convulsive or nonconvulsive seizures, such as absence seizures

**4 Image factors of photosensitive seizures**

A photosensitive seizure may be produced in susceptible individuals by flashing lights or certain regular patterns[3][16]. A visual stimulus tending to provoke a seizure is bright light flashes of a certain numbers per second [4]. The light must also fill a large part of the visual field. For the light flashes, colour changes to or from saturated red, instead of luminance changes, also tend to provoke a seizure [5][12].

Another potentially provocative visual stimulus for some individuals with photosensitivity is regular patterns with a certain numbers of bright stripes per a certain area [6]. The pattern must also fill a large part of the visual field, while the provocation depends on whether the patterns are stationary or oscillating (including flashing) [7][16][17].

PSS can be reduced, to some extent, by considering factors such as those shown below [3][14]. Therefore, to control PSS, a number of different factors, shown below, need to be considered at the same time in an appropriate balance [13][15].

Potentially harmful flashes:

- Luminance and contrast
- Area of visual field
- Number of flashes per unit time

Rapid changes of image sequences

Potentially harmful red flashes

- Colour
- Area of visual field
- Number of flashes per unit time

Cumulative risk

- Duration of flashing

Potentially harmful regular patterns:

- Clearly discernible stripes
- Number of stripes and area of visual field occupied
- Moving/stationary
- Luminance and contrast
- Duration of patterns

## 5 Ergonomic requirements and recommendations

### 5.1 General

To obtain the condition that will sufficiently reduce the possibility of PSS, visual content, viewing environment and characteristics of viewers need to be considered. However, in this document, characteristics of visual content, such as flashing and regular patterns, are the principal concern. For viewing environment to be considered, Annex E provides the information.

NOTE 1 The following principles in 5.2 and 5.3 are easier to apply in the case of pre-recorded content, which can be analyzed frame-by-frame. Interactive media, such as video games, may afford essentially limitless sequences through the game, depending upon user actions. In the case of video games the requirements and recommendations apply to typical sequences of play, but cannot cover every eventuality of play [8].

NOTE 2 The requirements and recommendations is based on the data obtained with the maximum screen luminance of 200 cd/m<sup>2</sup> and below, and the maximum screen size of 60 inch<sup>[15]</sup>.

### 5.2 Flashes

#### 5.2.1 Potentially harmful flashes

Potentially harmful flashes shall be avoided.

Potentially harmful flashes are defined as those satisfying all the following conditions.

- (i) A pair of opposing changes in luminance (i.e., an increase in luminance followed by a decrease, or a decrease followed by an increase) of 20 cd/m<sup>2</sup> or more when the luminance of the darker image is below 160 cd/m<sup>2</sup>.
- (ii) The combined area of flashes, satisfying (i) above, occurring concurrently occupies more than one quarter of the displayed screen area.