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Standard Terminology Relating to Aerospace Transparent Materials and Enclosures¹

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1. Scope

1.1 These definitions cover generic optical terms which appear in one of more standards relating to aerospace transparent materials and enclosures.

1.2 The definitions cover, in most cases, special meanings used in the transparency industry. No attempt has been made to include common meanings of the same terms as used outside of the transparency industry.

1.3 Definitions included have, in general, been approved as standard.

2. Terminology

2.1 Definitions:

angular deviation—the angular displacement of a light ray from its original path caused by non-parallelism of opposite surfaces as it passes through a transparent material, which is expressed in units of angle (degree, minutes of arc, milliradians) and is a function of the angle of incidence at each surface of the material and the index of refraction of the material.

angular displacement—the angular separation of the secondary image from the primary image as measured from the design eye position of a transparency.

binocular disparity—the difference in angular deviation between two light rays passing through a transparency, originating from two eye positions located 2.5 in. apart.

birefringence—the separation of a light beam as it penetrates a doubly refracting material into two diverging beams commonly known as ordinary and extraordinary beams, which ~~may have been known to~~ appear in transparencies as rainbowing or the apparent random dispersion of light into its component colors.

crazing—the occurrence of very small, localized, micro-cracks at or under the surface of, but not extending entirely through, a transparent material, which act like tiny mirrors that reflect light in unwanted directions.

design eye—the reference point in aircraft design from which all visual or optical anthropometrical design considerations are taken.

distortion—the rate of change of angular deviation across the transparency, usually characterized by grid-line slope, resulting in the non-linear mapping of objects viewed through the transparency.

grid line slope—an optical distortion evaluation parameter that compares the slope of a deviated grid line to that of a non-deviated grid line, which is expressed as a ratio such as 1 in 8 or 1 in 20 (the visual optical quality improves as the second number of the ratio gets larger).

halation—the scattering of light by the transparency into the viewer's line-of-sight reducing the perceived contrast of external objects, also referred to as haze.

haze—the percent of transmitted light that is scattered so that its direction deviates more than a specified angle from the direction of the incident beam, resulting in the reduction of contrast of objects viewed through the transparency.

multiple imaging separation—the angular separation of primary and secondary multiple images as measured from the design eye position.

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F07 on Aerospace and Aircraft and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F07.08 on Transparent Enclosures and Materials.

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