
**Optics and photonics — Microlens
arrays —**

**Part 2:
Test methods for wavefront aberrations**

Optique et photonique — Réseaux de microlentilles —

Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai pour les aberrations du front d'onde

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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.

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 14880-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Electro-optical systems*.

ISO 14880 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Optics and photonics — Microlens arrays*:

- Part 1: Vocabulary
- Part 2: Test methods for wavefront aberrations
- Part 3: Test methods for optical properties other than wavefront aberrations
- Part 4: Test methods for geometrical properties

Introduction

This part of ISO 14880 specifies methods of testing wavefront aberrations for microlens arrays. Examples of microlens array applications include three-dimensional displays, coupling optics associated with arrayed optical radiation sources and photo-detectors, enhanced optics for liquid crystal displays, and optical parallel processor elements.

The market in microlens arrays is generating an urgent need for agreement on basic terminology and test methods for a definition of the microlens array itself. Standard terminology and a clear definition are needed not only to promote applications but also to encourage scientists and engineers to exchange ideas and new concepts based on common understanding.

Microlenses are used as single lenses and in arrays of two or more lenses. The characteristics of the lenses are fundamentally evaluated with a single lens. Therefore, it is important that the basic characteristic of a single lens can be evaluated first. However, if a large number of lenses is formed on a single substrate, the measurement of the whole array will incur a lot of time and cost. Furthermore, methods for measuring lens shapes are essential as a production tool.

Appraisal methods of the characteristic parameters are defined by ISO 14880-1, *Vocabulary*. It has been completed by a set of three other International Standards, i.e. Part 2, *Test methods for wavefront aberrations*, Part 3, *Test methods for optical properties other than wavefront aberrations* and Part 4, *Test methods for geometrical properties*.

This part of ISO 14880 specifies methods for measuring wavefront quality. Wavefront quality is the basic performance characteristic of a microlens. Characteristics other than wavefront aberrations are specified in ISO 14880-3 and ISO 14880-4.

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