SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN IEC 62676-5:2026

01-november-2026

Sistemi videonadzora za uporabo v varnostnih aplikacijah - 5. del: Specifikacije podatkov in kakovost slike kamer

Video surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 5: Data specifications and image quality performance for camera devices

Videoüberwachungsanlagen für Sicherungsanwendungen — Teil 5: Leistungsbeschreibung und Bildqualitätseigenschaften für Kameras

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ICS:

13.320	Alarmni in opozorilni sistemi	Alarm and warning systems
33.160.40	Video sistemi	Video systems

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79/750/CDV

COMMITTEE DRAFT FOR VOTE (CDV)

PROJECT NUMBER: **IEC 62676-5 ED2**	
DATE OF CIRCULATION: **2026-09-25**	CLOSING DATE FOR VOTING: **2026-12-18**
SUPERSEDES DOCUMENTS: **79/714/CD, 79/719A/CC**	

IEC TC 79 : ALARM AND ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS	
SECRETARIAT: France	SECRETARY: Mr Jean-François LIGNEREUX
OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES:	HORIZONTAL FUNCTION(S):
ASPECTS CONCERNED:	
☒ SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING	☐ NOT SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING

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TITLE:

Video surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 5: Data specifications and image quality performance for camera devices

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2031

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oSIST prEN IEC 62676-5:2026

CONTENTS

FOREWORD 6
INTRODUCTION 8
1 Scope 9
2 Normative references 9
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations 10
3.1 Terms and definitions 10
3.2 Abbreviations 20
4 Description of video surveillance camera specification items 21
4.1 General 21
4.2 Camera 22
4.2.1 Image sensor 22
4.2.2 Maximum resolution 24
4.2.3 Minimum illumination 25
4.2.4 Low light performance 26
4.2.5 Signal to noise ratio (SNR, S/N ratio) 26
4.2.6 White balance 26
4.2.7 Electronic shutter 27
4.2.8 Electronic sensitivity up (Slow shutter) 27
4.2.9 Dynamic range (DR) 27
4.2.10 Visible dynamic range (VDR) 28
4.2.11 Infra-red illumination operating view distance 28
4.2.12 Day/Night mode (D/N) 29
4.2.13 Internal image processing performance 29
4.3 Lens 29
4.3.1 Focal length 29
4.3.2 Relative aperture (F-number) 30
4.3.3 Field of view 30
4.3.4 Image distortion 30
4.3.5 Iris control 31
4.3.6 Mount type 31
4.3.7 Image flare 31
4.4 Input / Output 32
4.4.1 Video output 32
4.4.2 Auto-iris lens output 32
4.5 Video output format 33
4.5.1 Image format standard 33
4.5.2 Colour representation 33
4.5.3 Output image pixel number 33
4.5.4 Output image lines 34
4.6 Pan and tilt 34
4.6.1 Rotation angle 34
4.6.2 Rotation speed 34
4.6.3 Preset position function 35
4.6.4 Preset position accuracy 35
4.6.5 Audible noise 35

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oSIST prEN IEC 62676-5:2026 • https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1168d9e8-a09a-4cb6-8627-60c2847bed40/osist-pren-iec-62676-5-2026

oSIST prEN IEC 62676-5:2026

4.7 Network 35
4.7.1 Network interface 35
4.7.2 Image and video compression format 36
4.7.3 Bit rate control 36
4.7.4 Maximum frame rate 37
4.7.5 Maximum number of encoding streams 37
4.7.6 Multicast streaming 37
4.7.7 Maximum number of connections 38
4.7.8 Total encoding performance 38
4.7.9 Image stream delay (Latency) 38
4.7.10 Camera storage (Local storage) 38
4.7.11 Audio function 39
4.7.12 Network protocol 39
4.7.13 Camera time synchronization and localization 39
4.8 Network security 40
4.8.1 General description 40
4.8.2 Network authentication 40
4.8.3 Video authentication and watermarking 40
4.9 Other specifications 41
5 Measurement methods of video surveillance camera specification items 41
5.1 Setting of standard shooting condition 41
5.1.1 General 41
5.1.2 Common standard shooting condition 41
5.2 Video signal quantization level 43
5.2.1 General 43
5.2.2 Digital video signal quantization level 43
5.2.3 Other quantization levels 44
5.3 Measurement environment 44
5.3.1 General 44
5.3.2 Test chart 44
5.3.3 Software for measurement 47
5.4 Measuring methods 47
5.4.1 General 47
5.4.2 Resolution 47
5.4.3 Minimum illumination 55
5.4.4 Dynamic range 58
5.4.5 Visible dynamic range (VDR) 68
5.4.6 Low light performance 71
5.4.7 Infra-red illumination operating view distance 83
5.4.8 Image distortion 87
5.4.9 Image flare 91
5.4.10 Capture frame rate 99
5.4.11 Shading analysis 102
Annex A (normative) Sine wave star test chart 104
Annex B (informative) Infra-red illuminator safety requirements according to IEC 62471 107
B.1 General 107
B.2 Declaration of the hazard distance 107

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oSIST prEN IEC 62676-5:2026

B.3 Other information to be declared 108
B.4 Item indication 108
B.5 Content indication 108
Annex C (informative) Application specific performance requirements 109
C.1 General 109
Annex D (informative) Streaming bit rate (bit-stream) 112
D.1 General 112
D.2 Description 112
D.3 Uncompressed and compressed video streams 112
D.4 Content indication 113
D.4.1 General 113
D.4.2 Video streaming in a system 113
D.4.3 Network traffic analysis (NTA) 113
D.5 Measuring the video streaming 114
D.5.1 General 114
D.5.2 The procedure of measuring streaming bit rate in a system 114
Annex E (informative) IP video latency measurement 117
E.1 General 117
E.2 Description 117
E.3 Visual perception of the latency 119
E.4 Measurement procedure for IP video latency 119
E.5 Content indication 120
Annex F (informative) Motion blur measurement 121
F.1 General 121
F.2 Description 121
F.3 Projected pixel shift (PPS) due to moving objects 121
F.4 Content indication 121
F.5 Calculating the projected pixel shift of moving objects 122
F.6 Calculating the projected pixel shift of moving objects at various angles 123
F.7 Acceptable PPS 123
F.8 Test chart measuring of moving objects 124
Annex G (informative) SD/HD test target example 128
Annex H (informative) UL test chart implementations 129
Annex I (informative) Explanation of image flare from light source within and outside of camera field of view 130
I.1 Image flare of light source within the field of view 130
I.2 Image flare of light source outside of the field of view 130
Annex J (informative) Complete requirements for Camera Equipment of Video Surveillance Systems for use in security applications 132
Bibliography 136

Figure 1 – Test set-up for reflective test chart 45
Figure 2 – Test set-up for transparent test chart 45
Figure 3 – Test set-up for fixture with lamps 46

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oSIST prEN IEC 62676-5:2026 • https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1168d9e8-a09a-4cb6-8627-60c2847bed40/osist-pren-iec-62676-5-2026

oSIST prEN IEC 62676-5:2026

Figure 4 – Alignment of the camera with the target plane using a mirror 47
Figure 5 – IEC 61146-1 No. 4 and No. 5 (Resolution chart) 48
Figure 6 – ISO 12233:2000 Resolution test chart 49
Figure 7 – Sine wave modulated starburst pattern test chart 50
Figure 8 – The star is divided into eight segments for the analysis 52
Figure 9 – The star is analysed radius by radius, equivalent to frequency by frequency 52
Figure 10 – The pixels along a specific radius are located 53
Figure 11 – Digital code values as a function of the angle 54
Figure 12 – Calculation of the contrast of the sine curve 55
Figure 13 – Example of grey scale test chart 56
Figure 14 – Example of OECF transparent test chart 57
Figure 15 – Signal difference between white area and black surrounding 57
Figure 16 – Example of OECF transparent test chart 60
Figure 17 – Example of lamp fixture 60
Figure 18 – Possible arrangements of luminance levels 61
Figure 19 – Graphical presentation of results 68
Figure 20 – Example of signal level 70
Figure 21 – Graphical presentation of results 71
Figure 22 - An Example for a multipurpose test chart with frame rate tester 72
Figure 23 – An example for a multipurpose test chart 78
Figure 24 – White chart 84
Figure 25 – Camera positioning 85
Figure 26 – Video level 85
Figure 27 – Conversion measurement using electronic shutter 86
Figure 28 – Example of the impact of geometric distortion 87
Figure 29 – Line grid pattern chart 88
Figure 30 – Schematic drawings for measuring the horizontal line distortion 90
Figure 31 – Schematic drawings for measuring the vertical line distortion 90
Figure 32 – Collimated light source shining onto the camera at 0° 93
Figure 33 – Rotated collimated light source shining on the camera 94
Figure 34 – Collimated light source and its image while taking the reference exposure 97
Figure 35 – Flare over the angle of incidence for a horizontal sweep 98
Figure 36 – Amount of flare in a single image for a (0,0) angle of incidence 99
Figure 37 – Frame rate test target 100
Figure A.1 – Sine wave test chart (multiple target version) 105
Figure D.1 – Network connection for video streaming measurement 116
Figure D.2 – An example graph of network traffic 117
Figure E.1 – Comparison of image compression and video compression 118
Figure E.2 – Example of GOP 119
Figure E.3 – Video latency 121
Figure F.1 – Motion blur due to moving objects 122
Figure F.2 – Calculation of projected pixel shift 123
Figure F.3 – Movement in various angles 124

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oSIST prEN IEC 62676-5:2026

Figure F.4 – Measuring of moving objects 126
Figure F.5 – Example of moving test chart 128
Figure G.1 – SD/HD test target example 129
Figure I.1 – Image flare from a light source within the camera field of view 131
Figure I.2 – Image flare from a light source outside of the camera field of view 132

Table 1 – Lighting condition 41
Table 2 – Relation of illuminance and luminance 42
Table 3 – Standard camera settings 43
Table 4 – Digital video signal quantization level 44
Table 5 – Camera settings for resolution 48
Table 6 – Camera settings for minimum illumination 56
Table 7 – Camera settings for dynamic range 59
Table 8 – Example results of dynamic range measurement 66
Table 9 – Camera settings for visible dynamic range 69
Table 10 – Results table of an example camera 76
Table 11 – Camera settings for IR illumination operating view distance 84
Table 12 – Camera settings for image flare 91
Table 13 – Camera settings for capture frame rate 99
Table A.1 – Features of sine wave test chart 106
Table A.2 – Design of sine wave star test chart 107
Table C.1 – Camera Quality assessment 110
Table C.2 – Camera Quality Levels required for the various applications 111
Table J.1 – Table of potential parameters in requirements 133

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS FOR USE IN SECURITY APPLICATIONS –

Part 5: Data specifications and image quality performance test methods for camera devices

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62676-5 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 79: Alarm and electronic security systems.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2018. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) Revision based on international change requests;

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b) Introduced new camera specification & measurement item ´Minimum Illumination´ including test-charts (chapter 4.5.3);

c) Low-Light-performance camera test example report updated to state-of-the-art cameras;

d) Introduction of new Annex C ´Application specific performance requirements´ recommendation for critical infrastructure monitoring

e) New minimum requirement for dynamic-range camera specifications:

   1) For wide- or high-dynamic-range HDR a minimum of 70 dB (see 3.1.26).

   2) For ultra-high or ultra-wide-dynamic range UHDR a minimum value of 140 dB (clause 3.1.91).

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
79/XXX/FDIS	79/XXX/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 62676 series, published under the general title *Video surveillance systems for use in security applications*, can be found on the IEC website.

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INTRODUCTION

IEC Technical Committee 79 in charge of alarm and electronic security systems together with many governmental organizations, test houses and equipment manufacturers has defined a common framework for video surveillance transmission in order to achieve interoperability between products.

The IEC 62676 series of standards on video surveillance systems is divided into five independent parts:

Part 1: System requirements

Part 2: Video transmission protocols

Part 3: Analog and digital video interfaces

Part 4: Application guidelines

Part 5: Data specifications and image quality performance for camera devices

Each part offers its own clauses for the scope, normative references, definitions and requirements.

The purpose of this part of IEC 62676 is to specify representation and measuring methods of performance values to be described in materials such as instruction manuals, brochures and specifications of video surveillance camera equipment, and provide convenience for users, installers, integrators and maintenance companies, etc.

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VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS FOR USE IN SECURITY APPLICATIONS –

Part 5: Data specifications and image quality performance test methods for camera devices

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62676 defines recommendations and requirements for representation and measuring methods of performance values to be described in materials such as instruction manuals, brochures and specifications of video surveillance camera equipment.

This document consists of two parts. The first part is requirements for description of video surveillance camera specification items. The second part is requirements for measurement methods of video surveillance camera specification items.

A video surveillance camera's output can be analogue (e.g. composite video such as NTSC or PAL) or digital (e.g. compressed network output, uncompressed SDI (serial digital output), etc.).

2 Normative references

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The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60417, Graphical symbols for use on equipment

IEC 60825-1, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

IEC 61146-1, *Video cameras (PAL/SECAM/NTSC) – Methods of measurement – Part 1: Non-broadcast single-sensor cameras*

IEC 61966-2-1, *Multimedia systems and equipment - Colour measurement and management - Part 2-1: Colour management - Default RGB colour space - sRGB*

IEC 62471, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*

IEC 62676-1-2:2013, *Video surveillance systems for use in security applications – Part 1-2: System requirements – Performance requirements for video transmission*

IEC 62676-2-3, *Video surveillance systems for use in security applications – Part 2-3: Video transmission protocols – IP interoperability implementation based on Web services*

IEC 62676-3, *Video surveillance systems for use in security applications – Part 3: Analog and digital video interfaces*

ISO 12233, *Digital cameras — Resolution and spatial frequency responses*

ISO 14524, *Photography – Electronic still picture cameras – Methods for measuring opto-electronic conversion functions (OECFs)*

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ISO 15739, *Photography – Electronic still-picture imaging – Noise measurements*

ITU-R Recommendation BT.601, *Studio encoding parameters of digital television for standard 4:3 and wide-screen 16:9 aspect ratios*

ITU-R Recommendation BT.709, *Parameter values for the HDTV standards for production and international programme exchange*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
4k
image size format with approximately 4 000 horizontal pixels defined as SMPTE 2036 (3 840 × 2 160 UHDTV)

3.1.2
aperture
opening of lens diaphragm through which light passes

3.1.3
bit rate
amount of digital signal in a second

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3.1.4
C/CS mount
lens physical mounting standards (C mount and CS mount) typically used for video surveillance cameras

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Note 1 to entry: C mount is an older standard defined as one inch (25,4 mm) in diameter with 32 threads per inch and the flange back distance where an image is projected on a sensor is 17,526 mm.

Note 2 to entry: CS mount is a newer standard which uses the same diameter and thread of C mount, but the flange back distance is 12,5 mm.

3.1.5
colour temperature
measure of temperature of a heated surface which generates a radiant energy having the same spectral distribution generated from a blackbody of the same temperature

Note 1 to entry: Colour temperature is expressed in kelvins (K).

[SOURCE: IEC 60194:2015, 24.1355]

3.1.6
compression
process of reducing the size of data (image or video)

[SOURCE: IEC 62676-1-1:2013, 3.1.27, modified – In the definition, "data (image or video)" has replaced "a data (image) file".]

3.1.7
compression ratio
ratio of the uncompressed size of files, images or videos to the compressed size

Note 1 to entry: A high compression ratio means smaller image files and lower image quality and vice versa.

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[SOURCE: IEC 62676-1-1:2013, 3.1.28, modified – In the definition, "files, images or videos" has replaced "files or images".]

3.1.8
contrast
<related to image> difference in visual luminance properties that makes an object (or its representation in an image) distinguishable from other objects and the background

Note 1 to entry: In visual perception of the real world, contrast is determined by the difference in the colour and brightness of the object and other objects within the same field of view.

[SOURCE: IEC 62676-1-1:2013, 3.1.33]

3.1.9
dome camera
camera mounted inside a dome, usually protecting it from outside influences

3.1.10
dynamic range
quotient of the signal from the maximum measurable indication of a quantity by the signal from the minimum measurable value of that quantity

[SOURCE: IEC 62232:2011, 3.15]

3.1.11
electronic shutter
arrangement in the camera changing its sensitivity by electronically controlling the exposure time of the image sensor

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[SOURCE: IEC 62676-4:2014, 3.1.14]

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3.1.12
encoding streams
series of consecutive encoded images or video from the same image source which are transmitted from one system component to another

[SOURCE: IEC 62676-1-1:2013, 3.1.77, modified – In the definition, "encoding streams" has replaced "image streams", "encoded images or video" has replaced "images".]

3.1.13
exposure control
electronic control of the time needed to expose image sensor pixels to light

Note 1 to entry: For "live" video stream the default exposure is typically 1/25 s or 1/30 s.

3.1.14
exposure time
length of time for which image sensor pixels are exposed to light

3.1.15
flare
light falling on an image, in an imaging system, which does not emanate from the subject point

Note 1 to entry: Flare is also sometimes referred to as veiling glare.

Note 2 to entry: See also image flare (3.1.31).

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3.1.16
frame
<related to image format> full frame of video as acquired in progressive mode or as combination of two interlaced fields together

[SOURCE: IEC 62676-2-1:2013, 3.1.20, modified – The specific context "<related to image format>" is added.]

3.1.17
frame rate
number of frames per second

3.1.18
F-number
iris opening of a lens defined as a ratio between the focal length of the lens and its iris opening

Note 1 to entry: It is typically a number larger then 1 (e.g. F1.4, F2, F2.8) and indicates the amount of light coming through the lens where a lens with lower F-number transmits more light than a lens with higher numbers.

3.1.19
gain
camera function to amplify the electronic signal

3.1.20
gamma correction
correction of the linear response of a camera to compensate for the monitor screen non-linear response

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Note 1 to entry: It is measured with the exponential value of the curve describing the non-linearity. A typical monochrome monitor's gamma is 2,2, and a camera needs to be set to the inverse value of 2,2 (which is 0,45) for the overall system to respond linearly (i.e. unity).

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3.1.21
global shutter
image read-out method of the image sensor where the exposure timing of all visible lines is the same

Note 1 to entry: Global shutter is a term associated with the CMOS image sensors where the image read-out is usually sequential, i.e. line by line, which produces the so-called "rolling shutter" effect. If the read-out is non-sequential, i.e. all visible lines are read out at the same time, it is called "global shutter".

3.1.22
group of pictures
GOP
set of video images in an encoded video stream consisting of reference images (I-frames), predicted images (P-frames) and bi-directional images (B-frames)

3.1.23
H.264
ISO/IEC 14496-10, MPEG-4 Part 10 standard, also named Advanced Video Coding (AVC), supporting video compression (coding) from low bit-rate network streaming applications to HD video applications with near-lossless coding for network-friendly video representation

[SOURCE: IEC 62676-1-2:2013, 3.1.33, modified – In the definition, "ISO/IEC 14496-10, " is added.]

3.1.24
H.265
ISO/IEC 23008-2, MPEG-H Part 2 standard, also named High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC), that provides about double the data compression ratio of H.264 at the same image quality

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