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Doc No.: PGD 39(22120) IS 14820 Part 2 : 2023 ISO 11146-2 : 2021 November 2023

भारतीय मानक मसौदा

लेज़र एव लेज़र संबंधित उपकरण – लेज़र बीम की चौड़ाई, अपसारण कोण एवं बीम प्रेषण अनुपात के परीक्षण की पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 सामान्य अबिन्दुक किरण

(IS 14820 (भाग 2) का पहला पूनरीक्षण)

Draft Indian Standard

Lasers and Laser-related Equipment — Test Methods for Laser Beam Widths, Divergence Angles and Beam Propagation Ratios

Part 2: General Astigmatic Beams

(First Revision of IS 14820 (Part 2))

ICS 31.260

Optics and Photonics Sectional Committee, PGD 39

NATIONAL FOREWORD

(Formal clause will be added later)

Lasers are now increasingly used for various industrial, medical and defence applications. The technical committee, therefore, felt the need to develop Indian Standard on the subject for safe deployment of laser systems.

This standard was originally published as IS 14820 : 2000 which was an adoption of ISO 11146 : 1999. ISO 11146 was revised in 2021 and was published in three parts. This revision has been taken up to align with the latest version of ISO 11146-2.

The major changes in this revision are as follows:

- a) The terms and definitions were harmonized with the latest edition of IS 11145;
- b) The "principal axes" were defined more thoroughly and named as x' and y'. Quantities related to the principal axes coordinate system refer to this definition and use x' and y' in their indices; and
- c) The requirements for the integration range for the determination of the second order moments have been relaxed.

This standard has been published in three parts. The other parts in this series are :

Part 1 Stigmatic and simple astigmatic beams; and

Part 3 Intrinsic and geometrical laser beam classification, propagation and details of test methods

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, references appear to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted in their respective places, are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated

International Standard	Corresponding Indian Standard	Degree Equivalence	of
photonics — Lasers and laser	IS/ISO 11145 : 2018 Optics and optical instruments — Lasers and laser-related equipment — Vocabulary and symbols (<i>first</i> <i>revision</i>)	Identical	
related equipment — Test methods for laser beam widths, divergence angles and beam	divergence angles and beam	Identical	

The technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following International Standard referred in this adopted standard and has decided that it is acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

International Standard	Title
EN 61040 : 1992	Power and energy measuring detectors, instruments and equipment for laser radiation

In reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revised*)'

NOTE: The technical content of draft standard is not available on website. For details please refer to ISO 11146-2 : 2021 or contact:

Head

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