Maximum illuminance: highest illuminance at any relevant point on the specified surface. Unit: lux.

Note: the relevant points at which the illuminances are determined shall be specified in the appropriate application standard.

Maximum luminance (L_{max}): highest luminance of any relevant point on the specified surface. Unit: candela per square metre.

Note: the relevant points at which the luminances are determined shall be specified in the appropriate application standard.

Measurement field (of a photometer): area including all points in object space, radiating towards the acceptance area of the detector.

Minimum illuminance: lowest illuminance at any relevant point on the specified surface. Unit: lux.

Note: the relevant points at which the illuminances are determined shall be specified in the appropriate application standard.

Minimum luminance (L_{min}): lowest luminance of any relevant point on the specified surface. Unit: candela per square metre.

Note: the relevant points at which the luminances are determined shall be specified in the appropriate application standard.

Photometer: instrument for measuring photometric quantities.

Photometry: measurement of quantities referring to radiation evaluated according to the sensitivity of the human eye (as defined by the CIE standard photometric observer).

Notes: (1) the values usually used for the spectral sensitivity of the CIE standard photometric observer are those of the spectral luminous efficiency function $V(\lambda)$; (2) see **Luminous flux** for the definition of spectral luminous efficiency.

Rated luminous flux (of a type of lamp): the value of the initial luminous flux of a given type of lamp declared by the manufacturer or the responsible vendor, the lamp being operated under specified conditions. Unit: lumens.

Notes: (1) for most lamps, in reference conditions the lamps is usually operating at am ambient temperature of 25°C in air, freely suspended in a defined burning position and with a reference ballast, but see the relevant IEC standard for the particular lamp; (2) the initial luminous flux is the luminous flux of a lamp after a short ageing period as specified in the relevant lamp standard; (3) the rated luminous flux is sometimes marked on the lamp.

Reference ballast: a special inductive-type ballast designed for the purpose of providing comparison standards for use in testing ballasts, for the selection of reference lamps and for testing regular production lamps under standardised conditions.

Reference lamp: a discharge lamp selected for the purpose of testing ballasts and which, when associated with a reference ballast under specified conditions, has electrical values that are close to the objective values given in a relevant specification.

Reference surface: surface on which illuminance is measured or specified.