
**Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics,
advanced technical ceramics) — Light
source for testing semiconducting
photocatalytic materials used under
indoor lighting environment**

*Céramiques techniques — Sources lumineuses destinées aux
essais des matériaux photocatalytiques semi-conducteurs dans un
environnement d'éclairage intérieur*

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*.

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Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Light source for testing semiconducting photocatalytic materials used under indoor lighting environment

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the light source and radiometer used in the performance evaluation of semiconducting photocatalytic materials used under an indoor lighting environment in a laboratory. A light source of an indoor lighting environment does not include the sunlight passing through the window glass.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10677, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Ultraviolet light source for testing semiconducting photocatalytic materials*

IEC 60081, *Double-capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specification*

CIE 13.3:1995, *Method of measuring and specifying colour rendering properties of light sources*

IEC 60050-845: 1987, *International electrotechnical vocabulary, Lighting*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

photocatalyst

substance that carries out many functions based on oxidization and reduction reactions under optical irradiation, including decomposition and removal of air and water contaminants, deodorization, and antibacterial, antifungal, self-cleaning and antifogging actions

3.2

indoor light-active photocatalyst

substance that carries out many functions based on oxidization and reduction reactions produced by artificial light sources for general lighting service, including decomposition and removal of air and water contaminants, deodorization, and antibacterial, antifungal, self-cleaning and antifogging actions

3.3

indoor lighting environment

indoor lighting environment with artificial light sources for general lighting service that does not include sunlight

3.4

correlated colour temperature

the temperature of the Planckian radiator whose perceived colour most closely resembles that of a given stimulus at the same brightness and under specified viewing conditions

Note 1 to entry: The correlated colour temperature is expressed in kelvins (K).

Note 2 to entry: The recommended method of calculating the correlated colour temperature of a stimulus is to determine on a chromaticity diagram the temperature corresponding to the point on the Planckian locus that is intersected by the agreed isotherm line containing the point representing the stimulus.

Note 3 to entry: Reciprocal correlated colour temperature is used rather than reciprocal colour temperature whenever correlated colour temperature is appropriate.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-845: 1987, definition 845-03-50]

3.5

colour rendering index

measure of the degree to which the psychophysical colour of an object illuminated by the test illuminant conforms to that of the same object illuminated by the reference illuminant, suitable allowance having been made for the state of chromatic adaptation

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-845: 1987, definition 845-02-61]

3.6

CIE 1974 general colour rendering index

Ra
mean of the CIE 1974 special colour rendering indices for a specified set of eight test colour samples

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-845: 1987, definition 845-02-63]

3.7

high transmission region

HTR

wavelength region for which transmittance of a UV sharp cut-off filter is larger than 72 %; it is one of the performance descriptions for UV sharp cut-off filters

Note 1 to entry: See Key A in [Figure 1](#).

3.8

threshold limit wavelength of high transmission

TLH

wavelength for which transmittance of a UV sharp cut-off filter is 72 %; it is one of the performance descriptions for UV sharp cut-off filters

Note 1 to entry: See Key B in [Figure 1](#).

3.9

absorption region

AR

wavelength region for which transmittance of a UV sharp cut-off filter is less than 5 %; it is one of the performance descriptions for UV sharp cut-off filters

Note 1 to entry: See Key C in [Figure 1](#).

3.10

threshold limit wavelength of absorption

TLA

wavelength for which transmittance of a UV sharp cut-off filter is 5 %; it is one of the performance descriptions for UV sharp cut-off filters

Note 1 to entry: See Key D in [Figure 1](#).

3.11
range of slope
RoS

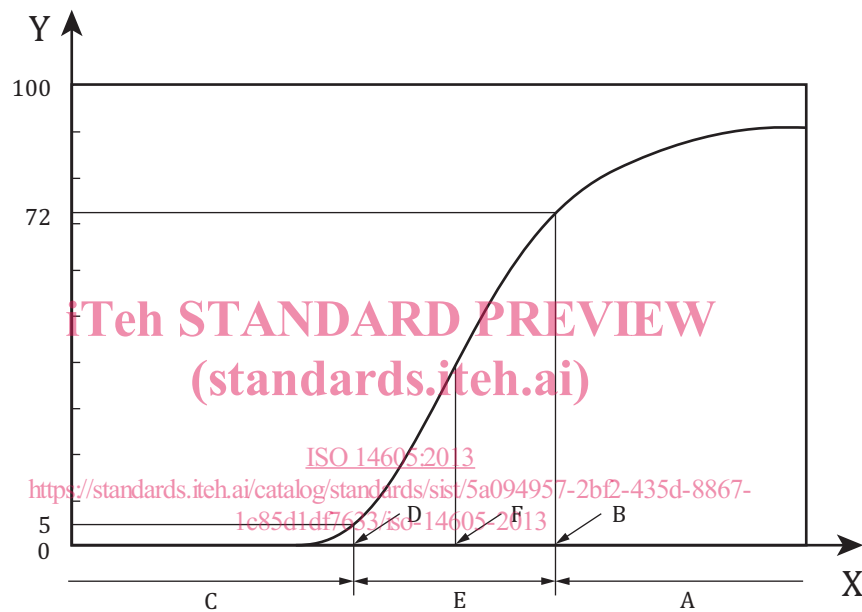
wavelength difference between the threshold limit wavelength of high transmission (TLH) and that of absorption (TLA); it is one of the performance descriptions for UV sharp cut-off filters

Note 1 to entry: See Key E in [Figure 1](#).

3.12
threshold limit wavelength of transmission
TLT

middle wavelength of the threshold limit wavelength of high transmission (TLH) and threshold limit wavelength of absorption (TLA); it is one of the performance descriptions for UV sharp cut-off filters

Note 1 to entry: See Key F in [Figure 1](#).



Key

- X wavelength, nm
- Y transmittance, %
- A high transmission region (HTR)
- B threshold limit wavelength of high transmission (TLH)
- C absorption region (AR)
- D threshold limit wavelength of absorption (TLA)
- E range of slope (RoS)
- F threshold limit wavelength of transmission (TLT)

Figure 1 — Definitions of UV sharp cut-off filters

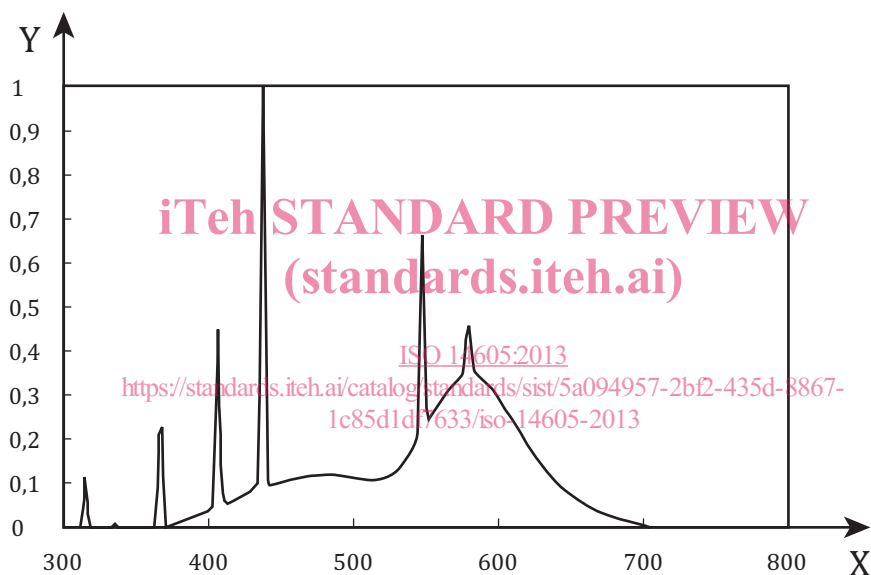
4 Light source

4.1 General

For evaluation of indoor light-active photocatalysts, the light source that is a combination of one of the lamps described below and an ultraviolet (UV) sharp cut-off filter shall be used.

4.2 Fluorescent lamps

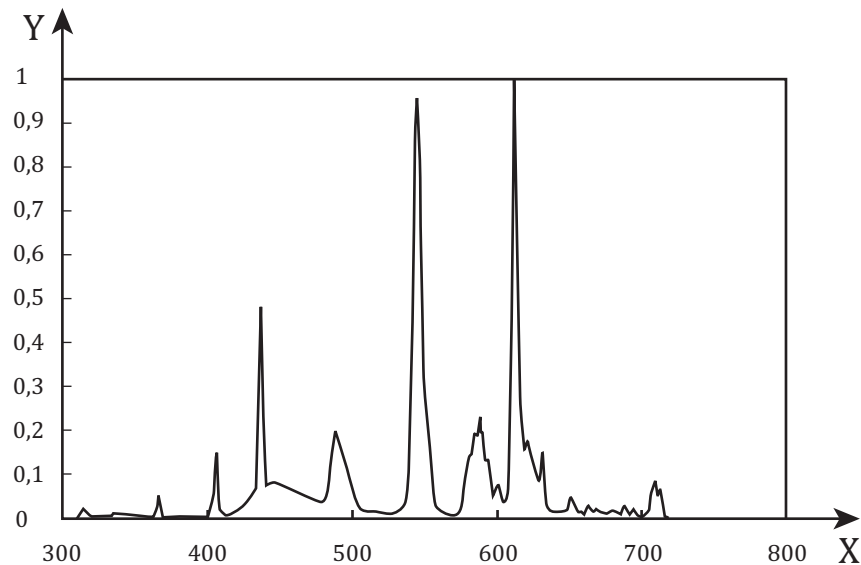
A halophosphate or triphosphor fluorescent lamp that a correlated colour temperature is between 3800 K to 4500 K (F4000) shall be used for testing of indoor light-active photocatalytic materials used under an indoor lighting environment without sunlight. The CIE 1974 general colour rendering index (Ra) defined by CIE 13.3 of halophosphate fluorescent lamp is about 60. When a triphosphor fluorescent lamp is used for testing, the fluorescent lamp which Ra is higher than 80 shall be selected. Performance specifications of fluorescent lamps are specified in IEC 60081. A typical relative spectral power distribution of the halophosphate fluorescent lamp is shown in [Figure 2](#), and triphosphor one is shown in [Figure 3](#) respectively.



Key

- X wavelength, nm
Y relative radiant power

Figure 2 — A typical spectral power distribution of a halophosphate fluorescent lamp in which a correlated colour temperature is 4100 K and CIE 1974 general colour rendering index is 60

**Key**

X wavelength, nm

Y relative radiant power

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Figure 3 — A typical spectral power distribution of a triphosphor fluorescent lamp in which a correlated colour temperature is 4288 K and CIE 1974 general colour rendering index is 80

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5 UV sharp cut-off filters

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Two types of UV sharp cut-off filters shall be used for testing.

A transmittance of first one is 0.1 % or less at 400 nm, threshold limit wavelength of transmission (TLT) is $416 \text{ nm} \pm 5 \text{ nm}$, range of slope (RoS) is $14 \text{ nm} \pm 5 \text{ nm}$ and average transmittance between 450 nm to 780 nm is higher than 80 % (Type A). And a transmittance of the other one is 0.1 % or less at 380 nm, threshold limit wavelength of transmission (TLT) is $392 \text{ nm} \pm 5 \text{ nm}$, range of slope (RoS) is $14 \text{ nm} \pm 5 \text{ nm}$ and average transmittance between 420 nm to 780 nm is higher than 80 % (Type B). Examples of spectral transmittance of UV sharp cut-off filters are shown in [Figure 4](#). When using the filter of different transmittance from this standard for testing, spectral transmittance shall be reported with a product name, product number, manufacturer, and thickness.