
**Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics,
advanced technical ceramics) — Test
method for self-cleaning performance
of semiconducting photocatalytic
materials under indoor lighting
environment — Measurement of water
contact angle**

*Céramiques techniques — Méthode d'essai relative aux propriétés
autonettoyantes des matériaux photocatalytiques semiconducteurs
dans un environnement d'éclairage intérieur — Mesurage de l'angle
de contact de l'eau*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4cfb5d55-e1f7-480b-bb87-30de1bb2de8b/iso-19810-2023>



iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 19810:2023

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4cfb5d55-e1f7-480b-bb87-30dc1bb2de8b/iso-19810-2023>



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2023

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Principle.....	3
5 Test apparatus.....	3
5.1 Instruments and apparatus.....	3
5.2 Reagents.....	4
5.3 Laboratory temperature and humidity.....	4
6 Test piece preparation.....	4
7 Test procedures.....	5
7.1 Measurement of water contact angle.....	5
7.2 Test piece pretreatment.....	5
7.3 Visible light irradiation and measurement of contact angle after n h of visible light irradiation, $\theta_4(n)$	6
7.3.1 Measurement of illuminance and preparation of test piece placement location.....	6
7.3.2 Measurement of contact angle after n h of visible light irradiation, $\theta_4(n)$	6
8 Calculation of test results.....	8
8.1 Guide to the rounding of numbers.....	8
8.2 Calculation of contact angle.....	8
8.3 Conditions for a valid test.....	9
8.4 Initial contact angle halving time, $n_{1/2}$	9
8.5 Contact angle reduction time, n_{10°	10
9 Reporting of test results.....	10
10 Test measurement examples.....	11
Bibliography.....	12

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 document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19810:2017), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes are as follows:

- definitions of [3.1](#), [3.2](#) and [3.4](#) corrected;
- minor editorial changes.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Test method for self-cleaning performance of semiconducting photocatalytic materials under indoor lighting environment — Measurement of water contact angle

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of the self-cleaning performance of sheet-form materials that contain an indoor-light-active photocatalyst or have indoor-light-active photocatalytic films on the surface, under indoor lighting environment.

This method is used to measure the change of water contact angle under indoor lighting environment, which is one of the indices reflecting the self-cleaning performance of semiconducting photocatalytic materials.

This document is not applicable to permeable materials on which water droplets cannot hold and rough materials which obscure water droplets. This document is not applicable to materials of which the changes in the water contact angle due to decomposition of adhered organic matter cannot be evaluated because even if the surface is clean, the water contact angle is remarkably large or the water contact angle cannot be sufficiently increased by attaching organic matter to the surface.

2 Normative references

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.

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

ISO 14605, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Light source for testing semiconducting photocatalytic materials used under indoor lighting environment*

ISO 27448, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Test method for self-cleaning performance of semiconducting photocatalytic materials — Measurement of water contact angle*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 27448 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

**3.1
photocatalyst**

substance that performs one or more catalytic functions based on oxidation or reduction reactions under photoirradiation

Note 1 to entry: The functions include decomposition and removal of air and water contaminants, deodorization, antibacterial, self-cleaning and antifogging actions. A photocatalyst can also be used for light energy conversion.

[SOURCE: ISO 20507:2022, 3.1.62]

**3.2
photocatalytic materials**

material in which or on which the photocatalyst is added by coating, impregnation or mixing

Note 1 to entry: Materials include ceramic, metal, plastic, paper and cloth for general purposes.

**3.3
semiconducting photocatalyst**

substance that displays photocatalytic action based on its electronic band structure

Note 1 to entry: This applies to metal oxides like titanium dioxide, and sulphides. Photocatalysts which are not semiconducting includes metal complexes.

**3.4
self-cleaning effect**

maintenance of surface cleanliness of a material by employing a photocatalyst loaded onto the surface

Note 1 to entry: Self-cleaning using photocatalysis is achieved through decomposition of surface contaminants by oxidation and reduction reactions, and/or hydrophilicity that allows stains or dirt to be easily removed by the flow of (rain)water over the surface.

Note 2 to entry: Examples include glass, tiling and other facings for buildings, and plastics and coatings for general purposes.

**3.5
indoor lighting environment**

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

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of photocatalytic activity characterization, a clear definition of spectral range and intensity is normally required.

**3.6
indoor-light-active photocatalyst**

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

**3.7
contact angle before pretreatment**

θ_1
water contact angle before pretreatment by UV irradiation and coating with organic matter

**3.8
contact angle after UV irradiation and before coating**

θ_2
water contact angle after pretreatment by UV irradiation and before coating with organic matter

3.9 initial contact angle

θ_3

water contact angle after pretreatment by UV irradiation and coating with organic matter and immediately before starting visible light irradiation (water contact angle after 0 h of visible light irradiation)

3.10 contact angle after n h of visible light irradiation

$\theta_4(n)$

water contact angle after applying visible light irradiation for n h

Note 1 to entry: The unit of time may also be in days, minutes, and seconds in addition to hours.

3.11 initial contact angle halving time

$n_{1/2}$

time required for water contact angle to reach half the value of the initial contact angle θ_3 due to visible light irradiation

3.12 contact angle reduction time (10°)

n_{10°

time required for water contact angle to reach 10° due to visible light irradiation

3.13 test piece set

multiple test pieces of the same material, treated under the same conditions, to investigate time-series changes in a water contact angle by sequential measurement under identical visible light irradiation conditions

4 Principle

This test method measures the time until a water contact angle increased by attaching organic matter to a test piece is reduced due to decomposition of the organic matter by the photocatalytic effect of visible light irradiation, thus provides an index of the self-cleaning effect performance of an indoor-light-active photocatalytic material. First, the test piece is irradiated with UV light to remove any organic matter adsorbed to its surface, and organic matter for test purposes (stearic acid) is then applied to the test piece by a previously established method. Next, the initial contact angle is measured, and the test piece is then irradiated with a given amount of visible light. The time-series changes in the contact angle due to visible light irradiation are measured, and the elapsed time from the start of visible light irradiation until the contact angle reaches half of the initial value and until the contact angle reaches 10° or lower are determined.

5 Test apparatus

5.1 Instruments and apparatus

5.1.1 Black light blue fluorescent lamp, in accordance with ISO 10677.

In general, the lamp recommended for use is an ultraviolet fluorescent lamp which produces ultraviolet rays termed UVA and has a peak emission at 351 nm, employing blue glass which absorbs visible light.

5.1.2 Ultraviolet light irradiation apparatus, in accordance with ISO 27448.

5.1.3 Ultraviolet light radiometer, in accordance with ISO 10677.

5.1.4 Visible light source (fluorescent lamp and UV cut filter).

Indoor illumination environment condition (Condition A) shall be used with a cool white halophosphate fluorescent lamp and a UV sharp cut filter designated as Type A from among those specified by ISO 14605, with an attached cover which transmits light longer than wavelengths of 400 nm. Fluorescent lamps shall be warmed up for 15 min before use to stabilize output.

5.1.5 Visible light irradiating apparatus.

To ensure uniform irradiation of test piece sets by light produced by the lamp, allow for blocking of light from surroundings, and allow for adjustment of illuminance, the test piece or the position of the lamp shall be movable. If a lamp reflector is attached, it shall employ a material with little absorption of visible light and degradation under visible light conditions and the structure shall allow for measurement of illuminance where the test piece is located. Illuminance at the test piece surface shall be adjustable over a threefold or greater range.

5.1.6 **Illuminometer**, in accordance with ISO 14605.

5.1.7 **Contact angle measurement apparatus**, in accordance with ISO 27448.

5.2 Reagents

5.2.1 **Stearic acid**, of assay (cGC) 60,0 % or higher.

5.2.2 **n-Heptane**, of assay (cGC) 99,0 % or higher.

5.2.3 **Water**, distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

5.3 Laboratory temperature and humidity

The laboratory should be preferably kept at a temperature (23 ± 5) °C, relative humidity (50_{-10}^{+20}) % or a temperature (20 ± 5) °C, relative humidity (65 ± 10) %. The laboratory temperature and humidity in use shall be documented in the reports of test results.

6 Test piece preparation

Preparation of test pieces shall be as follows.

- a) **Test pieces:** Test pieces shall be prepared by cutting a square 50 ± 2 mm in size from the flat portion of a semiconducting photocatalytic material. During preparation of test pieces, due care shall be taken to avoid contamination by oils or other such organic matter and cross-contamination between semiconducting photocatalytic materials. Test pieces should be taken from the semiconducting photocatalytic material itself, but if the shape of a semiconducting photocatalytic material makes preparation of test pieces difficult, test pieces may be prepared on a separate flat sheet made from the same starting material and processed identically. A single test piece set comprises multiple test pieces prepared from the same material under the same conditions to investigate time-series changes in a water contact angle through sequential measurement of the water contact angle under identical visible light irradiation conditions.
- b) **Number of test pieces:** Each test piece set shall include a sufficient number of test pieces needed to carry out testing. Since the water contact angle is measured at different locations on the test piece surface, a greater number of test pieces are needed if the visible light irradiation time becomes longer and the number of water contact angle measurements increases. The number of test pieces needed can be estimated by preliminary testing and other means in advance. The number of test piece sets needed also corresponds to the number of visible light irradiation levels to be used in

testing on two or more levels under visible light irradiation conditions with at least a threefold difference in illuminance.

7 Test procedures

7.1 Measurement of water contact angle

When water droplets are brought into contact with a test piece, water droplets are transferred to the test piece, and liquid droplets are formed. The contact angle at such time shall be measured rapidly, preferably 3 s to 5 s after water dripping. The amount of water dripped shall follow the specification for the contact angle meter used, and measurement is performed with a suitable amount. The value of the contact angle shall be always taken as the arithmetic mean for measurement of contact angles at three different locations. Measurement shall not be repeated at a location on a test piece surface where the water contact angle has been measured previously. Likewise, if multiple measurements are made on the same test piece, measurement is made at a location sufficiently separated from locations where measurement was made previously, with care taken to obviate effects from previous measurement. Special care shall be needed in cases where the water contact angle is small and water droplets spread on the surface of the test piece.

7.2 Test piece pretreatment

Test pieces shall be pretreated by the following procedures, in which the test piece is irradiated with ultraviolet light to remove any organic matter adsorbed to the surface, and the test piece is then coated with stearic acid. When handling the test piece, care shall be taken to prevent direct contact with the test piece surface, so as to prevent contamination by hydrophobic substances or other such materials. Polyethylene or similar gloves should be worn to protect the test piece from contamination by hydrophobic substances or other such materials.

- a) **Measurement of contact angle before pretreatment, θ_1 .** For each test piece set, the contact angle at three locations shall be measured before pretreatment of the test pieces. The arithmetic mean of the measured values of contact angles at the three locations measured in this fashion shall be taken as the “contact angle before pretreatment, θ_1 ” of each test piece set. If multiple, entirely identical test pieces are divided into individual test piece sets, the measured value for a single “contact angle before pretreatment, θ_1 ” may be used for all such test piece sets.
- b) **Preparation of ultraviolet irradiation apparatus.** The light receiving section of a ultraviolet light radiometer shall be installed on the base surface of the ultraviolet irradiation apparatus, and the apparatus shall be adjusted such that irradiance at the test piece surface is $(2,0 \pm 0,1)$ mW/cm² during use. When measuring irradiance, the light source of the irradiation apparatus shall be warmed up 15 min in advance to stabilize the level of irradiance.
- c) **Removal of organic matter by ultraviolet irradiation and measurement of contact angle after UV irradiation and before stearic acid coating, θ_2 .** The ultraviolet irradiation apparatus, with irradiance adjusted, shall be used to irradiate each test piece set with UV light for 24 h. Thereafter, the contact angle shall be measured at three locations for each test piece set. The arithmetic mean of the contact angles in the three locations measured for each test piece set shall be then taken as the “contact angle after UV irradiation and before coating, θ_2 ” of each test piece set. If the contact angle after UV irradiation and before stearic acid coating, θ_2 , is not 10° or lower, the test piece set shall be again subjected to UV irradiation for 24 h, and the contact angle after UV irradiation and before stearic acid coating, θ_2 , shall be re-measured. This process shall be repeated until the contact angle after UV irradiation and before stearic acid coating, θ_2 , is 10° or lower. If the contact angle after UV irradiation and before stearic acid coating, θ_2 , does not attain 10° or lower despite repeated UV irradiation, the test is judged invalid. If multiple, exactly identical test pieces have been divided into separate test piece sets and entirely identical ultraviolet irradiation has been performed for each such set, the measured value of a single “contact angle after UV irradiation and before coating, θ_2 ” may be used for all such test piece sets.

- d) **Coating with stearic acid and measurement of initial contact angle, θ_3 .** Test pieces shall be coated with stearic acid by the following method. A heptane solution of stearic acid (0,3 wt%) shall be prepared, and each test piece shall be spin-coated with this solution by dripping 1 ml at 2 000 r/min \times 20 s, whereafter the test pieces shall be then dried for 10 min at 70 °C. The contact angle at three locations shall be subsequently measured for each test piece set. The arithmetic mean of the contact angles measured at the three locations is determined for each test piece set, and if this value is not 20° or greater, spin-coating with a heptane solution of stearic acid (0,3 wt%) and drying are again performed under the same conditions, and the contact angles shall be re-measured. This process shall be repeated until the arithmetic mean of the contact angle value measured at the three locations reaches 20° or greater, the value at which 20° or greater is attained shall be taken as the “initial contact angle, θ_3 ” for the test piece set, and the next stage of visible light irradiation can be carried out. If the contact angle does not reach 20° or greater despite repeated spin-coating with stearic acid, the test is judged invalid.

7.3 Visible light irradiation and measurement of contact angle after n h of visible light irradiation, $\theta_4(n)$

7.3.1 Measurement of illuminance and preparation of test piece placement location

The light receiving section of an illuminometer shall be installed on the base surface of the visible irradiation apparatus, and the apparatus shall be adjusted such that illuminance at the test piece surface is a predetermined value during use. Testing shall be performed on two or more levels under visible light irradiation conditions with at least a threefold difference in illuminance. When illuminance is measured, the light source of the irradiation apparatus shall be let for 15 min or more in advance to stabilize illuminance.

7.3.2 Measurement of contact angle after n h of visible light irradiation, $\theta_4(n)$

Once visible light irradiation of a test piece set is initiated, an appropriate interval of irradiation shall be allowed, and the contact angle at three locations shall be measured for each test piece set. The arithmetic mean of the contact angle measured at three locations after n h of visible light irradiation shall be taken as the “contact angle after n h of visible light irradiation, $\theta_4(n)$ ” for each test piece set. Visible light irradiation shall be continued and contact angle measurement is repeated until the contact angle is reduced enough to calculate the initial contact angle halving time, $n_{1/2}$, and the contact angle reduction time, n_{10° . If the contact angle is not reduced to half the value of the initial contact angle and to 10° within the anticipated test duration, the tester shall record the elapsed irradiation time and contact angle when visible light irradiation is stopped, and testing ends. [Figures 1](#) and [2](#) present measurement examples (2 level of visible light illuminance).