
**Plastics — Instrumental
determination of radiant exposure in
weathering tests — General guidance
and basic test method**

*Plastiques — Détermination au moyen d'instruments de l'exposition
énergétique lors d'essais d'exposition aux intempéries — Lignes
directrices générales et méthode d'essai fondamentale*

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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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Ageing, chemical and environmental resistance*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9370:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the calibration procedure of selective (UV) radiometers is described more precisely;
- [Annex B](#) has been introduced to give more explanation of a possible spectral mismatch of selective filter radiometers (systematic error).

Introduction

Defining periods of natural weathering, accelerated natural weathering, artificial accelerated weathering or artificial accelerated irradiation exposure solely in terms of time ignores the effects caused by variation in the spectral irradiance of the light source and the effects of moisture and/or temperature differences between different exposure tests. Defining periods of natural weathering exposure in terms of total solar radiant exposure has been shown to be useful for comparing results for these exposures conducted at different times at the same location. However, it is also important to monitor solar ultraviolet radiant exposure for natural weathering exposures and the ultraviolet radiant exposure in artificial accelerated weathering or artificial accelerated irradiation exposures.

Two approaches to the measurement of ultraviolet radiation are commonly used. The first is to use a physical standard, i.e. to expose a reference material that shows a change in property in proportion to the dose of incident UV radiation. The preferred approach is to use a radiometer that responds to the ultraviolet. This document deals with this approach. It recommends important characteristics for the instruments used and provides guidance for the selection and use of these radiometers.

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Plastics — Instrumental determination of radiant exposure in weathering tests — General guidance and basic test method

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for the instrumental measurement of irradiance on a planar surface. This includes not only natural solar radiation but also intensified natural solar radiation and radiation produced by laboratory light sources.

For measurement of solar radiation for natural weathering and accelerated natural weathering, instrumental techniques include the continuous measurement of total solar, solar ultraviolet and spectral solar (ultraviolet) irradiance and the accumulation, or integration, of instantaneous data to provide the radiant exposure.

For measurement of radiation in artificial accelerated weathering or artificial accelerated irradiation exposures, instrumental techniques include the continuous measurement of total or defined wavelength bands of ultraviolet radiation, visible spectral irradiance and/or ultraviolet spectral irradiance and the accumulation, or integration, of instantaneous data to provide the radiant exposure.

This document does not specify procedures using blue-wool standards, chemical actinometry or polymeric or other film dosimetry.

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 9059, *Solar energy — Calibration of field pyrheliometers by comparison to a reference pyrheliometer*

ISO 9060, *Solar energy — Specification and classification of instruments for measuring hemispherical solar and direct solar radiation*

ISO 9846, *Solar energy — Calibration of a pyranometer using a pyrheliometer*

ISO 9847, *Solar energy — Calibration of field pyranometers by comparison to a reference pyranometer*

ASTM E816, *Standard Test Method for Calibration of Pyrheliometers by Comparison to Reference Pyrheliometers*

ASTM E824, *Standard Test Method for Transfer of Calibration From Reference to Field Radiometers*

ASTM G90, *Standard Practice for Performing Accelerated Outdoor Weathering of Nonmetallic Materials Using Concentrated Natural Sunlight*

ASTM G130, *Standard Test Method for Calibration of Narrow- and Broad-Band Ultraviolet Radiometers Using a Spectroradiometer*

ASTM G138, *Standard Test Method for Calibration of a Spectroradiometer Using a Standard Source of Irradiance*

ASTM G183, *Standard Practice for Field Use of Pyranometers, Pyrheliometers and UV Radiometers*