



BSI Standards Publication

**Plastics — Standard table for  
reference global solar spectral  
irradiance at sea level —  
Horizontal, relative air mass 1**

**National foreword**

This Published Document is the UK implementation of ISO/TR 17801:2014.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/21, Testing of plastics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2014

ISBN 978 0 580 78936 6  
ICS 83.080.01

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This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 June 2014.

**Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication**

Date	Text affected
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**Plastics — Standard table for  
reference global solar spectral  
irradiance at sea level — Horizontal,  
relative air mass 1**

*Plastiques — Table de référence pour l'irradiance solaire spectrale  
totale au niveau de la mer — horizontale, masse d'air relative 1*





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Published in Switzerland

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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.

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Ageing, chemical and environmental resistance*.

## Introduction

The effect of solar radiation on surface of the earth (global radiation) is the most important primary weathering factor. The photons absorbed by the molecules during radiation exposure are often sufficient to split chemical bonds, start photochemical reactions and cause an electron transfer<sup>[1]</sup>. The spectral irradiance of the solar radiation is variable locally and in time. A reference spectrum is therefore required as a basis for the simulation of the spectral irradiance of solar radiation with artificial radiation sources/radiation systems. Data of the CIE (Commission Internationale de L'Éclairage) Publication (No. 85, 1989) have been used as a basis for years. Table 4 specifies the spectral irradiance of global radiation (direct and diffuse radiation) for a cloudless sky, zenith position of the sun by day and night comparisons at the equator at sea level. But in CIE 85, the data of the global solar irradiance only begins at 305 nm, the step width is very rough and the calculation code got unexplainably lost. Therefore, there have been efforts to revise CIE No. 85 for many years. The new [Table 1](#) gives modelled data (using the SMARTS model version 2.9.2) generated using an air mass zero (AM0) spectrum based on extraterrestrial spectrum of Gueymard<sup>[2][3]</sup>.

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# Plastics — Standard table for reference global solar spectral irradiance at sea level — Horizontal, relative air mass 1

## 1 Scope

This Technical Report provides a reference spectrum to the field of weathering degradation (see [Table 1](#)) in order to classify solar simulators in the UV, visible and infrared wavelength range.

The photochemical ageing which occurs in practice is simulated with time compression in laboratory weathering instruments by sequencing maximum stress climate episodes. To give a spectral irradiance target, the table specifies the spectral irradiance of global radiation (direct and diffuse radiation) with a cloudless sky, zenith position of the sun by day and night comparisons at the equator at sea level as defined in Table 4 of CIE No. 85. This is a realistic maximum exposure under representative clear sky conditions.

The data contained in [Table 1](#), [Figure 2](#), and [Figure 3](#) were generated using the SMARTS2 Version 2.9.2[2] [3] to recalculate the CIE No. 85, Table 4.

[Table 2](#) contains the original data from CIE No. 85, Table 4. The numbers are shown in [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#) as well.

## 2 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.

CIE No. 85, Technical Report; *Solar Spectral Irradiance*; 1989

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### global solar irradiance

solar radiant flux, both direct and diffuse, received on a horizontal plane unit area from a solid angle of  $2\pi$  steradians

Note 1 to entry: It is measured in watts per square metre ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ).

### 3.2

#### spectral irradiance

radiant flux per unit area per wavelength interval

Note 1 to entry: It is measured in watts per square metre per nanometre ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{nm}^{-1}$ ).