

Lightfastness and Weathering Durability Testing Techniques

CEEES Seminar

‘European Reliability and Environmental
Testing Connected’

October 18, 2012; RDM Campus, Rotterdam – NL

ing. Mark de Waard - Rycobel



INDEX

- Rycobel Group
- What is Weathering and Lightfastness
- Weathering Factors
- Natural Weathering
- Laboratory Weathering
 - Major Parameters for Weathering Tests
 - What light is Right
 - Temperature
 - Correlation and Acceleration
- Today's Laboratory

Rycobel Group

- Main office
- Sales offices
- Sales territory



- Rycobel is an exclusive distributor of testing equipment for quality control and is specialized in the optimization of production processes on the shop floor across all industries.
- All over Europe
- ISO 9001-2008



HISTORY



- 1950 : Roots in Textile
- 1960 : Exceeding sector limitations – static electricity
- 1970 : Testing equipment and equipment for quality control - Export
- 1980- 1990 : Product range and market grow further (textile, plastics, packaging, ...)
- 2000-2010 : Extend business unit : optimization of production processes.
- 2006 : Establishment Equitech SARL (France)
- 2008 : ISO 9001:2008 Certificate
- 2010 : Take over activities of Atlas BV Netherlands and establishment Rycobel BV Netherlands

WEATHERING vs LIGHTFASTNESS

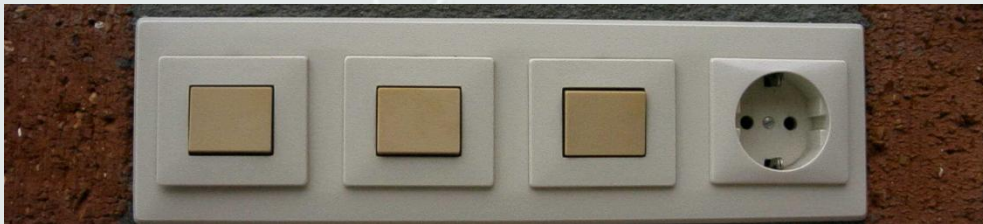
- **Weathering**

Weathering is the adverse irreversible response of a material or product due to climate
= Ageing

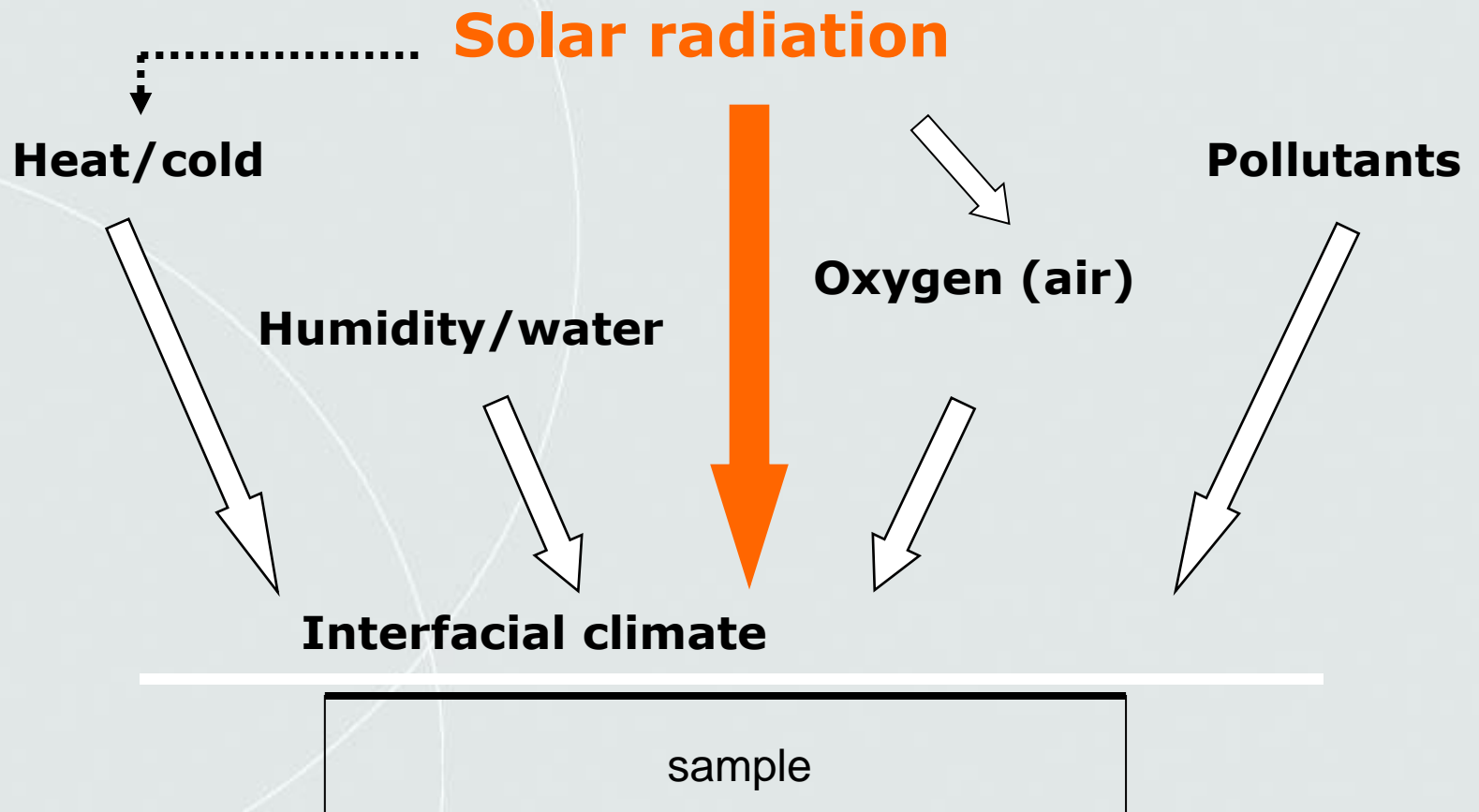


- **Lightfastness**

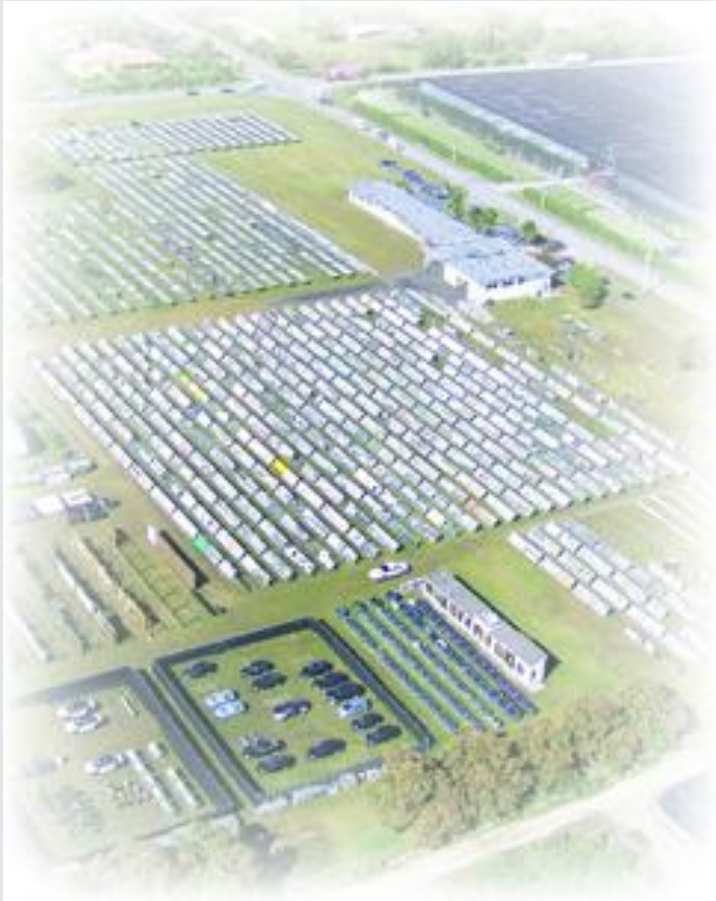
The resistance to color change when exposed to a light source
= Fading



WEATHERING FACTORS



NATURAL WEATHERING



= Realistic but time-consuming

LABORATORY WEATHERING

Desirable Characteristics:

- Exact match to outdoor conditions
- Does not alter degradation mechanisms; i.e. “correlates” with outdoor exposures
- Repeatable and reproducible
- Independent control over stress factors
- Provides “acceleration” over real time
- Service life prediction



LABORATORY WEATHERING

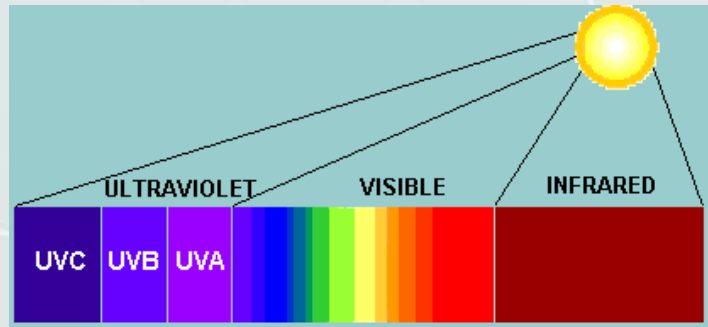
MAJOR PARAMETERS FOR WEATHERING TESTS

- Spectral distribution and irradiance
- Surface temperature
- Test chamber temperature
- Relative humidity
- Cycles (rain phase – light / dark phase)
- Monitoring and control of all parameters
- Calibration of the measuring instruments

Standard = agreement between client and supplier

LABORATORY WEATHERING

WHAT LIGHT IS RIGHT



Spectral Range		Wavelength [nm]	Irradiance [W/m ²]*		[%] of Total Solar*
UltraViolet (UV)	UV-B	~280-320nm	4,06 W/m ²	74,56 W/m ²	6,8%
	UV-A	~320-400nm	70,5 W/m ²		
Visible		~400-800nm	604,22 W/m ²		55,4%
Infrared (IR)		~800-2450nm	411,62 W/m ²		37,8%
Total		~280-2450nm	1090,40 W/m ²		100,0%

*in accordance to CIE Pub. 86, Tab4

rycobelgroup

What Light is Right ?

Sunlight vs. Artificial Light Sources
A Comparison of Relative Spectral Power Distribution

- Global Solar Radiation**
Average Miami Sunlight
26° South Direct.
- Xenon Arc Lamp**
As used in an Atlas Weather-ometer™ with Right Light™ Filters
- UVA-340 Fluorescent Lamp**
Commonly used in the Atlas UV2000
- Metal Halide**
As used in the SolarClimatic 340, 600, 1000 and 2000 systems equipped with MHG (Metal Halide Global) lamps
- Sunshine Carbon Arc**
As used in an Atlas Weather-Ometer with Corex D filters

ATLAS MATERIAL TESTING SOLUTIONS

Proven Quality

WWW.RYCOBEL.COM

LABORATORY WEATHERING

WHAT LIGHT IS RIGHT

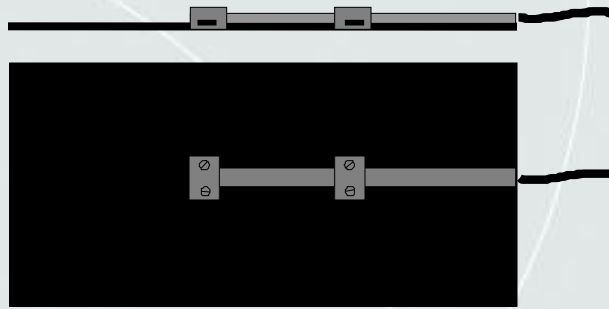
Filter combinations for water-cooled Xenon lamps

Inner filter glass	Outer filter glass	Test conditions
Boro-silicate "S"	Boro-silicate "S"	Most common combination for weathering tests / Outdoor conditions
Quartz	Boro-silicate "S"	Weathering tests with somewhat more and shorter UV than sunlight (presence of UV-C)
Quartz	Quartz	Weathering tests with considerably higher and shorter UV than sunlight – for extreme requirements only -
Borosilicate "S"	Soda Lime	Most common combination for lightfastness tests behind window glass

LABORATORY WEATHERING

SURFACE TEMPERATURES

Black Panel BPT (SAE)



T1°

Black Standard BST (ISO)



T2°

<

The temperature difference between BST and BPT can be 5°C to 8 °C due to the thermal isolation of the BST

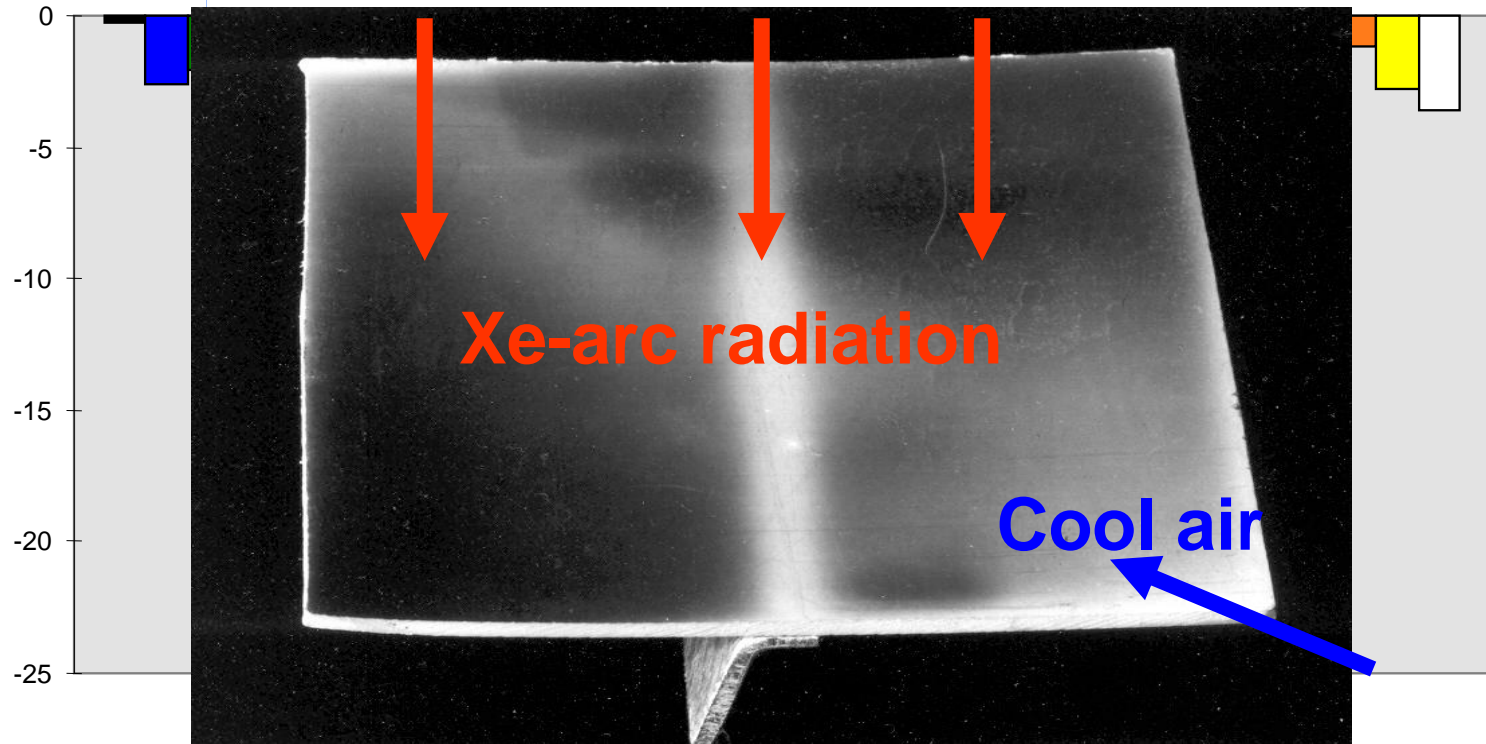
LABORATORY WEATHERING

SURFACE TEMPERATURES

Comparison of surface temperatures

Colored plastic samples under the influence of natural (45°south) and artificial irradiation (weathering instruments)

Outdoor exposure (unbacked) Outdoor exposure (backed) Instrument: XENON Instrument: Fluorescent



CORRELATION AND ACCELERATION

H (MJ/m ²) ¹⁾	Global	UV	Exposure Time [h] ²⁾	Time Factor ³⁾
Spectral Range (nm)	295-3000	295-400		
Central Europe	3.550	215	995	~9
South of France	5.000	300	1390	~6.3
Florida	5.850	355	1640	~5.3
Arizona	8.000	485	2245	~3.9

¹⁾ Average annual radiant exposure outdoors (mean value over 10 years)
²⁾ Xenon instrument - 60 W/m² (295-400 nm)
³⁾ 1 year ~ 8.760 hours

$$J = W \times s$$

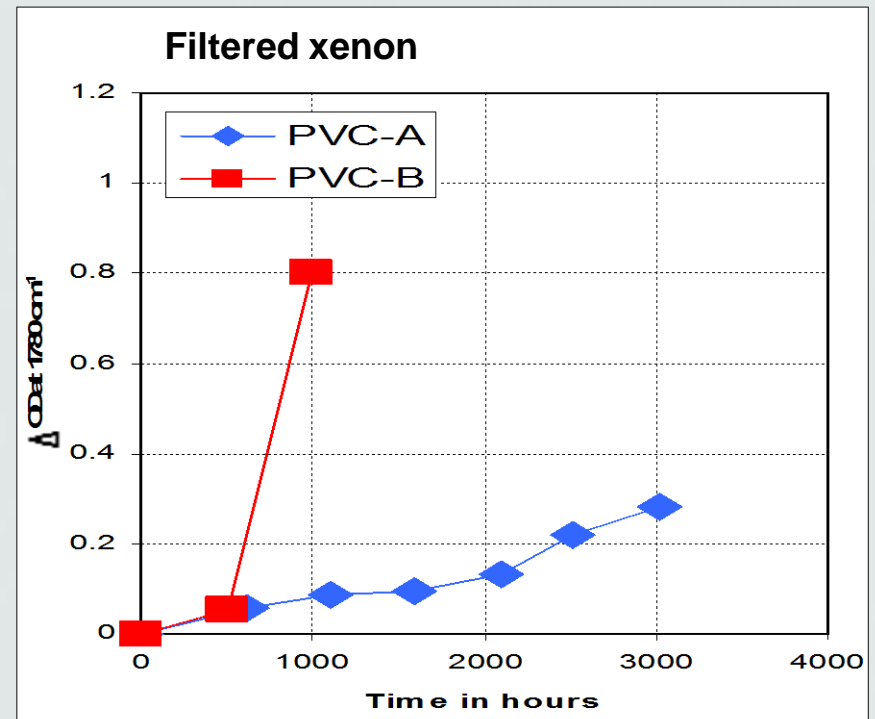
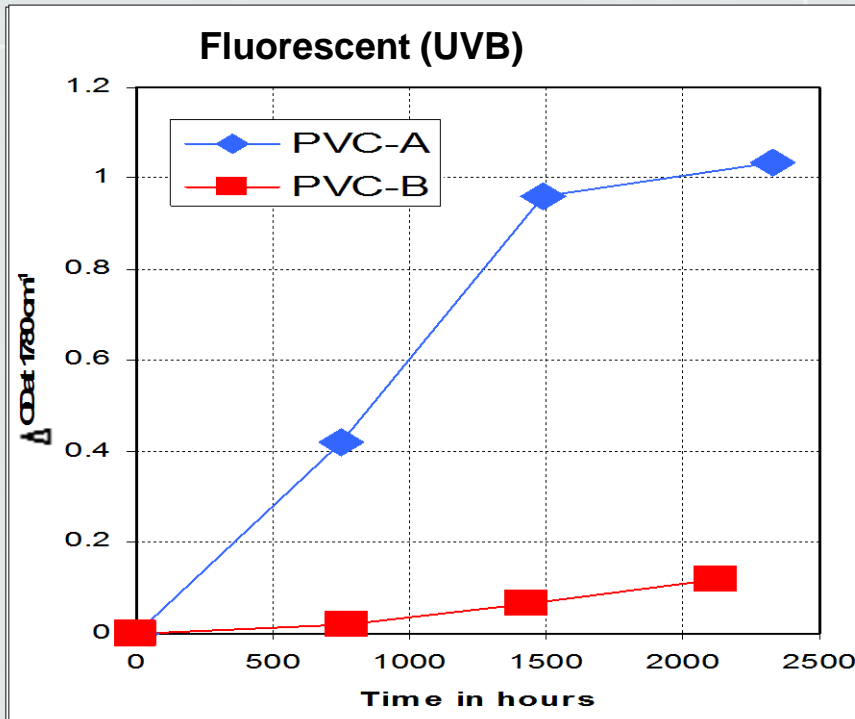
Textiles; AATCC, ISO 105, ...

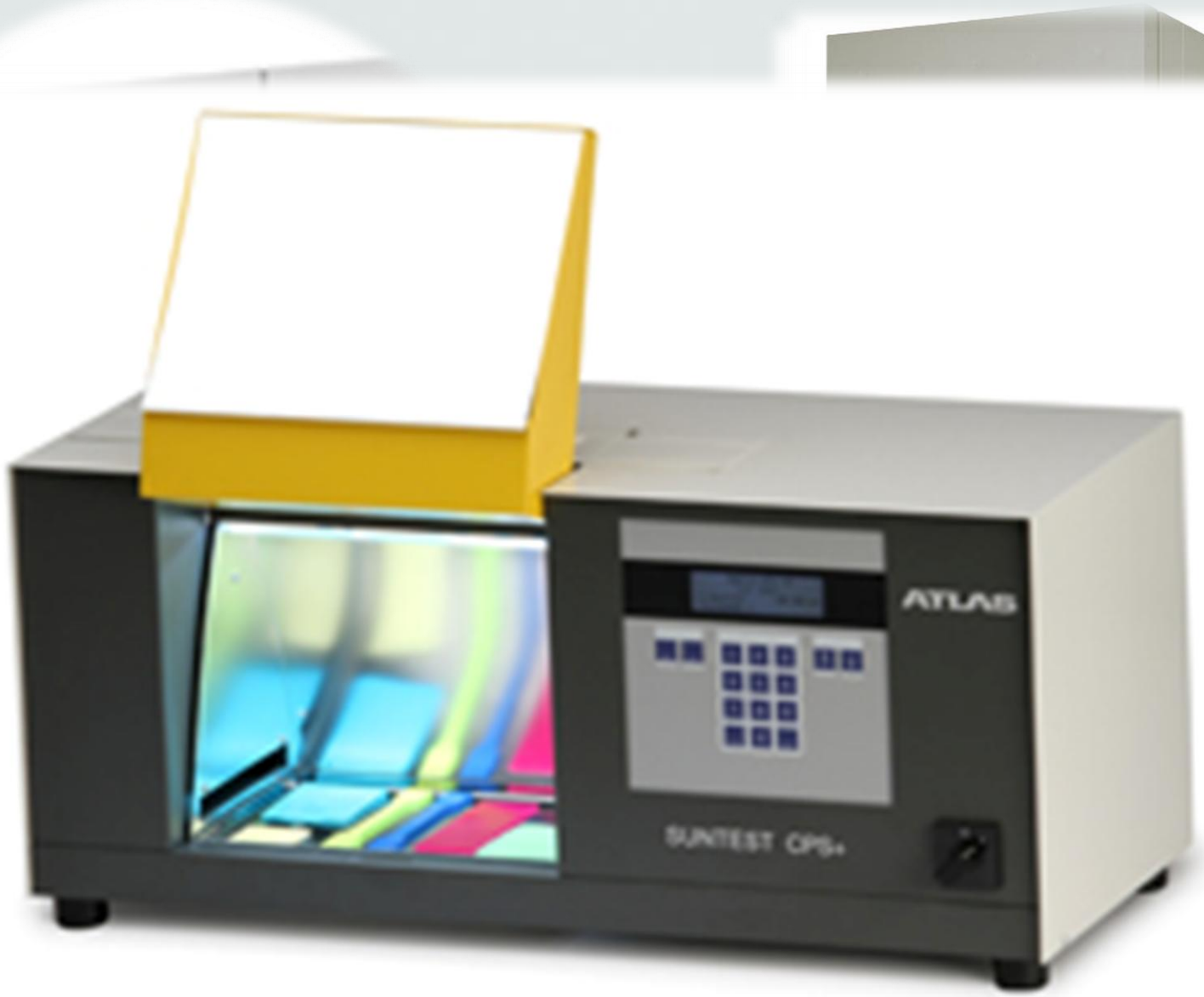
Plastics; ISO 4892, ASTM, ...

Automotive; SAE, VW, BMW, Peugeot/Citroen, Renault, ...

CORRELATION AND ACCELERATION

PVC as example





Questions?



Thank you for your attention!