



Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance for Residential and Nonresidential Roofs

CEC Workshop - July 13, 2006 W. Lee Shoemaker Cool Metal Roofing Coalition

Cool Metal Roofing Coalition



- Metal Building Mfrs Association
- Metal Construction Association

Members

- Natl. Coil Coaters Association
- N. Amer. Zinc-Aluminum Coaters
- American Iron & Steel Institute

Affiliates

- Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- American Zinc Association

Cool Metal Roofing Coalition



Mission: Educate architects, building owners, specifiers, codes & standards officials and other stakeholders about the sustainable, energy-related benefits of metal roofing.



May Workshop Presentation:

Roof > Building	Low-Slope	Steep-Slope
Residential	2008	2008
Non-Residential	2005	2008



DRAFT May 17, 2006

CODE CHANGE PROPOSAL

2008 Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards Update

Inclusion of Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance
Prescriptive Requirements for Residential Roofs in Title 24

(Revised May 17, 2006)



CODE CHANGE PROPUSAL

2005 Title 24 Building Energy Officiency Standards Update



CODE CHANGE PROPOSAL

2005 Title 24 Build & Energy D

Inclusion of Cool Roofs in Nonresidential Title 24 Prescriptive Requirements Inclusion of Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance Prescriptive Requirements for Steep-Sloped Nonresidential Roofs in Title 24

(Revised May 18, 2006)

Points in Agreement



- Prescriptive requirements should be based on cost effective study
- Zones should be excluded from prescriptive requirements where cost effectiveness is not shown for all common roofing products
- 3-year aged properties should be used (CRRC) with appropriate default values

3-Year Aged Properties



May Workshop Proposal (PIER):



- Use CRRC aged values ρ_{aged} , ϵ_{aged} if labeled
- If CRRC labels only initial values $\rho_{\text{initial}},\,\epsilon_{\text{initial}}$, we estimate ρ_{aged} and ϵ_{aged} :

$$- \rho_{aged} = 0.20 + 0.70 \times (\rho_{initial} - 0.20)$$
 Too lenient?

$$- \varepsilon_{aged} = \varepsilon_{initial}$$



 If the product does not have a CRRC label, default values are

$$-\rho_{aged} = 0.10$$

$$-\epsilon_{aged} = 0.75$$

Steep-Slope Residential

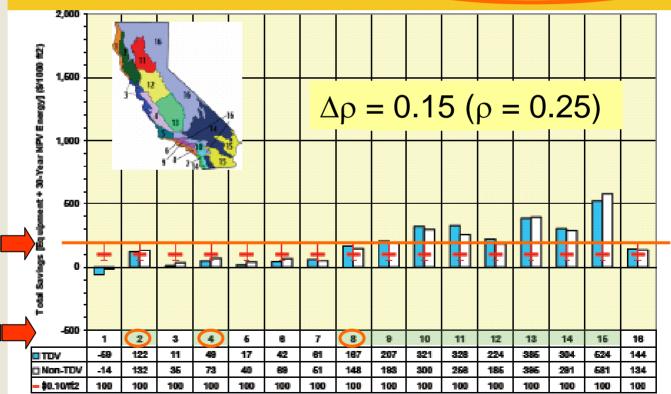


\$0.20/ft²

Excluded

Zones

30-Year Net Present Value of Savings (\$/1000 ft²): **fiberglass asphalt shingle** with radiant barrier



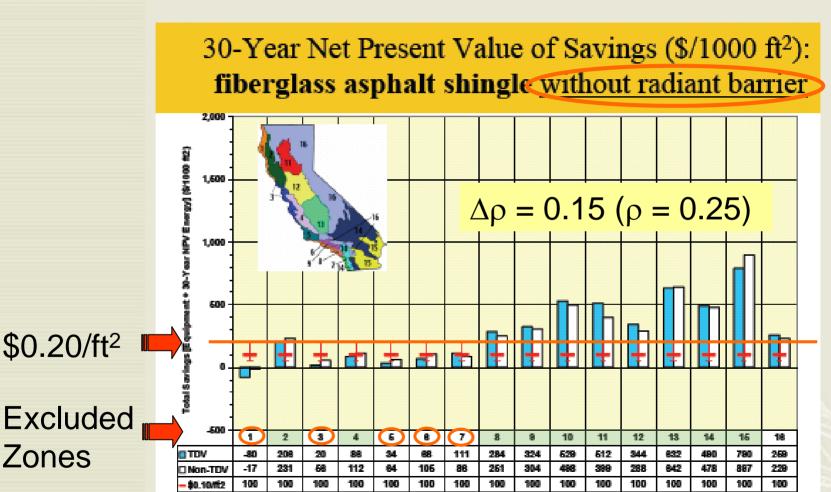
Zones that require radiant barrier shaded green

Steep-Slope Residential



\$0.20/ft²

Zones



Zones that require radiant barrier shaded green

Steep-Slope Residential



Steep-Slope Residential (PIER) All products

Fiberglass asphalt shingle with ε_{aged} ≥ 0.75:
 ρ_{aged} ≥ 0.25

All other products with ε_{aged} ≥ 0.75:

All products with ε_{aged} < 0.75:

$$\rho_{aged} \ge \frac{0.40 + 0.31}{0.75} * (0.75 - \epsilon_{aged})$$

0.25 + 0.38



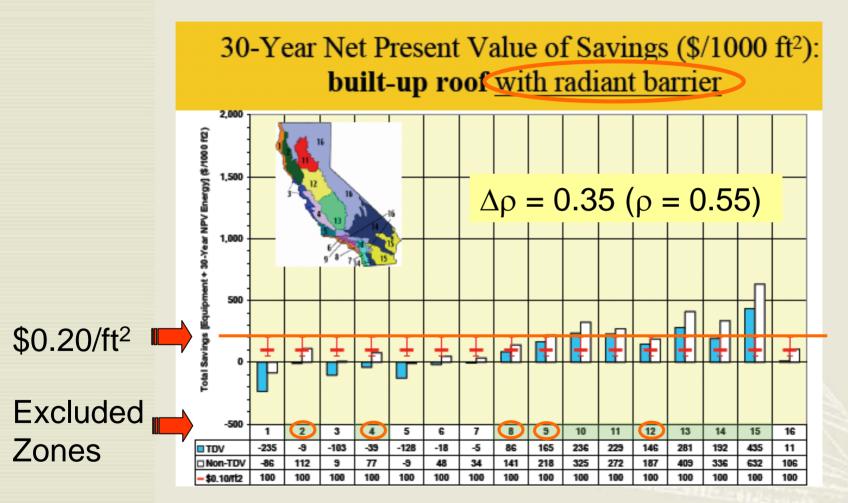
Zones Excluded = 1 through 8

Steep-Slope Residential and Nonresidential

- 0.40 vs. 0.25
 - Color availability
 - 0.40 Eliminates 13 of 18 CRRC Color Families

Low-Slope Residential



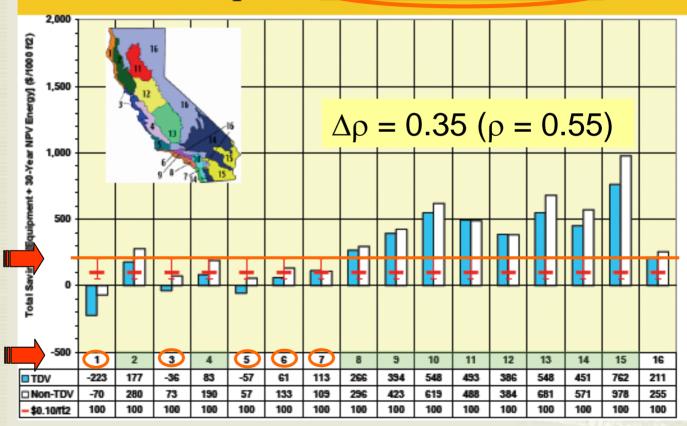


Zones that require radiant barrier shaded green

Low-Slope Residential



30-Year Net Present Value of Savings (\$/1000 ft²): **built-up roof** without radiant barrier



Excluded Zones

\$0.20/ft²

Zones that require radiant barrier shaded green

Low-Slope Residential



Low-Slope Residential (PIER)



All products with ε_{aged} ≥ 0.75:

$$\rho_{aged} \ge 0.55$$



• All products with ε_{aged} < 0.75:

$$\rho_{aged} \geq$$
 0.55 + 0.24 * (0.75 - $\epsilon_{aged})$

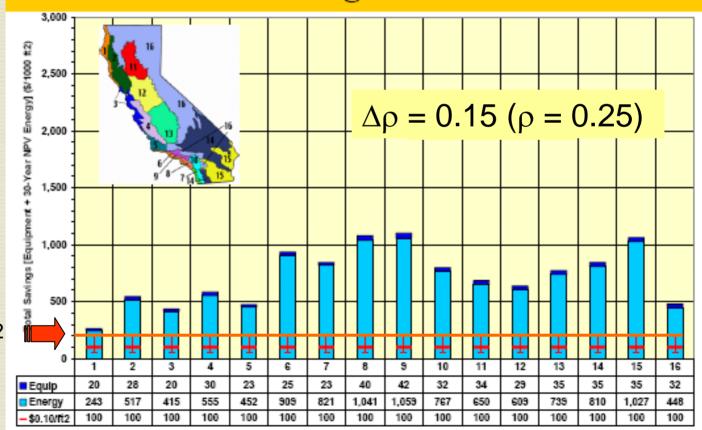


Zones Excluded = 1 through 9 and 12

Steep-Slope Nonresidential



30-year net present value of savings (\$/1000 ft²): shingle roofs



\$0.20/ft²

Steep-Slope Nonresidential



Steep-Slope Nonresidential (PIER) All products

Fiberglass asphalt shingle with ε_{aged} ≥ 0.75:
 ρ_{aged} ≥ 0.25

All other products with ε_{aged} ≥ 0.75:

All products with ε_{aged} < 0.75:

$$\rho_{aged} \ge \frac{0.40 + 0.31}{0.75} * (0.75 - \epsilon_{aged})$$

0.25 + 0.38



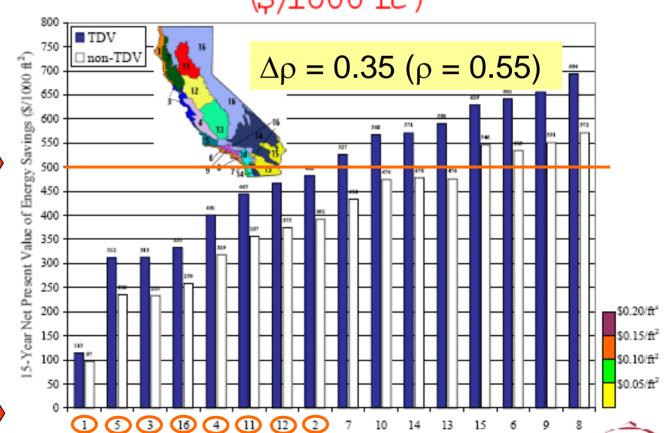
No Zones Excluded

Low-Slope Nonresidential



2005 Analysis

15-YearNetPresentValue of Savings (\$/1000 ft²)



Excluded Zones

\$0.50/ft²

Low-Slope Nonresidential



Low-Slope Nonresidential



All products with ε_{aged} ≥ 0.75:

$$\rho_{aged} \ge 0.55$$



All products with ε_{aged} < 0.75:

$$\rho_{aged} \ge 0.55 + 0.24 * (0.75 - \epsilon_{aged})$$

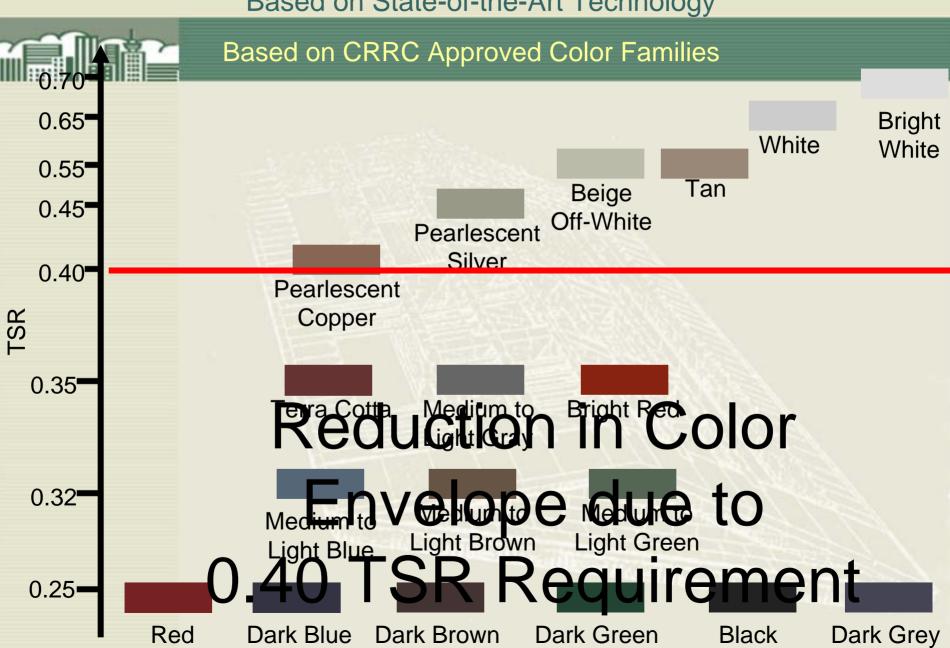
Zones Excluded = 1 through 5, 11, 12, and 16



Impact of 0.40 Reflectance Criteria on Roof Color Selection

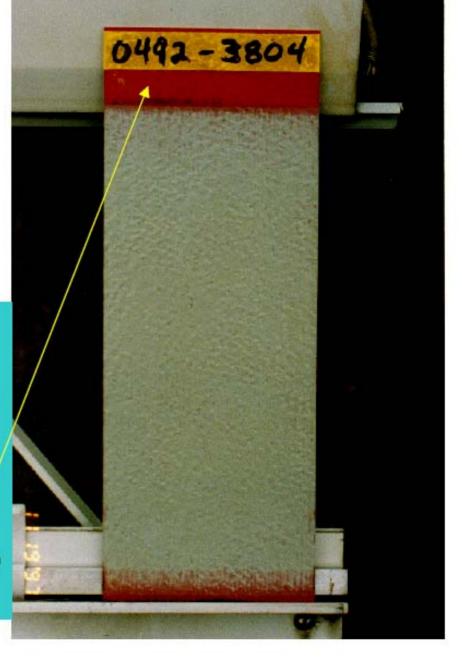
CEC Workshop - July 13, 2006 Mark Ryan The Shepard Color Company

Effect of TSR Requirements on Color Envelope Based on State-of-the-Art Technology



Color fade of organic pigments after long term Florida exposurereds (I)

Commercial KYNAR 500® PVDF based coating with organic red pigment and UV absorbing clear coat after 5½ years in Florida, south 45 exposure. Original red color can be seen at the top underflap portion.



Organic and Inorganic Blue Pigments

Blue/titanium dioxide (tint) KYNAR 500® PVDF based coatings after 31 years in Florida.

Right: Phthalocyanine blue tint (color had completely faded within ten years- underside of coating, where it is peeling, has original color)

Bottom: KYNAR 500 PVDF coatings made using various metal oxide pigments, 33-39 years old



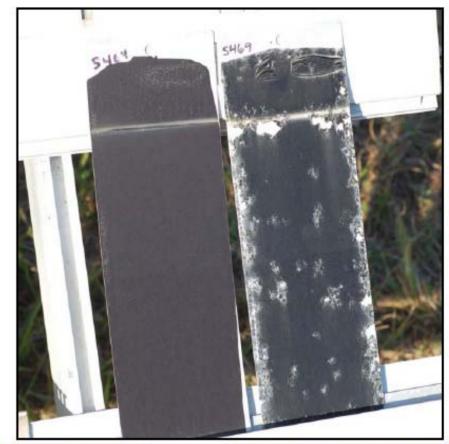


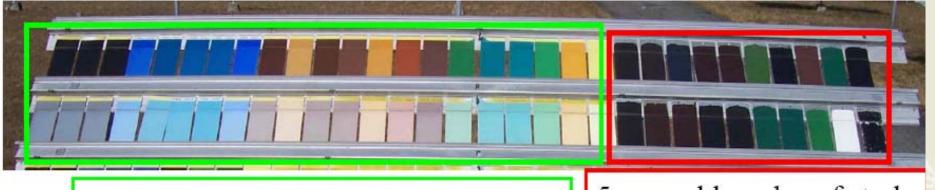
Original color (under flap)

Color fade of organic pigments after long term Florida exposure- blacks

Arkema laboratory KYNAR 500 PVDF based coatings with high TSR black pigment (left) and carbon black pigment (right),

after 5 years in Florida, south 45 exposure. From a 2001 exposure series comparing new pigment grades, most of them "cool roof" metal oxide pigments (entire series can be seen below):





12 year old metal oxide pigment study

5 year old cool roof study

Courtesy of Arkema Inc.

Organic pigment tint series using more durable organic pigment grades- Florida S45 weathering





