

DIRT-PICKUP RESISTANCE IN LOW T_g ELASTOMERIC COATINGS

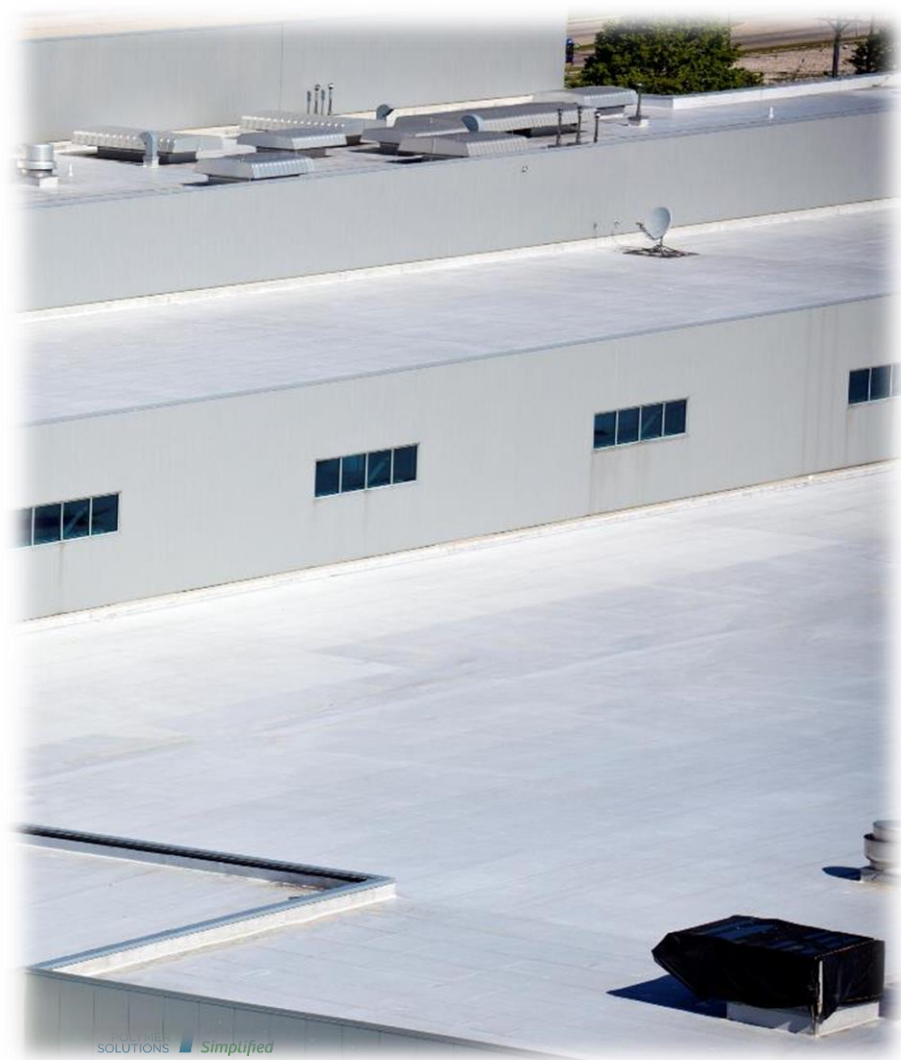
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**Western Coatings Symposium
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- **Dirt-pickup resistance (DPUR)** is a key requirement for exterior coatings.
- DPUR can impact aesthetics, but more importantly, it can significantly impact **building energy costs** in roof coating applications
- Agenda
 - DPUR in soft elastomeric roof coatings
 - Traditional means to improve DPUR
 - New resin technology in soft elastomeric coatings

What is a Roof Coating?

RCMA (Roof Coatings Manufacturers Association)

- Roof Coating: A fluid-applied adhered coating used for roof maintenance, roof repair, or as a component of a roof covering system or roof assembly

Cool Roof Coatings

- A roof coating that has been designed to reflect more sunlight and absorb less heat than a standard roof – www.energy.gov





Typical Benefits of Cool Roof Coatings

Economic

- Repair and /or coat vs tear off and replace
- Federal and local **tax deductions**
- **Less energy** required for cooling
- Peak Energy Use Reduction

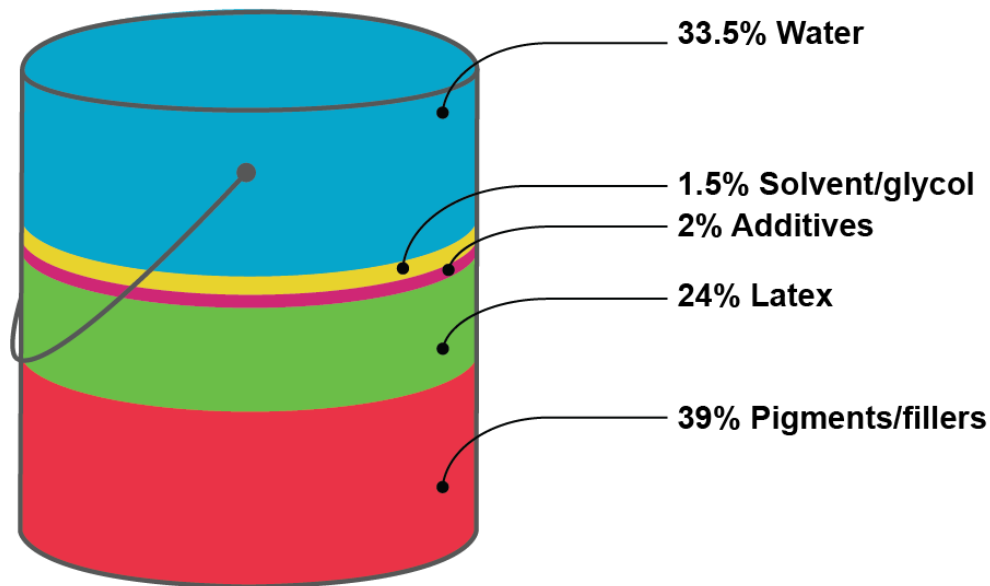
Sustainable

- Protect the roof surface by providing a **low-cost**, sacrificial layer that absorbs the punishment of the elements
- **Extends the life of the roof** indefinitely – Can recoat to refresh the surface
- Reflective roof coatings **reduce surface temperatures**
- Avoids building or occupant disruption and roof replacement

What's in the Coating Formulation?

Raw Material	Pounds
Water	155
Dispersant	3
Ammonia	3
Defoamer	1
TiO ₂	90
Calcium Carbonate	370
Defoamer	2
Acrylic Latex (55% solids, 45% water)	450
Coalescent	7
Biocide/Fungicide	11
Glycol	11
Cellulose Thickener	3
Total	1162

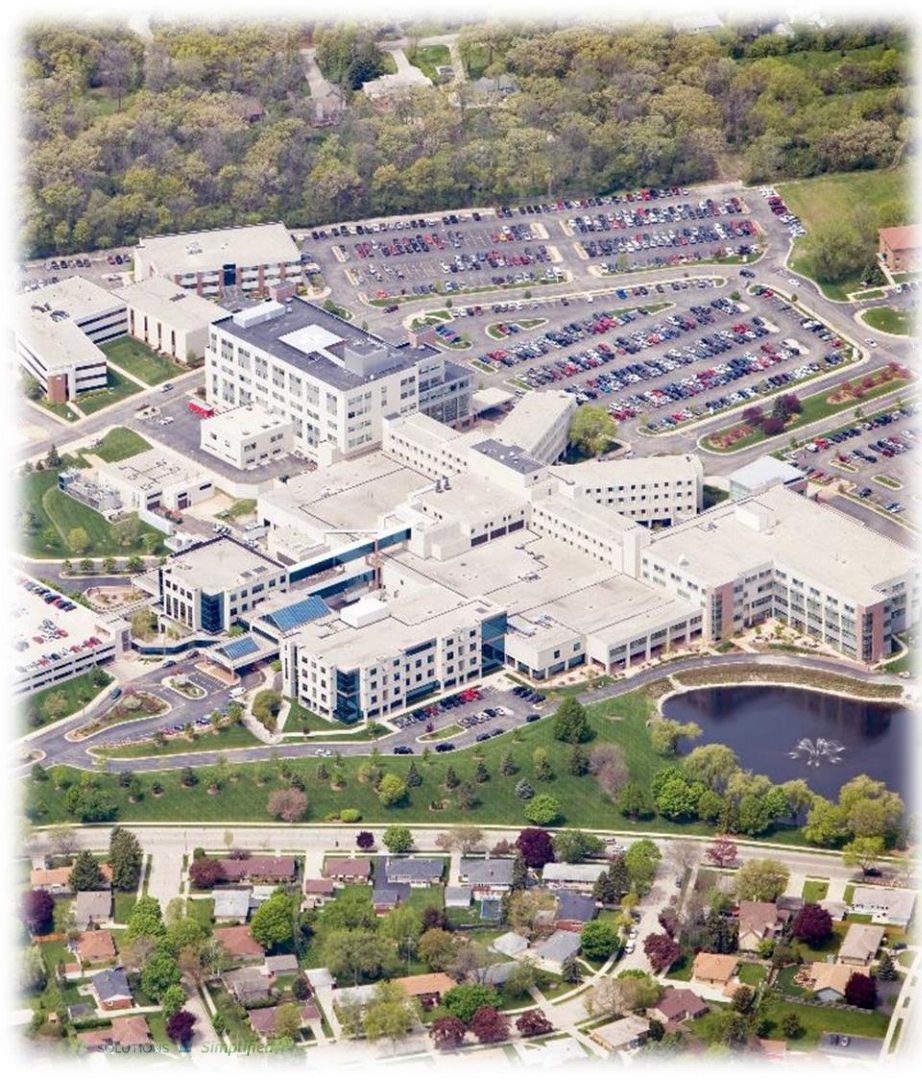
Parameter	Value
Wt% solids	65
Vol% solids	51
PVC	40
VOC, g /liter	41
wpg	11.6



Three varieties of acrylic roof coatings

- ASTM D6083 Type I (-26 °C low temp. flex)
- ASTM D6083 Type II (-10 °C low temp. flex)
- General Purpose (no specification)

*Low temperature flexibility
mainly driven by resin
choice*



Study Overview

- **Formulation Modifications**
 - PVC
 - Additives
 - Fluorosurfactant
 - Wax
- **Resin Modifications**
 - Glass Transition Temperature (T_g)
 - Incumbent resin technology
 - New resin technology
- **Silicone roof coatings**
- **“Real world” DPUR results**

Red Iron Oxide Slurry Testing

- Standard accelerated testing for Dirt Pickup resistance
- Cure samples
 - Room temperature curing (3 days)
 - QUV for 7 days
- Apply a red iron oxide slurry
- Allow to dry
- Lightly rinse with water and wipe with cheesecloth

PVC Ladder



ΔE : 44.59



ΔE : 47.71



ΔE : 51.52

Modification of formula with PVC does not dramatically alter the DPUR

Resin T_g : +9 °C

Additives



Control
 ΔE : 47.99



Wax
 ΔE : 47.53



Fluorosurfactant
 ΔE : 44.84

- Wax additives
- Fluorosurfactant
 - Fluorinated materials are under increasing scrutiny
- Minimal to no impact of additives on DPUR

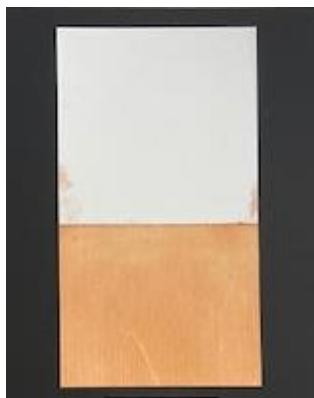
Resin T_g : +9 °C

T_g Ladder with polymers



T_g : -32°C

ΔE : 52.37



T_g : $+9^{\circ}\text{C}$

ΔE : 25.14



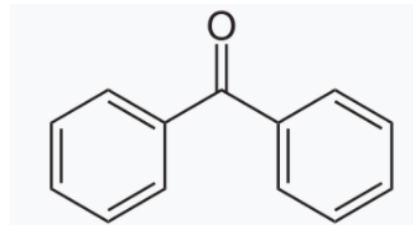
T_g : $+56^{\circ}\text{C}$

ΔE : 9.98

- Higher T_g polymers tend to perform better for dirt pickup resistance
 - What happens if you need a low T_g polymer?
 - ASTM D-6083 Type I (-26°C low temperature flexibility)
 - ASTM D-6083 Type II (-10°C low temperature flexibility)
 - What if you need low VOC?

Benzophenone

- Known in the art to add to resins and coating formulations to improve dirt pickup resistance
- Benzophenone is activated by UV light and abstracts a hydrogen from the acrylic resin
- Crosslinking occurs between radicals at surface of coating
- Benzophenone may trigger Prop 65 labeling requirements
- Benzophenone is a VOC according to ASTM D-6886 (methyl palmitate GC method)
- Benzophenone is disclosed on an SDS
- Solid at room temperature , not trivial to add to a coating formulation



Benzophenone
(Diphenyl ketone)

EPS Dirt Pickup Resistance Technology

Incorporate technology into multiple resins at high and low T_g

Resin ID	Measured T_g (°C)	Dirt pickup resistance technology
Comparative C	-32	None
EPS EXP 1	-26	EPS DPUR
Comparative E	-26	None
Comparative A	-26	Benzophenone
EPS EXP 2	-10	EPS DPUR
Comparative D	-10	None
Comparative B	-10	Benzophenone

EPS Technology vs. no DPUR or BP



ΔE : 44.59



ΔE : 3.90



ΔE : 37.33



ΔE : 24.79



ΔE : 4.40



ΔE : 61.37

Panel Section	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sample	Comparative A	EPS EXP 1	Comparative E	Comparative B	EPS EXP 2	Comparative C
T _g	-26°C	-26°C	-26°C	-10	-10	-32°C
DPUR	None	EPS DPUR	Benzophenone	Benzophenone	EPS DPUR	None

All samples in same coating formulations

EPS Technology vs. no DPUR or BP



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T _g	-26°C	-26°C	-26°C	-10	-10	-32°C
DPUR	None	EPS DPUR	Benzophenone	Benzophenone	EPS DPUR	None

What about “real world” dirt pickup resistance?

Los Angeles Exterior Exposure

Initial



1 2 3 4 5 6

Panel Section	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sample	Comparative A	EPS EXP 1	Comparative E	Comparative B	EPS EXP 2	Comparative C
T_g	-26°C	-26°C	-26°C	-10	-10	-32°C
DPUR	None	EPS DPUR	Benzophenone	Benzophenone	EPS DPUR	None

Horizontal Exposure

Los Angeles Exterior Exposure

Initial



1 2 3 4 5 6

3 months



1 2 3 4 5 6

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Sample	Comparative A	EPS EXP 1	Comparative E	Comparative B	EPS EXP 2	Comparative C
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3 months



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Sample	Comparative A	EPS EXP 1	Comparative E	Comparative B	EPS EXP 2	Comparative C
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DPUR	None	EPS DPUR	Benzophenone	Benzophenone	EPS DPUR	None

Horizontal Exposure

Silicone Comparison

EPS Acrylic

Sample	EPS EXP 1
T_g	-26°C
DPUR	EPS DPUR



ΔE : 3.90

Commercial Silicone Coating

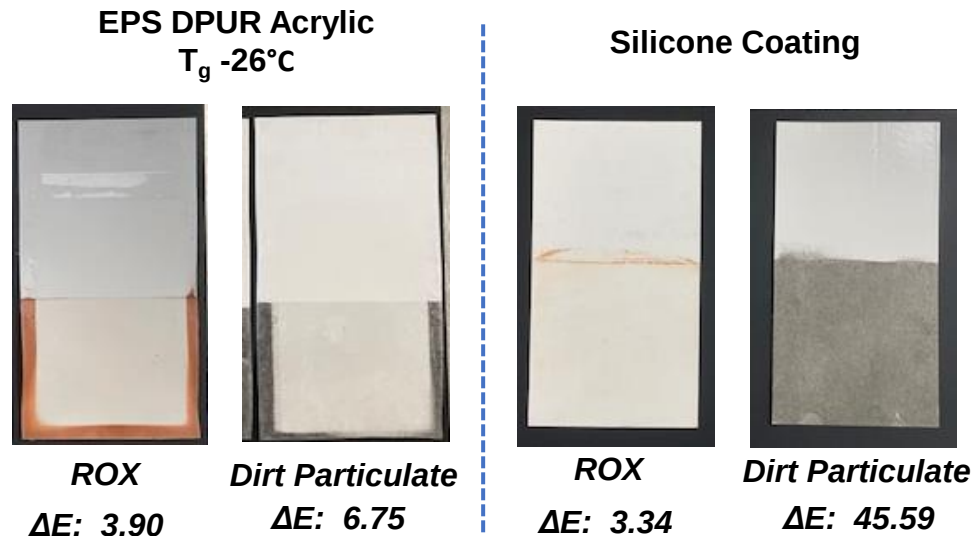


ΔE : 3.34

- Silicone coating shows low ΔE
- Silicone roof coatings typically show poor DPUR performance in the field
- Red iron oxide slurry has water carrier → *silicone coating is very water resistant*

Silicone Comparison – Dirt particulate

- Lab DPUR evaluated using a dry dirt particulate
- Sample with dirt cured in oven and light even pressure applied
- Sample tapped to remove excess dirt
- Silicone coating using a dry dirt particulate elicits very poor DPUR in the lab



Additives – Dirt Particulate



ΔE : 27.81



ΔE : 29.39



ΔE : 13.46



ΔE : 6.74

- Wax additives
- Fluorosurfactant
 - Greater improvement in DPUR using dry dirt particulate → Longterm regulatory concerns
- EPS resin technology shows improved DPUR with no formulation modifications and a softer resin

Summary of Results

Concept	Comments
Use of higher T_g resins	• Higher VOC • Certain roof coating requirements require Low Temperature Flexibility (-10°C or -26°C)
Incorporation of Unique Additives	• Increased regulatory scrutiny • Modest or little to no impact on DPUR
Adjust PVC of formula	• No strong improvements • Significant formulation changes
Utilize resins containing benzophenone	• Small to moderate impact on DPUR • Prop 65 → Potential regulatory scrutiny
Use of alternate chemistries such as silicone coatings	• Water resistant • Poor DPUR using non-aqueous dirt particulate • Cost
EPS Dirt Pickup Technology	• Large impact on DPUR, even at very low T_g • No formulation modification needed → Technology built into resin

QUESTIONS?

Technical Contributors

Formulating and Testing: Alejandra Hernandez

Synthesis: Jonathan Wang, Ashley Rodgers

Exterior Exposure Testing: Pat Lutz



The data in this presentation represent typical values. Because application variables are a major factor in product performance, this information should serve only as a general guide. EPS assumes no obligation or liability for use of this information.

