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Simulating the Energy Performance of a Foam Roof System:

Final Report

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A Research Institute of the University of Central Florida

Simulating the Energy Performance of a Foam Roof System: Final Report

Abstract

Annual residential simulations were run in 13 US cities to determine the energy savings of using an insulated foam tile roof in retrofit applications where ceiling insulation was only R-11 or R-19. Variations included leaving the attic vented and sealing the attic space. Two cities were also analyzed for energy savings for an uninsulated ceiling.

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Introduction

EternaTile, Inc. has developed an insulated roof product that can be used for new construction or as a replacement on existing roofs. Such a product can reduce heat transfer to/from the attic. EternaTile may particularly offer benefits as a retrofit product for existing homes that may not have potential for extra ceiling insulation or as an alternative when roof replacement is necessary. How much energy would it typically save? That is the scope of this project.

The Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC) is a research institute of the University of Central Florida (UCF). FSEC has completed substantial research over the years regarding roofing material performance. FSEC has also written and developed algorithms and software solutions for a number of heat transfer and equipment types. FSEC has developed EnergyGauge® products based on the DOE-2 simulation engine. The residential model has some enhanced features for residences such as an attic model that can better account for duct heat transfer. FSEC has also helped the US Department of Energy develop the EnergyPlus model.

Scope of Simulations

FSEC/UCF has evaluated the savings capability of EternaTile roof systems by using EnergyGauge USA to simulate performance. The savings are sensitive to the specifications of the EternaTile product used, the city and the attic/ceiling conditions.

The simulations run are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Simulations Run

Cities (13)	Cases for each city (6)	Ceiling Insulation	Roof Material	Roof Reflectance	Duct Location	Duct Leakage (Qn)	Attic Ventilation	Total
Atlanta, Baltimore, Denver, Ft. Worth, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami**, Minneapolis, New York**, Phoenix, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis	R-11 Base	R-11	Shingle	0.15	Attic for Houston, Miami, Phoenix; crawl-space for other cities	0.11	1/300	78 (26 base-case runs with no product, 52 with product)
	R-11 Vented w ET	R-11	R-14 3lb foam tile	0.43		0.11	1/300	
	R-11 Sealed w ET	R-11	R-14 3lb foam tile	0.43		0.11 or 0.03*	Unvented	
	R-19 Base	R-19	Shingle	0.15		0.11	1/300	
	R-19 Vented w ET	R-19	R-14 3lb foam tile	0.43		0.11	Unvented	
	R-19 Sealed w ET	R-19	R-14 3lb foam tile	0.43		0.11 or 0.03*	Unvented	

* For cities with ducts in sealed attics, Qn was reduced to 0.03

** Additional Miami and New York simulations were run for R-0 ceiling insulation houses

House Characteristics

The characteristics of the R-11 ceiling insulation base-case houses used for report simulations are shown in Table 2. An otherwise identical R-19 vented attic base-case house was also simulated for each city, and R-0 ceiling insulation houses were also simulated for Miami and New York. The house

characteristics used for these simulations are representative of older houses that have not had previous retrofits and have older, inefficient heating and cooling equipment. The houses are also modeled with fairly leaky ducts, which if located in the attic, can have a large effect on results. If the EternaTile product is retrofitted on a house with newer heating and cooling equipment and/or with sealed ducts or ducts located outside of the attic space, savings would be smaller.

Table 2. Base House Characteristics

Component	Miami, Houston, Phoenix	Atlanta, Ft. Worth, Los Angeles	Baltimore, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis	Minneapolis, Denver
	R-11 Vented	R-11 Vented	R-11 Vented	R-11 Vented
	Attic	Attic	Attic	Attic
	Base-case	Base-case	Base-case	Base-case
Conditioned floor area (ft ²)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Foundation type	SOG	Crawl	Crawl	Bsmnt
AHU location	Garage	Crawl	Crawl	Bsmnt
Duct location	Attic	Crawl	Crawl	Bsmnt
Duct insulation R-value	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Duct leakage (cfm ₂₅ /ft ² floor area)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08
Envelope ACH ₅₀ (air chng/hr @ 50pa)	12	9	9	7
Roof solar absorptance	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Wall solar absorptance	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55 / 0.75 Bsmnt
Ceiling R-value	11	11	11	11
Roof Configuration (pitch)	Hip (3/12)	Hip(3/12)	Hip (6/12)	Hip (6/12)
Roof R-value	0	0	0	0
Roof Framing Fraction	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Roofing Material	Comp. Shingles	Comp. Shingles	Comp. Shingles	Comp. Shingles
Attic Ventilation	Vented 1/300	Vented 1/300	Vented 1/300	Vented 1/300
Frame wall insulation R-value	0.01 for Miami (adj. to garage); 1.5 for Houston and Phoenix	5	5	7
Block wall insulation R-value	0.01 for Miami; N/A for Houston and Phoenix	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slab on grade floor perimeter R-value	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crawlspace floor R-value	N/A	5	5	N/A
Basement ceiling (house floor) R-value	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Basement wall R-value	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Window U-factor	1.2	0.75	0.75	0.6
Window SHGC	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6

Window overhang horizontal depth (ft.)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Window overhang vertical separation (ft.)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Door U-factor	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
HP HSPF (y2004; standard; degraded)	6.5	6.5	N/A	N/A
HP SEER (y2004; standard; degraded)	9.6	9.6	N/A	N/A
AC SEER (y2004; standard; degraded)	N/A	N/A	9.6	9.6
Furnace AFUE (y2004; standard; degraded)	N/A	N/A	76%	76%
Gas HW EF (y2004; 40 gal; standard)	N/A	N/A	0.59	0.59
Elec HW EF (y2004; 40 gal; standard)	0.92	0.92	N/A	N/A
HW pipe insulation R-value	None	None	None	None
Lighting % fluorescent or equivalent	10%	10%	10%	10%
Lighting kWh/yr	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736
Refrigerator kWh/yr (y2004; 20 cf; SS/TDI)	717	717	717	717
Range/oven kWh/yr	447	447	447	447
Dishwasher kWh/yr (y2004; standard)	171	171	171	171
Clothes Washer kWh/yr (y2004; standard)	69	69	69	69
Clothes Dryer kWh/yr (y2004; standard)	970	970	970	970
Miscellaneous kWh/yr	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

The conventional roof construction modeled is shown in Table 3 and the EternaTile roof construction was modeled with the layers shown in Table 4 using the DOE-2 simulation engine. Where specific heat or density was not found in literature for a particular layer, an estimate from a similar product was used.

Table 3. Conventional Roof Construction

Layer	Material	Conductivity	Thickness	Thickness	Density	Specific Heat	Rvalue
		Btu/hr-ft ² -F	Inches	Feet	lbs/ft ³	Btu/lb-F	h-ft ² -°F/Btu
Attic Air	Air Film Coefficient						0.728
Decking	Plywood	0.0667	0.5	0.0417	34	0.29	0.62
Insulation (R-0)		0.0238	0.012	0.0010	0.6	0.2	0.04
Asphalt Shingle Prep Layer	Felt/Shingle	0.0473	0.2496	0.0208	70	0.3	0.44
Asphalt Shingle Layer	Shingle	0.0473	0.2496	0.0208	70	0.3	0.44
Outside air	Air Film Coefficient						0.25
Total Roof							2.52

Table 4. EternaTile Roof Construction

Layer	Material	Conductivity	Thickness	Thickness	Density	Specific Heat	Rvalue
		Btu/hr-ft2-F	Inches	Feet	lbs/ft3	Btu/lb-F	h-ft ² ·°F/Btu
Attic Air	Air Film Coefficient						0.728
Existing Decking	Plywood	0.0667	0.5	0.0417	34	0.29	0.62
DensDeck	Dense Board	0.0801	0.5	0.0417	48	0.29	0.52
Peel and stick	Flintastic	0.0473	0.3125	0.0260	70	0.3	0.55
ETERNATILE	R-14 Foam	0.0128	2.1538	0.1795	4.3335*	0.38	14.00***
Top Coat	Finish	0.4200	0.1	0.0083	49**	0.2	0.02
Outside air	Air Film Coefficient						0.25
Total Roof							16.69
* based on manufacturer indicating the finished product is 5.5 lbs and a volume of 0.808 cu. ft., applied 3.5 lbs to foam tile							
** have created the top coat layer to account for two pounds							
*** Rvalue of 14.00 for foam based on test of 6.5 for one inch: http://www.gaco.com/products/PDS-GacoFlashFoam.pdf							

Simulation Results

EnergyGauge USA annual simulation runs included the above R-11 and R-19 vented attic base-case configurations and EternaTile configurations for the 13 cities shown in Table 1. Simulation runs for each city included:

- R-11 and R-19 Vented Attic Base Cases
- R-11 and R-19 Vented Attics with R-14 EternaTile
- R-11 and R-19 Sealed Attics with R-14 EternaTile

The applicability of the savings results is limited to houses of similar efficiency as those indicated in the House Characteristics section. **Savings will be lower for more efficient houses.**

The energy use for cooling and heating are shown in Tables 5 – 17, one table corresponding to each city. The heating may be by gas or electricity as indicated in Table 2. Thus, heating results are shown in either kWh or Therms, while cooling is always in kWh. Central fan energy is not included in the Heating kWh column but is included in the Heating Btu and Heat & Cool Btu columns. The heating and cooling units are converted to Btus of energy use consumed. Savings are then indicated in the last column of the tables, representing the total heating and cooling savings relative to the base case with the same amount of ceiling insulation. Tables 5 -17 also show the average July attic temperature and the highest hourly attic temperature output by the simulation (it may not always be the same hour for each simulation). Figures 1 – 13 illustrate the simulated energy savings for each configuration relative to the respective base case for that city and ceiling insulation level. These results are shown on the next thirteen pages for each of the cities simulated.

Additional comparisons starting with vented attics with R-0 ceiling insulation were also run in Miami and New York. Savings results for these runs are provided in Table 18 and Figure 14.

Miami

Miami simulation results are shown in Table 5. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 21.3% if the attic was left vented and 26.6% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 17.5% if the attic was left vented and 23.4% if the attic was sealed.

Table 5. Miami Simulation Results

Miami, Florida	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	91	127	0	70	0.3	8688	29.7	29.9	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	81	87	0	45	0.2	6853	23.4	23.6	21.3%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	83	89	0	36	0.1	6394	21.8	22.0	26.6%
R-19 Vented Base	92	131	0	56	0.2	8269	28.2	28.4	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	81	88	0	40	0.2	6829	23.3	23.5	17.5%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	84	90	0	34	0.1	6346	21.7	21.8	23.4%

Figure 1 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Miami.

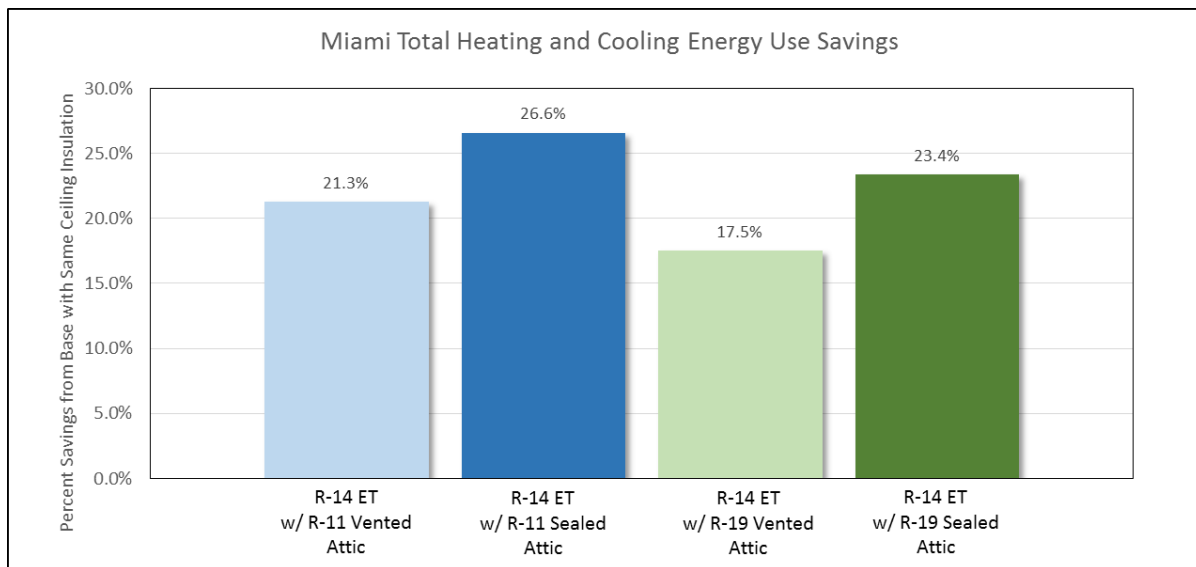


Figure 1. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Miami.

Miami temperature results showed an 8 to 11°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 38 to 43°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Houston

Houston simulation results are shown in Table 6. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 21.5% if the attic was left vented and 26.9% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 16.9% if the attic was left vented and 22.2% if the attic was sealed.

Table 6. Houston Simulation Results

Houston, Texas	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	92	136	0	2292	8.8	5899	20.1	29.0	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	82	90	0	2030	7.8	4375	14.9	22.8	21.5%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	83	91	0	1825	7.0	4146	14.1	21.2	26.9%
R-19 Vented Base	93	140	0	2132	8.2	5437	18.6	26.8	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	82	92	0	1944	7.5	4323	14.8	22.2	16.9%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	84	93	0	1781	6.9	4092	14.0	20.8	22.2%

Figure 2 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Houston.

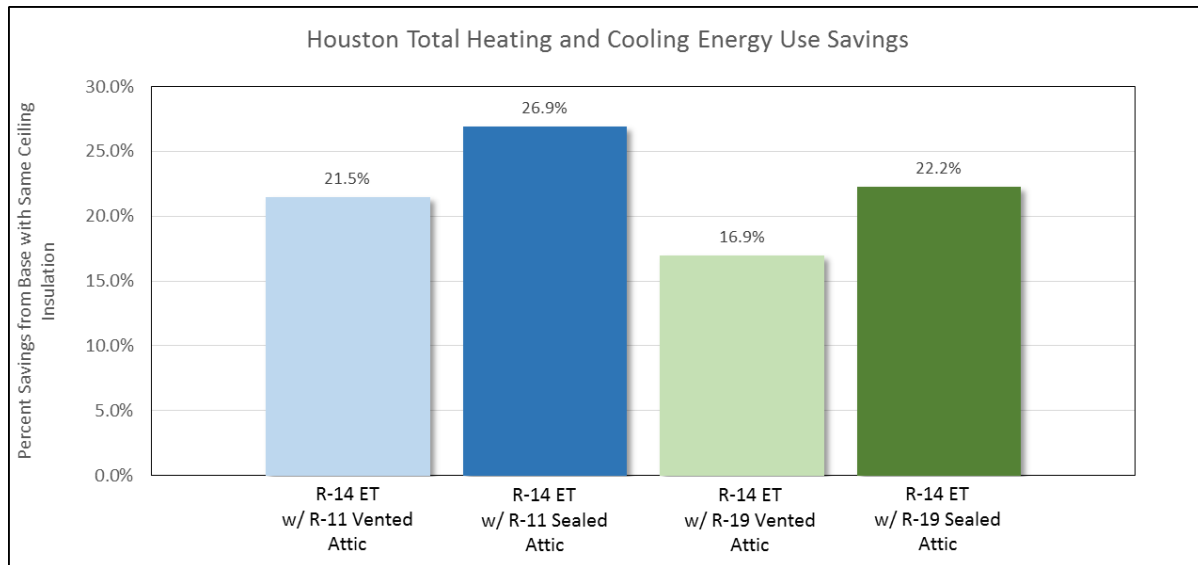


Figure 2. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Houston.

Houston temperature results showed a 9 to 11°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 45 to 48°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Phoenix

Phoenix simulation results are shown in Table 7. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 20.5% if the attic was left vented and 24.4% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 16.0% if the attic was left vented and 19.6% if the attic was sealed.

Table 7. Phoenix Simulation Results

Phoenix, Arizona	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	104	145	0	924	3.6	11291	38.5	42.1	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	89	96	0	781	3.0	8929	30.5	33.5	20.5%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	89	96	0	702	2.7	8535	29.1	31.8	24.4%
R-19 Vented Base	106	150	0	813	3.1	10479	35.8	38.9	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	91	98	0	723	2.8	8762	29.9	32.7	16.0%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	92	99	0	670	2.6	8410	28.7	31.3	19.6%

Figure 3 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Phoenix.

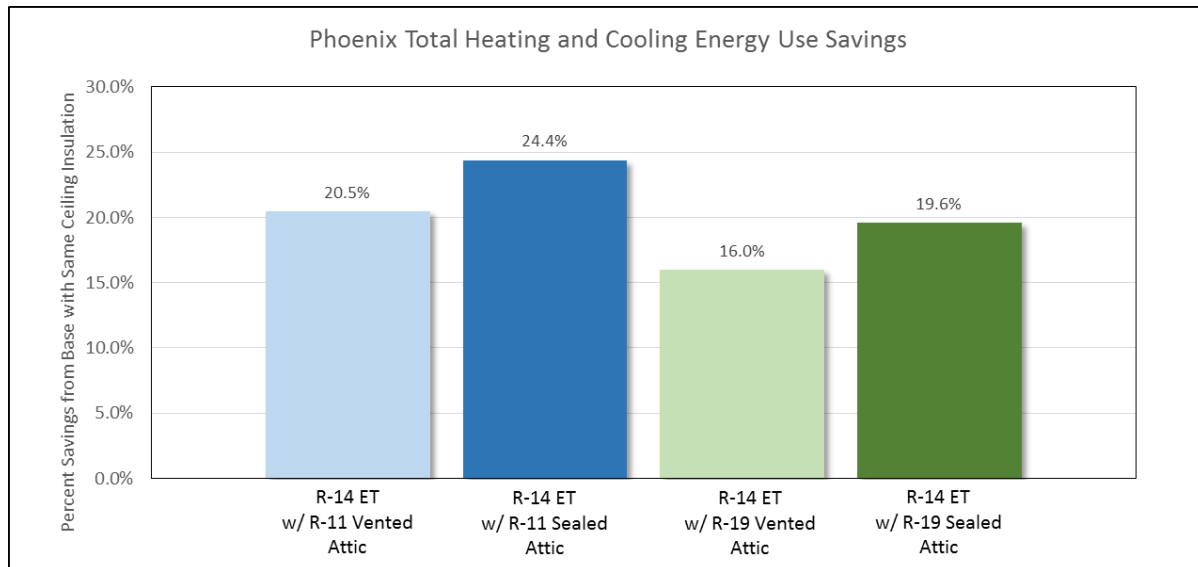


Figure 3. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Phoenix.

Phoenix temperature results showed a 14 to 15°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 49 to 52°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Atlanta

Atlanta simulation results are shown in Table 8. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 13.3% if the attic was left vented and 15.7% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 8.6% if the attic was left vented and 9.7% if the attic was sealed.

Table 8. Atlanta Simulation Results

Atlanta, Georgia	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	92	140	0	4756	18.4	3549	12.1	30.5	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	82	93	0	4501	17.4	2651	9.0	26.4	13.3%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	83	93	0	4261	16.5	2703	9.2	25.7	15.7%
R-19 Vented Base	92	145	0	4352	16.8	3153	10.8	27.6	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	82	95	0	4228	16.3	2597	8.9	25.2	8.6%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	84	96	0	4105	15.9	2645	9.0	24.9	9.7%

Figure 4 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Atlanta.

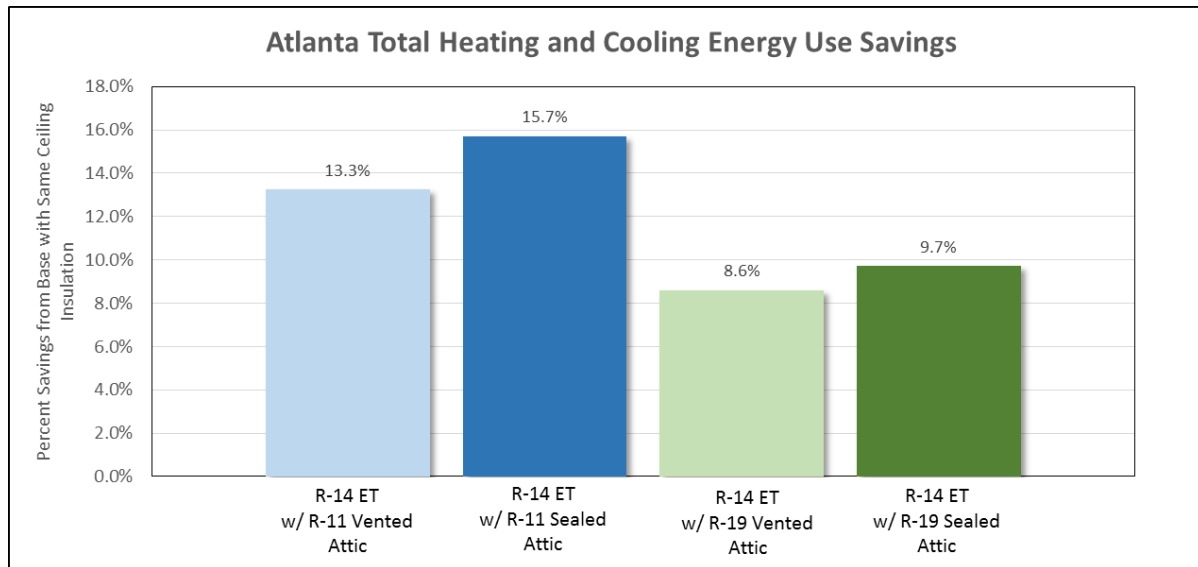


Figure 4. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Atlanta.

Atlanta temperature results showed an 8 to 10°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 47 to 50°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Fort Worth

Fort Worth simulation results are shown in Table 9. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 11.2% if the attic was left vented and 13.4% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 7.1% if the attic was left vented and 8.1% if the attic was sealed.

Table 9. Fort Worth Simulation Results

Ft. Worth, Texas	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	100	141	0	4308	16.6	5993	20.5	37.1	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	88	95	0	4078	15.7	5039	17.2	32.9	11.2%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	87	94	0	3848	14.8	5056	17.3	32.1	13.4%
R-19 Vented Base	101	145	0	3933	15.2	5490	18.7	33.9	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	89	98	0	3821	14.7	4911	16.8	31.5	7.1%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	90	97	0	3702	14.3	4950	16.9	31.2	8.1%

Figure 5 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Fort Worth.

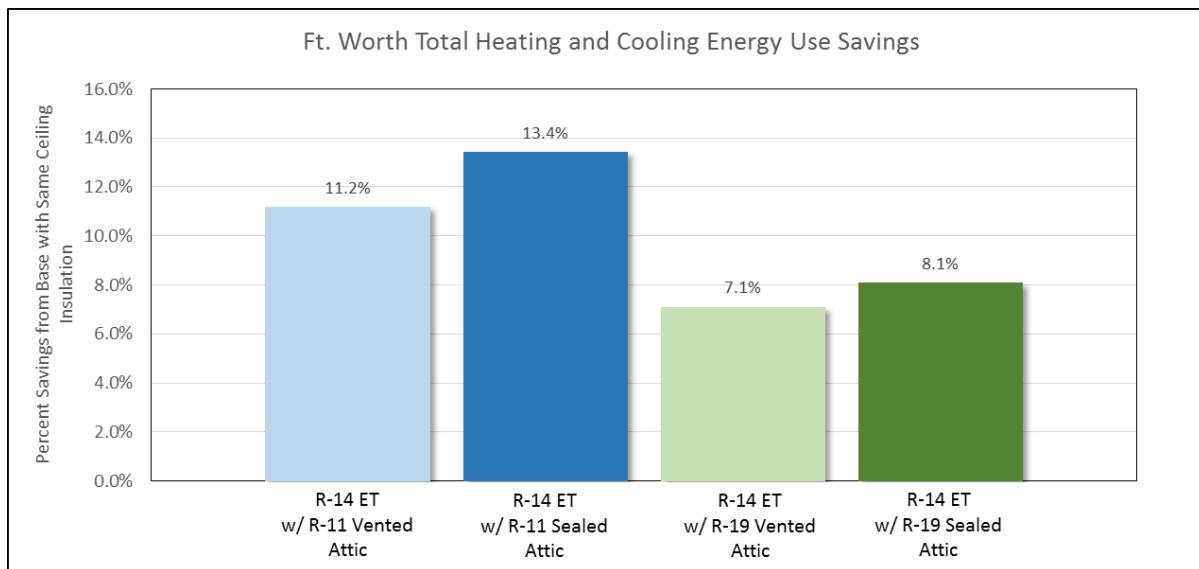


Figure 5. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Fort Worth.

Fort Worth temperature results showed an 11 to 13°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 46 to 48°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles simulation results are shown in Table 10. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 30.2% if the attic was left vented and 38.1% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 20.9% if the attic was left vented and 26.0% if the attic was sealed.

Table 10. Los Angeles Simulation Results

Los Angeles, California Attic/Roof Configuration	Avg. July Attic Temp (°F)	High Annual Attic Temp (°F)	Heating Therms	Heating kWh	Heating Btu x 10 ⁶	Cooling kWh	Cooling Btu x 10 ⁶	Heat & Cool Btu x 10 ⁶	Percent Savings
R-11 Vented Base	82	126	0	727	2.8	166	0.6	3.4	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	73	81	0	574	2.2	41	0.1	2.4	30.2%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	75	82	0	505	2.0	41	0.1	2.1	38.1%
R-19 Vented Base	82	131	0	588	2.3	108	0.4	2.7	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	73	81	0	506	2.0	40	0.1	2.1	20.9%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	76	84	0	469	1.8	42	0.1	2.0	26.0%

Figure 6 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Los Angeles.

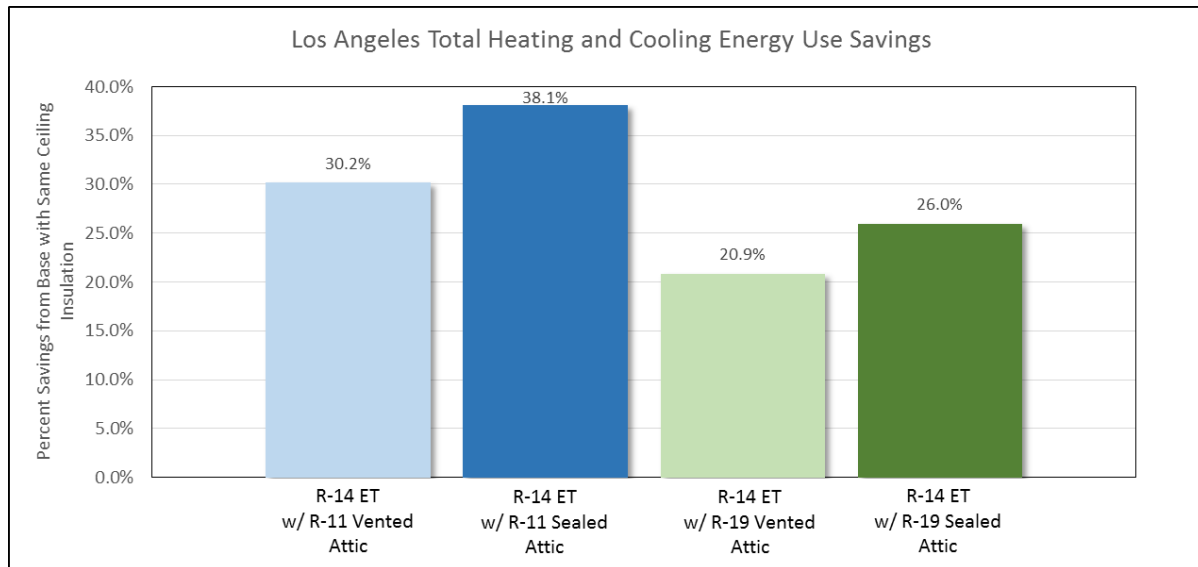


Figure 6. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Los Angeles.

Los Angeles temperature results showed a 6 to 9°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 44 to 50°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Baltimore

Baltimore simulation results are shown in Table 11. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 5.3% if the attic was left vented and 9.7% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 2.9% if the attic was left vented and 5.2% if the attic was sealed.

Table 11. Baltimore Simulation Results

Baltimore, Maryland	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	89	132	800.1	0	81.8	2237	7.6	89.4	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	80	91	771.9	0	78.9	1699	5.8	84.7	5.3%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	82	91	732.3	0	74.8	1737	5.9	80.8	9.7%
R-19 Vented Base	89	135	734.7	0	75.1	2013	6.9	82.0	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	81	93	723.3	0	73.9	1666	5.7	79.6	2.9%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	83	94	703.5	0	71.9	1703	5.8	77.7	5.2%

Figure 7 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Baltimore.

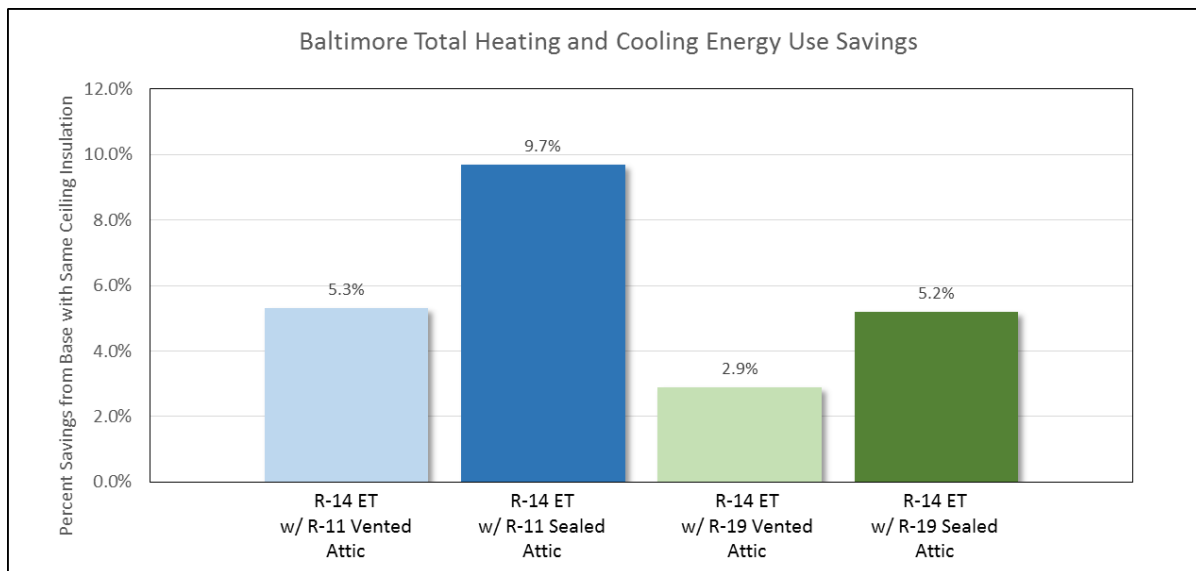


Figure 7. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Baltimore.

Baltimore temperature results showed a 6 to 9°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 41 to 42°F for the EternaTile roofs.

New York

New York simulation results are shown in Table 12. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 4.0% if the attic was left vented and 8.3% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 2.0% if the attic was left vented and 4.3% if the attic was sealed.

Table 12. New York Simulation Results

New York, New York	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	88	129	933.6	0	95.4	1727	5.9	101.3	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	80	91	906.6	0	92.7	1365	4.7	97.3	4.0%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	81	90	862.6	0	88.2	1395	4.8	92.9	8.3%
R-19 Vented Base	89	132	863.7	0	88.3	1567	5.3	93.6	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	80	92	853.1	0	87.2	1338	4.6	91.8	2.0%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	82	93	831.4	0	85.0	1366	4.7	89.6	4.3%

Figure 8 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for New York.

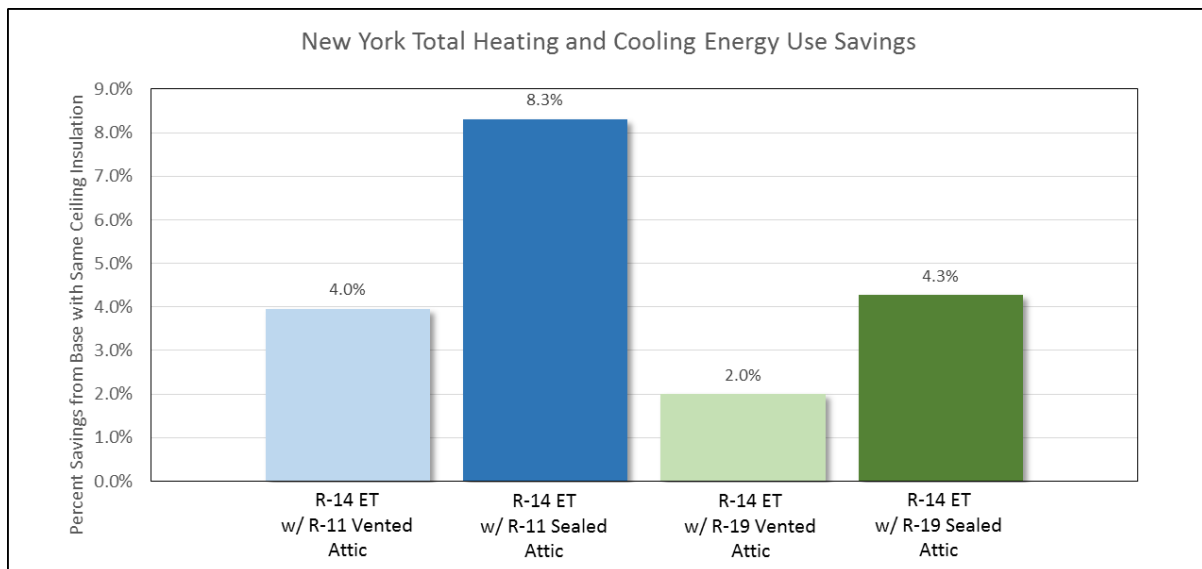


Figure 8. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for New York.

New York temperature results showed a 7 to 9°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 38 to 40°F for the EternaTile roofs.

San Francisco

San Francisco simulation results are shown in Table 13. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 11.1% if the attic was left vented and 19.3% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 6.5% if the attic was left vented and 11.9% if the attic was sealed.

Table 13. San Francisco Simulation Results

San Francisco, California	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	73	125	341.3	0	34.9	62	0.2	35.1	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	67	82	304.7	0	31.1	18	0.1	31.2	11.1%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	70	83	276.8	0	28.3	18	0.1	28.3	19.3%
R-19 Vented Base	73	128	296.2	0	30.3	46	0.2	30.4	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	66	82	277.9	0	28.4	18	0.1	28.5	6.5%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	70	84	261.7	0	26.7	19	0.1	26.8	11.9%

Figure 9 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for San Francisco.

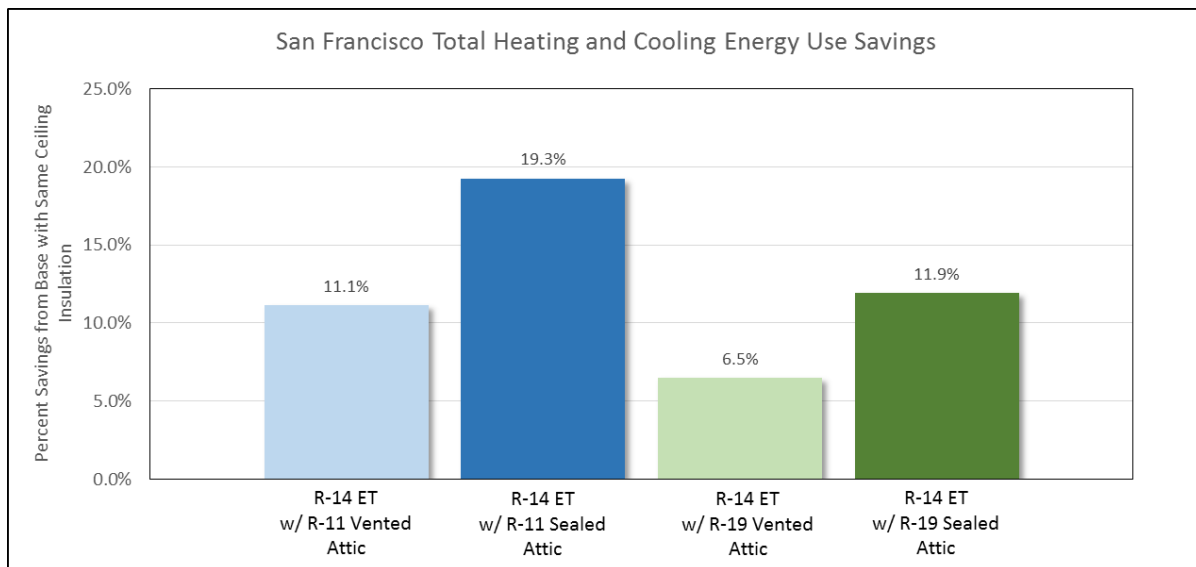


Figure 9. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for San Francisco.

San Francisco temperature results showed a 3 to 7°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 42 to 46°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Seattle

Seattle simulation results are shown in Table 14. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 4.7% if the attic was left vented and 10.1% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 2.0% if the attic was left vented and 4.6% if the attic was sealed.

Table 14. Seattle Simulation Results

Seattle, Washington	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	77	122	812.7	0	83.1	213	0.7	83.8	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	69	85	777.9	0	79.5	95	0.3	79.8	4.7%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	72	85	734	0	75.0	100	0.3	75.3	10.1%
R-19 Vented Base	77	124	740.8	0	75.7	172	0.6	76.3	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	69	91	728	0	74.4	104	0.4	74.7	2.0%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	73	94	708.8	0	72.4	109	0.4	72.8	4.6%

Figure 10 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Seattle.

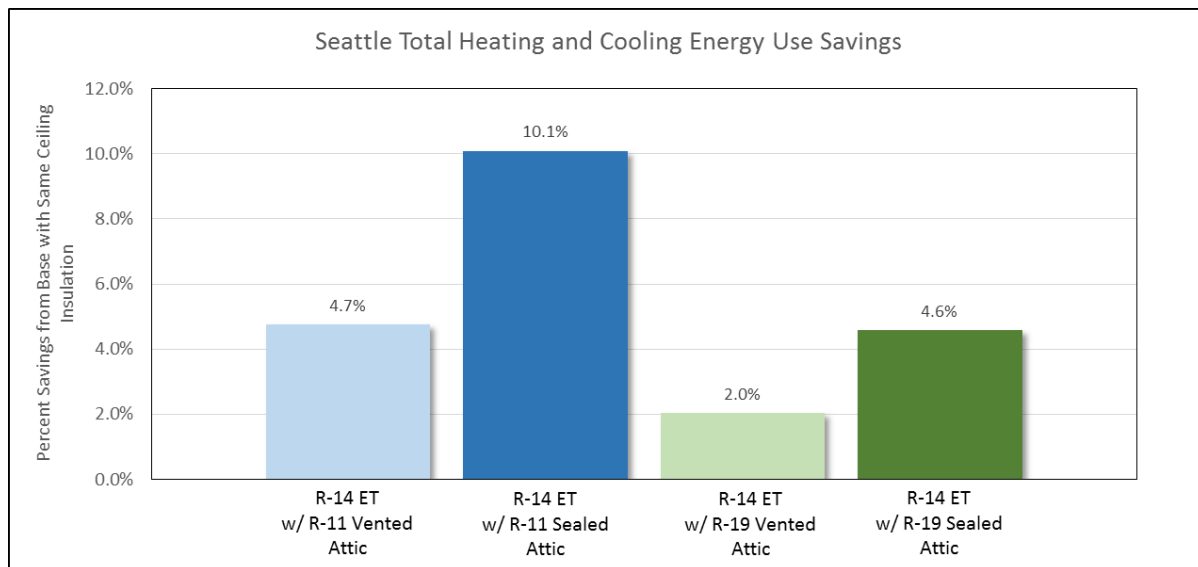


Figure 10. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Seattle.

Seattle temperature results showed a 4 to 8°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 30 to 37°F for the EternaTile roofs.

St. Louis

St. Louis simulation results are shown in Table 15. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 4.4% if the attic was left vented and 8.2% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 2.6% if the attic was left vented and 4.8% if the attic was sealed.

Table 15. St. Louis Simulation Results

St. Louis, Missouri Attic/Roof Configuration	Avg. July Attic Temp (°F)	High Annual Attic Temp (°F)	Heating Therms	Heating kWh	Heating Btu x 10 ⁶	Cooling kWh	Cooling Btu x 10 ⁶	Heat & Cool Btu x 10 ⁶	Percent Savings
R-11 Vented Base	92	132	861.2	0	88.1	2887	9.9	97.9	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	83	97	837.5	0	85.6	2347	8.0	93.6	4.4%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	84	96	799.3	0	81.7	2389	8.2	89.9	8.2%
R-19 Vented Base	93	135	794.5	0	81.2	2626	9.0	90.2	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	83	95	783.8	0	80.1	2252	7.7	87.8	2.6%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	85	95	763.3	0	78.0	2288	7.8	85.8	4.8%

Figure 11 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for St. Louis.

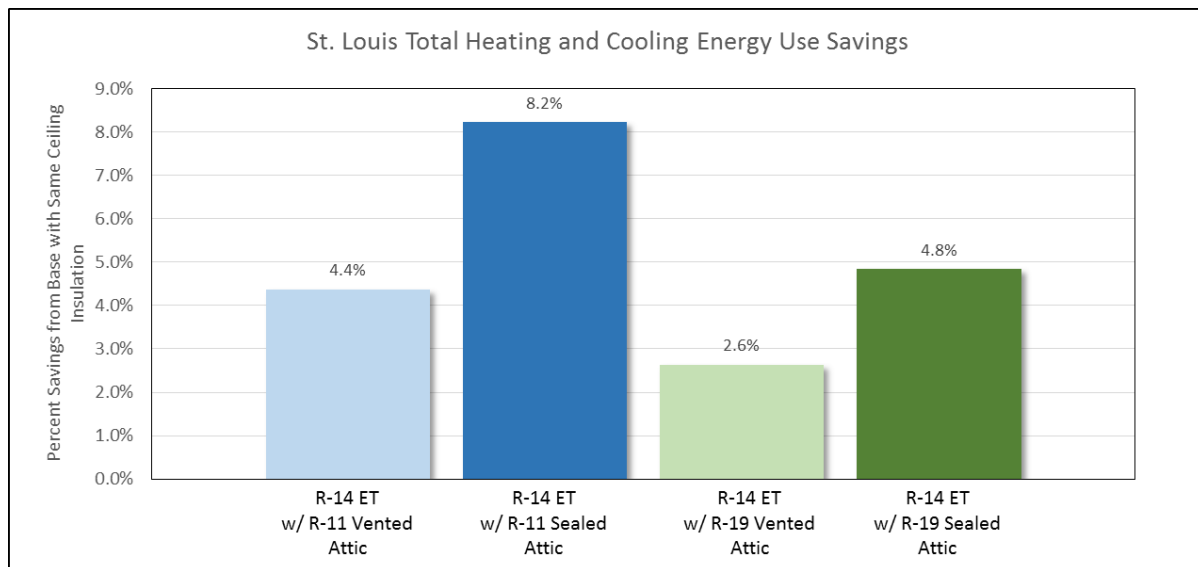


Figure 11. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for St. Louis.

St. Louis temperature results showed an 8 to 10°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 35 to 40°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Minneapolis

Minneapolis simulation results are shown in Table 16. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 3.8% if the attic was left vented and 8.9% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 1.9% if the attic was left vented and 4.5% if the attic was sealed.

Table 16. Minneapolis Simulation Results

Minneapolis, Minnesota	Avg. July Attic Temp (°F)	High Annual Attic Temp (°F)	Heating Therms	Heating kWh	Heating Btu x 10 ⁶	Cooling kWh	Cooling Btu x 10 ⁶	Heat & Cool Btu x 10 ⁶	Percent Savings
R-11 Vented Base	85	126	1140.1	0	116.8	593	2.0	118.8	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	77	92	1104.6	0	113.1	334	1.1	114.3	3.8%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	79	90	1046.3	0	107.1	338	1.2	108.3	8.9%
R-19 Vented Base	86	129	1045	0	107.0	477	1.6	108.6	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	78	93	1030.6	0	105.5	319	1.1	106.6	1.9%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	80	92	1002.7	0	102.7	328	1.1	103.8	4.5%

Figure 12 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Minneapolis.

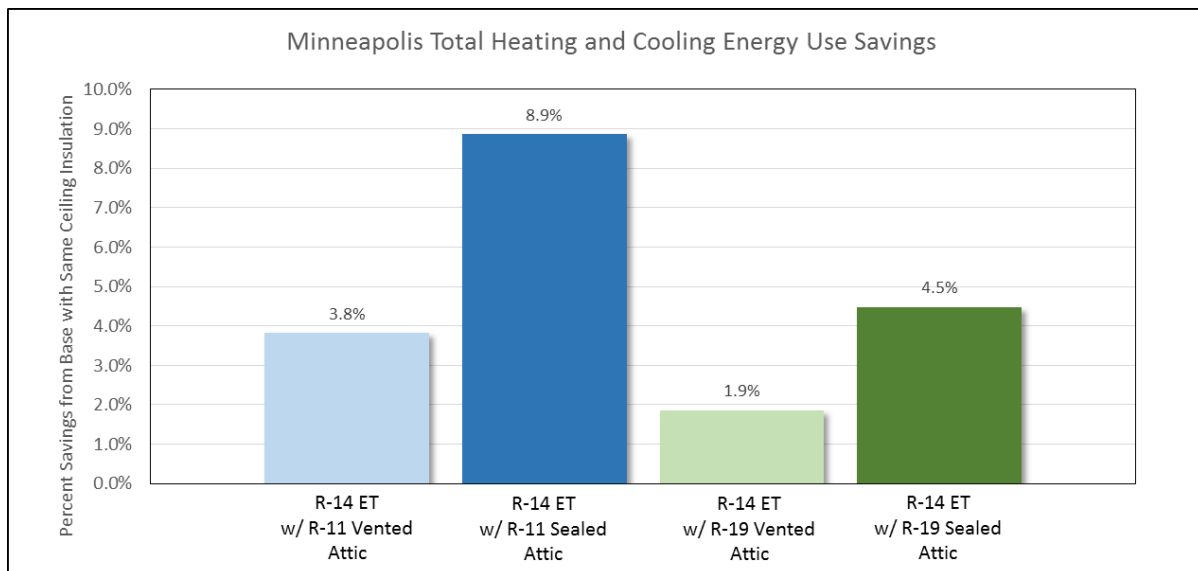


Figure 12. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Minneapolis.

Minneapolis temperature results showed a 6 to 8°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 34 to 37°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Denver

Denver simulation results are shown in Table 17. Starting with an R-11 vented attic with a 1 to 300 attic vent ratio and composition shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 5.9% if the attic was left vented and 12.1% if the attic was sealed. Starting with an R-19 vented attic and shingle roof, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated at 3.0% if the attic was left vented and 6.4% if the attic was sealed.

Table 17. Denver Simulation Results

Denver, Colorado	Avg. July Attic	High Annual Attic	Heating	Heating	Heating	Cooling	Cooling	Heat & Cool	Percent
Attic/Roof Configuration	Temp (°F)	Temp (°F)	Therms	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	kWh	Btu x 10 ⁶	Btu x 10 ⁶	Savings
R-11 Vented Base	86	139	699.6	0	71.6	886	3.0	74.7	--
R-11 Vented w R-14 ET	76	92	674.1	0	69.0	367	1.3	70.3	5.9%
R-11 Sealed w R-14 ET	78	91	628.7	0	64.4	376	1.3	65.6	12.1%
R-19 Vented Base	86	143	628.9	0	64.4	662	2.3	66.6	--
R-19 Vented w R-14 ET	76	94	620.1	0	63.5	351	1.2	64.7	3.0%
R-19 Sealed w R-14 ET	79	94	597.4	0	61.1	364	1.2	62.4	6.4%

Figure 13 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems compared with conventional roofs for Denver.

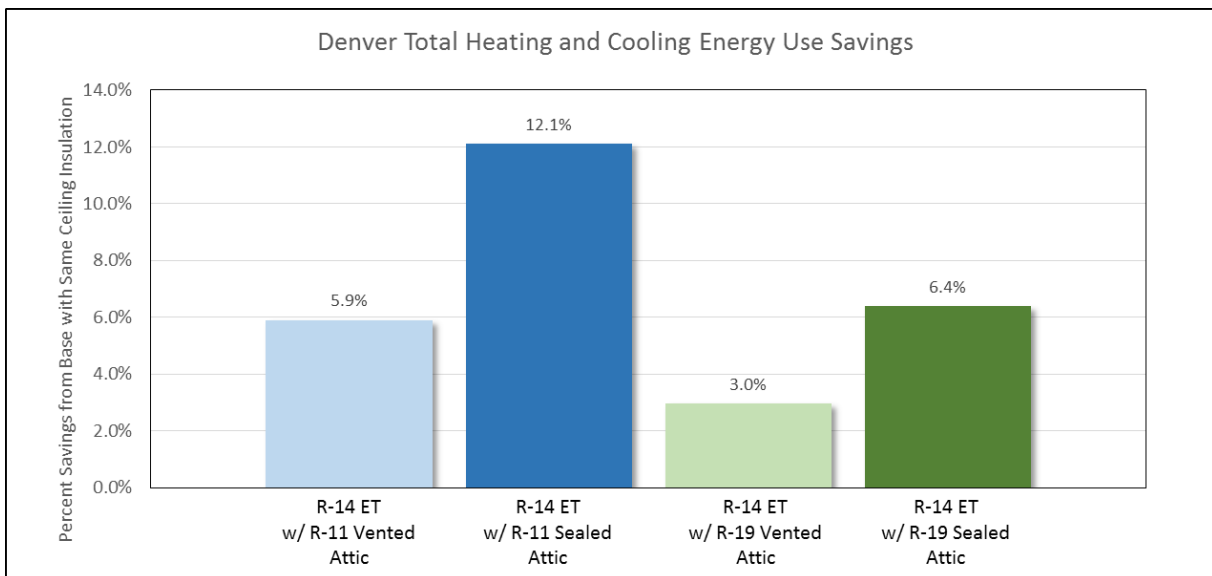


Figure 13. Simulated total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Denver.

Denver temperature results showed a 7 to 10°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the EternaTile roofs compared with conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 47 to 49°F for the EternaTile roofs.

R-0 Ceiling Insulation Simulations

Results from additional simulations run in Miami and New York starting with R-0 ceiling insulation, 1 to 300 vent ratio vented attics and conventional barrel tile roof (Miami) or composition shingle roof (New York) are shown in Table 18. For Miami, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 29.3% if the attic was left vented and 33.8% if the attic was sealed. For New York, total heating and cooling energy savings from adding an R-14 EternaTile roof were estimated to be 19.1% if the attic was left vented and 33.5% if the attic was sealed. The uninsulated ceiling percentage savings for New York are much higher than savings for the cases with R-11 and R-19 ceiling insulation (2 to 8% savings). Figure 14 illustrates the simulated estimates of total heating and cooling energy use savings for R-14 EternaTile roof systems with R-0 ceiling insulation compared with conventional roofs with R-0 ceiling insulation for Miami and New York.

Table 18. R-0 Ceiling Insulation Simulation Results

R-0 Ceiling Insulation	Avg. July Attic Temp (°F)	High Annual Attic Temp (°F)	Heating Therms	Heating kWh	Heating Btu x 10 ⁶	Cooling kWh	Cooling Btu x 10 ⁶	Heat & Cool Btu x 10 ⁶	Percent Savings
Miami Vented Base	85	103	0	142	0.6	9704	33.1	33.7	--
Miami Vented w R-14 ET	79	83	0	66	0.3	6901	23.6	23.8	29.3%
Miami Sealed w R-14 ET	80	83	0	43	0.2	6479	22.1	22.3	33.8%
New York Vented Base	85	114	1431.4	0	146.3	2461	8.4	154.7	--
New York Vented w R-14 ET	78	85	1177.7	0	120.4	1429	4.9	125.2	19.1%
New York Sealed w R-14 ET	78	84	959.3	0	98.0	1432	4.9	102.9	33.5%

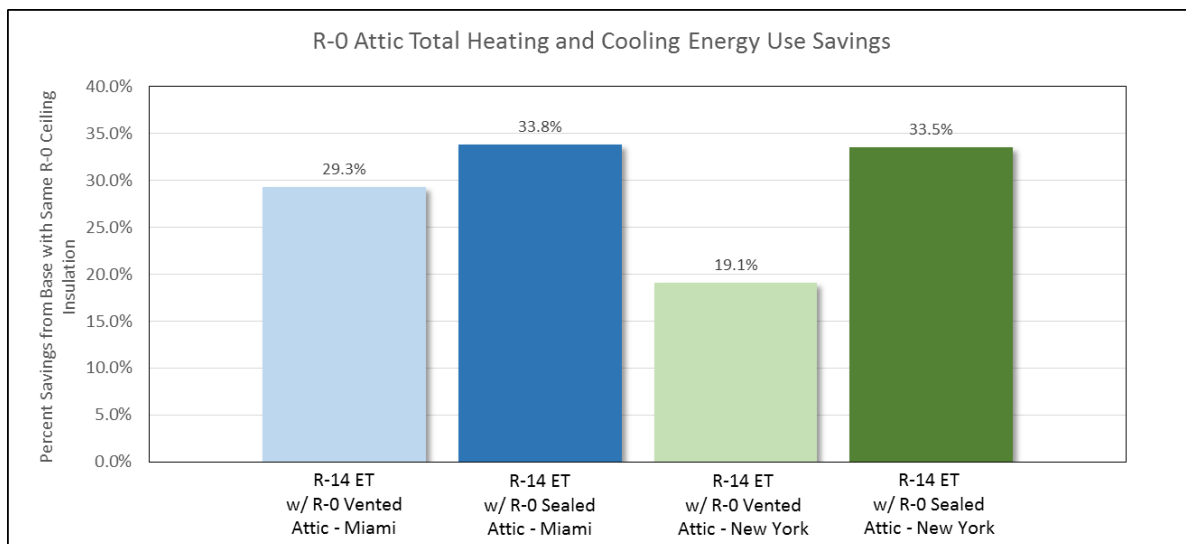


Figure 14. R-0 ceiling insulation simulation total heating and cooling savings for EternaTile roofs vs. conventional roofs for Miami and New York.

Miami temperature results showed a 5 to 6°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the R-0 ceiling insulation EternaTile roofs compared with R-0 ceiling insulation conventional barrel tile roofs, while the peak attic temperature reduction was 20°F for the EternaTile roofs. New York temperature results showed a 7°F reduction in the average July attic temperature for the R-0 ceiling insulation EternaTile roofs compared with R-0 ceiling insulation conventional composition shingle roofs, while peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 29 to 30°F for the EternaTile roofs.

Summary and Conclusions

FSEC has simulated conventional roof configurations and EternaTile roof configurations. Cities with more cooling energy use will tend to experience more energy savings than applications in heating climates. For example, applying the EternaTile roof over an R-11 ventilated ceiling attic in Miami is projected to save over 20% of combined heating and cooling energy use, while the same application in Minneapolis is estimated to save under 4% of combined heating and cooling energy use.

Sealing the attic at the same time as the application of the foam tile may double the savings in heating dominated climates (e.g., Minneapolis and New York). Sealing the attic also increases savings in cooling dominated climates (e.g., savings for the R-11 ceiling insulation case go from 21.3% vented attic to 26.6% sealed attic in Miami and 21.5% to 26.9% in Houston).

The total savings and the percentage savings will tend to be reduced as the house becomes more efficient. As indicated in Table 2, the simulations run are for older, poorly insulated houses with inefficient heating and cooling systems and leaky ducts. The technology is somewhat sensitive to the level of ceiling insulation. A vented attic with R-19 ceiling insulation (instead of R-11 ceiling insulation) reduces savings from 21.3% to 17.5% in Miami and from 3.8% to 1.9% in Minneapolis.

Summer attic temperatures are greatly reduced with foam roofs as modeled. Peak attic temperature reductions ranged from 30 to 52°F. The solar reflectance of 0.43 is a large improvement over a typical shingle or dark tile roof. Furthermore, the foam roof configuration has R-14 level of insulation protecting the attic. Some cities were modeled with ductwork in the attic, and the cooler attic for those cases is a significant benefit in summer; in winter however, there are times when a cooler attic may increase the need for heating. Prior to installation of a cool roof product, it is recommended that ducts be inspected for sections that may be uninsulated. Uninsulated supply ducts in cooler attics may lead to condensation (condensation may also occur in hotter attics, but cooler attics may not dry out as well).

As expected, the R-0 ceiling insulation simulations showed increased EternaTile savings compared with R-11 and R-19 ceiling insulation cases for both Miami and New York. The New York savings increased the most, going from 4.0% for an R-14 EternaTile roof with R-11 vented attic to 19.1% for an R-14 EternaTile roof with an R-0 vented attic, both compared with base vented attics. Similarly, savings for a New York R-14 EternaTile roof with a sealed attic increased from 8.3% with R-11 ceiling insulation to 33.5% for the same sealed attic with R-0 ceiling insulation, again both compared with base vented attics with composition shingle roof.

EternaTile, as modeled, offers great potential to reduce energy use in many older homes. It will also create a much cooler attic compared with traditional vented attics.