



Coadtech
Cool Additives Technology

High-Performance TiO_2 -Free Roof Coatings Via Novel Hollow Plastics Microspheres

Evan Montanez

- Headquartered in Houston, Coadtech offers more than 30 years of experience in the specialty chemicals distribution business.
- Coadtech specializes in highly reflective exterior coatings (roof, wall, and pavement) and serves North American CASE manufacturers with climate-resilient and sustainable technologies.
- Coadtech only carries materials with strong sustainability propositions.

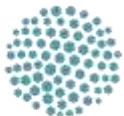


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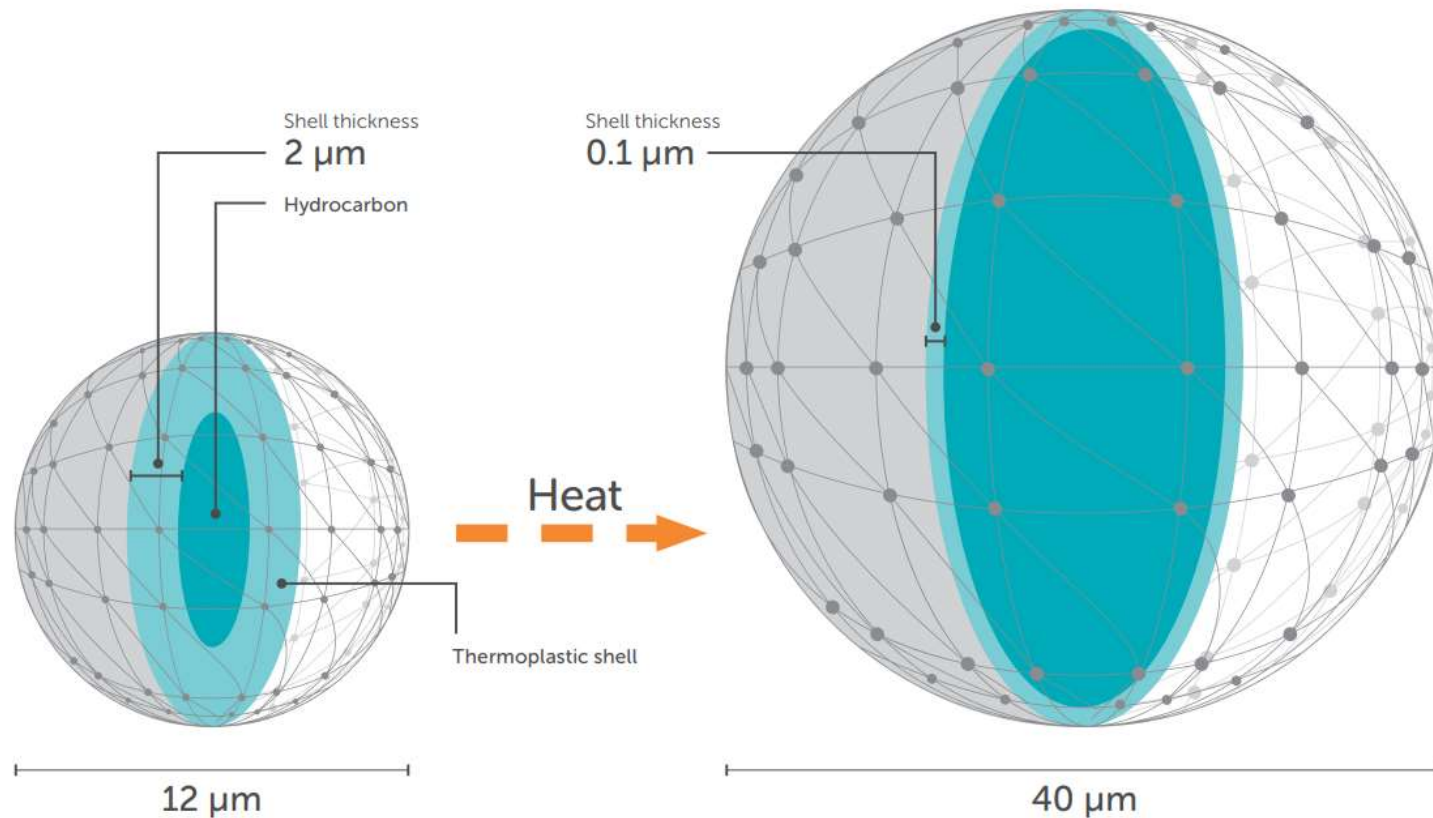


Hollow, Plastic Microspheres (HPMS)

What are they?



What are hollow plastic microspheres?



- The sphere consists of a polymer shell encapsulating a gas.
- When heated, the internal pressure from the gas increases and the thermoplastic shell softens, resulting in a dramatic increase of the volume of the microspheres.
- This heated step is a highly complex and irreversible reaction.

Different microspheres for different applications

Hollow, Closed Cell Microspheres

Mineral

Ceramic

High density

Bigger particle size

High resistance

Glass

Medium density

Medium particle size

Fragile to shear forces

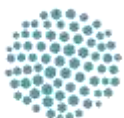
Polymer

Thermoplastic

Low density

Smallest particle size

Moderate resistance with a flexible shell

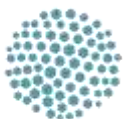


HPMS as a Multifunctional, Climate- Resilient Filler

Ultralightweight
and flexible



Full Spectrum
Solar Reflective
Particle

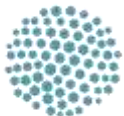


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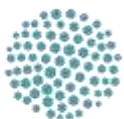
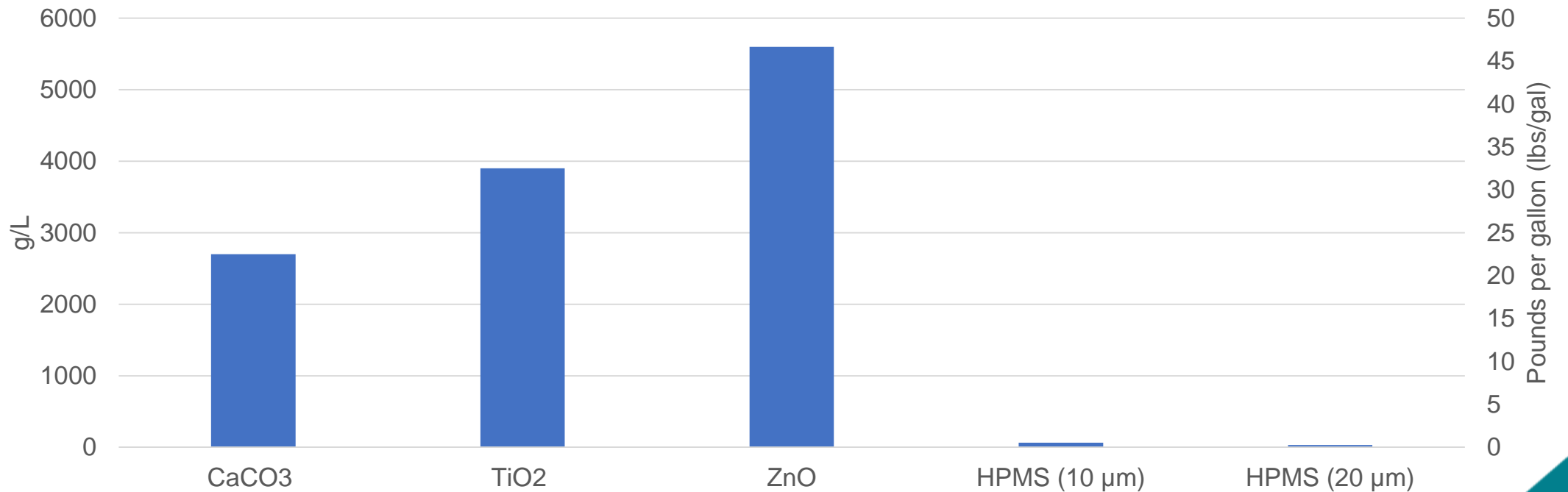
Physical Properties of HPMS

How do they differ from traditional fillers and mineral microspheres?



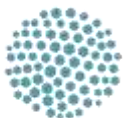
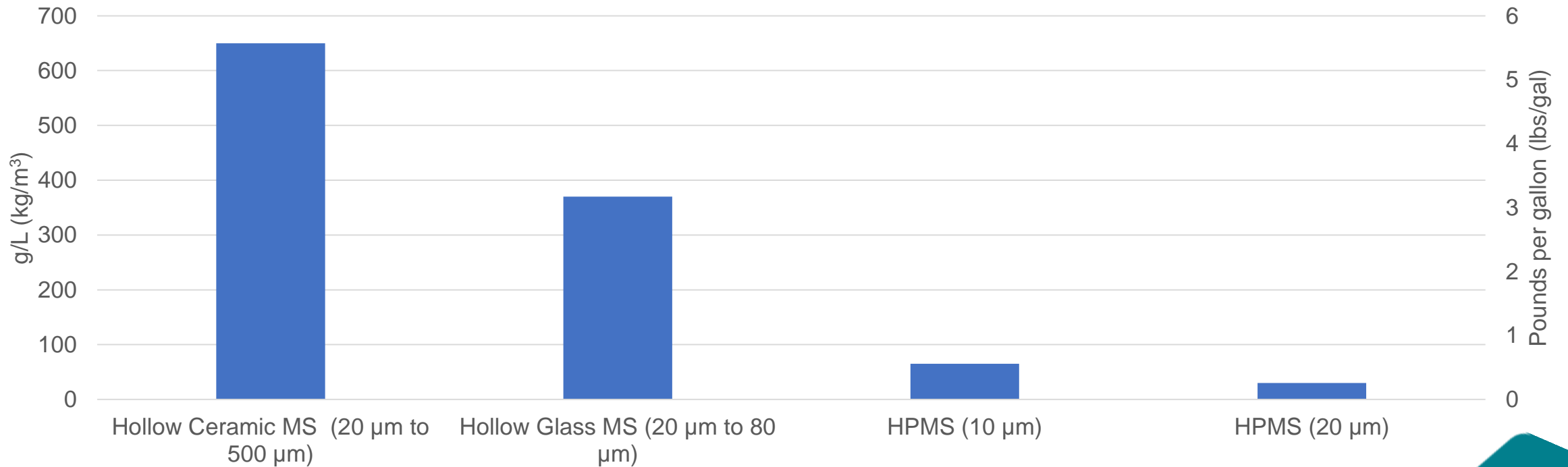
HPMS as an Ultralightweight Filler

True Density of Common Pigments



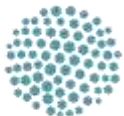
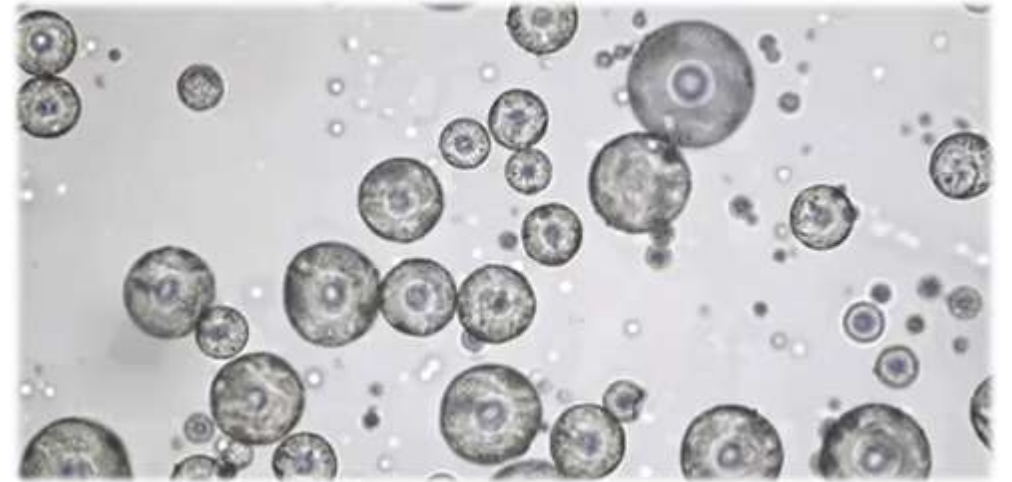
HPMS as an Ultralightweight Filler

True Density of Hollow Microspheres

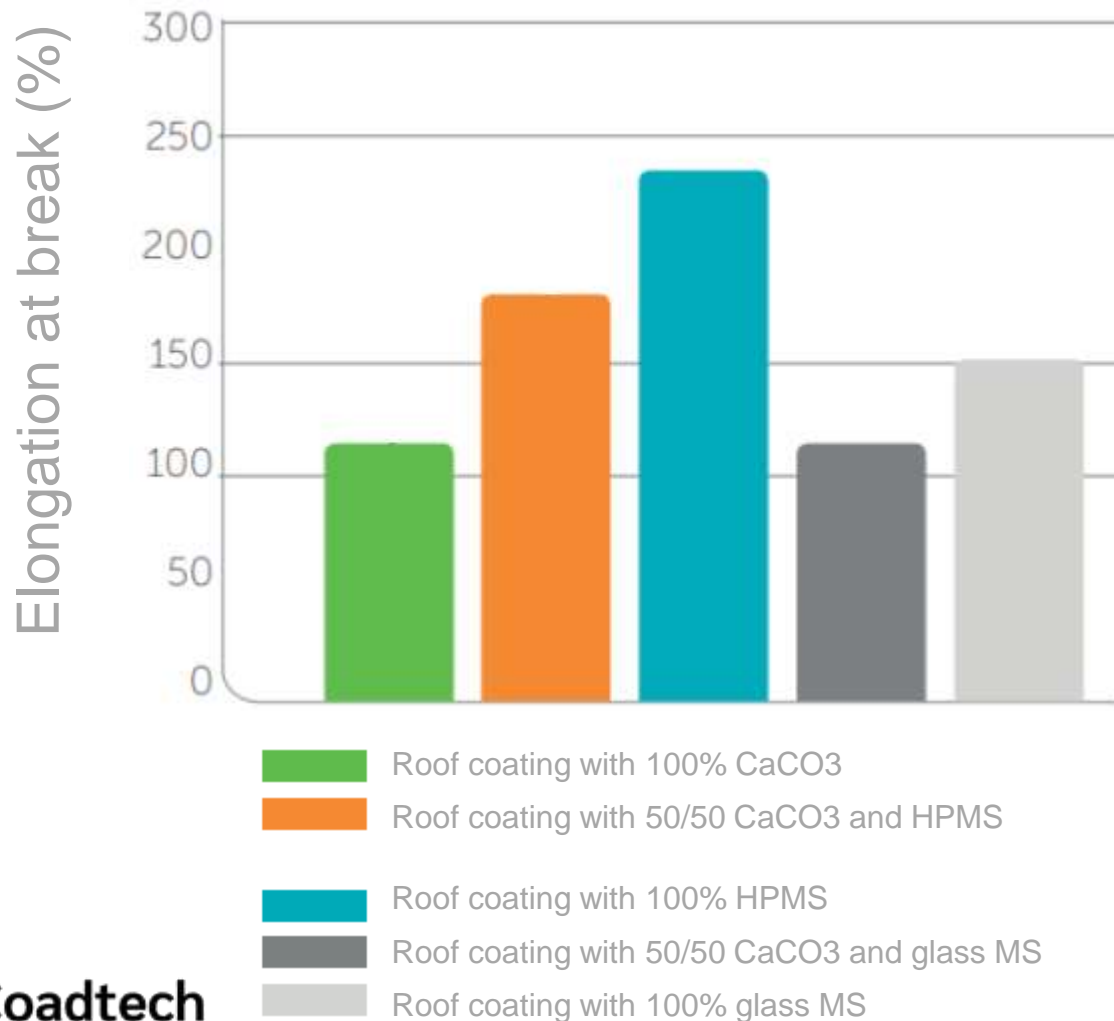


Flexibility from a Filler

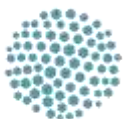
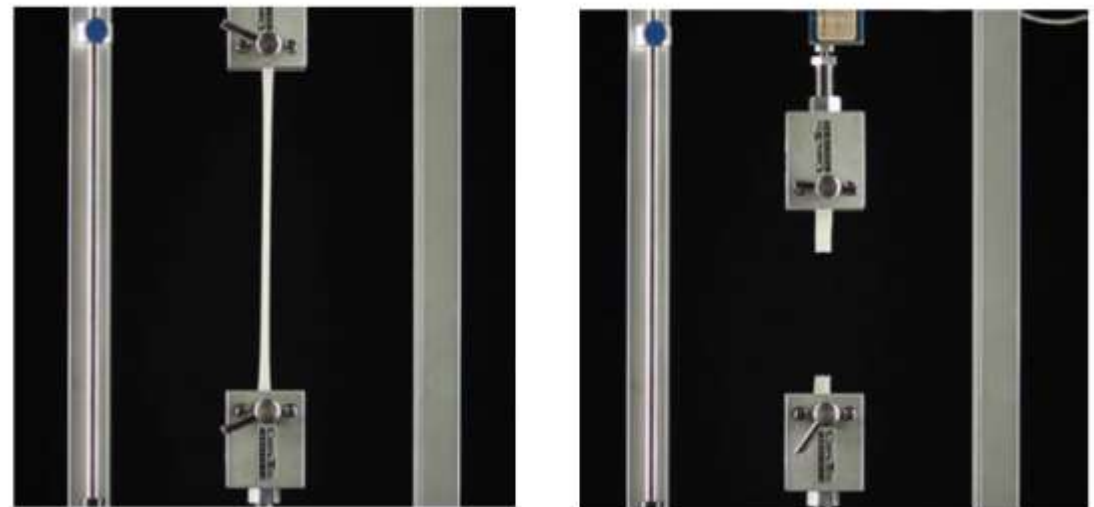
- Thermoplastic Shell
 - Glass transition temperatures ranging from 100°C to 200°C
- HPMS are capable of contracting under stress, such as shear forces from dispersion blades and airless sprayers
 - This allows the microspheres to dampen sound and effectively fill cracks.



What happens with elongation?



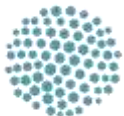
- In a collaboration with PRA World Ltd (UK), it was observed that HPMS can dramatically increase the elongation at break when substituting CaCO₃.
- A comparison with glass MS was also done.





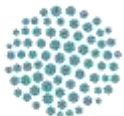
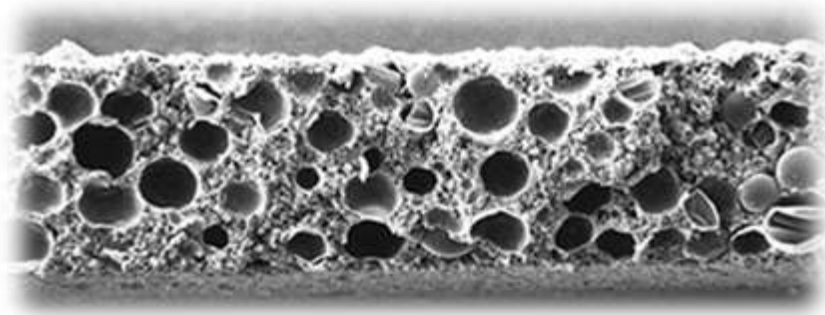
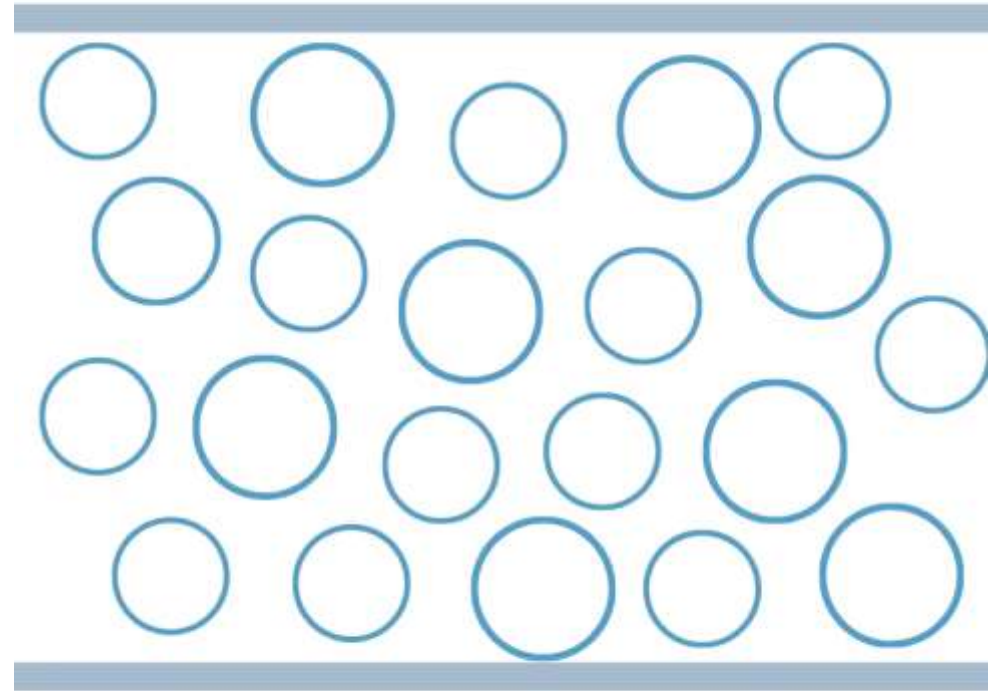
Achieving Solar Reflectivity With HPMS

How can we use Foam Optics to make higher performing solar reflective coatings and more energy efficient structures?



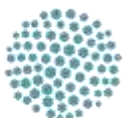
Solar reflectance with HPMS

- Shell is transparent to the medium.
- HPMS behave as microbubbles.
- Light is serially refracted due to the multiple air-resin interfaces.
- This Foam Optic effect can also be seen in polar bear fur and the foamy head of a beer.



Solar Reflectance with HPMS

- The amount of radiation reflected is indirectly dependent on the particle size.
 - Light is serially refracted by the air-resin interfaces.
 - Achieving the required density of air-resin interfaces in a commercial coating leads to a smaller size microsphere
- The smaller the microsphere is, the more interfaces you can have in the same volume
- Incident light is the same wavelength of reflected light
 - Allows reflected light to escape Earth's atmosphere and prevents Greenhouse effects
 - Avoids issues with the "Atmospheric Window"



Reflectivity Gains Based On *Interface Density*, Not *Composition*

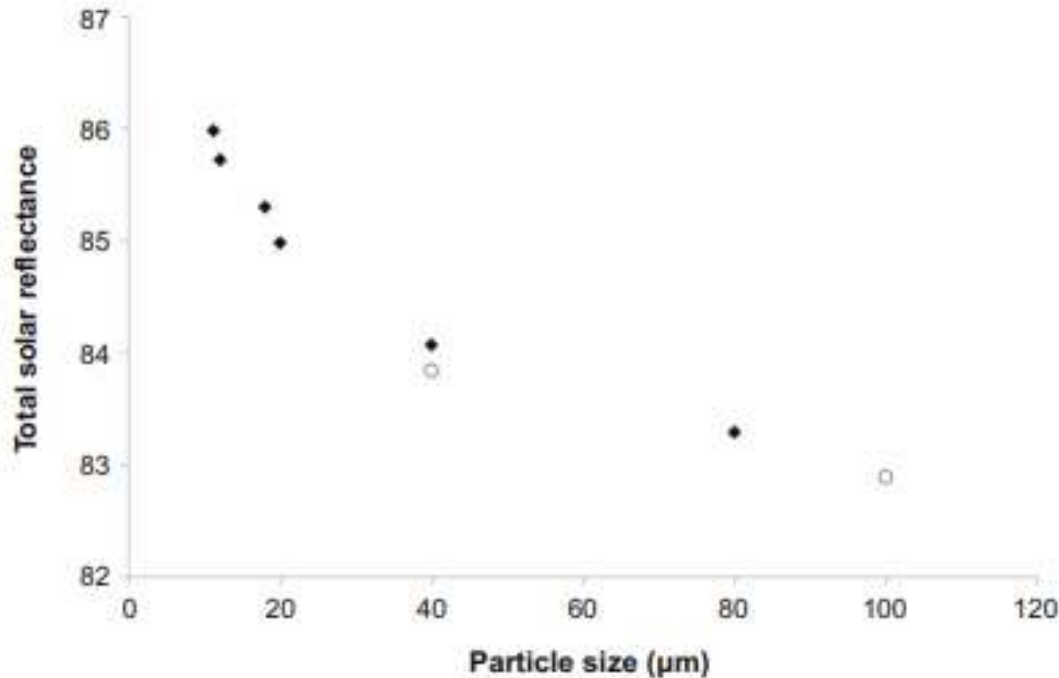
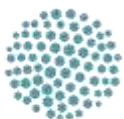


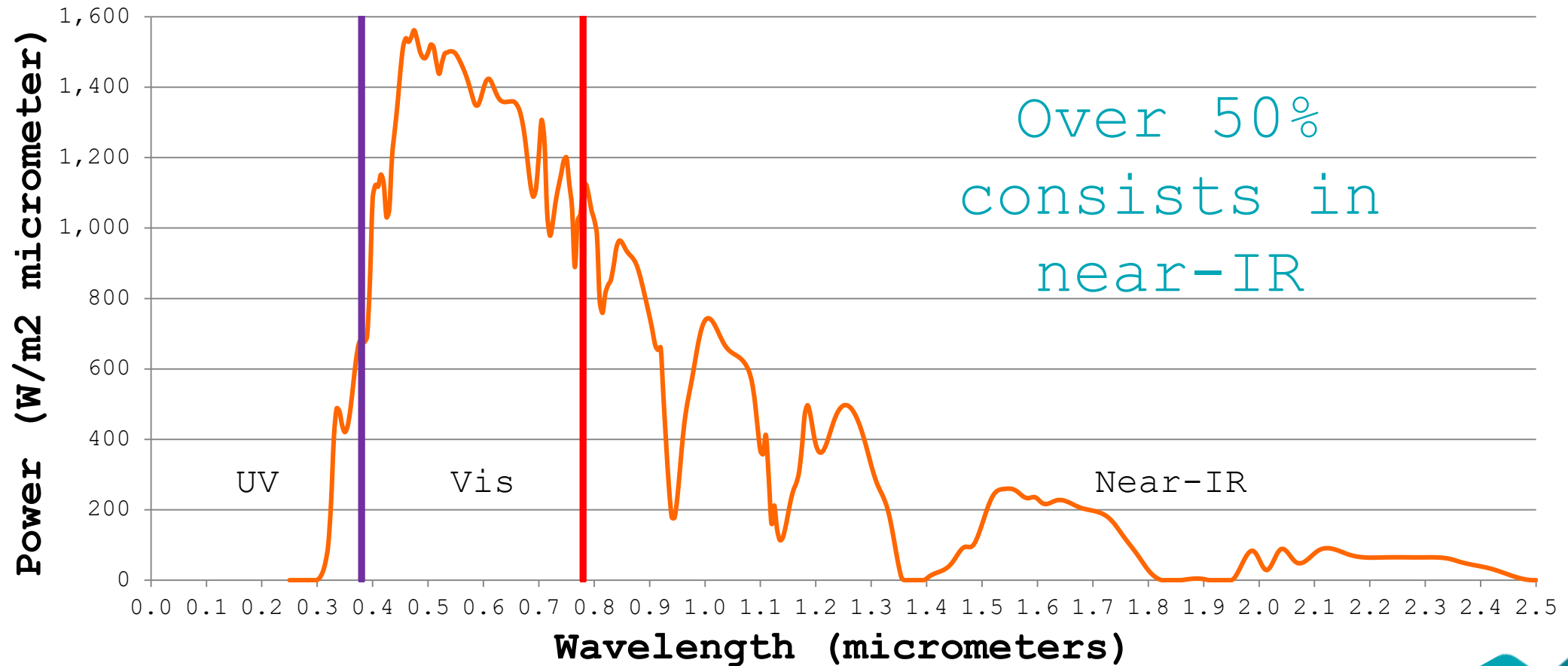
Fig. 4: Effect of particle size on the total solar reflection (R_{sol}) in coatings (dry thickness $0.6 \text{ mm} \pm 0.05 \text{ mm}$) containing 1.6 vol% TiO_2 and 30 vol% of hollow fillers having different average particle size. Paints containing smaller microspheres have higher reflectance values as these contain more reflecting units. (◆) Hollow thermoplastic microspheres, (○) Hollow glass microspheres



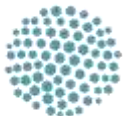
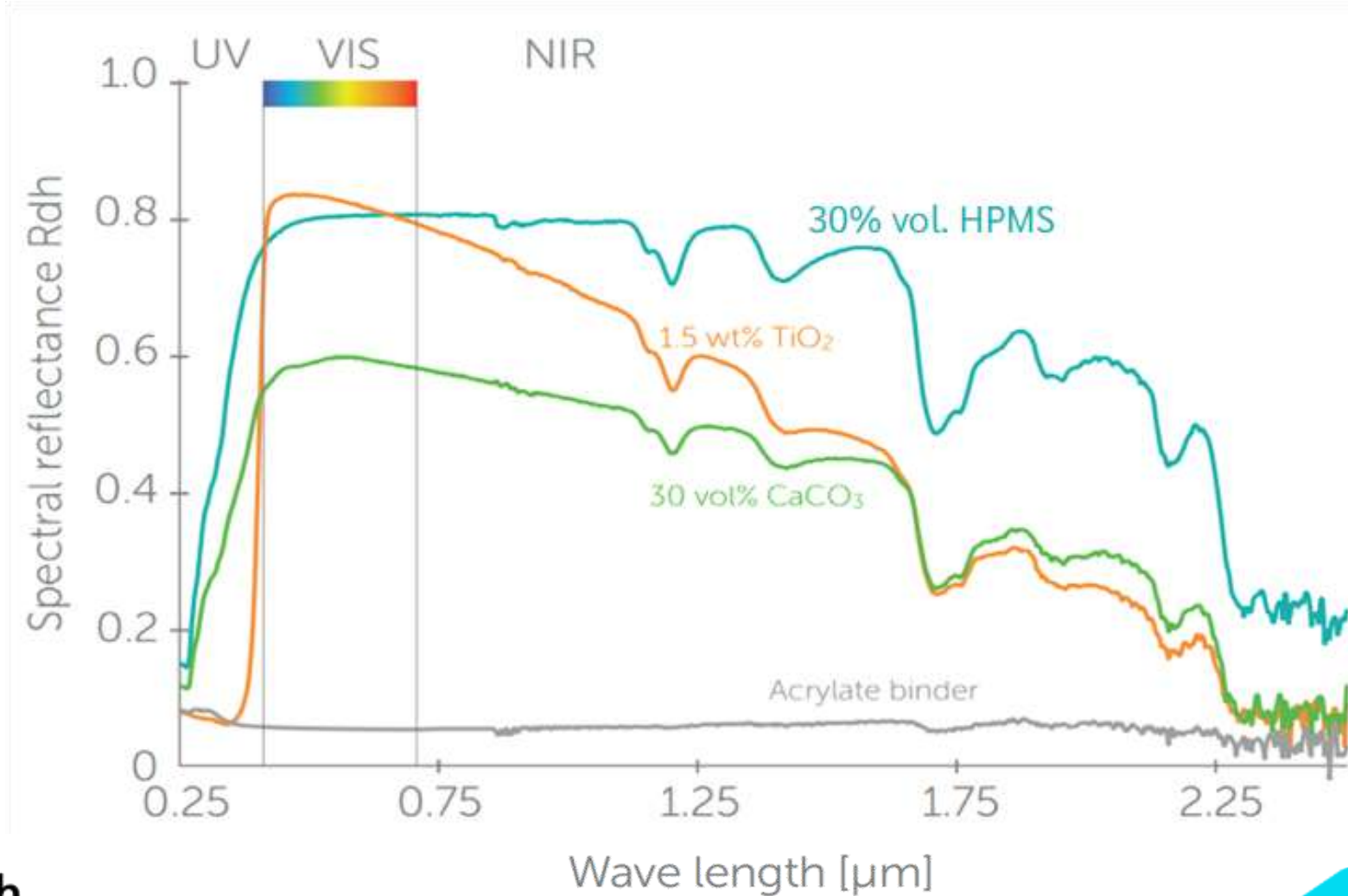
Source: Reflective properties of hollow microspheres in cool roof
Coatings (June, 8th, 2017) Sandin et al., Journal of Coatings Technology and Research (JCTR).



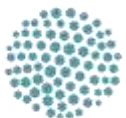
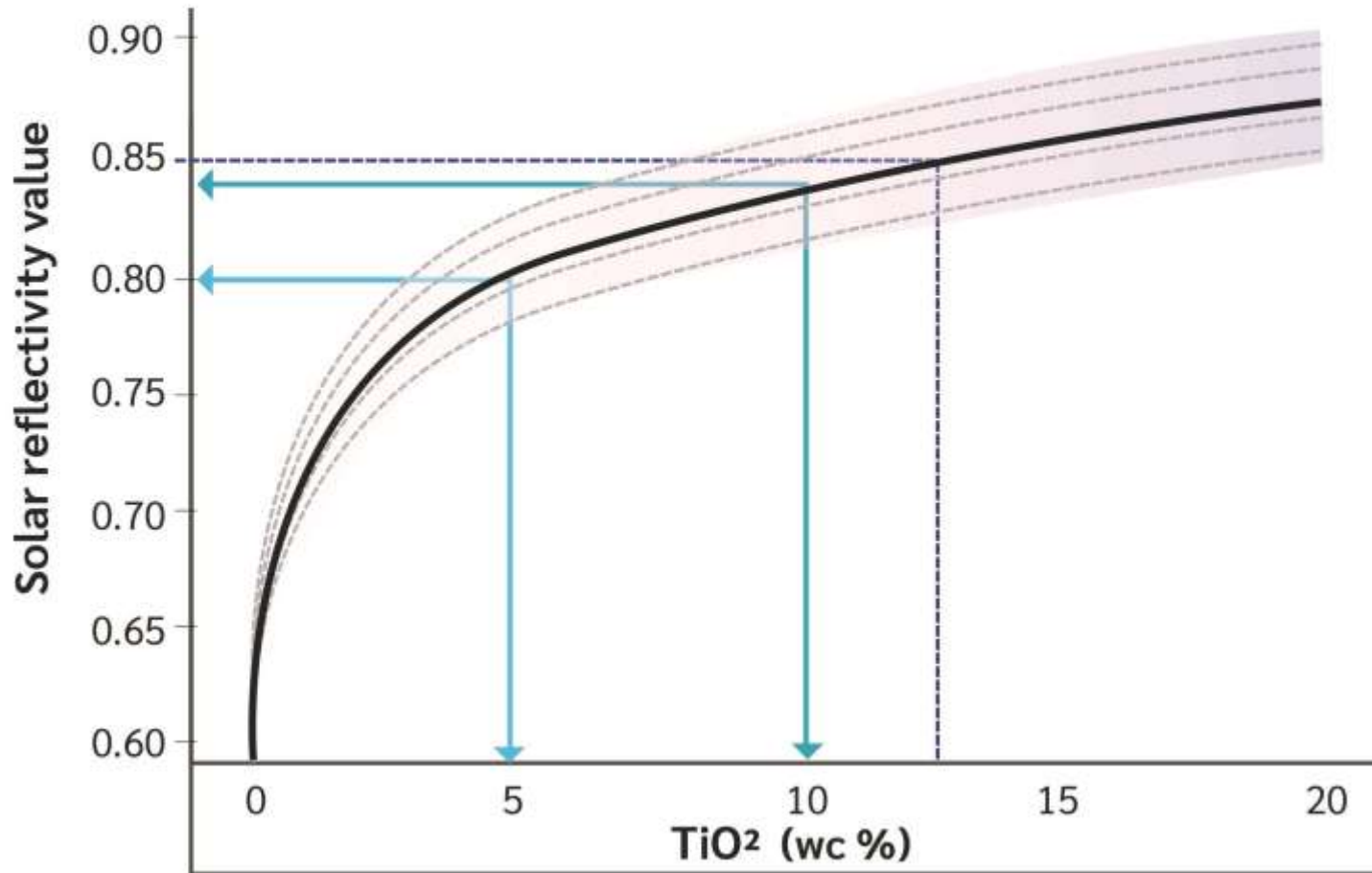
Sunlight Composition

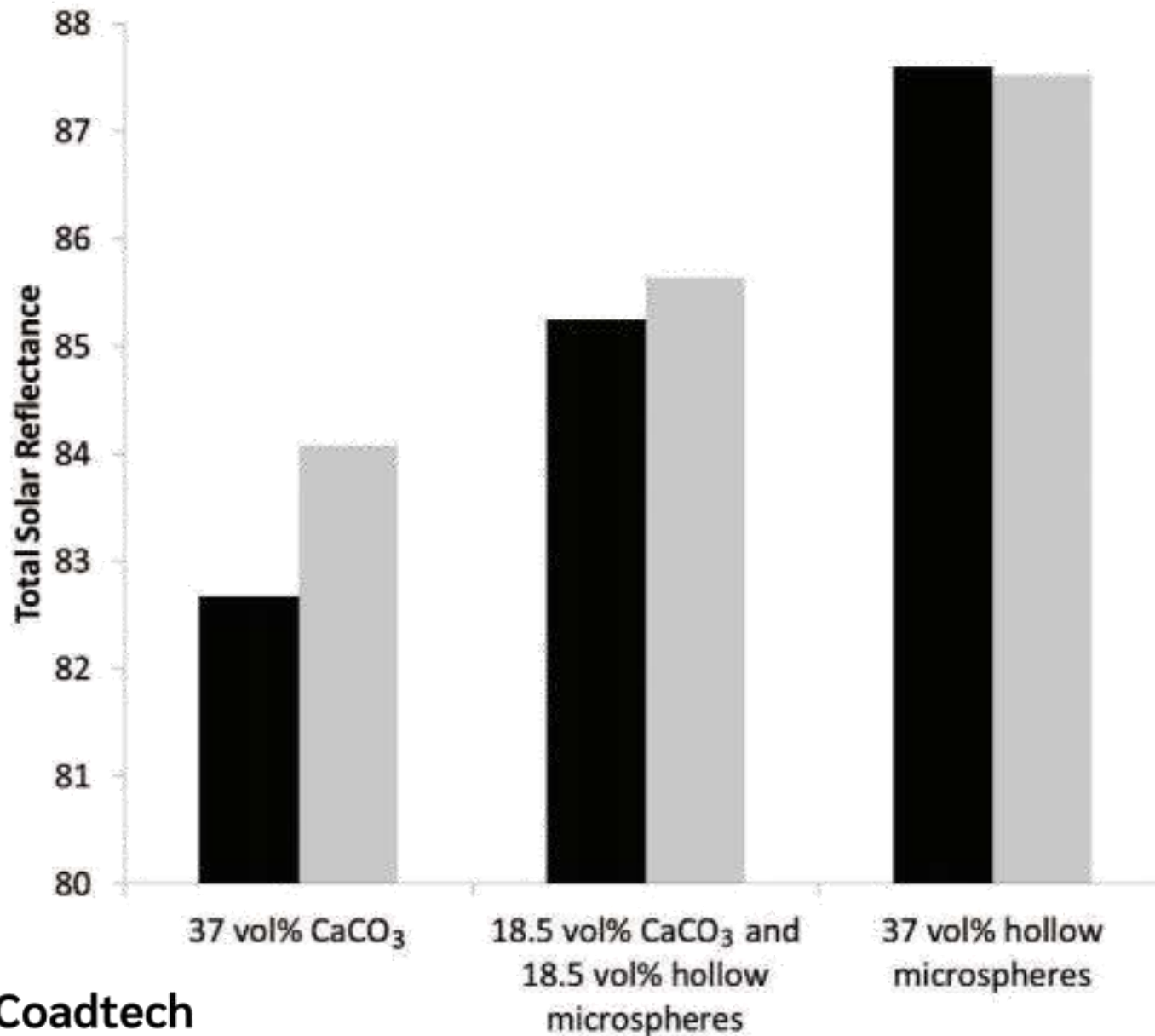


Reflectance Comparison



TiO₂ needed to improve SR from 80% to 84%



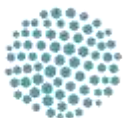


	37% vol CaCO ₃
TiO ₂ (%w)	7.3
HPMS (%w)	0.0
PVC (%)	43.1
Solid Content (%w)	63.8

■ Initial
 ■ Post aging

From: "Hollow Thermoplastic Microspheres in Elastomeric Cool Roof Coatings", Nordin, J., Sandin, O., and Greenwood, P. (COATINGS TECH VOL. 16 / NO. 1 / JANUARY 2019), Akzo Nobel Pulp and Performance Chemicals AB, Sweden

TiO₂-Free Concept Roof Coating



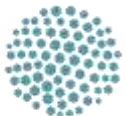
TiO₂-Free Concept Roof Coating

Project Aim:

Develop a high performance TiO₂-Free acrylic roof coating

Experimental Criteria of High Performance Roof Coating:

- Sufficient Opacity (>97%)
- High Solar Reflectivity (>.80 TSR)
- High SRI (>104)



Group 1

	Properties	STD	A	B	C	D	E
Characterization	Volume Solids	42.6%	43.1%	43.1%	43.1%	43.1%	43.1%
	Weight Solids	58.0%	43.1%	39.4%	35.7%	41.7%	38.5%
	% Powder Weight	39.4%	17.1%	12.0%	6.4%	17.6%	13.2%
	CPVC	0.577	0.647	0.652	0.657	0.644	0.647
	PVC	0.448	0.443	0.443	0.443	0.494	0.497
	Q	0.778	0.685	0.679	0.675	0.768	0.768
Weight	CaCO3	35.4%	16.8%	11.4%	5.7%	17.1%	12.5%
	TiO2	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	2.8%
	MS 10 micron	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%
Dry Volume Solids	CaCO3	41.8%	14.4%	9.2%	4.3%	14.3%	9.9%
	TiO2	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%	29.9%	30.1%	30.1%	30.0%	29.9%
	MS 10 micron	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.1%	9.9%

- 0 % TiO2
- A,B,C: PVC constant
- D+E: Q constant

Group 1



STD

Op 100%

A

Op 79.5%

B

Op 78.1%

C

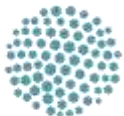
Op 81.6%

D

Op 82.6%

E

Op 82.8%



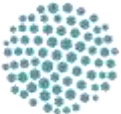
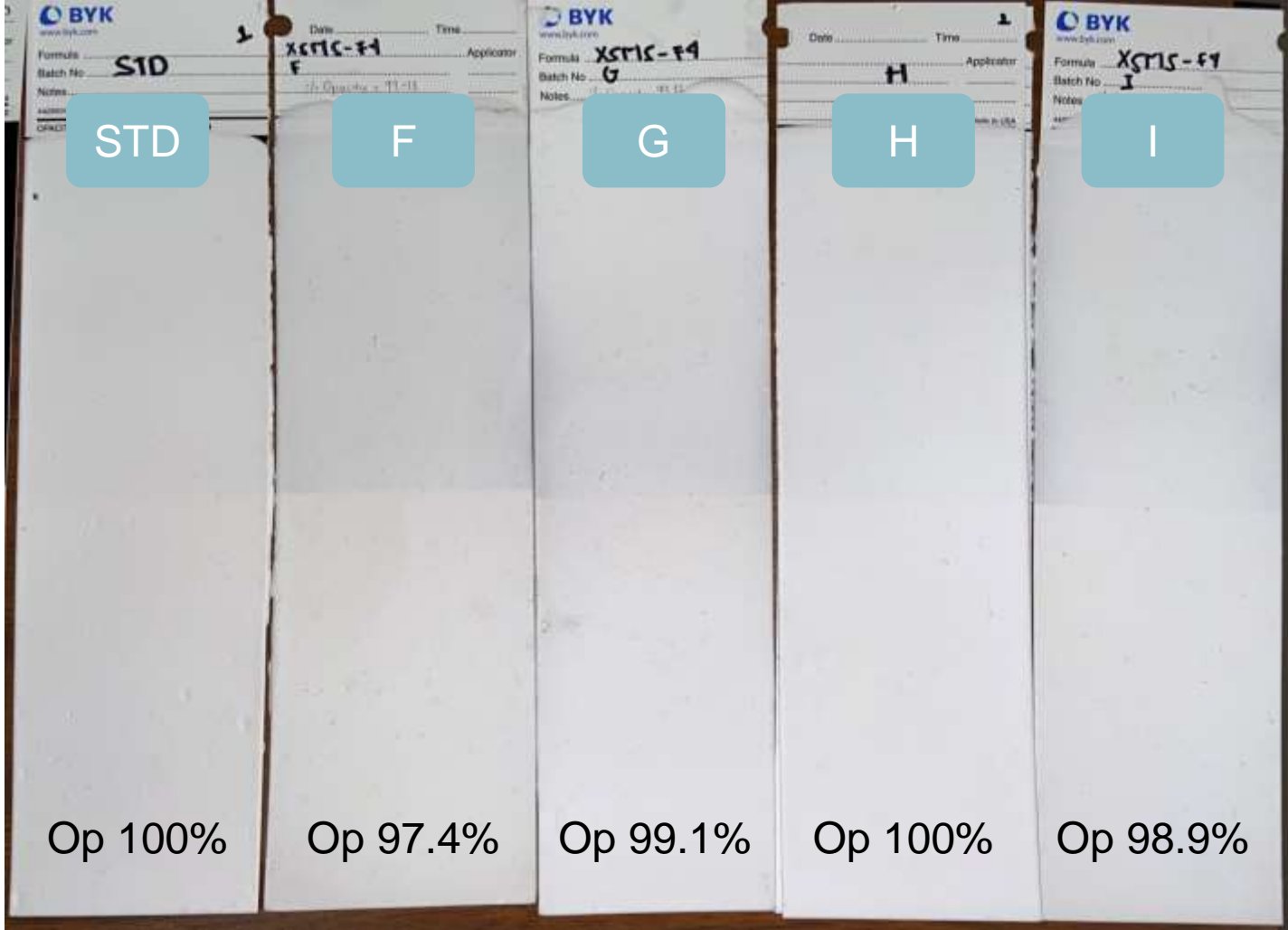
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Group 2

	Properties	STD	F	G	H	I
Characterization	% Volume Solids	42.6%	43.4%	43.3%	43.2%	42.8%
	% Weight Solids	58.0%	38.9%	39.0%	39.1%	41.7%
	% Powder Weight	39.4%	13.7%	13.9%	14.1%	18.1%
	CPVC	0.577	0.646	0.646	0.645	0.642
	PVC	0.448	0.503	0.502	0.502	0.500
	Q	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.778
Weight	CaCO3	35.4%	12.0%	11.2%	10.5%	15.7%
	TiO2	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	1.9%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
	MS 10 micron	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%
Dry Volume Solids	CaCO3	41.8%	9.5%	8.9%	8.3%	13.3%
	TiO2	3.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.5%
	MS 10 micron	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	5.1%

- “Trace” TiO2 Coatings
 - Heavy TiO2 Reduction
 - Q constant

Group 2



Group 4

	Properties	STD	N-A	N-B	N-D	N-D RF1	N-D RF3	N-D RF4
Characterization	Volume Solids	42.62%	42.91%	43.04%	42.85%	43.00%	45.00%	46.04%
	Weight Solids	58.04%	31.25%	31.10%	33.09%	33.23%	35.79%	38.30%
	CPVC	0.577	0.605	0.605	0.583	0.579	0.567	0.553
	PVC	0.449	0.471	0.470	0.450	0.450	0.458	0.451
	Q	0.778	0.779	0.777	0.772	0.778	0.808	0.815
Weight	CaCO3	35.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Opaque Polymer	0.0%	5.9%	6.9%	7.2%	7.2%	8.0%	7.9%
	ZnO	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	TiO2	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	MS 10 micron	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%
	Kaolin Clay 1	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Kaolin Clay 2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	7.2%	9.3%
Dry Volume Solids	CaCO3	41.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Opaque Polymer	0.0%	6.0%	7.0%	7.6%	7.6%	8.2%	8.0%
	ZnO	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	TiO2	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	MS 10 micron	0.0%	45.1%	44.9%	41.0%	41.0%	40.4%	38.2%
	Kaolin Clay 1	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Kaolin Clay 2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	5.4%	6.9%

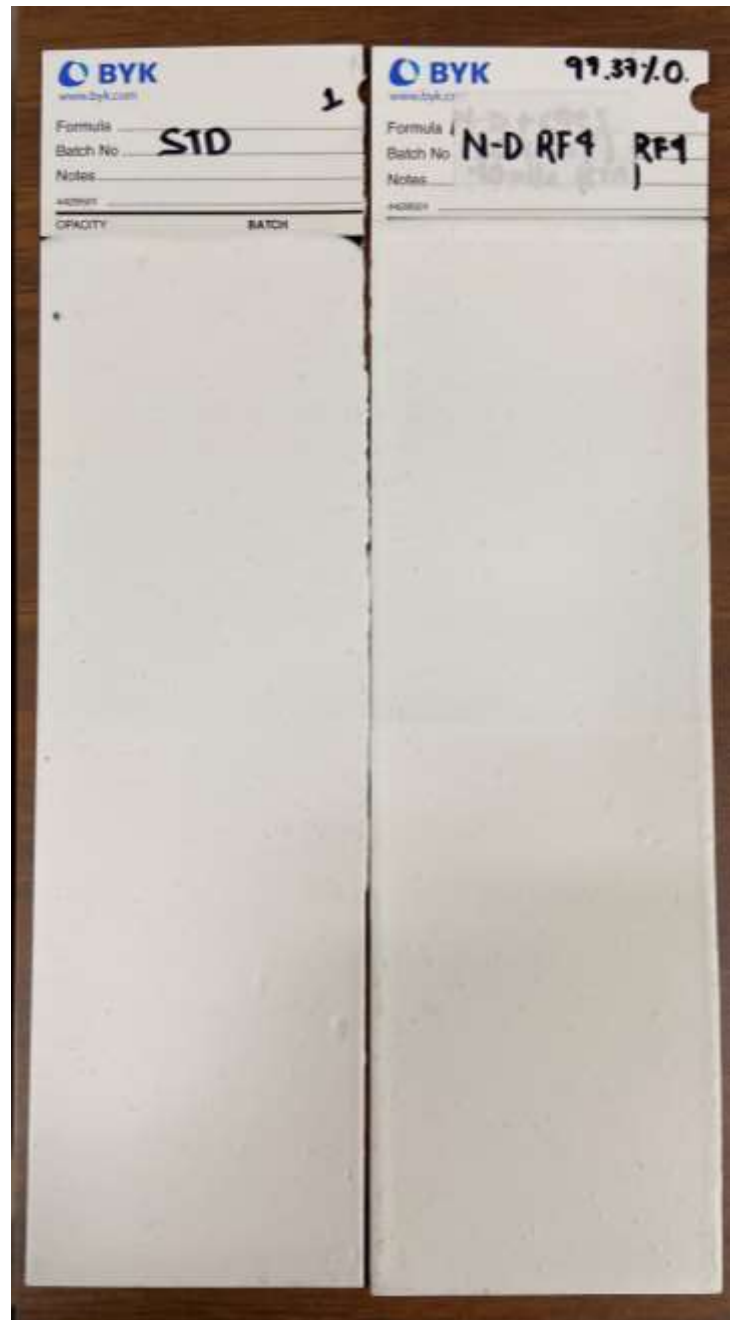
- 0% TiO2
- Opaque Polymer
- Kaolin Clay
- HPMS 10 micron only

Group 4

Formula	Batch No	Notes	Op %
STD	STD		Op 100%
N-D	N-D		Op 95.2 %
N-D + C9ES	REF1	10umole (CTA)	Op 95.1%
N-D + C9ES	REF3	10umole (CTA)	Op 96.8%
N-D	N-D	REF4	Op 97.4%

Group 4

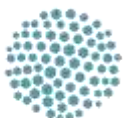
Sample	Aluminum Panel
	WI CIE
STD	67.64
N-D	68.72
N-D RF4	69.45



Contrast Ratio and Solar Reflectivity

Sample	Contrast Ratio			Average	Average
STD 1	0.838	0.837	0.837	0.837±0.017	83.73%
STD 2	0.801	0.807	0.803	0.804±0.016	80.37%
N-D 1	0.865	0.863	0.864	0.864±0.017	86.40%
N-D 2	0.809	0.805	0.812	0.809±0.017	80.87%
N-D RF4 1	0.88	0.878	0.879	0.879±0.018	87.90%
N-D RF4 2	0.838	0.839	0.839	0.839±0.017	83.87%

Sample	Solar Reflectivity Results			Average	TSR
STD	0.818	0.823	0.823	0.821±0.016	0.821
N-D	0.835	0.835	0.835	0.835±0.017	0.835
N-D RF4	0.84	0.841	0.842	0.841±0.017	0.841



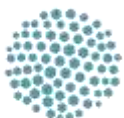
TiO₂-Free Formula Properties

	Properties	N-D RF4
Characterization	Volume Solids	46.04%
	Weight Solids	38.30%
	CPVC	0.553
	PVC	0.451
	Q	0.815
Weight	CaCO ₃	0.0%
	Opaque Polymer	7.9%
	ZnO	0.0%
	TiO ₂	0.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%
	MS 10 micron	5.1%
	Kaolin Clay 1	0.0%
	Kaolin Clay 2	9.3%
Dry Volume Solids	CaCO ₃	0.0%
	Opaque Polymer	8.0%
	ZnO	0.0%
	TiO ₂	0.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%
	MS 10 micron	38.2%
	Kaolin Clay 1	0.0%
	Kaolin Clay 2	6.9%

Rating	N-D RF4
Total Solar Reflectivity	84.1
Emissivity	86.1
Solar Reflectance Index	105.1

Key Findings

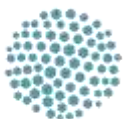
- Bimodal distribution of 20 and 10 particles did NOT provide opacity as hoped; Low TiO₂ loadings must use 10 micron particles only
- Group 3 coatings (using ZnO) did not provide acceptable results
- A sufficiently high performing TiO₂-free concept coating is possible with 10 micron particles
- Group 2 coatings (Trace TiO₂ coatings) warrant further investigation





Formulation guidelines

How to incorporate HPMS in your
formulation



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Choosing a Grade of Microspheres for Solar Reflectivity

Selecting a grade of HPMS for evaluation in a formulation is a very complex process.

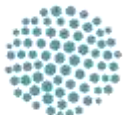
- There are many factors that will impact the performance of HPMS

Smallest is best for maximum reflectivity

- 10 micron particle diameter is smallest commercially available

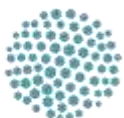
Key points to consider:

- Colored or White coating?
- Intended gloss of the coating
- Final thickness of the coating

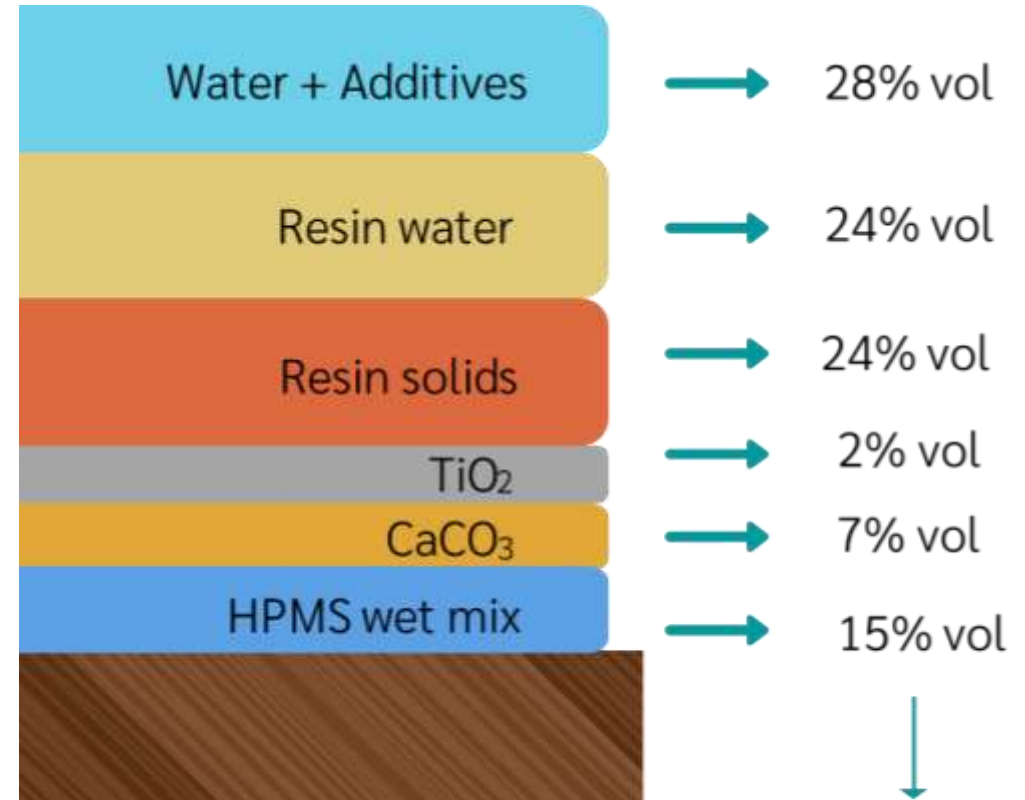
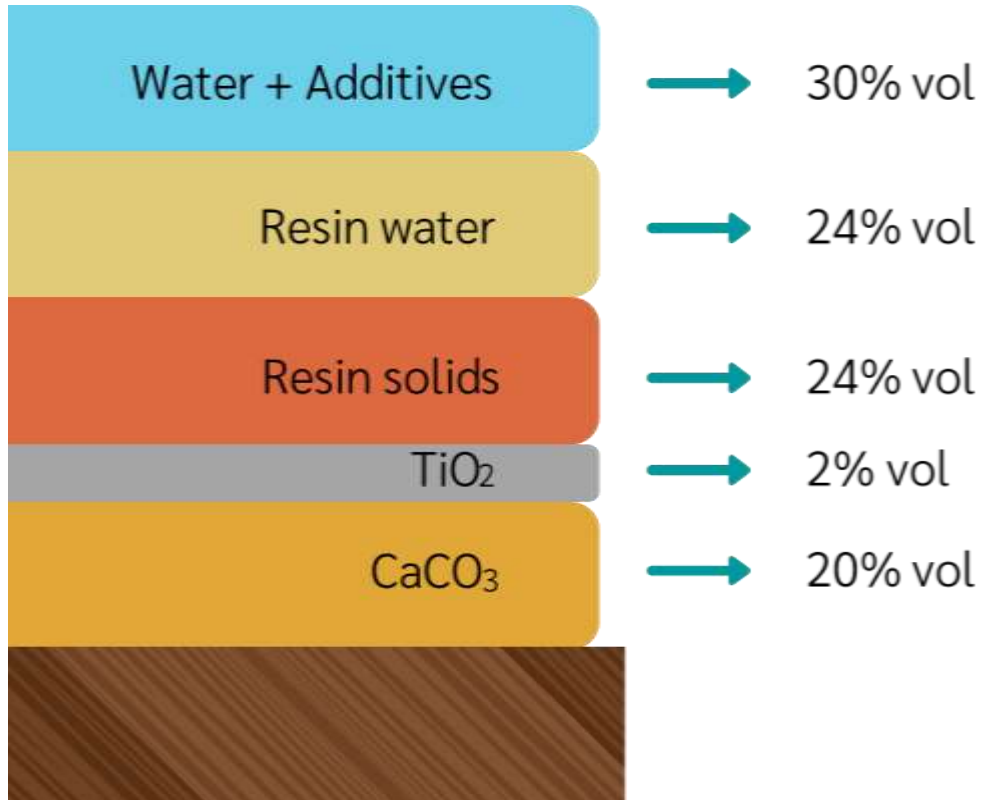


Formulation guidelines

- **Formulation by volume is key in coatings filled with microspheres.**
 - It is important to keep in mind that HPMS add a lot of volume with very low weight.
- In a roof coating formulation:
 - In order to maintain the mechanical properties and a constant PVC, we recommend to replace CaCO_3 with HPMS by volume.
 - **For high solar reflectance, the best start is to have 30% of the dry film volume solids of HPMS.**
- **Incorporate microspheres in the let-down**
 - Modern grades of HPMS are capable of freely dispersing in solvent- and waterborne systems with little to no agitation.
 - Grinding is not necessary, but HPMS will survive the high shear forces if desired.

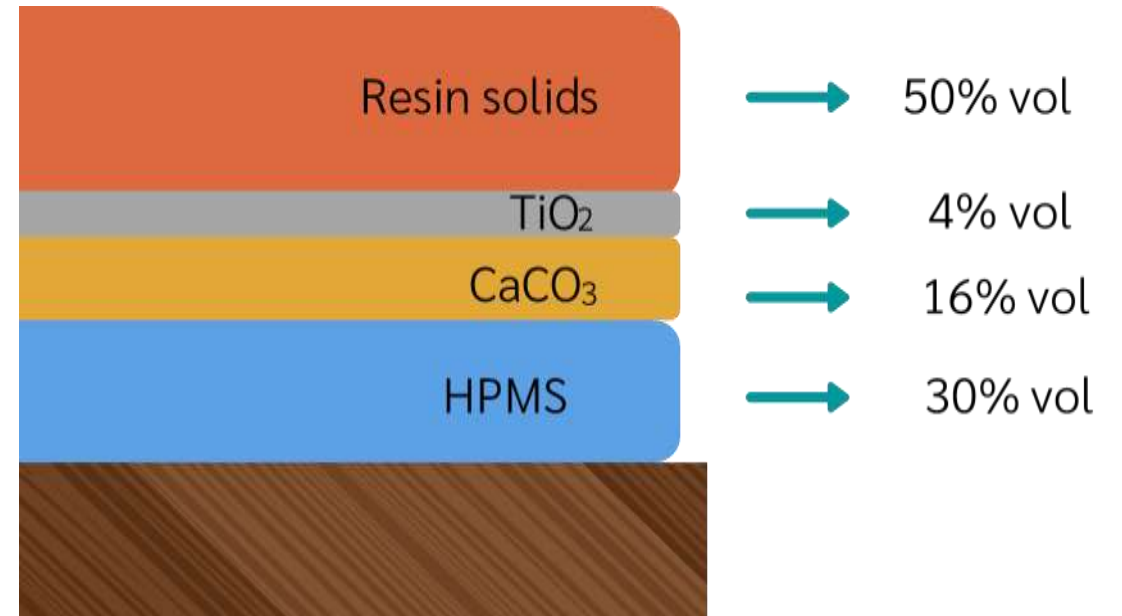
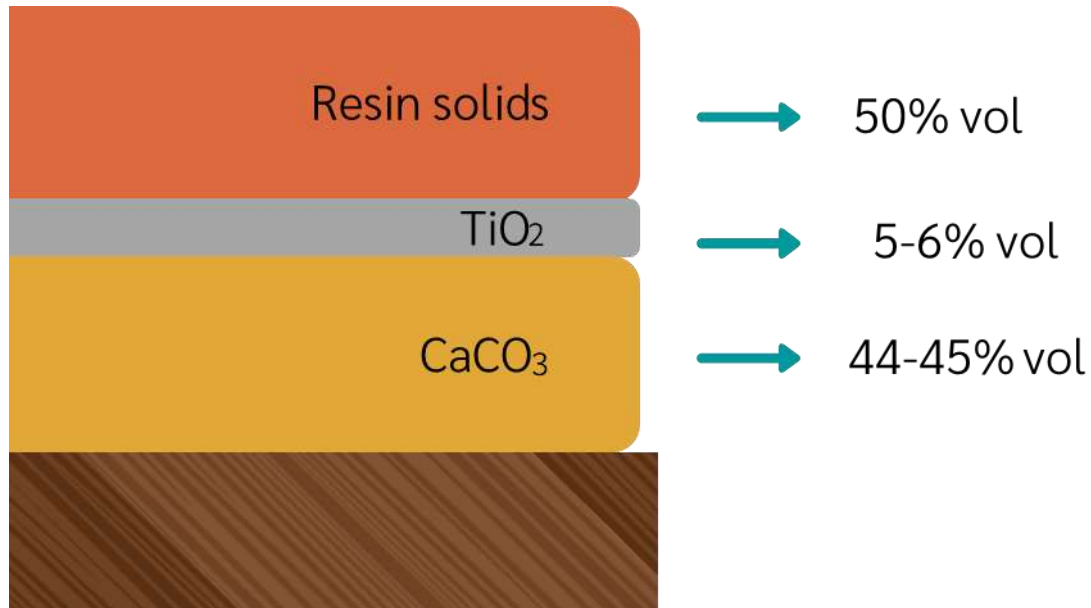


Wet film – Roof coating



↓
13% HPMS
2% Water

Dry film – Roof coating



Condensed Starting Formulation Info (Roof Coating)

NO HPMS Solid Calculations					WITH HPMS Solid Calculations				
	Solid Weight (lbs)	Solid Weight (%)	Solid Volume (gal)	Solid Volume (%)		Solid Weight (lbs)	Solid Weight (%)	Solid Volume (gal)	Solid Volume (%)
Acrylic binder	48.4	33.8%	104.1	64.1%	Acrylic binder	48.4	71.7%	104.1	64.1%
TiO2	8.8	6.2%	3.6	2.2%	TiO2	8.8	13.0%	3.6	2.2%
HPMS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	HPMS	0.8	1.3%	48.7	30.0%
CaCO3	85.8	60.0%	54.7	33.7%	CaCO3	9.4	14.0%	6	3.7%
Solids Volume (%)				64.7%	Solids Volume (%)				64.7%
Solids Weight (%)				65.0%	Solids Weight (%)				45.2%
CPVC				0.64	CPVC				0.70
PVC				0.36	PVC				0.36
Q (PVC/CPVC)				0.56	Q (PVC/CPVC)				0.51

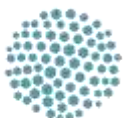
TiO₂-Free Formula Properties

	Properties	N-D RF4
Characterization	Volume Solids	46.04%
	Weight Solids	38.30%
	CPVC	0.553
	PVC	0.451
	Q	0.815
Weight	CaCO ₃	0.0%
	Opaque Polymer	7.9%
	ZnO	0.0%
	TiO ₂	0.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%
	MS 10 micron	5.1%
	Kaolin Clay 1	0.0%
	Kaolin Clay 2	9.3%
Dry Volume Solids	CaCO ₃	0.0%
	Opaque Polymer	8.0%
	ZnO	0.0%
	TiO ₂	0.0%
	MS 20 micron	0.0%
	MS 10 micron	38.2%
	Kaolin Clay 1	0.0%
	Kaolin Clay 2	6.9%

Rating	N-D RF4
Total Solar Reflectivity	84.1
Emissivity	86.1
Solar Reflectance Index	105.1

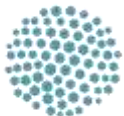
Key Findings

- Bimodal distribution of 20 and 10 particles did NOT provide opacity as hoped; Low TiO₂ loadings must use 10 micron particles only
- Group 3 coatings (using ZnO) did not provide acceptable results
- A sufficiently high performing TiO₂-free concept coating is possible
- Group 2 coatings (Trace TiO₂ coatings) warrant further investigation



Future Developments

- Enhanced weathering resistance from insoluble fillers like HPMS.
- Synergistic effect as matting agent and TiO₂ substitution in architectural paints.
- Further exploration into “trace” TiO₂ coatings
 - 100% opacity at 0.5% w/w TiO₂ with 10 micron particles demonstrated in unpublished data





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Thank you!

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