

Extruded Polystyrene in Protected Membrane Roof Assemblies

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Protected Membrane Roof Assemblies (PMRAs) have benefitted from more than a half century of innovations and improvements. PMRAs developed in sophistication along with new building materials such as modified bituminous roofing membranes and single-ply roofing materials; and new applications such as vegetative roof assemblies (VRAs, or green roofs) and stormwater retention and detention assemblies (blue roofs). This article reviews the advantages of PMRAs and examines the factors influencing the design of insulations for PMRAs. Several projects of varying levels of complexity demonstrate insulation specifications in various climate zones, including examples of a ballasted reflective PMRA, an occupiable PMRA with VRA elements, and a PMRA blue roof with water detention features.

In roofing assemblies for low-slope concrete roof decks, protected membrane roofs set the bar for cost-savings, labor-efficiency and roof life span among other advantages. These advantages may appear counterintuitive: Common sense suggests that the roof's waterproofing covering needs to be on top, protecting all the other components of the assembly from the elements of Nature, including the insulation. Nonetheless, the primary moisture barrier (or waterproof roof covering) itself tends to be the weak link when exposed to environmental stresses.

The first "insulated roof membrane" or "protected membrane roof" assemblies were asphalt built-up roofs (BURs) with extruded polystyrene placed on top of the asphalt flood coat. This arrangement protected the asphalt roof. Additionally, placing the insulation on top of the asphalt BUR reduced thermal cycling of the roof membrane.

Roof membranes benefit from being protected from weathering and mechanical damage. Ultraviolet (UV) radiation and heat cycling in the presence of moisture, oxygen, and contaminants can chemically degrade a roofing membrane, shortening its useful life. Also, when the waterproof membrane is on top of insulation, the relative expansion and contraction of the roofing assembly due to thermal cycling can be detrimental to roof longevity. Conversely, on a "typical" roof, hailstorms and maintenance foot traffic both bear potential of mechanically damaging an exposed roof membrane. Additionally, the waterproofing membrane on top of the insulation can act as a vapor barrier, allowing moisture to accumulate in and around the insulation beneath the membrane, causing a whole different set of problems.

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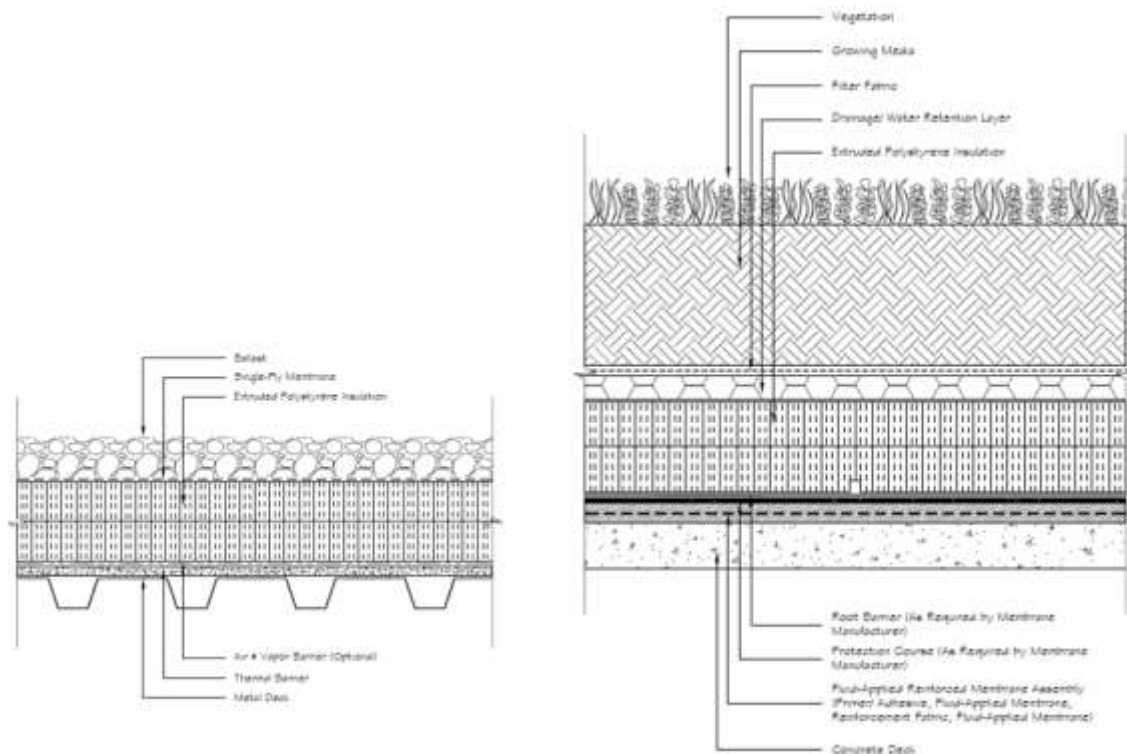


Figure 1. A PMRA is sometimes referred to as a “upside down” roof assembly because XPS insulation boards are placed on top of the roofing membrane. Here a conventional single ply roof assembly on a metal deck (left) is compared with a PMRA (right) including vegetative roof layers.

This “upside-down” arrangement with the insulation on top of the waterproof membrane may be desirable as the waterproof membrane can act as a vapor barrier preventing migration of interior water vapor into the insulation.

For these and many other reasons, protected membrane roofing assemblies are beneficial and desirable in modern building and construction.

Changing Paradigms in Roofing

The use of protected membrane roof assemblies (PMRAs) received a boost with the parallel developments of robust membranes that could support the weight of the assembly and water-resistant insulating materials. Fiberglass- or polyester-reinforced modified bituminous roofing membranes provide a seamless monolithic roof covering membrane that could last for many decades, especially when shielded from UV radiation and punctures. Coupled with boards of extruded polystyrene (XPS) insulation placed on top of such extremely durable, continuous, moisture-resistant roof coverings, the use of PMRAs gained acceptance among architects and construction specifiers.

According to a comprehensive account by Watts [1], in the early years of PMRAs, these roofs consisted of XPS insulation embedded in the flood coat of an asphalt built-up roof. This technology was quite successful in extending the service life of built-up roofs. By the 1980s, much was known about the performance of these

“upside-down roofs” which had the waterproofing membrane underneath the insulation rather than on top. Roofing materials were also changing. Modified bituminous roofing membranes were gaining in popularity. A new generation of these commercial roofing systems began entering the market under the designation Protected Membrane Roofing Assembly, or PMRA (Figure 1).

A Versatile Roof

Aside from the obvious advantage of extended service life compared to traditional low-slope commercial roofing systems, PMRAs offer several other attractive features and benefits. Once the waterproofing membrane is installed, the building is sealed, and the building interior work can begin immediately. Concurrently, complex assemblies can be constructed on top of the building, tailoring the roof to the needs of the locality, as in the following examples. (See Figure 2.)

1. If the environ around the building behaves as an urban heat island, then the roof assembly can be designed to mitigate this effect. The urban heat island effect can be countered with a vegetative or landscaped roof or with the use of reflective materials for the top layers of the roof assembly.
2. If water runoff from sudden downpours is a problem in the building environ then a blue roof design may be desirable. The roof itself can serve as a water detention container.
3. A hybrid “green & blue” stormwater management system allows some water to be captured by the roof and reused as non-potable “grey water” for various suitable building needs, such as flushing toilets and watering lawns. This roof design reduces the demand from the water utility by repurposing water usage in areas where water conservation is important.
4. Occupiable roofs are also flourishing. There are countless designs for occupiable roofs with innovation abounding. Architects are only limited by their imagination. Occupiable roofs can be used for anything from rooftop dining and social gatherings to urban farming and recreational activities. High compressive strength extruded polystyrene (XPS) insulation competently supports occupiable roofs without compromising the performance of the roof assembly.
5. Photovoltaic (PV) panel assemblies are readily installed on top of buildings with PMRAs. The structural components above the waterproofing membrane provide a foundation for the framework that supports the solar assembly. Penetrations of the membrane and deck can be avoided using a PMRA as the firm foundation for PV panels.



Figure 2. The Dickies Arena in Fort Worth, Texas, is used for rodeo events. Partially encircling the arena, the Plaza Deck is a PMRA that is topped with walkways and a vegetative roof. Encompassing an area of 9290-m² (100,000-sf), it serves as a practice area where handlers can warm up with their animals prior to rodeo events. Photo courtesy Trail Drive Management Corp and Owens-Corning.

PMRAs require competent engineering to accommodate the dead and live loads on the insulation. Specifiers must consider the buoyancy of the insulation. (XPS insulation floats quite well in water.) Nonetheless, a properly designed PMRA is a versatile roof, offering many advantages to a building owner. PMRA designs are continually being improved upon and are growing in popularity.

Using XPS Insulation in PMRAs

The simplest PMRA consists of: (1) a waterproofing membrane installed on a concrete deck or other approved substrate, (2) XPS insulation boards placed on top of the membrane, and (3) ballast loaded on top of the XPS insulation boards. (See Figure 3.) The insulation in roof assemblies provides long-term energy efficiency and resists applied structural loading. A properly specified roof assembly withstands compressive forces from dead loads and potential live loads and complies with fire classification requirements for the roof covering and the roof assembly. In addition to these requirements, insulation in PMRAs must deliver thermal performance while being exposed to Mother Nature's moisture. A variety of insulation materials could meet performance requirements for commercial roof assemblies, but XPS is uniquely qualified for PMRA applications because it delivers long-term thermal performance even when exposed to moisture.

Ballast may consist of concrete pavers, aggregate, or even growth media in the case of a vegetative roof. Depending on the ballast, a fabric or other components may be installed above insulation and below the ballast. Specially designed layers also may be needed between the insulation and the membrane to provide separation for drainage as well as specialized protection (such as root barriers on vegetative roofs).



Figure 3. A basic PMRA consists of a waterproofing membrane, XPS insulation, a fabric covering and aggregate for ballast. This PMRA is for a federal building in Winchester, Virginia. The distributor was Carlisle Coatings & Waterproofing. The installer was Kalkreuth Roofing & Sheet Metal. Photo Courtesy of Kingspan.

A key part of a PMRA design is the specification of the insulation boards. Since the earliest use of protected membranes, dating back to the 1950s, it was recognized that extruded polystyrene (XPS) is uniquely well suited for this application. The roof covering, of course, is protected by the insulation boards and not vice versa; hence, the insulation boards are exposed to moisture. They become wet and do not dry out quickly because the water typically collects just above the roof covering before it is drained. Evaporation of moisture from the roof is slowed because the insulation layer blocks sunlight and lowers the temperature of the roof covering.

In the half-century since PMRAs were first developed, the superior moisture resistance of XPS has been well documented. XPS is a hydrophobic material, which means water will bead up and run off its surface. XPS resists moisture absorption much better than expanded polystyrene (EPS) foams. A recent white paper from the Extruded Polystyrene Association (XPSA) analyzes the effects of long-term exposure to moisture on the thermal performance of polystyrene insulation. [2] The continuous microstructure of XPS resists the absorption of water into the insulation. [3-4] Consequently, XPS is more resistant to moisture penetration and related freeze-thaw damage compared to other insulation materials. R-Value correction factors and thickness factors would be much higher for other types of insulation. Thus, XPS is the preferred insulation for PMRAs

An important property of interest for the roof's design would be determination of the total R-Value required for the climate zone, which would then dictate the thickness of XPS. For more on climate zones, see ASHRAE 90.1 [5] and the IECC [6]. (See Table 1.) XPS provides a high R-Value per inch (R-5) along with excellent moisture resistance.

The choice of XPS "Type" for PMRA systems is dictated by the compressive strength that is required for the PMRA application to withstand the loads expected on the roof. These dead- and live-loads may include auxiliary equipment and vegetation as well as foot traffic and vehicular traffic. XPS is classified by ASTM C578 [7] CAN/ULC-S701.1 [8] into Types by physical properties including minimum compressive strength. PMRA system designers would specify XPS Type(s) with compressive strengths high enough to withstand the expected loads.

	IECC
Subarctic	Zone 8
Very Cold	Zone 7
Cold	Zone 5 and 6
Mixed-Humid	4A and 3A counties above warm-humid line
Mixed-Dry	Zone 4B
Hot-Humid	2A and 3A counties below warm-humid line
Hot-Dry	Zone 3B
Very Hot – Humid	Zone 1A
Marine	All counties with a “C” moisture regime

Key: A = Moist, B = Dry, C = Marine. Absence of moisture designation means moisture regime is irrelevant. Among other things, Climate Zones are used to determine insulation requirements, according to ASHRAE 40.1 and IECC.

The properties of XPS insulations can be varied by the manufacturing process. By varying the cell wall thicknesses between internal cells, the density and strength of the extruded polystyrene foam can be varied over quite a large range. It is interesting that for many Types of extruded polystyrene insulation the moisture absorption and R-value per inch are not affected much by the ASTM Type. For example, ASTM C578 Types IV, V, VI and VII all have the same minimum R-Value per inch and the same low moisture absorption value. Yet their densities and strength vary quite a lot.

As classified in ASTM C578 and measured by ASTM C303 [12], the minimum densities of XPS Types are as follows, in pcf (kg/m³):

- Type IV – 1.45 (23)
- Type VI – 1.80 (29)
- Type VII – 2.20 (35)
- Type V – 3.00 (48)

As classified in ASTM C578 and measured by ASTM D1621 [13], the minimum compressive strengths of XPS Types are as follows, in psi (kPa):

- Type IV – 25.0 (173)
- Type VI – 40.0 (276)
- Type VII – 60.0 (414)
- Type V – 100.0 (690)

As a rule, higher density correlates with higher strength in XPS insulation board. ASTM C578 Types VII and V are suitable for applications that may have high point loads, e.g., applications with raised pavers or PV arrays. Type V is capable of withstanding high loads such as may be experienced with vehicle parking on the building’s rooftop.

ASTM C578 XPS Types IV, VI, VII or V each would be suitable for a typical ballasted PMRA. More ballast or ballast securement may be required for high wind zones and hence also higher compressive strength. The International Building Code (IBC) requires ballast designs be in accordance with ASNI/SPRI RP-4 [11].

A roof assembly's fire classification is a very important factor. The A discussion of roof assembly fire classification is beyond the scope of this article. Specifiers are referred to ASTM E108 [12] or UL790 [13] for more about fire classification.

The overall thermal resistance of the PMRA is improved with effective drainage. Ponded water between the insulation and the membrane for long time periods could contribute to moisture absorption, which even for XPS would require R-value adjustments. For this reason and others, drainage systems are essential in most designs of PMRAs even when using XPS insulation. A PMRA typically allows for drainage between the roof covering and the XPS insulation board. A drainage gap can be accomplished with a perforated or dimpled mat made of polyethylene, rubber or a composite material; or the XPS itself could contain channels, slots or kerfs to aid in drainage.

There are many considerations in the design of PMRA: structural performance, wind uplift resistance, means of egress for occupiable roofs, and other factors. Fortunately, much knowledge and experience has accumulated in recent years and more and more contractors and building materials suppliers are knowledgeable of standards and best practices.

Published guidance has been developed about PMRA and is still evolving. The interested architect or designer is encouraged to contact one or more of the XPS manufacturers for recommendations on designing a PMRA that will provide maximum durability and performance.

Thermal Resistance and Structural Integrity

Specifiers of the components of PMRAs must balance form and function with a high degree of knowledge of PMRA components.

1. Below the insulation, the roof covering installed to the deck and a suitable drainage system regulates the water retention.
2. The insulation itself is thick enough to provide the desired amount of thermal resistance.
3. Above the insulation, the ballast holds down the XPS, which must be strong enough to withstand the weight of the ballast as well as variable loads such as rainfall and human or vehicular traffic.

XPS floats on water. If there are several inches of water on the roof because of a sudden downpour, then hydrostatics requires that the weight of the volume of displaced water be countered with at least that weight in ballast. Hydrostatics tells how much ballast is necessary to keep the XPS from floating.

Ballast is used to provide uplift resistance for roof assemblies that are not adhered or mechanically attached to the roof deck. However, buoyancy is not the only factor in determining the ballast requirement. The PMRA must meet standards relating to wind uplift resistance. The height of the parapet wall surrounding the PMRA has a striking effect on wind uplift. For a detailed discussion of ballast design requirements, refer to ASNI/SPRI RP-4 [11].

PMRA Application Examples

The following examples demonstrate XPS insulation solutions for various projects where performance requirements for thermal resistance and structural integrity are solved with XPS insulation. These application examples focus on the insulation layer for PMRAs.

The application examples provide general guidance for specifying various types of PMRAs. However, the details may vary from project to project and for different roof sections on the same building. It is recommended that specifiers work closely with the suppliers of the XPS insulation as well as other component suppliers.

Example 1: PMRA with Solar-Reflective Aggregate

The first application example is for a ballasted PMRA assembly on top of a concrete deck with a high solar reflectivity top layer of aggregate ballast. This PMRA is for a federal building in Winchester, Virginia, which has a warm humid climate (ASHRAE 90.1 Zone 4a). The roof area is 19,264 m² (207,360 ft²). See Figure 3.

An R-value of 5.28 K·m²/W, or R-30 (30 F·ft²·h/Btu) was obtained using 15.24 cm (6 in.) of Type VI XPS. The compressive strength of 40 psi was adequate for the relatively light load on this PMRA thanks to adequate drainage. The bottom layer of the XPS insulation board itself contained drainage channels facilitating water removal through a drainage system.

A fabric material on top of the six inches of XPS separates the XPS from the aggregate and helps to prevent displacement of the insulation. (Figures 4 and 5) The only thing holding down the XPS insulation is the aggregate ballast. Hence, installation occurs in stages with the insulation being covered with fabric and aggregate soon after it is laid down on the waterproof roof covering.

The insulation and the reflective ballast greatly reduce the heat load on this building. This is an environmentally friendly solution because the PMRA not only extends the service life of the underlying membrane by protecting it from UV radiation and high temperatures, but also saves on cooling energy costs for this building which is in a warm humid climate.

Example 2: Large Multifunctional Plaza Deck PMRA

Another example of a PMRA roof is the Dickies Arena Plaza Deck in Fort Worth, Texas. The building is in Northern Texas which has a humid subtropical climate with mild winters and hot summers (ASHRAE 90.1 Zone 3a).



Figure 4. Type VI XPS with a compressive strength of 40 psi was adequate for the relatively light load on this PMRA. Photo Courtesy of Kingspan.



Figure 5. The PMRA is in process of being covered with aggregate shortly after the XPS insulation boards are covered with fabric. The aggregate not only holds the insulation in place but also reflects sunlight from this PMRA, which is in a warm humid climate zone. Photo Courtesy of Kingspan.

The Plaza Deck is constructed atop a concrete slab with an area of 13,006 m² (140,000 ft²). The concrete roof deck is covered with a hot-mopped waterproofing membrane. There are 261 drains at the roof deck layer, directly beneath the XPS insulation.

The Plaza Deck supports the weight of pavers, which serve as ballast and walking surfaces; concrete topping slabs, i.e., split slabs; foot traffic and furnishings; and, in some areas, vegetative roof assemblies (VRAs). Various XPS Types support the differing dead load and live load requirements. Type V XPS is used at locations that require the highest compressive strengths. ASTM C578 Type V provides a minimum compressive strength of 690 kPa (100 psi).

Atop the sloped structural deck, the insulation is reverse tapered to provide a flat surface; about one foot of flat insulation follows; and finally a third course of tapered insulation, sloping to the linear drains at the top of the aesthetic surface, completes the insulation thickness. See Figure 6. Using insulation to control heights instead of other fills such as concrete reduces the weight across the entire roof.

The layers above the insulation support the various aesthetic and functional requirements of the Plaza Deck. There are layers of filter fabric, a sand bed, pavers, and planters filled with trees. The Plaza Deck is open to visitors who can enjoy cool evenings outdoors during events at the arena. Meanwhile, when there is a downpour, the deck is engineered to efficiently drain the rainwater from this precisely engineered PMRA.

The Dickies Arena serves as an excellent example of a mixed-use PMRA application that allows for foot traffic and VRAs on a flat occupiable roof with good drainage [14].



Figure 6. Slot drains channel the water to an engineered assembly of 261 drains (left). Tapered XPS insulation fills in the space between the roof membrane and slot drains. The completed linear drain shows how inconspicuous well-planned drainage can be (right). Photos Courtesy of Owens Corning.

Example 3: PMRA Garden Roofs and Water Retention and Detention Features (Blue Roof)

The final example is a blue roof design in an urban area where water retention is essential. See Figure 7. Designed by Perkins + Will, the Northwestern University (Chicago, Ill.) blue roof project involves phased construction: The 14-story base building was constructed first, and a 20-story tower addition is planned for construction five to ten years into the future. Site conditions required a more creative approach to stormwater management than conventional, below-grade options.

The City of Chicago Department of Stormwater Management required that the project account for the *total building mass and footprint* and a substantial detention requirement of *10,000 cubic feet* of stormwater. Retention volumes are different than detention volumes. Retention occurs within Garden Roof growing media where the water is *retained* until used by the plants or evaporated. Detention occurs in a blue roof where water is *detained* for a specific time period until fully released to enter the storm sewers. This prevents flooding the sewer system. The City of Chicago Stormwater code required that this stormwater volume be released through the flow control drains within 48 hours.

The primary stormwater detention requirement was met by creating two blue roof assemblies on the entire Level 13 and 14 roof structures. These blue roof areas were created using structural voiding units which were subsequently overlaid with Garden Roofs and paver assemblies for retention capacity and to provide proper ballasting. A conventional Garden Roof Assembly was used on Level 2. The combination of the Garden Roofs on all levels reduced the overall detention requirement required by the City of Chicago.



Figure 7. Shown here is the 14-story base of a proposed 34-story building in Downtown Chicago. The architects developed a PMRA blue roof, especially to meet the water retention and detention requirements of their building permit. The 14-story base of the building accommodates storm water management requirements for the entire building through the design of blue and green (vegetative) PMRAs. Photo Courtesy of American Hydrotech.

To detain the blue roof water volume, roof drains were modified with a special insert that passively regulates stormwater drainage. The blue roof volume spaces were created using a structural plastic voiding component that is 95 percent open. (See Figure 8.) To optimize the blue roof storage, the roofs on this building were constructed with flat, zero-slope roof decks. These decks were waterproofed with a hot, fluid-applied, rubberized asphalt membrane and insulated with seven inches of ASTM C578 Type VI extruded polystyrene insulation. The ability of XPS insulation to resist the wet conditions in a blue roof and green roof make it the perfect choice for thermal insulation.



Figure 8. The key to this blue roof is a sturdy water storage unit located above the XPS insulation and just below the vegetative roof assembly. Photos Courtesy of American Hydrotech.

Versatile Solutions

As can be seen from the examples above, depending on the needs of the building environ, PMRAs can be engineered to drain water quickly, as in the case of the Dickies Arena; or retain water and gradually release it, as in the case of the Northwestern University blue roof. A PMRA can also be designed with a conventional drainage system at the roof covering level, as in the case of the aggregate topped federal building.

Another seldomly recognized benefit of PMRAs is reduced landfill. The average lifespan of a PMRA is 25 to 50 years, and the XPS insulation from such roofs can be and often is reused when the building is recovered at the end of the roof life cycle. Roof replacements send billions of cubic ards of to landfills annually. Over the lifespan of the building, PMRA roofs are better for the building owner and better for the environment.

PMRAs provide a platform for a variety of commercial and urban residential roof assemblies, including reflective and photovoltaic roofs for energy efficiency, extended roof life cycles, and vegetative roof assemblies for healthy cities. PMRAs support solutions to stormwater detention, mitigating flooding in urban areas and contributing to water conservation. Finally, they also allow valuable outdoor areas to be repurposed as occupiable spaces.

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