



Designation: E1980 – 11 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Practice for Calculating Solar Reflectance Index of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Opaque Surfaces¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1980; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

The steady-state surface temperature (T_s) under the sun is strongly correlated to solar reflectivity and thermal emissivity of the surface. For equivalent conditions, the T_s of dark surfaces (with low solar reflectance) is higher than light-colored surfaces (with high solar reflectance); and surfaces with low thermal emissivity have higher T_s 's than surfaces with high thermal emissivity. The procedure recommended in this standard will allow a direct comparison of T_s of surfaces under the sun. The procedure defines a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) that measures the relative T_s of a surface with respect to the standard white (SRI = 100) and standard black (SRI = 0) under the standard solar and ambient conditions.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the calculation of the Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of horizontal and low-sloped opaque surfaces at standard conditions. The method is intended to calculate SRI for surfaces with emissivity greater than 0.1.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.20 on Roofing Membrane Systems.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

G173 Tables for Reference Solar Spectral Irradiances: Direct Normal and Hemispherical on 37° Tilted Surface

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *convective coefficient (h_c)*—the rate of heat transfer from the surface to air induced by the air movement, expressed in watts per square metre per degree Kelvin, $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$.

3.1.2 *low-sloped surfaces*—surfaces with a slope smaller than 9.5° from the horizontal.

3.1.3 *reference black surface temperature (T_b)*—is the steady-state temperature of a black surface with solar reflectance of 0.05 and thermal emissivity of 0.9, under the standard solar and ambient conditions.

3.1.4 *reference white surface temperature (T_w)*—is the steady-state temperature of a white surface with solar reflectance of 0.80 and thermal emissivity of 0.9, under the standard solar and ambient conditions.

3.1.5 *sky temperature (T_{sky})*—is the temperature of a black body that would radiate the same power toward the earth as does the sky.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.