Calculation of the rate of heat transfer for L(brick) = 16 cm

$$\begin{cases} R_{\text{ToTAL}} = 6.81^{\circ}/\text{W} ; T_{\infty_1} = 20^{\circ}\text{C} ; T_{\infty_2} = -10 \\ \dot{Q} = \frac{7_{\infty_1} - 7_{\infty_2}}{R_{\text{TOTAL}}} = \frac{20 + 10}{6.81} = 9 \left[\frac{\dot{Q}}{Q} = 4.14 \text{W} \right] \end{cases}$$

Calculation of the total resistance and the rate of heat transfer for L(brick) = 32 cm

$$\begin{array}{l} R_{i} = \frac{1}{R_{i} \times A} = \frac{1}{10 \times 0.26} = 0,4^{\circ}C/W & (A = 0.25 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}) \\ R_{f} = \frac{L_{f}}{k_{f} \times A} = \frac{0.03}{0.026 \times 0.25} = 41.615 C/W \\ R_{pa} = R_{p2} = \frac{L_{p}}{k_{p} \times A} = \frac{0.02}{0.22 \times 0.25} = 0,363 °C/W \\ R_{outrisk} = \frac{1}{R_{o} \times A} = \frac{1}{40 \times 0.25} = 0,4 °C/W \\ R_{outrisk} = \frac{1}{R_{o} \times A} = \frac{1}{40 \times 0.25} = 0,4 °C/W \\ = \frac{k_{b} \times A_{b}}{L_{b}} + 2 \times \left(\frac{k_{p} \times A_{p}}{L_{p}}\right) \\ = \frac{(0.72 \times 0.22)}{0.732} + 2 \times \left(\frac{v.722 \times 1.5 \times 10^{2}}{0.032}\right) \\ = \frac{(0.435 \left(\frac{1}{2.02}\right)}{0.032} + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) = \frac{1}{0.515} \\ \hline R_{total} = \frac{1}{R_{total}} + \frac{R_{f}}{2} + \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{R_{pa}}{R_{total}} + \frac{R_{o}}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.74}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2} \cdot \frac{1.94}{2} + \frac{0.14}{2}$$

- The resistance of the parallel plasters is neglicted compared to the resistance of the brick => the heat tansfer happens mainly through the brick.
- The resistance of the brick has increased by increasing its thickness (the double) and so has decreased the heat transfer by 0,544 W.

The R_unit values

The simplified wall calculation procedure replacing the glass fiber one with urethane rigid foam and while replacing the fiberboard with plywood:

Case 1:

Outside (winter)	0.03
13-mm 200-mm wood bevel lapped siding	0.14
13-mm wood fiberboard	0.23
38-mm 90-mm wood studs	0.63
90 mm urethane rigid foam	(90/25)*0.98 = 3.528
13-mm gypsum wallboard	0.079
Inside	0.12

 $R_unit (1) = \sum R_units = 4,757 \text{ m}^2.^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

Case 2:

Outside (winter)	0.03
13-mm 200-mm wood bevel lapped siding	0.14
13-mm Polywood	0.11
38-mm 90-mm wood studs	0.63
90 mm glass fiber insulation	(90/25)*0.7 = 2.52
13-mm gypsum wallboard	0.079
Inside	0.12

 $R_unit (2) = \sum R_units = 3,629 \text{ m}^2.^{\circ}\text{C/W}$