



WEEKLY SUBMISSION - TASK 03

- 01.** Finalize the Example D : Heat Loss Through a Composite Wall by finding the heat transfer rate.
(Considering the changes did in class to $h_2 = 40$ and outside temperature = $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- 02.** Solve the same question while the thickness of the brick is increased to 32 cm and comment on the results.
- 03.** Solve again the simplified wall calculation procedure replacing the glass fiber one with urethane rigid foam and while replacing the fiberboard with plywood and find the two R_{unit} values.

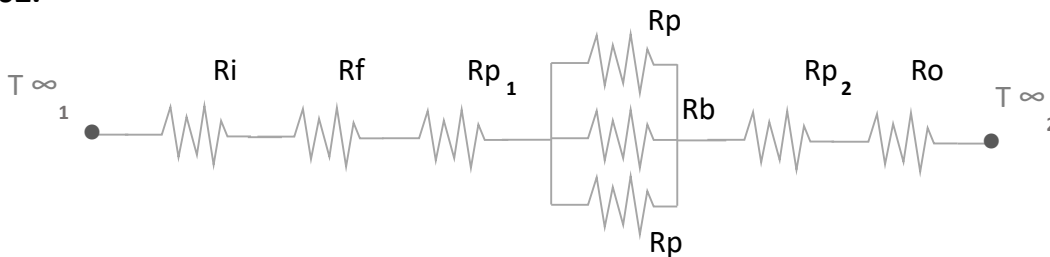
ANSWERS:

01.

$$R_{\text{total}} = 6,81\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_{\infty 1} - T_{\infty 2}}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{20 - (-10)}{6,81} = 4,40\text{ W}$$

02.



$$R_i = R_{\text{conv.}} = \frac{1}{h A} = \frac{1}{10 \times 0,25} = 0,4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$R_f = R_{\text{cond.}} = \frac{L}{KA} = \frac{0,03}{0,026 \times 0,25} = 4,6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$R_{p1} = R_{\text{cond.}} = \frac{L}{KA} = \frac{0,02}{0,22 \times 0,25} = 0,36\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$R_{\text{parallel}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_p + R_b + R_p \rightarrow R_p = R_{\text{cond.}} = \frac{L}{KA} = \frac{0,32}{0,22 \times 0,015} = 96,96\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W} \\ R_b = R_{\text{cond.}} = \frac{L}{KA} = \frac{0,32}{0,72 \times 0,22} = 2,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W} \\ R_p = R_{\text{cond.}} = \frac{L}{KA} = \frac{0,32}{0,22 \times 0,015} = 96,96\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W} \end{array} \right.$$

$$R_{\text{parallel total}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{R_p} + \frac{1}{R_b} + \frac{1}{R_p}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{96,96} + \frac{1}{2,02} + \frac{1}{96,96}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{total}}} = 0,51$$

$$R_{\text{parallel total}} = 1,96 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$R_{p_2} = R_{\text{cond.}} = \frac{L}{KA} = \frac{0,02}{0,22 \times 0,25} = 0,36 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$R_o = R_{\text{conv.}} = \frac{1}{h A} = \frac{1}{40 \times 0,25} = 0,10 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

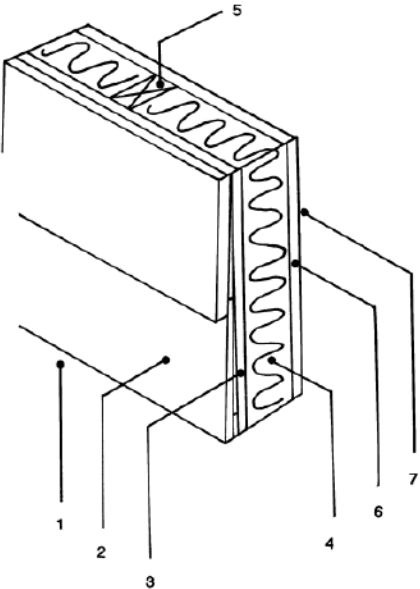
$$R_{\text{total}} = 7,78 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

Commenting the result:
 Even doubling the thickness of the brick layer (from 16cm to 32cm) the heat transfer resistance had a slight improvement, from 6.81°C/W to 7.84°C/W.
 Which leads us to conclude that the brick thickness has only structural relevance, since the foam layer is the main responsible for generating the greatest resistance to heat transfer.

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_{\infty_1} - T_{\infty_2}}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{20 - (-10)}{7,78} = 3,85 \text{ W}$$

03. Simplified Wall Calculation – Example 01 (Heat Transfer Through Wall):

| | Wood (A Section) | Insulation (B Section) |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Outside | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Wood Bevel | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Plywood | 0.144 | 0.11 |
| Urethane Rigid Foam | no | 0.98 x (90/25) = 3.53 |
| Wood Studs | 0.63 | no |
| Gypsum Board | 0.079 | 0.079 |
| Inside Surface | 0.12 | 0.12 |



$$R \text{ in Wood Stud} = 0.03 + 0.14 + 0.11 + 0.63 + 0.079 + 0.12 = 1.11 \text{ M}^2\text{C/W}$$

$$R \text{ in Insulation} = 0.03 + 0.14 + 0.11 + 3.53 + 0.079 + 0.12 = 4.00 \text{ M}^2\text{C/W}$$