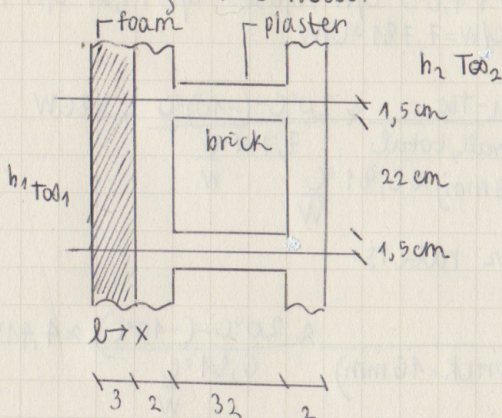


Question 1: Heat loss through a composite wall.

A 3m high and 5m wide wall consists of long 32 cm and 22 cm cross section horizontal bricks ( $k = 0,72 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ ), separated by 3 cm thick plaster layers ( $k = 0,22 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ ).

There are also 2 cm thick plaster layers on each side of the brick and a 3 cm thick rigid foam ( $k = 0,026 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ ) on the inner side of the wall. The indoor and the outdoor temperatures are  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and  $-10^\circ\text{C}$ , and the convection heat transfer coefficients on the inner and the outer sides are  $h_1 = 10 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$  and  $h_2 = 40 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ , respectively. Assuming one-dimensional heat transfer and disregarding radiation, determine the rate of heat transfer through the wall.



$$R_{1\text{conv}} = \frac{1}{h_1 \cdot A_{1-\text{dim.}}} = \frac{1}{10 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \cdot (0,015 + 0,22 + 0,015) \text{ m} \cdot 1 \text{ m}} = 0,4 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$

$$R_{\text{foam}} = \frac{L_{\text{foam}}}{k_{\text{foam}} \cdot A_{1-\text{dim.}}} = \frac{0,03 \text{ m}}{0,026 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^\circ\text{C}} \cdot (0,015 + 0,22 + 0,015) \text{ m} \cdot 1 \text{ m}} \approx 4,615 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$

$$R_{\text{plaster, up}} = R_{\text{plaster, down}} = \frac{L_{\text{up or down}}}{k_p \cdot A_{p \text{ up or down}} (1-\text{dim.})} = \frac{0,02 \text{ m}}{0,22 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 0,015 \text{ m} \cdot 1 \text{ m}} \approx 96,97 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$

$$R_{\text{brick}} = \frac{L_{\text{brick}}}{k_{\text{brick}} \cdot A_{\text{brick}} (1-\text{dim.})} = \frac{0,32 \text{ m}}{0,72 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 0,22 \text{ m} \cdot 1 \text{ m}} \approx 2,02 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{total-parallel}}} = \frac{1}{R_{\text{plaster, up}}} + \frac{1}{R_{\text{brick}}} + \frac{1}{R_{\text{plaster, down}}} \approx \frac{1}{96,97 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}} + \frac{1}{2,02 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}} + \frac{1}{96,97 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}} \approx 0,516 \frac{\text{W}}{^\circ\text{C}}$$



$$\text{i.e., } R_{\text{total-parallel}} = \frac{1}{0,516 \text{ W/}^\circ\text{C}} \approx 1,94 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$$

$$R_{\text{plaster, left}} = R_{\text{plaster, right}} = \frac{L_{\text{p, lt or rt}}}{k_{\text{p}} \cdot A_{\text{p, lt or rt}} (1-\text{dim.})} = \frac{0,02 \text{ m}}{0,022 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{C}} \cdot (0,015 + 0,22 + 0,015) \text{ m} \cdot 1 \text{ m}} = 0,363 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$

$$R_{2 \text{ conv.}} = \frac{1}{h_2 \cdot A_{1-\text{dim.}}} = \frac{1}{40 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{C}} \cdot (0,015 + 0,22 + 0,015) \text{ m} \cdot 1 \text{ m}} = 0,1 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$

$$R_{\text{wall, total}} (1-\text{dim.}) = R_{1 \text{ conv.}} + R_{\text{brick}} + R_{\text{plaster, left}} + R_{\text{total-parallel}} + R_{\text{plaster, right}} + R_{2 \text{ conv.}} \approx 0,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} + 4,615 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} + 0,363 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} + 1,94 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} + 0,363 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} + 0,1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} = 7,781 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{The heat transfer rate is: } \dot{Q} = \frac{T_1 - T_{\infty}}{R_{\text{wall, total}}} \approx \frac{20^\circ\text{C} - (-10)^\circ\text{C}}{7,781 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}} \approx 3,86 \text{ W}$$

$$R_{\text{wall, total}} (\text{thickness of the brick} = 16 \text{ mm}) \approx 6,81 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  In this condition, the heat transfer rate is:

$$\dot{Q}' = \frac{T_1 - T_{\infty}}{R_{\text{wall, total}} (\text{thickness of the brick} = 16 \text{ mm})} \approx \frac{20^\circ\text{C} - (-10^\circ\text{C})}{6,81 \frac{^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}} \approx 4,41 \text{ W}$$

$\Rightarrow$  The conclusion is that the presence of a double brick thickness inside a composite wall doesn't significantly increase the thermal resistance of the whole wall, and the heat transfer rate doesn't significantly decrease.

**Question 2:** A wood frame wall that is built around 38/90 mm wood studs with a center-to-center distance of 400 mm. The 90 mm wallboard and the outside with 13 mm polynood and 13 mm/200 mm wood berel lapped siding. The insulated cavity constitutes 75% of the heat transmission area, while the studs, plates and sills constitute 21%. The headers constitute 4% of the area, and they can be treated as studs. Find the R units values.

	Wood	Insulation
Outside air	0,03	0,03
Wood berel (13/200 mm)	0,14	0,14
Polynood (13 mm)	0,11	0,11
Urethane rigid foam (90 mm)	/	$0,98 \cdot 90 / 25 = 3,528$
Wood studs (90 mm)	0,63	/
Gypsum Board (13 mm)	0,079	0,079
Inside surface	0,12	0,12

$$R^i \text{ with wood} = (0,03 + 0,14 + 0,11 + 0,63 + 0,079 + 0,12) \frac{\text{m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}} = 1,109 \frac{\text{m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$

$$R^i \text{ with insulation} = (0,03 + 0,14 + 0,11 + 3,528 + 0,079 + 0,12) = 4,007 \frac{\text{m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$$