

MPS No. 1001

Subject: Understanding Thermal Design Terms

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R-value (Thermal Resistance)

R-value, or thermal resistance, is a measure of a material's or a construction's ability to retard heat flow. A higher R-value provides better thermal insulation performance. R-values of materials in series can be added to determine a construction's total thermal resistance.

Although not normally written, the units of R-values are $\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2\cdot^\circ\text{F}}$ or $\frac{\text{m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}}{\text{W}}$

U-value (Thermal Transmittance)

U-value is a measure of a material's or a construction's ability to allow heat to pass through itself. A lower U-value provides better thermal insulation performance. It is the reciprocal of a construction's R-value.

U-values include air film resistances. The units of U-value are $\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2\cdot^\circ\text{F}}$ or $\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}}$

Example

	Component R-value
Inside Air Film	0.7
1/2" Gypsum Wallboard	0.5
R-19 Fiberglass	19.0
1" Tru-R 250	4.8
Wood Siding	0.8
Outside Air Film	0.2

Wall R-value	26.0

C-value (Thermal Conductance)

C-value is a measure of a material's or a construction's ability to allow heat to pass through itself. It is the same as U-value but without air film resistances. A lower C-value provides better thermal insulation performance.

The units of C-values, just like U-values, are $\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2\cdot^\circ\text{F}}$ or $\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}}$

K-value (Thermal Conductivity)

K-value is a measure of a homogeneous material's ability to allow heat to pass through itself, independent of its thickness. A lower K-value provides better thermal insulation performance. If we multiply a material's C-value by its thickness, we have its K-value.

$$K = \frac{1}{R} \cdot t = \frac{t}{R}$$

The units of K-value are $\frac{\text{Btu}\cdot\text{in}}{\text{hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2\cdot^\circ\text{F}}$ or $\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}}$

Using the example:

$$U = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{26.0} = 0.038$$

From the example, the wall's R-value without air films is 26.0 minus 0.9 (0.7 + 0.2) or 25.1.

$$C = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{25.1} = 0.040$$