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Rayleigh and Reynolds Number Formulas

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List of 16 Rayleigh and Reynolds Number Formulas

Rayleigh and Reynolds Number

1) Bingham Number

$$fx \quad B_n = \frac{S_{sy} \cdot L_c}{\mu_a \cdot v}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(a870788d6ed9b8fd294b7654a8c8526b_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 7.0125 = \frac{4.25\text{N/m}^2 \cdot 9.9\text{m}}{0.1\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s} \cdot 60\text{m/s}}$$

2) Bingham Number of Plastic Fluids from Isothermal Semi-circular Cylinder

$$fx \quad B_n = \left(\frac{\zeta_o}{\mu_B} \right) \cdot \left(\left(\frac{D_1}{g \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta T} \right) \right)^{0.5}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(c50c8b7b2cc2cf9ff925edec0ee94c0d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 7.010206 = \left(\frac{1202\text{Pa}}{10\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}} \right) \cdot \left(\left(\frac{5\text{m}}{9.8\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 3.0\text{K}^{-1} \cdot 50.0\text{K}} \right) \right)^{0.5}$$

3) Diameter of rotating cylinder in fluid given Reynolds number

$$fx \quad D = \left(\frac{Re_w \cdot v_k}{\pi \cdot w} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(f60b7a900783ac3fd531bfd9c111be6d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 3.90882\text{m} = \left(\frac{0.6 \cdot 4\text{MSt}}{\pi \cdot 5.0\text{rad/s}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$


4) Inertia force given Reynolds number

$$fx \quad F_i = Re \cdot \mu$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(83bbbd261710c59db0214aa27b2edc0d_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 500000\text{N} = 5000 \cdot 100\text{N}$$



5) Kinematic viscosity given Reynolds number based on rotational speed 

$$\text{fx } \nu_k = \omega \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{D^2}{\text{Re}_\omega}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(cbe80b694ebd74fcfe136a095b608235_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 3.981969 \text{MSt} = 5.0 \text{rad/s} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{(3.9\text{m})^2}{0.6}$$

6) Modified Rayleigh number given Bingham number 

$$\text{fx } \text{Ra}' = \frac{\text{Ra}_c}{1 + \text{B}_n}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(3e2231b1ad3ca8da8658228c00dd08e0_img.jpg\)](#)


$$\text{ex } 0.009363 = \frac{0.075}{1 + 7.01}$$

7) Rayleigh Number 

$$\text{fx } \text{Ra}_c = G \cdot \text{Pr}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(0d5ec72f61334709c3fc9450209b754f_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.609 = 0.87 \cdot 0.7$$

8) Rayleigh number based on length for annular space between concentric cylinders 

$$\text{fx } \text{Ra}_l = \frac{\text{Ra}_c}{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{d_o}{d_i}\right)\right)^4}{(L^3) \cdot \left((d_i^{-0.6}) + (d_o^{-0.6})\right)^5}}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(b64b40baaee5acddc1eab8538ba84754_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.25797 = \frac{0.075}{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{0.26\text{m}}{35\text{m}}\right)\right)^4}{\left((3\text{m})^3\right) \cdot \left(\left((35\text{m})^{-0.6}\right) + \left((0.26\text{m})^{-0.6}\right)\right)^5}}$$



9) Rayleigh number based on turbulence for annular space between concentric cylinders

$$\text{fx } Ra_c = \left(\frac{\left(\left(\ln \left(\frac{d_o}{d_i} \right) \right)^4 \right) \cdot (Ra_1)}{(L^3) \cdot \left((d_i^{-0.6}) + (d_o^{-0.6}) \right)^5} \right)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e78f798d4ea5c530c9db49e7d26e6b95_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.072683 = \left(\frac{\left(\left(\ln \left(\frac{0.26\text{m}}{35\text{m}} \right) \right)^4 \right) \cdot (0.25)}{\left((3\text{m})^3 \right) \cdot \left(\left((35\text{m})^{-0.6} \right) + \left((0.26\text{m})^{-0.6} \right) \right)^5} \right)$$

10) Rayleigh number based on turbulence for concentric spheres

$$\text{fx } Ra_c = \left(\frac{L \cdot Ra_1}{\left((D_i \cdot D_o)^4 \right) \cdot \left(\left((D_i^{-1.4}) + (D_o^{-1.4}) \right) \right)^5} \right)^{0.25}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(05be7c7a8995decd503647c99211f7c2_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.333296 = \left(\frac{3\text{m} \cdot 0.25}{\left((0.005\text{m} \cdot 0.05\text{m})^4 \right) \cdot \left(\left(\left((0.005\text{m})^{-1.4} \right) + \left((0.05\text{m})^{-1.4} \right) \right) \right)^5} \right)^{0.25}$$


11) Reynolds Number given Graetz Number

$$\text{fx } Re_L = Gr \cdot \frac{L}{Pr \cdot D}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(fe3aebe81acea8d45108cd2768939da7_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 879.1209 = 800 \cdot \frac{3\text{m}}{0.7 \cdot 3.9\text{m}}$$




12) Reynolds number given Inertia and Viscous Force 

$$\text{fx } \text{Re} = \frac{F_i}{\mu}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e2376d476d06eb31946dc01a69a4403a_img.jpg\)](#)


$$\text{ex } 5000 = \frac{500000\text{N}}{100\text{N}}$$

13) Reynolds number given Peclet number 

$$\text{fx } \text{Re} = \frac{\text{Pe}}{\text{Pr}}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(0b5e7e25e8775f7e7e80906ada4f0021_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 5000 = \frac{3500}{0.7}$$

14) Reynolds Number given Rotational Speed 

$$\text{fx } \text{Rew} = w \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{D^2}{v_k}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(bd3b31712ad9bab5a241210fa6925cdd_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.597295 = 5.0\text{rad/s} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{(3.9\text{m})^2}{4\text{MSt}}$$


15) Rotational speed given Reynolds number 

$$\text{fx } w = \frac{\text{Rew} \cdot v_k}{\pi \cdot D^2}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(7bc43b319a082987e20f7bf78f4bab80_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 5.022641\text{rad/s} = \frac{0.6 \cdot 4\text{MSt}}{\pi \cdot (3.9\text{m})^2}$$



16) Viscous force given Reynolds number [Open Calculator](#) 

$$fx \quad \mu = \frac{F_i}{Re}$$

$$ex \quad 100N = \frac{500000N}{5000}$$



Variables Used











- ΔT Change in Temperature (*Kelvin*)
- B_n Bingham Number
- D Diameter (*Meter*)
- D_1 Diameter of Cylinder 1 (*Meter*)
- d_i Inner Diameter (*Meter*)
- D_i Inside Diameter (*Meter*)
- d_o Outer Diameter (*Meter*)
- D_o Outside Diameter (*Meter*)
- F_i Inertia Force (*Newton*)
- g Acceleration due to Gravity (*Meter per Square Second*)
- G Grashof Number
- Gr Graetz Number
- L Length (*Meter*)
- L_c Characteristic Length (*Meter*)
- Pe Peclet Number
- Pr Prandtl Number
- Ra' Modified Rayleigh Number
- Ra_c Rayleigh Number(t)
- Ra_l Rayleigh Number
- Re Reynolds Number
- Re_L Reynolds Number Based on Length
- Re_w Reynolds Number(w)
- S_{sy} Shear Yield Strength (*Newton per Square Meter*)
- v Velocity (*Meter per Second*)
- ν_k Kinematic Viscosity (*Megastokes*)
- w Rotational Speed (*Radian per Second*)



- β Coefficient of Volumetric Expansion (*Per Kelvin*)
- ζ_0 Fluid Yield Stress (*Pascal*)
- μ Viscous Force (*Newton*)
- μ_a Absolute Viscosity (*Pascal Second*)
- μ_B Plastic Viscosity (*Pascal Second*)



Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- **Constant:** π , 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288
Archimedes' constant
- **Function:** \ln , $\ln(\text{Number})$
The natural logarithm, also known as the logarithm to the base e , is the inverse function of the natural exponential function.
- **Measurement: Length** in Meter (m)
Length Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Pressure** in Newton per Square Meter (N/m^2), Pascal (Pa)
Pressure Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Speed** in Meter per Second (m/s)
Speed Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Acceleration** in Meter per Square Second (m/s^2)
Acceleration Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Force** in Newton (N)
Force Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Temperature Difference** in Kelvin (K)
Temperature Difference Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Dynamic Viscosity** in Pascal Second ($\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$)
Dynamic Viscosity Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Kinematic Viscosity** in Megastokes (MSt)
Kinematic Viscosity Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Angular Velocity** in Radian per Second (rad/s)
Angular Velocity Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Coefficient of Linear Expansion** in Per Kelvin (K^{-1})
Coefficient of Linear Expansion Unit Conversion 



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- [Effective Thermal Conductivity and Heat Transfer Formulas](#) 
- [Rayleigh and Reynolds Number Formulas](#) 
- [Nusselt Number Formulas](#) 

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