

Biot Number = Bi

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[Dimensionless quantity](#) characterising the heat exchange between [solid body](#) and surroundings:

$$(1) \quad \text{Bi} = \frac{U \cdot L}{\lambda}$$

where

U	Heat Transfer Coefficient (HTC) between solid body and fluid
λ	Thermal Conductivity of the solid body
L	Characteristic length of Heat Transfer

It determines the temperature transient behaviour and its gradient inside a [solid body](#) while it heats or cools over time.

Relation to [Nusselt number](#)

Both numbers naturally arise in modelling the heat exchange between [solid body](#) and [fluid](#).

Both numbers have similar definition except that [Biot Number](#) is based on [thermal conductivity](#) of the [solid body](#) while [Nusselt number](#) is based on [thermal conductivity](#) of the [fluid](#).

Normally [Biot Number](#) indicates whether significant thermal gradient will develop inside a [solid body](#) based on the ratio of heat transfer away from the surface of a [solid body](#) to heat transfer within the [solid body](#).

While [Nusselt number](#) indicates whether conductive or convective heat transfer dominates across the interface between [solid body](#) and [fluid](#).

See also

[Physics](#) / [Thermodynamics](#) / [Heat Transfer](#)

[[Dimensionless Heat Transfer Numbers](#)] [[Prandtl number](#)] [[Rayleigh number](#)] [[Reynolds number](#)] [[Nusselt number](#)]