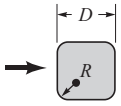
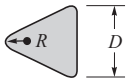
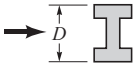
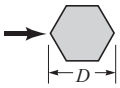
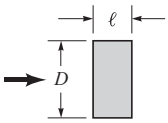
Shape	Reference area A (b = length)	Drag coefficient $C_D = \frac{\mathcal{D}}{\frac{1}{2}\rho U^2 A}$	Reynolds number Re = $\rho UD/\mu$
 Square rod with rounded corners	$A = bD$	R/D | C_D 0 | 2.2 0.02 | 2.0 0.17 | 1.2 0.33 | 1.0	Re = 10^5
 Rounded equilateral triangle	$A = bD$	R/D | C_D (→ | ←) 0 | 1.4 | 2.1 0.02 | 1.2 | 2.0 0.08 | 1.3 | 1.9 0.25 | 1.1 | 1.3	Re = 10^5
 Semicircular shell	$A = bD$	→ 2.3 ← 1.1	Re = 2×10^4
 Semicircular cylinder	$A = bD$	→ 2.15 ← 1.15	Re > 10^4
 T-beam	$A = bD$	→ 1.80 ← 1.65	Re > 10^4
 I-beam	$A = bD$	2.05	Re > 10^4
 Angle	$A = bD$	→ 1.98 ← 1.82	Re > 10^4
 Hexagon	$A = bD$	1.0	Re > 10^4
 Rectangle	$A = bD$	ℓ/D | C_D ≤0.1 | 1.9 0.5 | 2.5 0.65 | 2.9 1.0 | 2.2 2.0 | 1.6 3.0 | 1.3	Re = 10^5

FIGURE 9.28 **Typical drag coefficients for regular two-dimensional objects (Refs. 5, 6).**