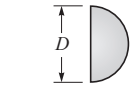
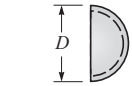
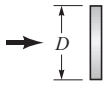
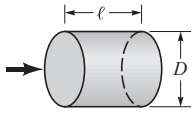
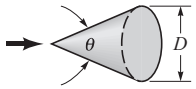
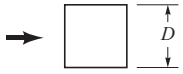
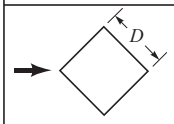
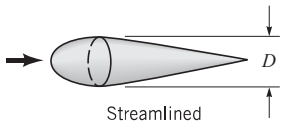
Shape	Reference area A	Drag coefficient C_D	Reynolds number Re = $\rho UD/\mu$
 Solid hemisphere	$A = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$	1.17 0.42	Re > 10^4
 Hollow hemisphere	$A = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$	1.42 0.38	Re > 10^4
 Thin disk	$A = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$	1.1	Re > 10^3
 Circular rod parallel to flow	$A = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$	ℓ/D | C_D 0.5 | 1.1 1.0 | 0.93 2.0 | 0.83 4.0 | 0.85	Re > 10^5
 Cone	$A = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$	θ, degrees | C_D 10 | 0.30 30 | 0.55 60 | 0.80 90 | 1.15	Re > 10^4
 Cube	$A = D^2$	1.05	Re > 10^4
 Cube	$A = D^2$	0.80	Re > 10^4
 Streamlined body	$A = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$	0.04	Re > 10^5

FIGURE 9.29 **Typical drag coefficients for regular three-dimensional objects (Ref. 5).**