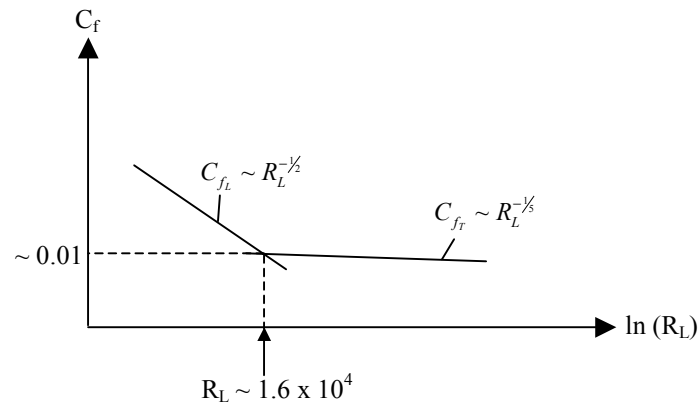


Summary of Boundary Layer over a Flat Plate

Laminar (Blasius')	Turbulent (1/7 power law)
$\frac{\delta}{x} \sim R_x^{-1/2}$	$\frac{\delta}{x} \sim R_x^{-1/5}$
$\delta^* \cong 1.72 \times R_x^{-1/2} \sim \sqrt{x}$	$\delta^* = \frac{\delta}{8} \cong 0.047 x R_x^{-1/5} \sim x^{4/5}$
$\tau_o \cong 0.332 \rho U_o^2 R_x^{-1/2}$	$\tau_o \cong 0.0227 \rho U_o^2 R_\delta^{-1/4}$ $\cong 0.029 \rho U_o^2 R_x^{-1/5}$
$D \cong 0.664 \rho U_o^2 (BL) R_L^{-1/2}$	$D \cong 0.03625 \rho U_o^2 (BL) R_L^{-1/5}$
$C_f = 1.328 R_L^{-1/2}$	$C_f = \frac{D}{0.5 \rho U_o^2 (BL)}$
	$C_f = 0.0725 R_L^{-1/5}$



For τ_o , the cross-over is at $R_x \sim 3.4 \times 10^3$, i.e.

$$(\tau_o)_{\text{laminar}} > (\tau_o)_{\text{turbulent}} \text{ for } R_x < 3.4 \times 10^3$$

$$(\tau_o)_{\text{laminar}} \sim (\tau_o)_{\text{turbulent}} \text{ for } R_x \sim 3.4 \times 10^3$$

$$(\tau_o)_{\text{laminar}} < (\tau_o)_{\text{turbulent}} \text{ for } R_x > 3.4 \times 10^3$$

Therefore, for most prototype scales: $(C_f)_{\text{turbulent}} > (C_f)_{\text{laminar}}$

$$(\tau_o)_{\text{turbulent}} > (\tau_o)_{\text{laminar}}$$