available in the literature. The data are compared with the output of two theories: for large F, an extension by Gorodtsov & Teodorovich (1982) of the small-obstacle approximation (i), producing for the sphere a stratified drag cœfficient

$$\Delta C_D \sim \frac{\ln F + 7/4 - \gamma}{4F^4}, \tag{1.16}$$

with $\gamma \approx 0.577$ the Euler constant; and, for small F, an original theory, decomposing the stratified drag cœfficient into two contributions $\Delta C_D^{\text{waves}}$ and ΔC_D^{wake}, associated with the generation by the sphere of lee waves and of a wake, respectively. From dimensional and geometrical considerations, these two contributions vary as

$$\Delta C_D^{\text{waves}} \sim AF^{3/2}, \qquad \Delta C_D^{\text{wake}} \sim BF^{1/2}\left(1 - \tfrac{5}{4}F\right), \tag{1.17}$$

the two cœfficients A and B being obtained from fit to the experimental data as

$$A = 0.73, \quad B = 3.33 \qquad \text{(Mason 1977 data)}, \tag{1.18a}$$

$$A = 0.86, \quad B = 3.43 \qquad \text{(Lofquist \& Purtell 1984 data)}. \tag{1.18b}$$