

constant value, thereby resulting in a negative slope as the Reynolds number increases beyond a critical value. If the observed departures in Figure 9b are solely due to a changing drag coefficient, then they should occur at the same Reynolds

number regardless of atmospheric composition, impact velocity, or grain (ejecta) size. Figure 11 illustrates this approach for different data sets. At low atmospheric densities ( $\rho/\rho_0 \leq 0.25$ ) and low impact velocities ( $v_i < 2.4$  km/s), the

