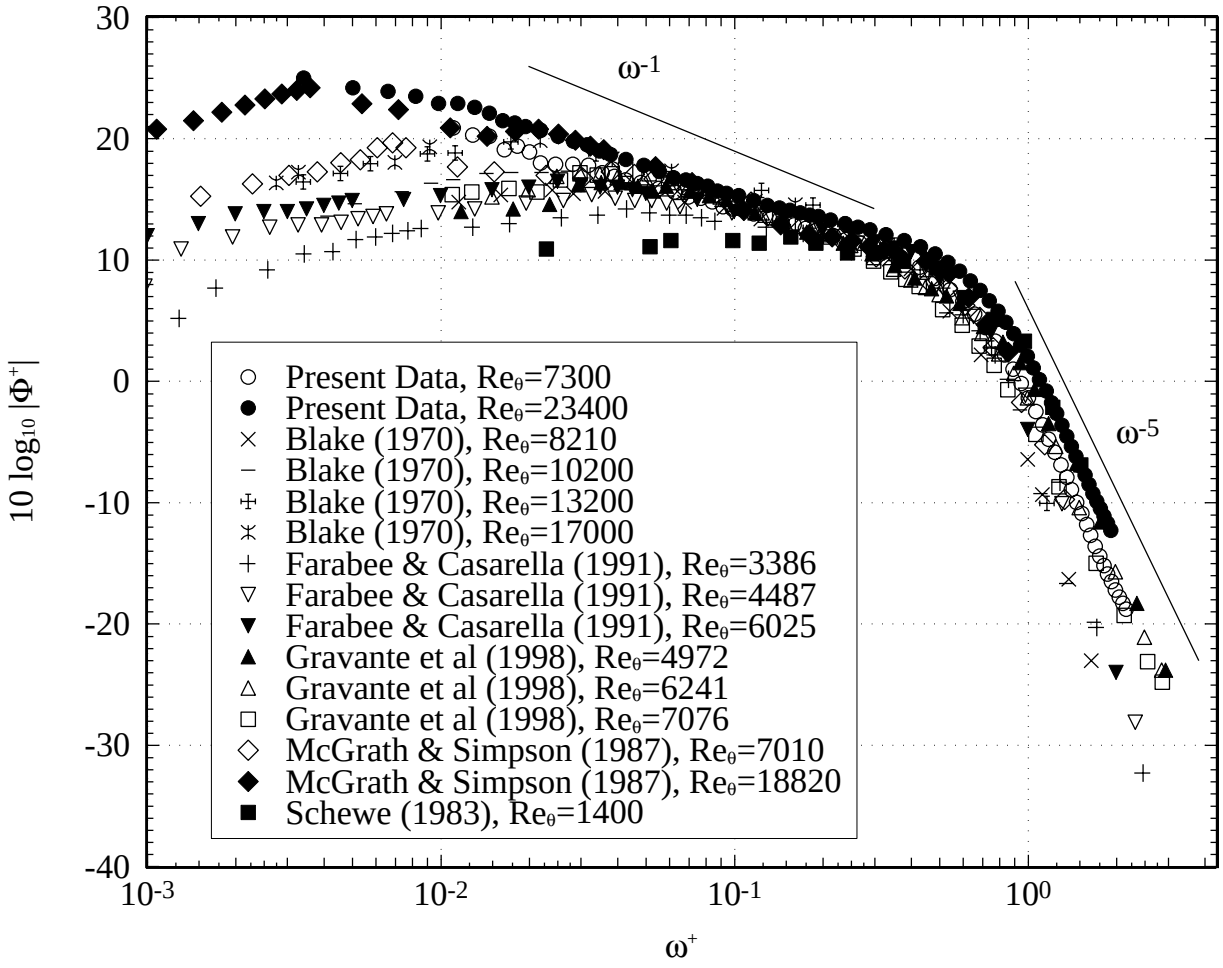

Figure 30. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using τ_W as the pressure scale and ν/u_τ^2 as the time scale.

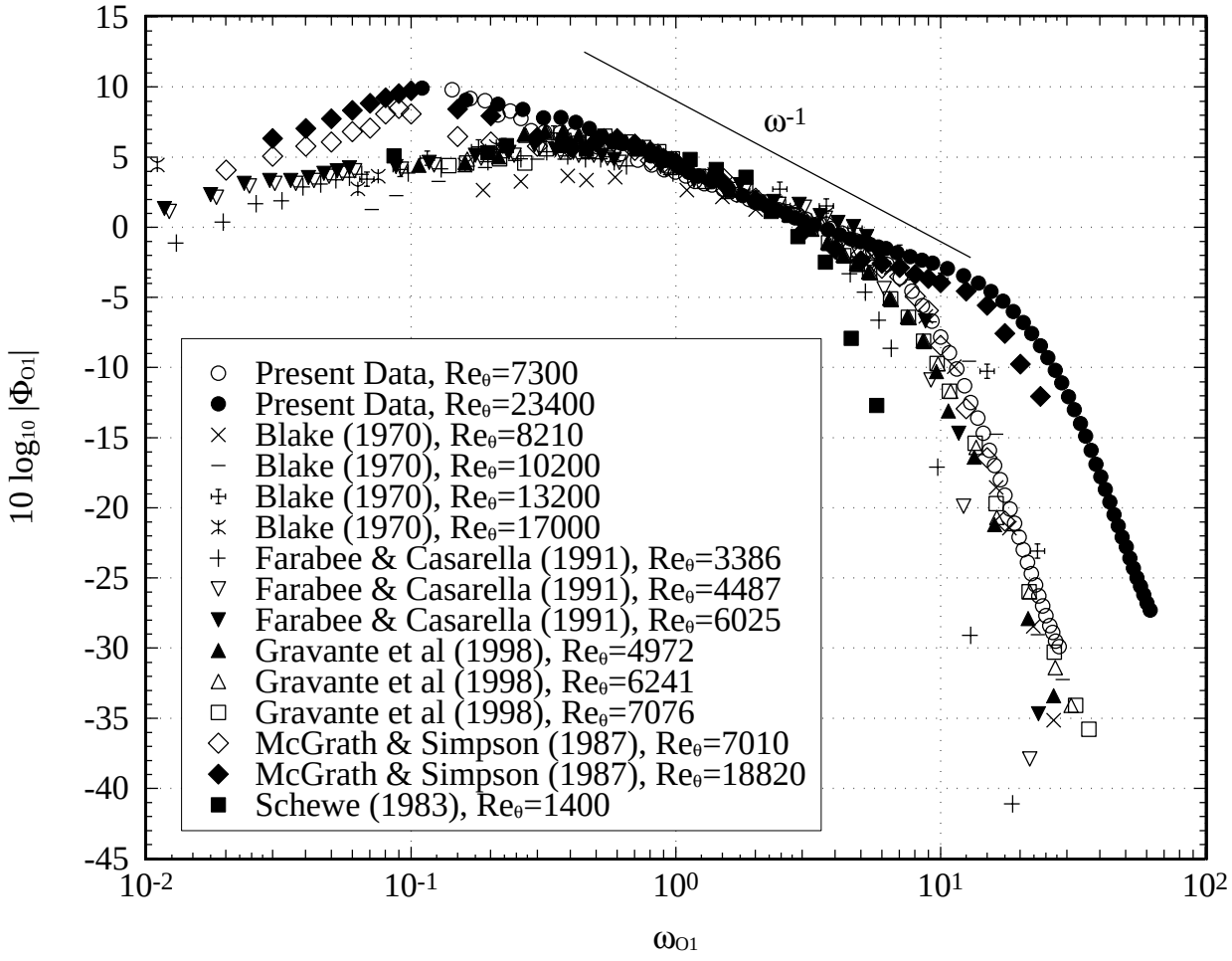

Figure 31. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using τ_W as the pressure scale and δ^*/U_e as the time scale.

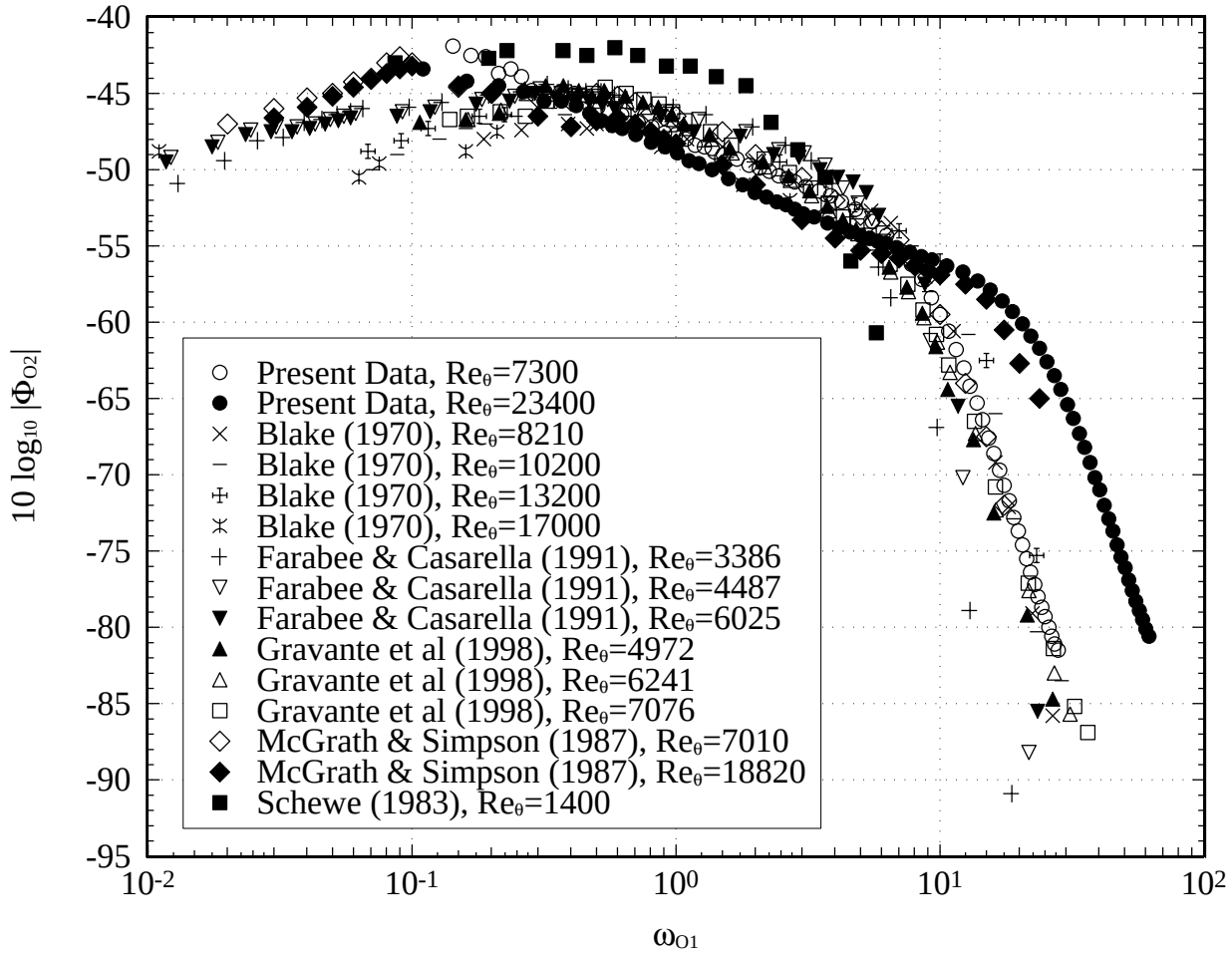

Figure 32. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using Q_e as the pressure scale and δ^*/U_e as the time scale.

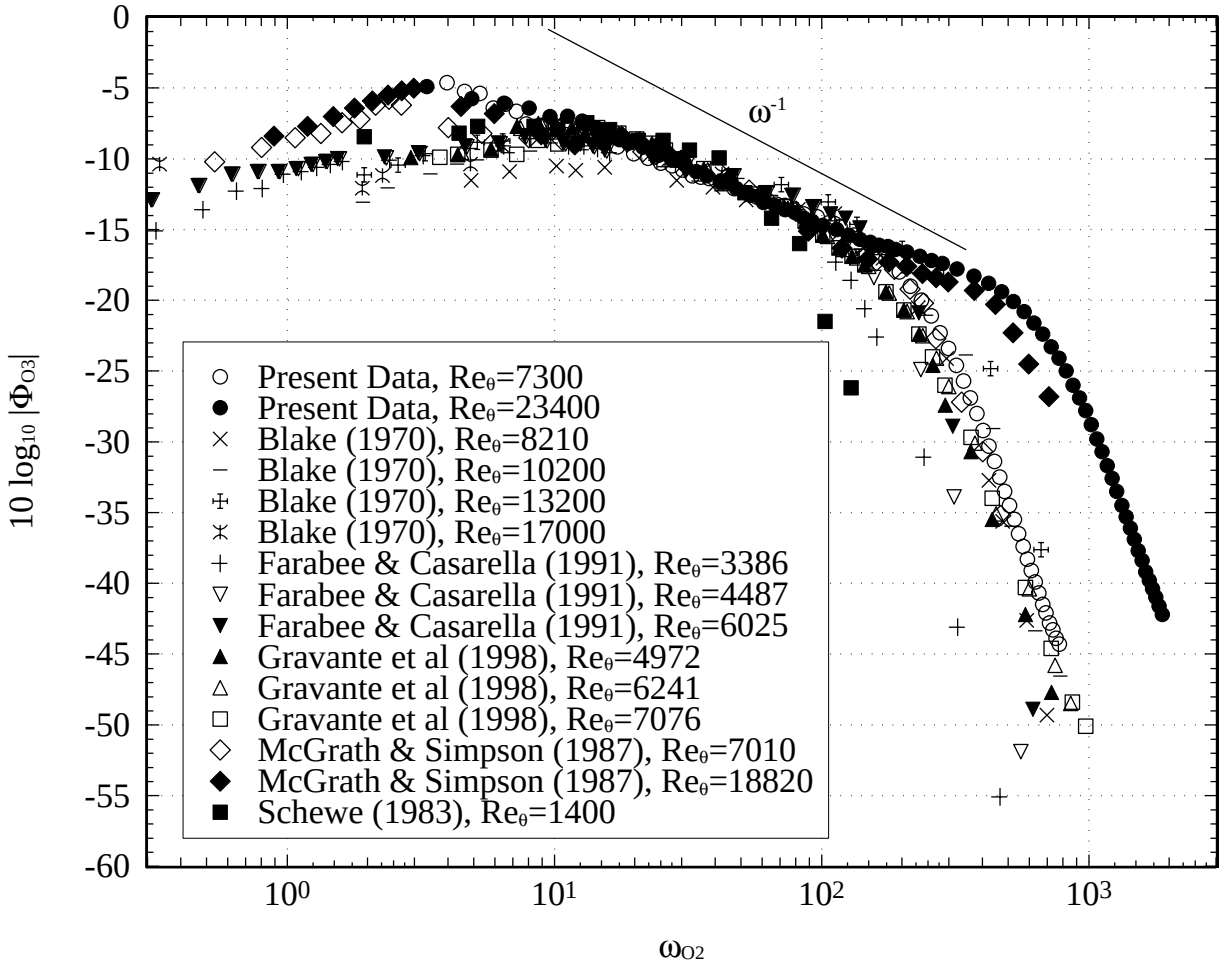

Figure 33. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using τ_W as the pressure scale and δ^*/u_τ as the time scale.

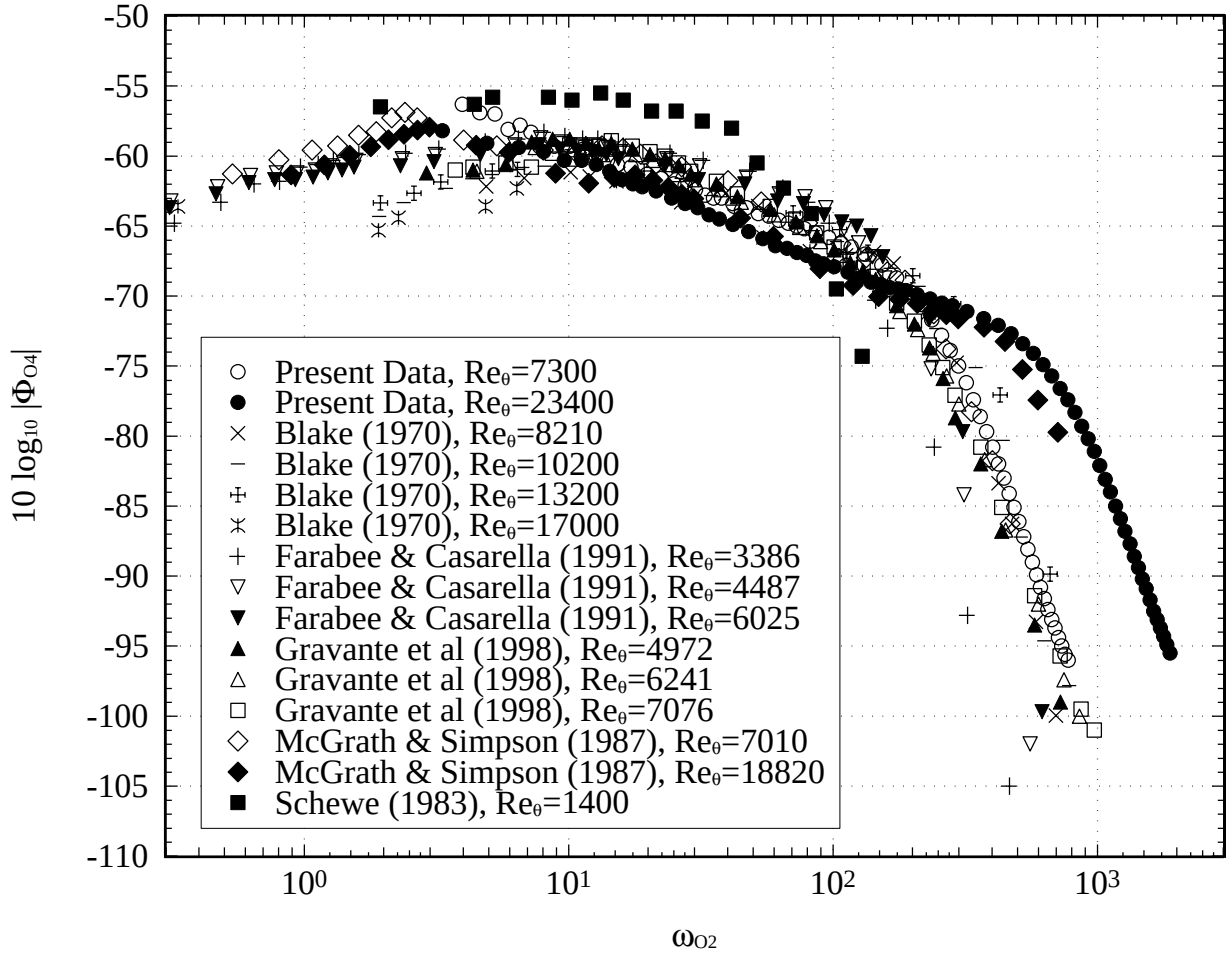

Figure 34. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using Q_e as the pressure scale and δ^*/u_τ as the time scale.

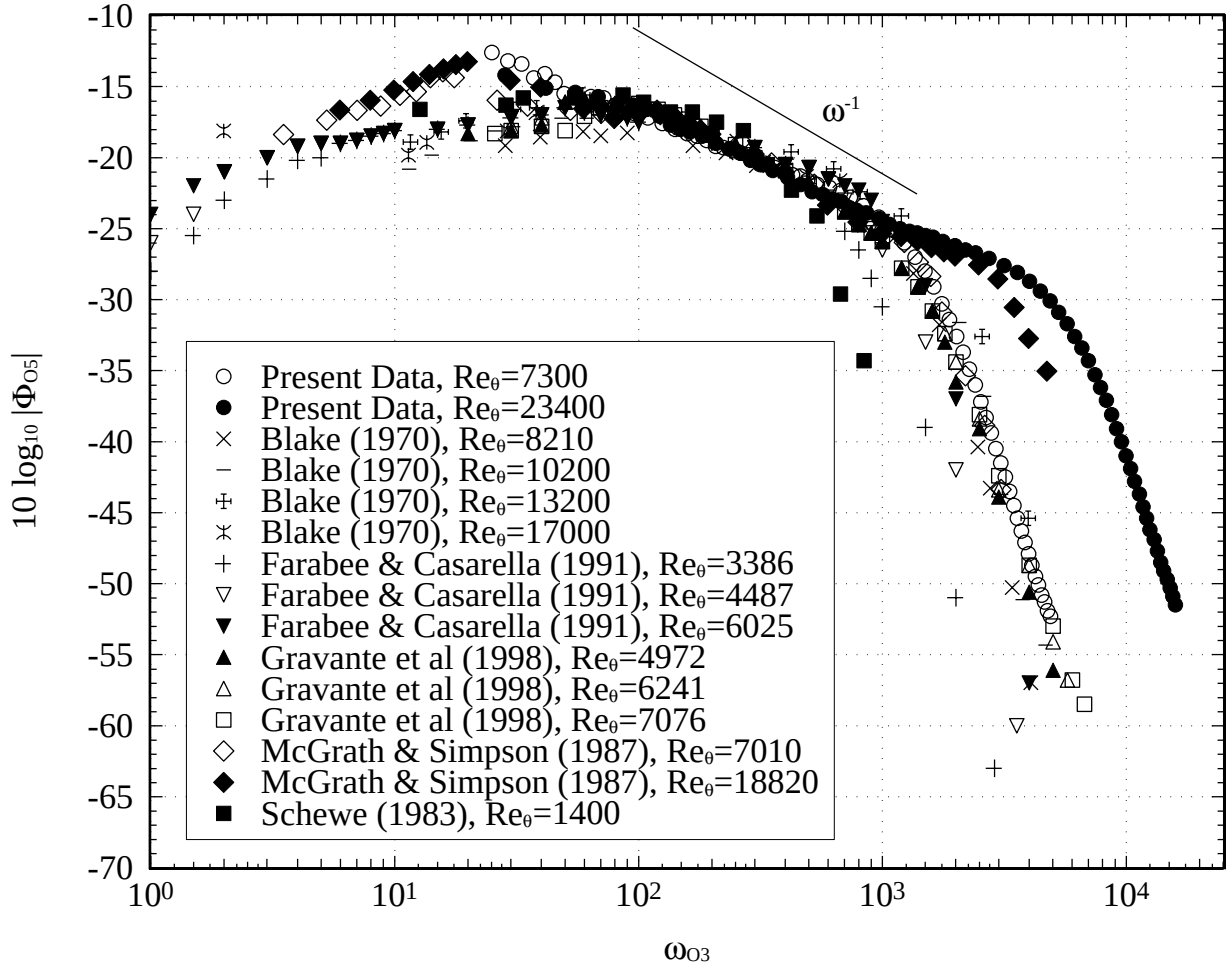

Figure 35. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using τ_W as the pressure scale and δ/u_τ as the time scale.

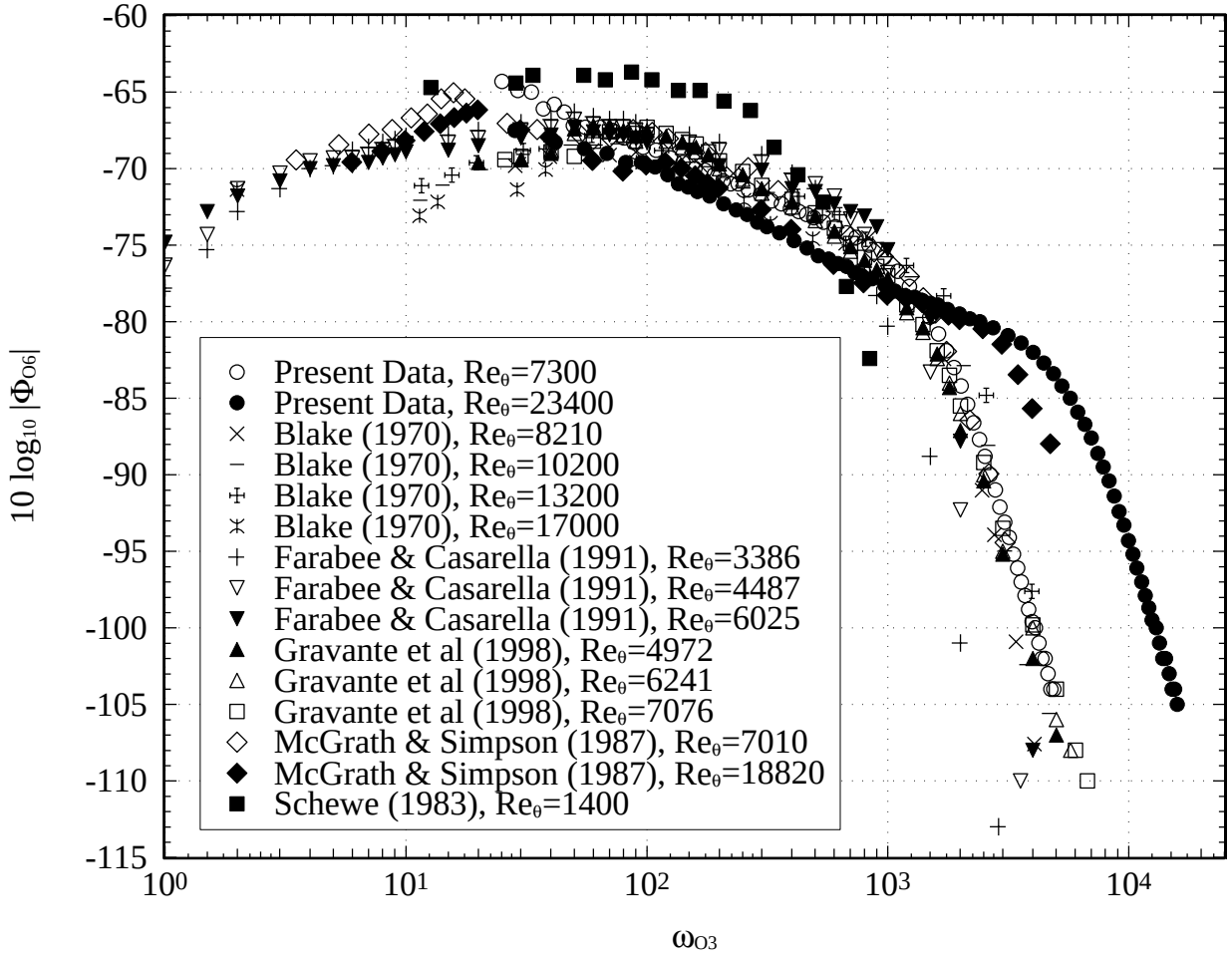

Figure 36. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using Q_e as the pressure scale and δ/u_τ as the time scale.

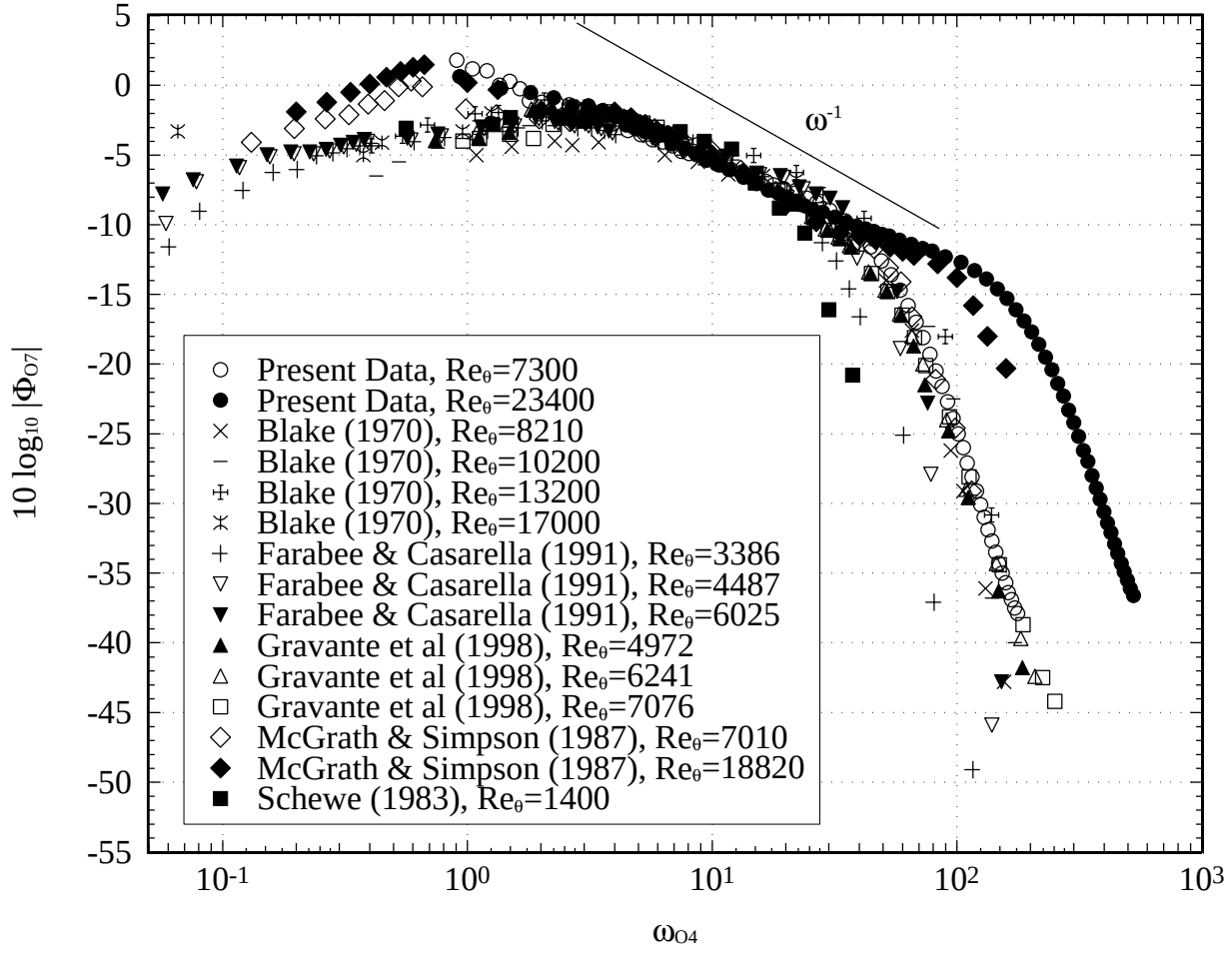

Figure 37. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using τ_W as the pressure scale and δ/U_e as the time scale.

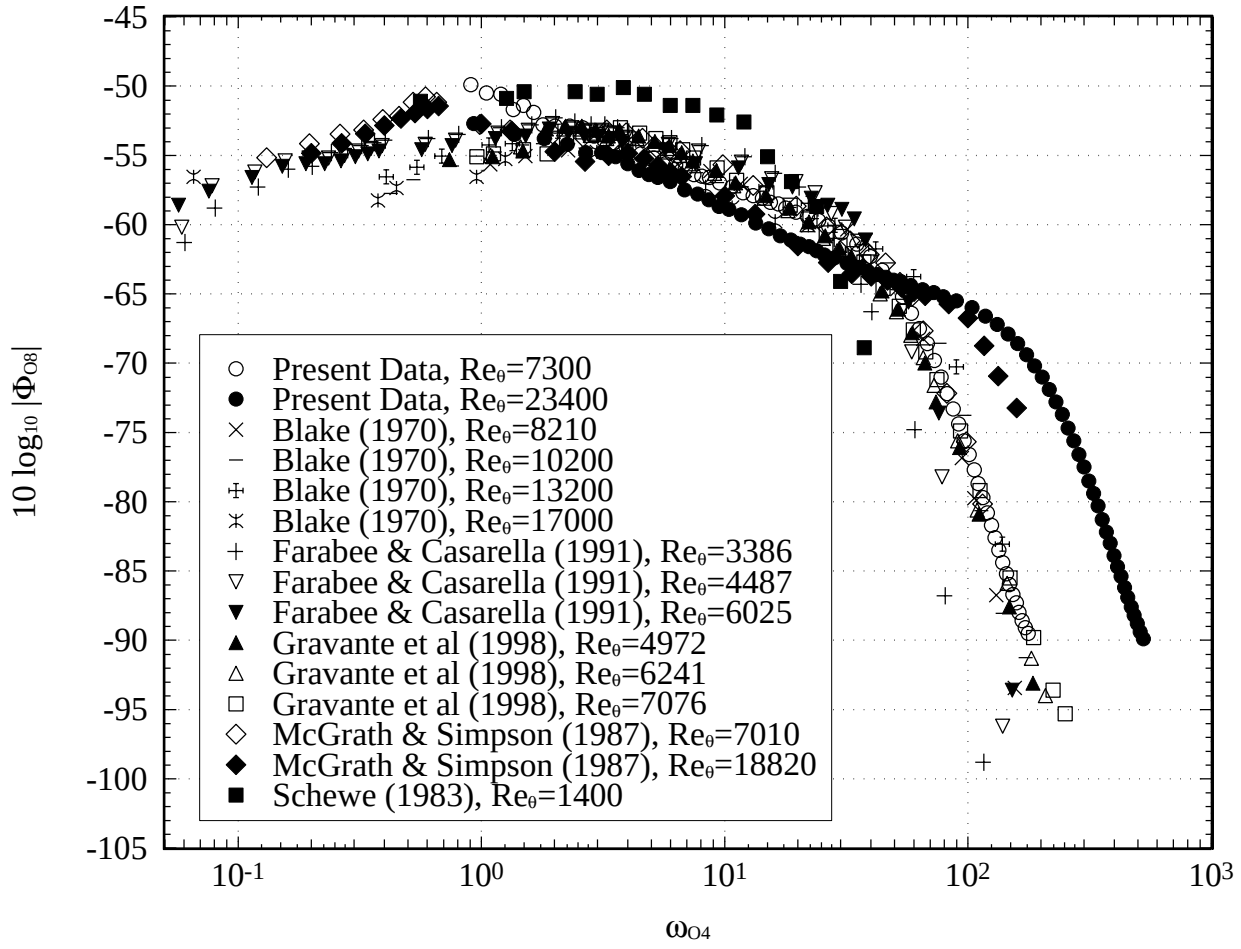

Figure 38. Spectral power density of p beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations normalized using Q_e as the pressure scale and δ/U_e as the time scale.

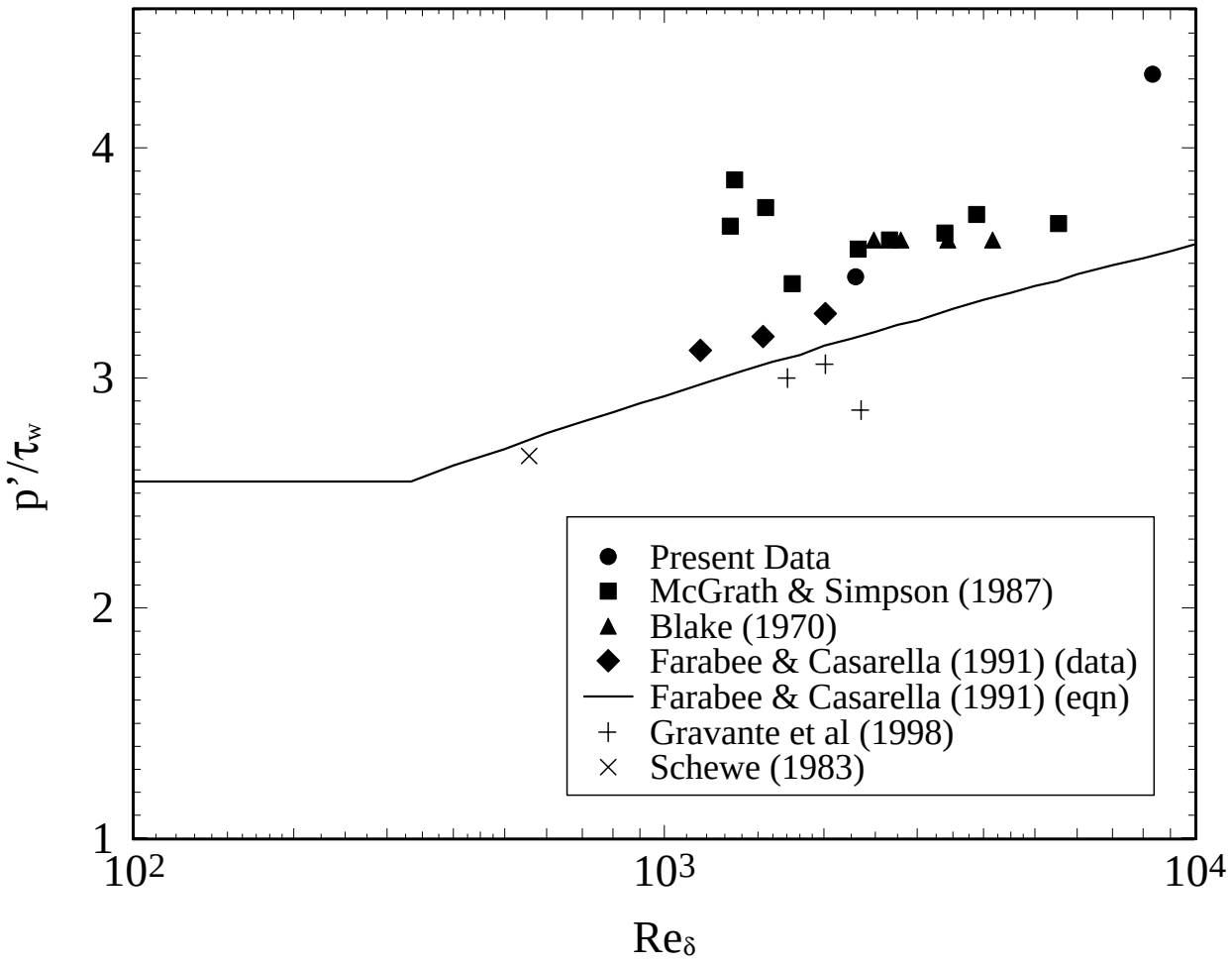

Figure 39. The root mean square of *p* beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations as a function of Reynolds number based on boundary layer thickness.

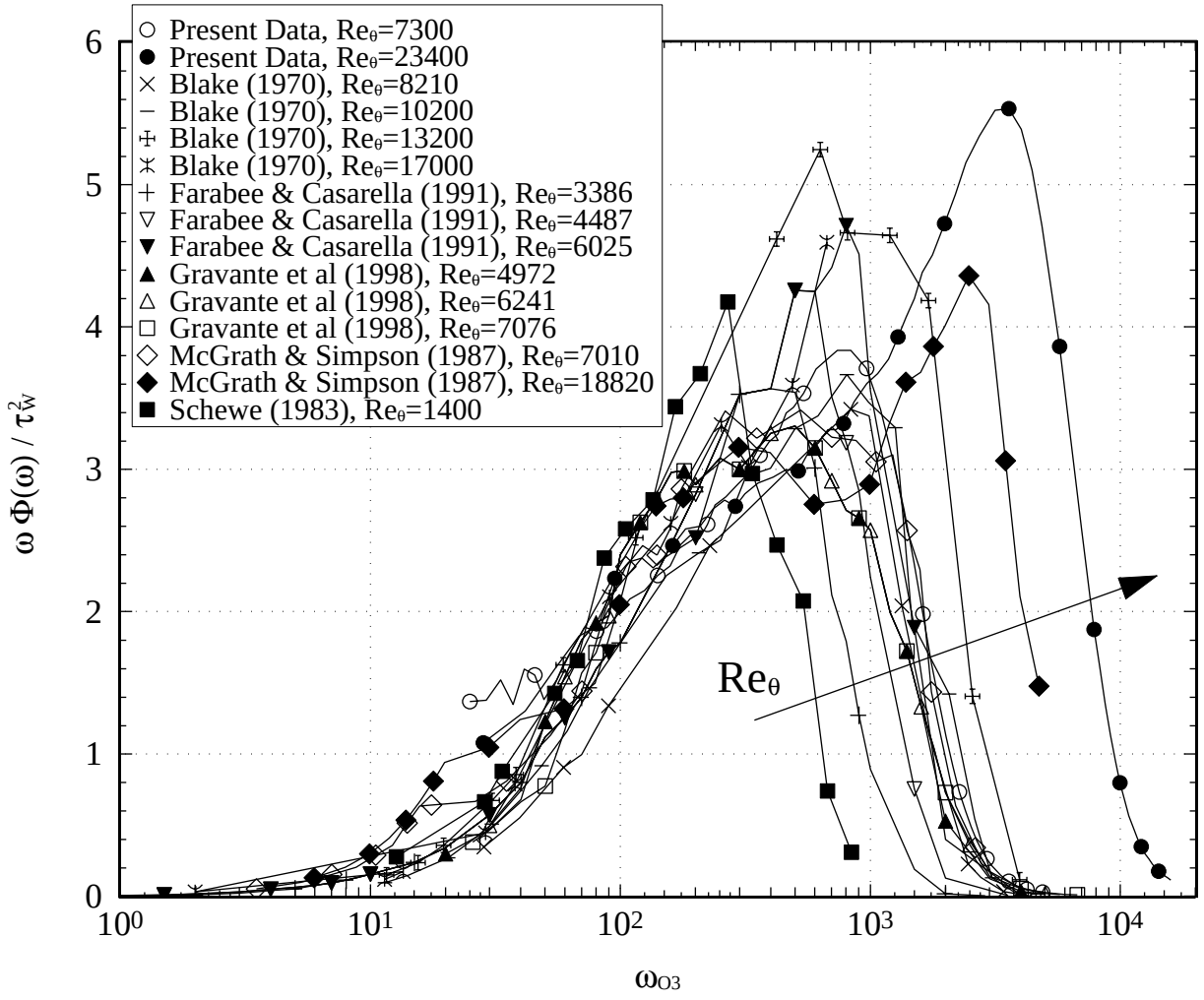

Figure 40. The quantity $\omega\Phi/\tau_W^2$ beneath the two-dimensional, zero-pressure-gradient, turbulent boundary layers of various investigations as a function of ω_{O3} in order to illustrate the contributions of different frequency ranges to the $\overline{p^2}/\tau_W^2$ integral.