

Figure 128. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the correlation coefficient (R_{pu}) between the surface pressure and the fluctuating u -velocity component, $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The radial coordinate (r) is plotted on a logarithmic scale and the dashed lines show lines of constant r^+ . The irregular shape of the inner boundary is defined by the measurement locations nearest the model surface.

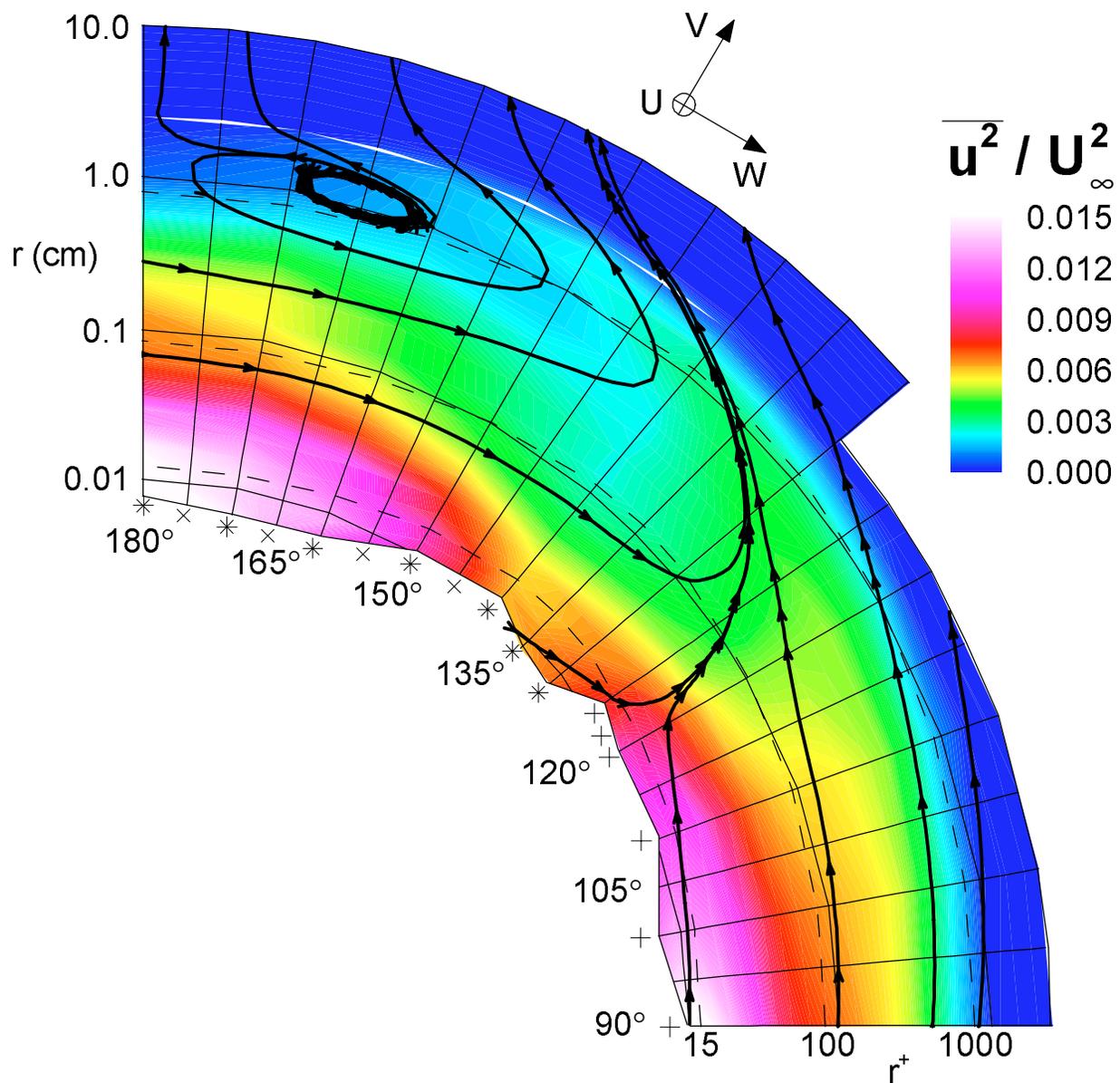


Figure 129. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the fluctuating u -velocity component, $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (x) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (*) denote ϕ -locations at which velocity profiles were carried using both LDV and the 4-hot-wire probe. The radial coordinate (r) is plotted on a logarithmic scale and the dashed lines show lines of constant r^+ . The irregular shape of the inner boundary is defined by the measurement locations nearest the model surface.

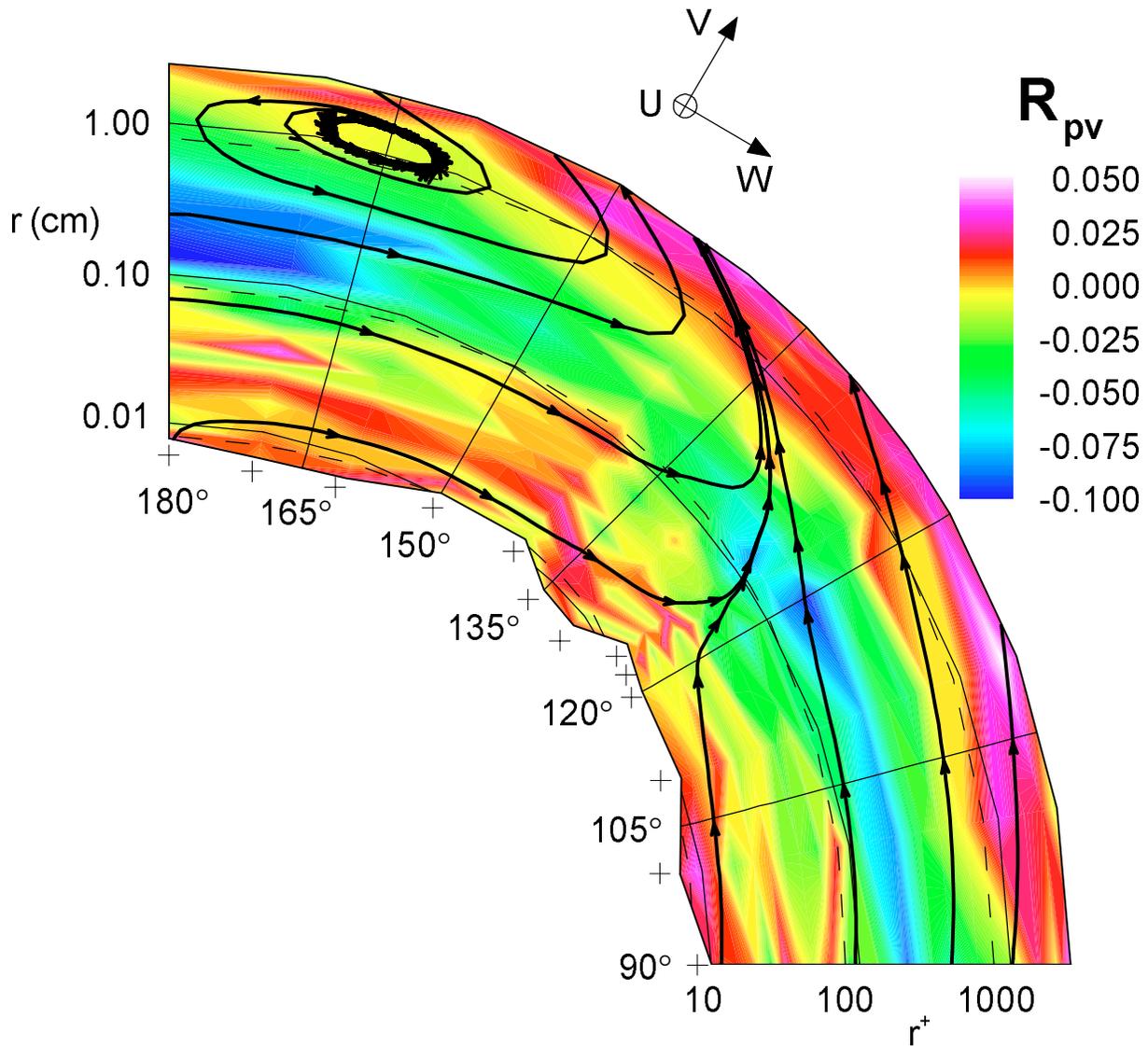


Figure 130. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the correlation coefficient (R_{pv}) between the surface pressure and the fluctuating v -velocity component, $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The radial coordinate (r) is plotted on a logarithmic scale and the dashed lines show lines of constant r^+ . The irregular shape of the inner boundary is defined by the measurement locations nearest the model surface.

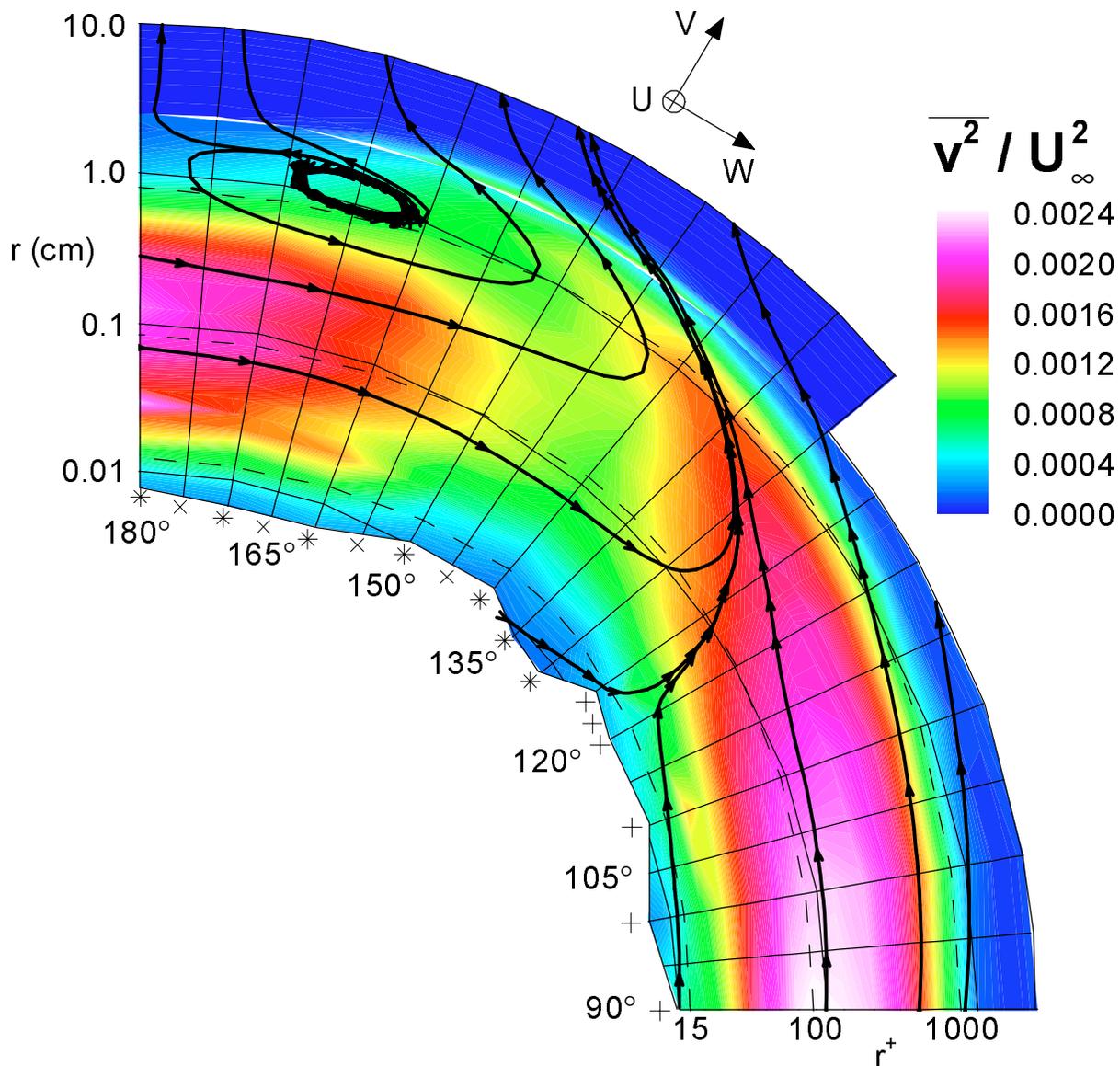


Figure 131. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the fluctuating v -velocity component, $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (x) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (*) denote ϕ -locations at which velocity profiles were carried using both LDV and the 4-hot-wire probe. The radial coordinate (r) is plotted on a logarithmic scale and the dashed lines show lines of constant r^+ . The irregular shape of the inner boundary is defined by the measurement locations nearest the model surface.

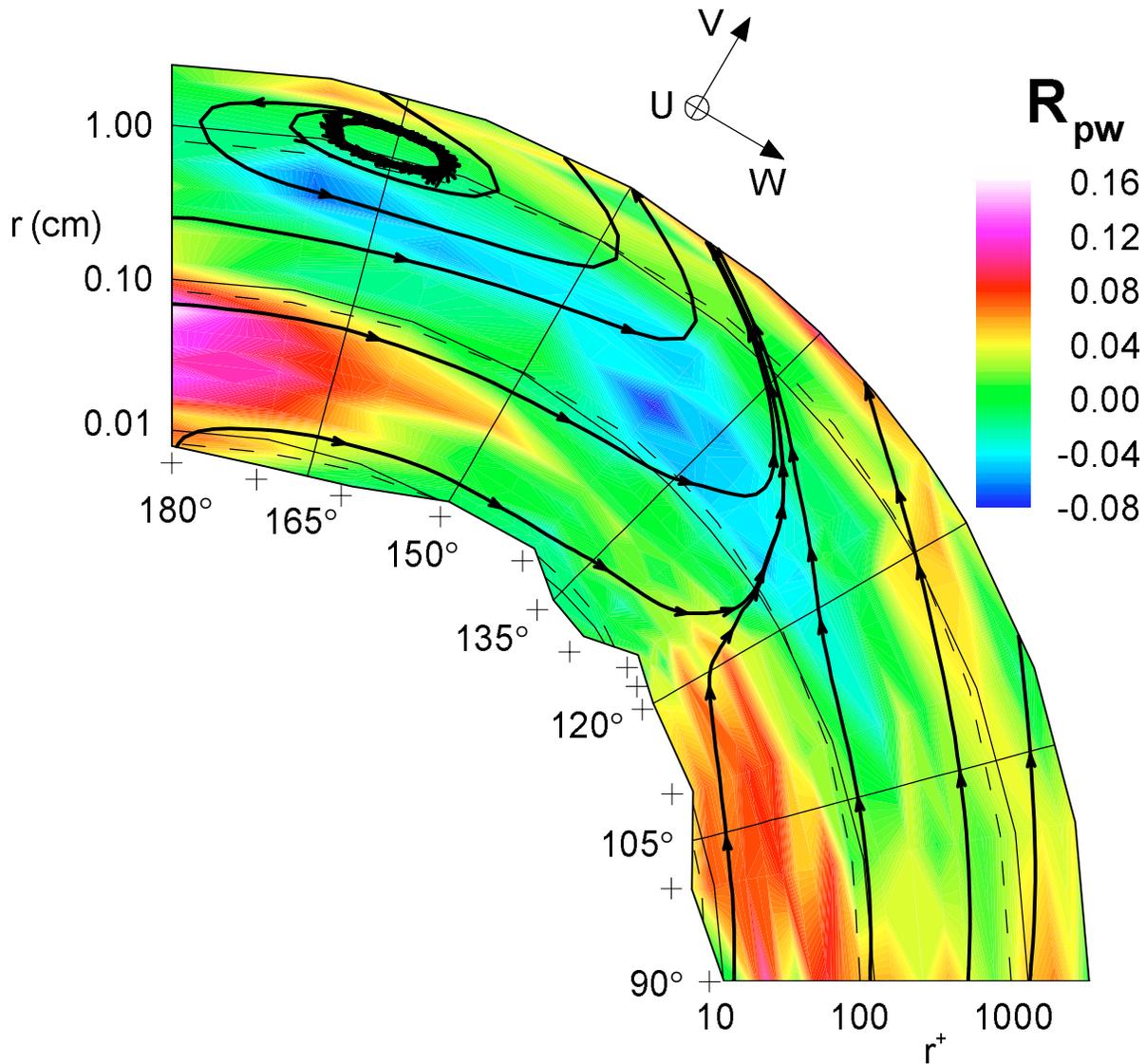


Figure 132. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the correlation coefficient (R_{pw}) between the surface pressure and the fluctuating w -velocity component, $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The radial coordinate (r) is plotted on a logarithmic scale and the dashed lines show lines of constant r^+ . The irregular shape of the inner boundary is defined by the measurement locations nearest the model surface.

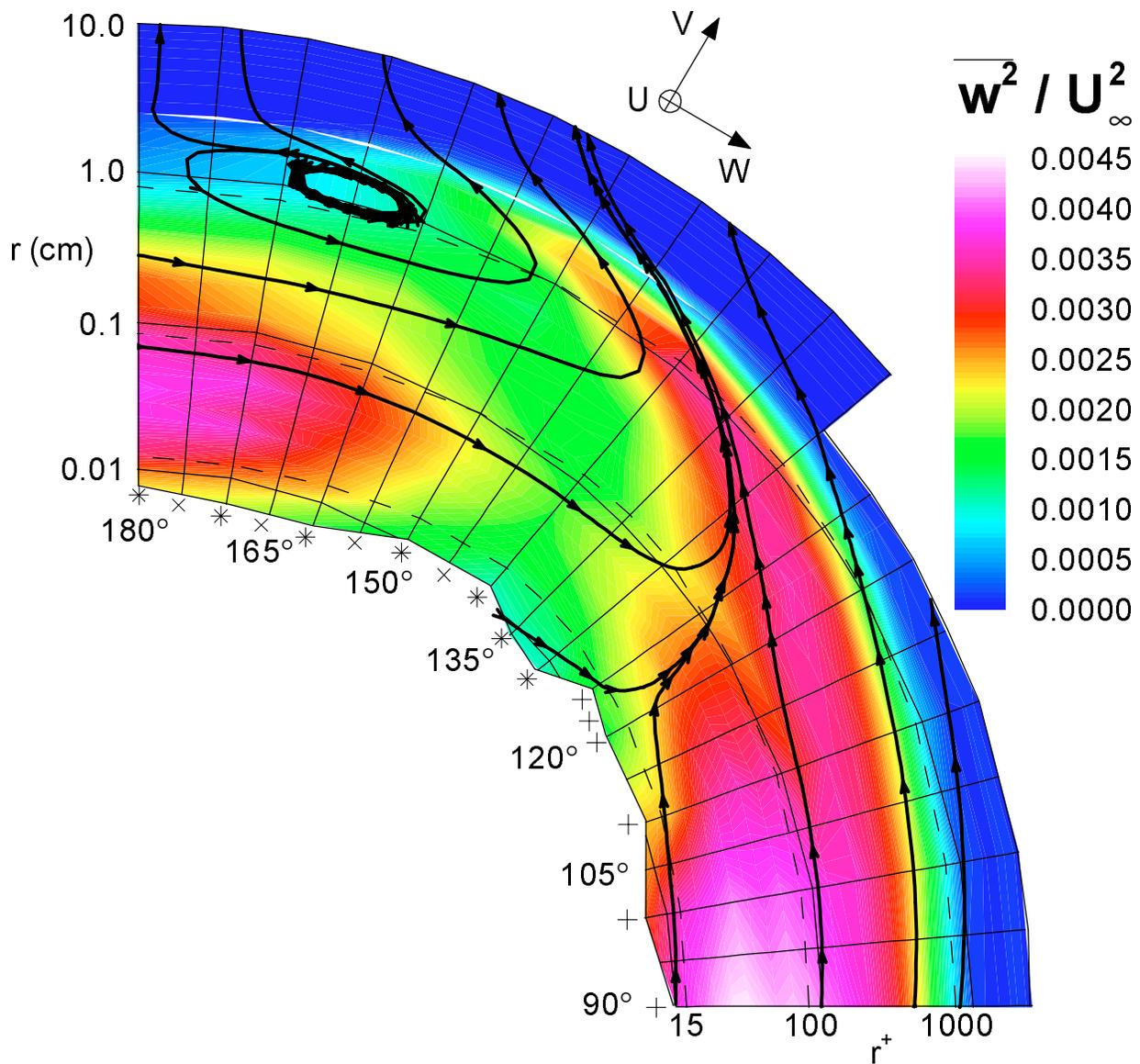


Figure 133. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the fluctuating w -velocity component, $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (x) along the ϕ -axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (*) denote ϕ -locations at which velocity profiles were carried using both LDV and the 4-hot-wire probe. The radial coordinate (r) is plotted on a logarithmic scale and the dashed lines show lines of constant r^+ . The irregular shape of the inner boundary is defined by the measurement locations nearest the model surface.