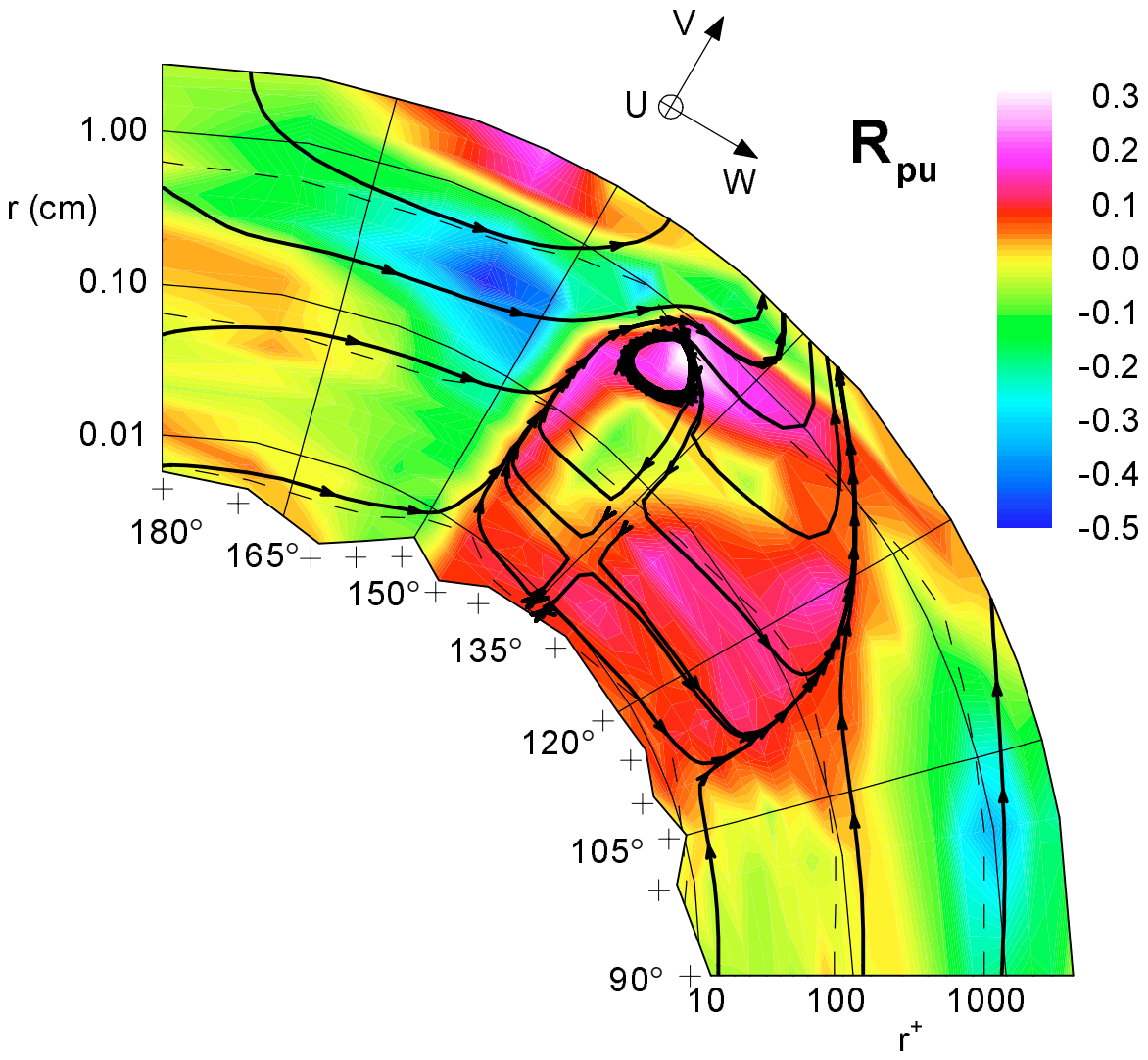

Figure 140. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the correlation coefficient (R_{pu}) between the surface pressure and the fluctuating u-velocity component, $\alpha = 20°$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ-axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (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.

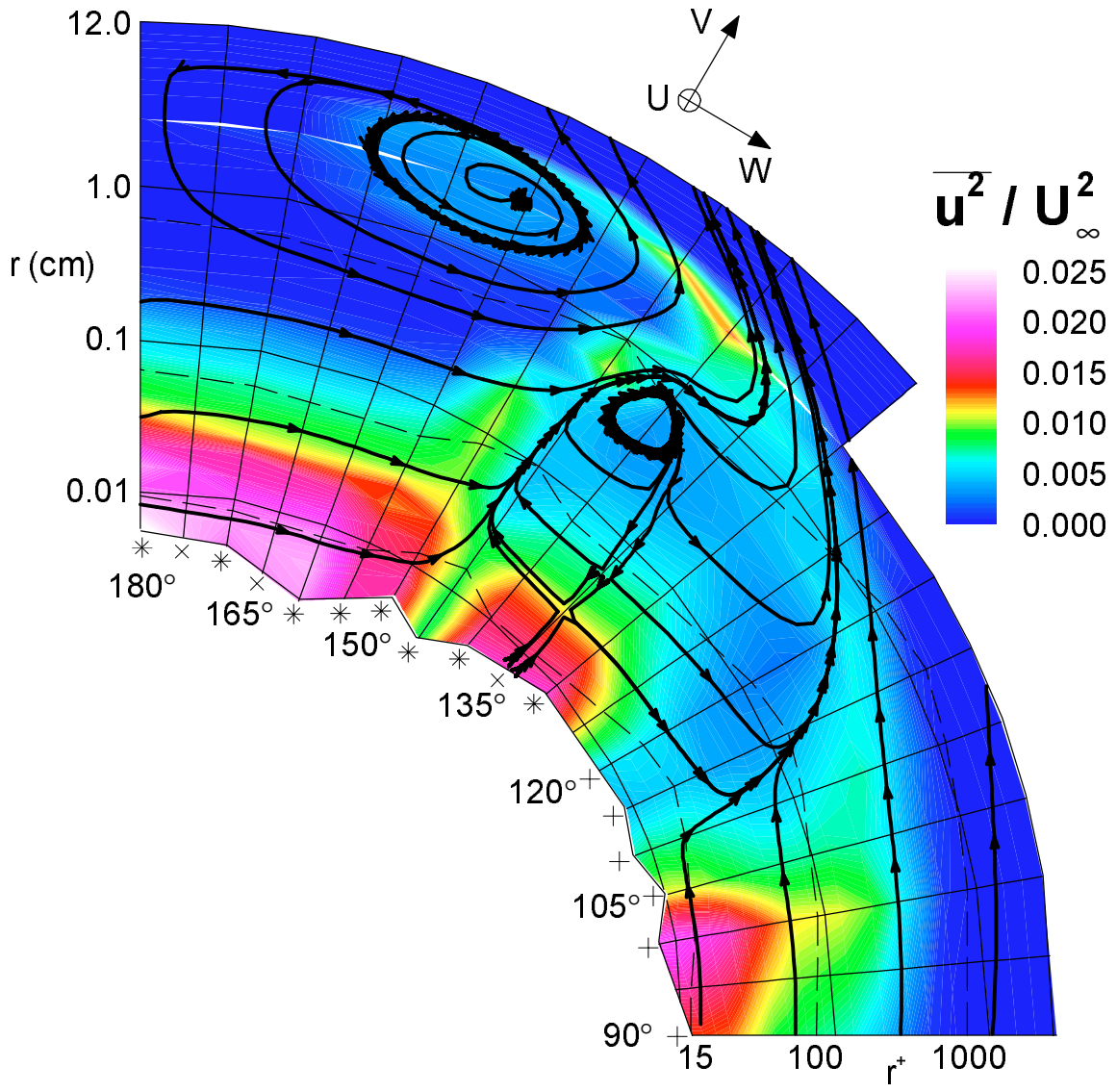

Figure 141. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the fluctuating *u*-velocity component, $\alpha = 20°$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ-axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (×) 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.

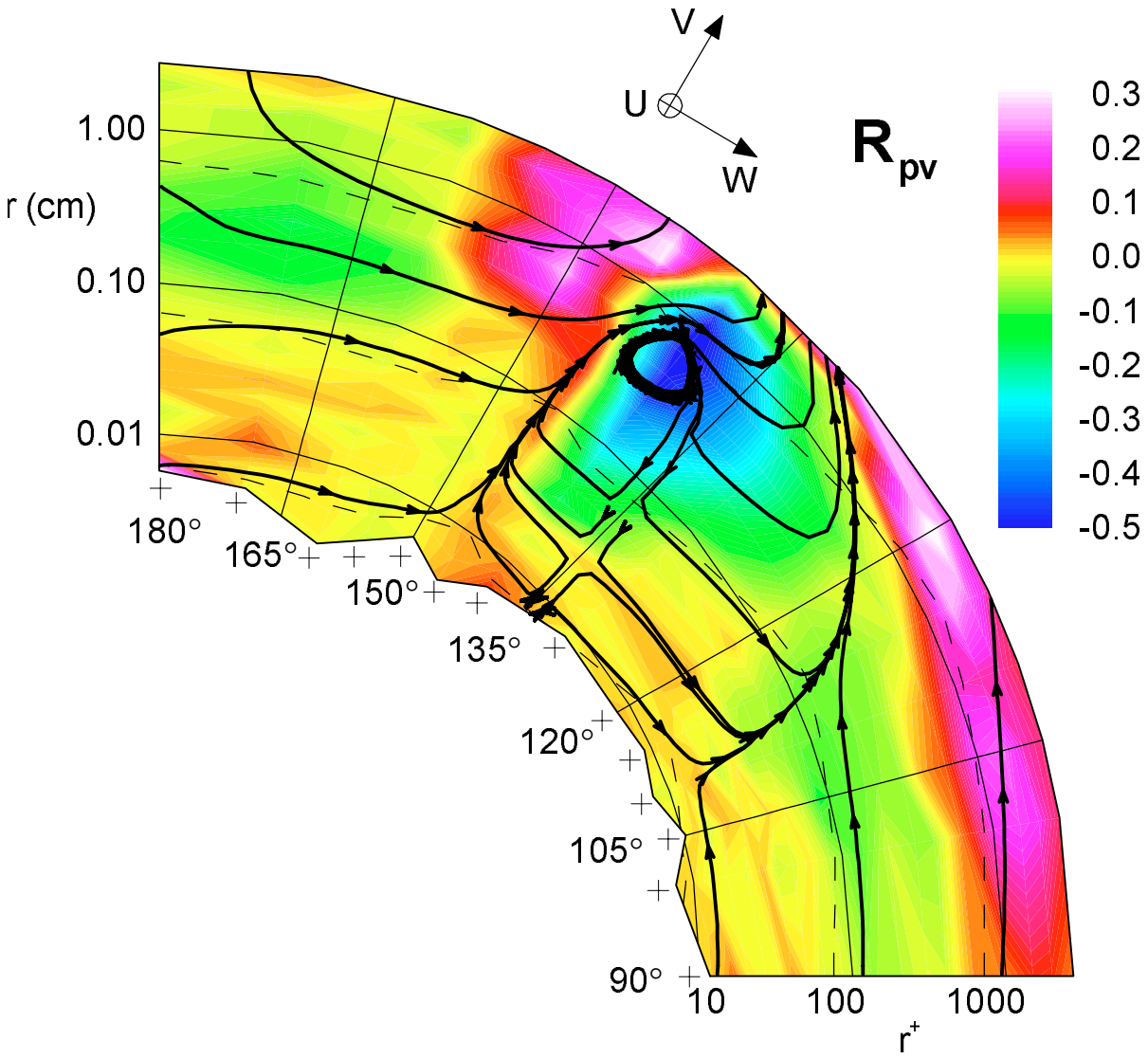

Figure 142. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the correlation coefficient (R_{pv}) between the surface pressure and the fluctuating v-velocity component, $\alpha = 20°$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ-axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (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.

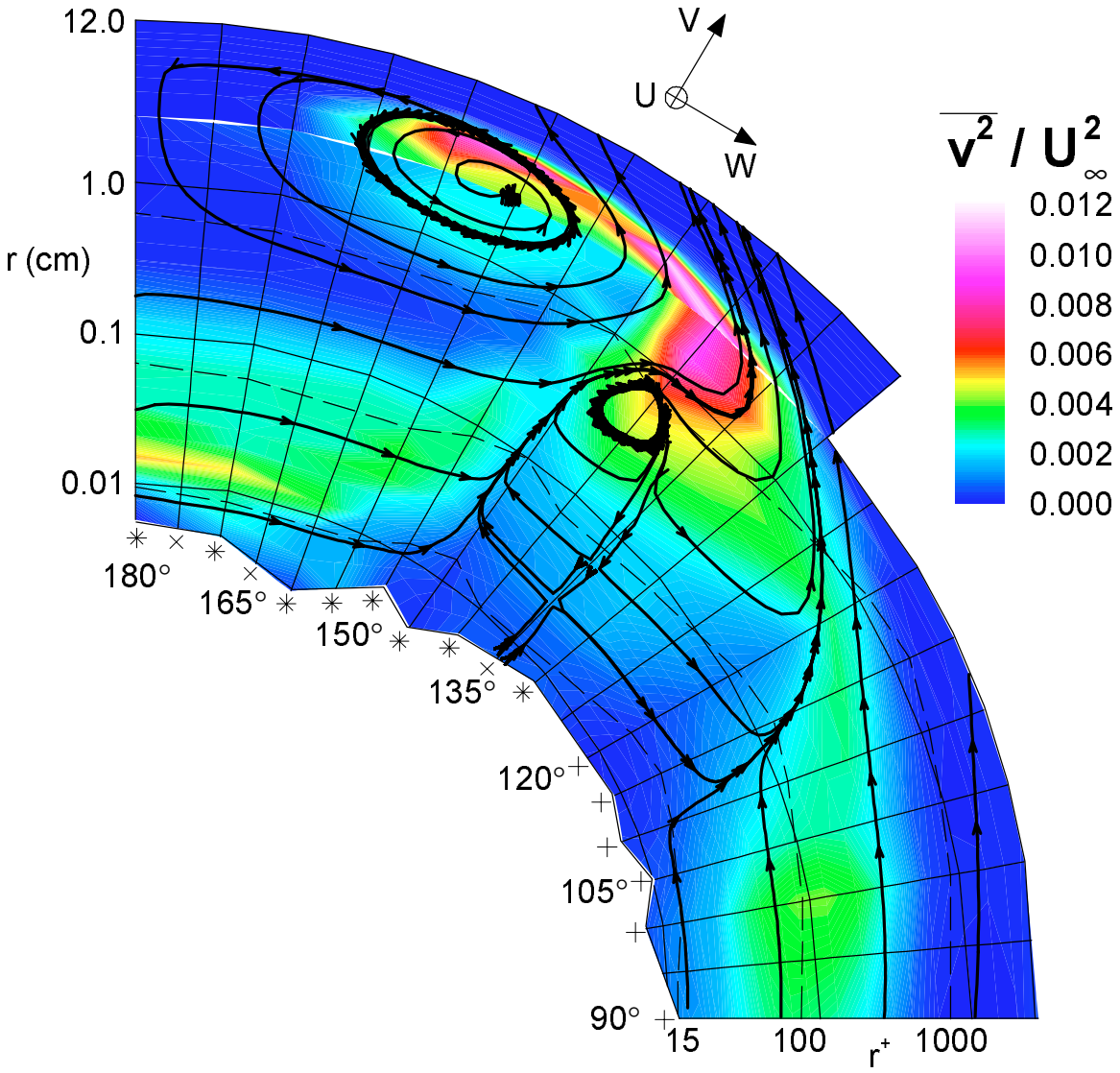

Figure 143. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the fluctuating *v*-velocity component, $\alpha = 20°$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ-axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (×) 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.

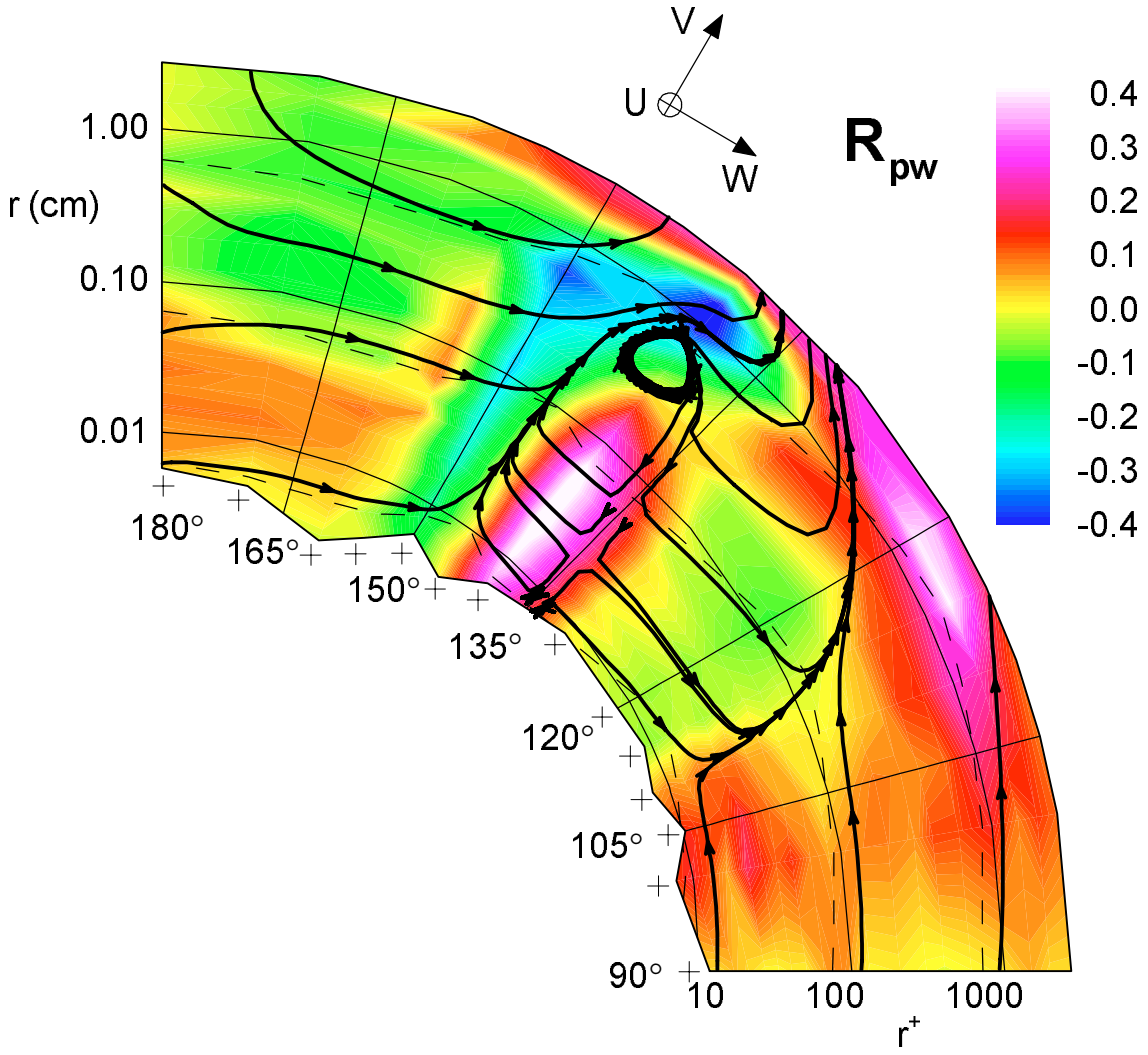

Figure 144. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the correlation coefficient (R_{pw}) between the surface pressure and the fluctuating *w*-velocity component, $\alpha = 20°$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ-axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (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.

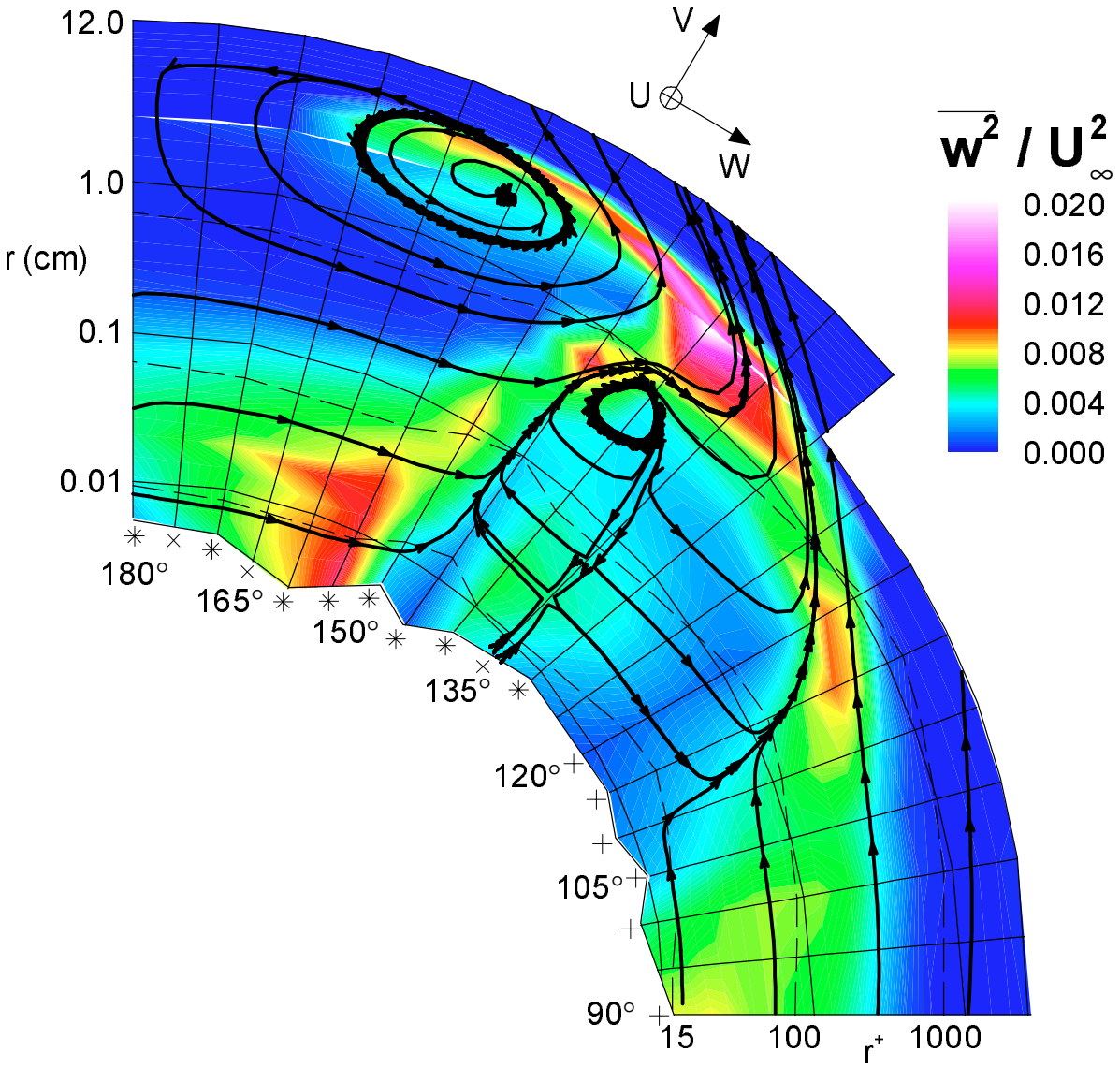

Figure 145. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the fluctuating *w*-velocity component, $\alpha = 20°$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the ϕ-axis denote the ϕ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (×) 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.