Figure 102. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of $TKE$, $\alpha = 20^\circ$, $x/L = 0.600$. The pluses (+) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (×) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (⋆) denote $\phi$-locations at which velocity profiles were carried using both LDV and the 4-hot-wire probe.
Figure 103. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of $TKE$, $\alpha = 20^\circ$, $x/L = 0.600$. The pluses (+) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (×) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (*) denote $\phi$-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 104. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of mean velocity magnitude, $\alpha = 20^\circ$, $\chi/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (×) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (*) denote $\phi$-locations at which velocity profiles were carried using both LDV and the 4-hot-wire probe.
Figure 105. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of the mean velocity magnitude, \( \alpha = 20^\circ, \) \( x/L = 0.772 \). The pluses (+) along the \( \phi \)-axis denote the \( \phi \) locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (\( \times \)) along the \( \phi \)-axis denote the \( \phi \) locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (*) denote \( \phi \)-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 106. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of $TKE$, $\alpha = 20^\circ$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (×) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (*) denote $\phi$-locations at which velocity profiles were carried out using both LDV and the 4-hot-wire probe.
Figure 107. Secondary streamlines with contour levels of $TKE$, $\alpha = 20^\circ$, $x/L = 0.772$. The pluses (+) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of simultaneous velocity (LDV) and surface pressure measurements were carried out. The Xs (×) along the $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ locations at which radial profiles of velocity were carried out using a 4-hot-wire probe. The asterisks (*) denote $\phi$-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.