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 $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ 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 $\phi$-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 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 $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ 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 $\phi$-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 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 $\phi$-axis denote the $\phi$ 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 $\phi$-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.