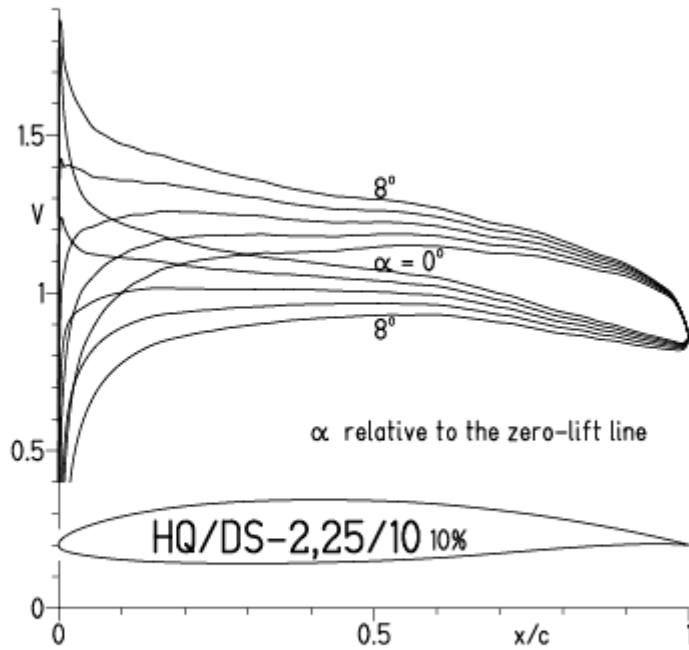
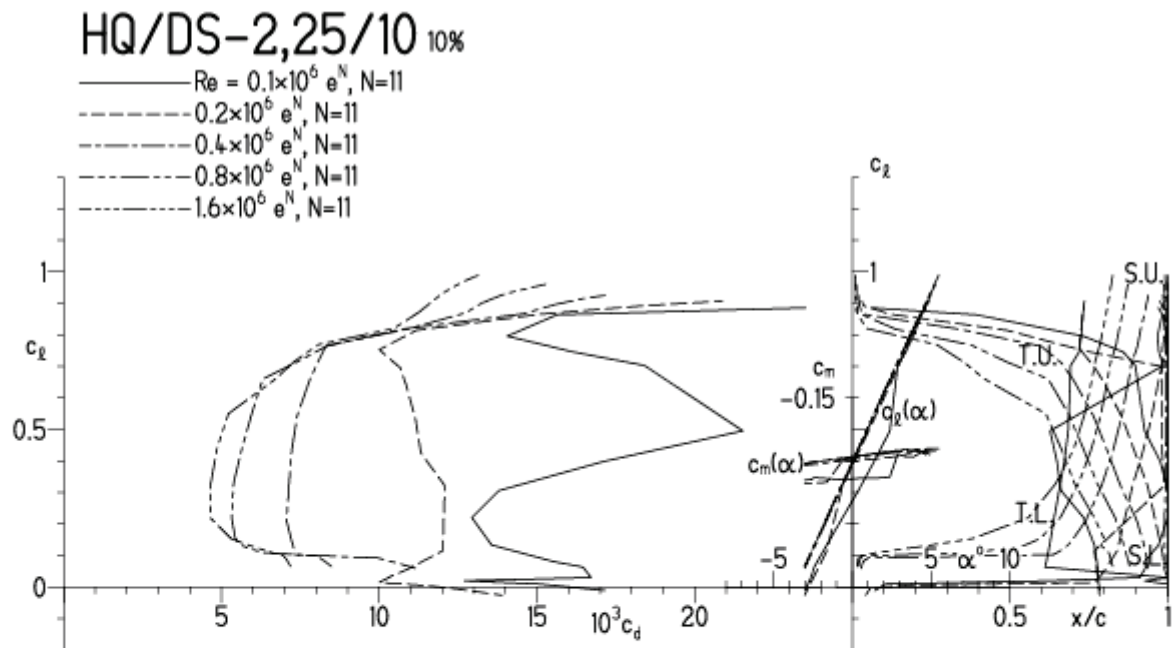


# HQ/DS-2,25/10, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 3.4.12 17:08

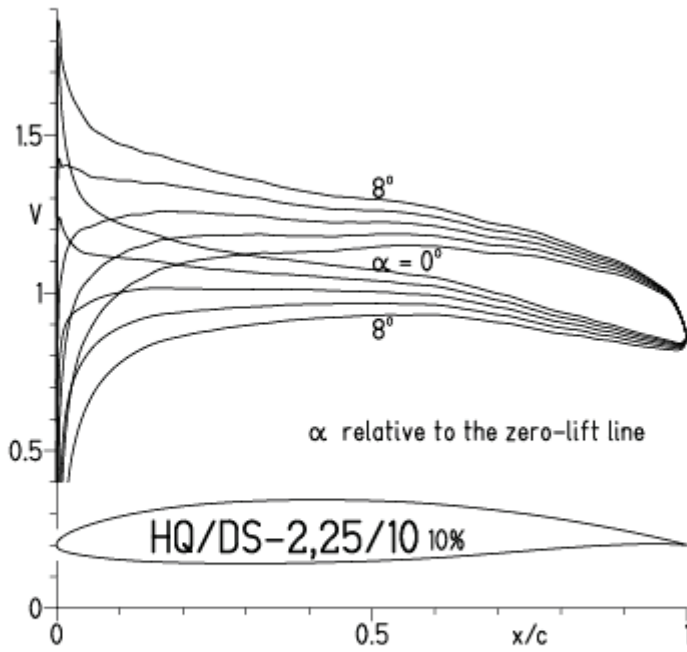


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 3.4.12 17:08



HQ/DS-2,25/10, N=9

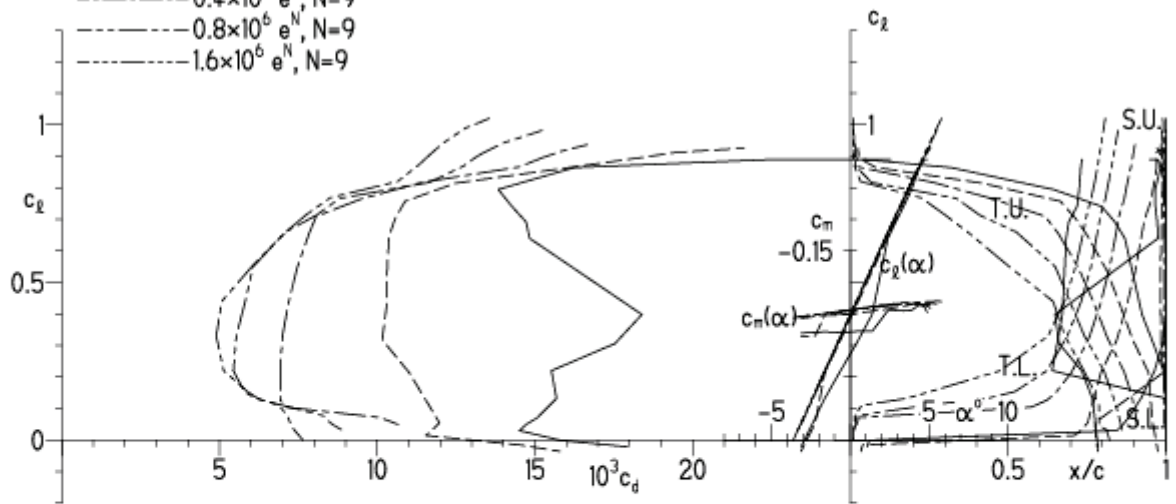
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 3.4.12 17:23



EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 3.4.12 17:23

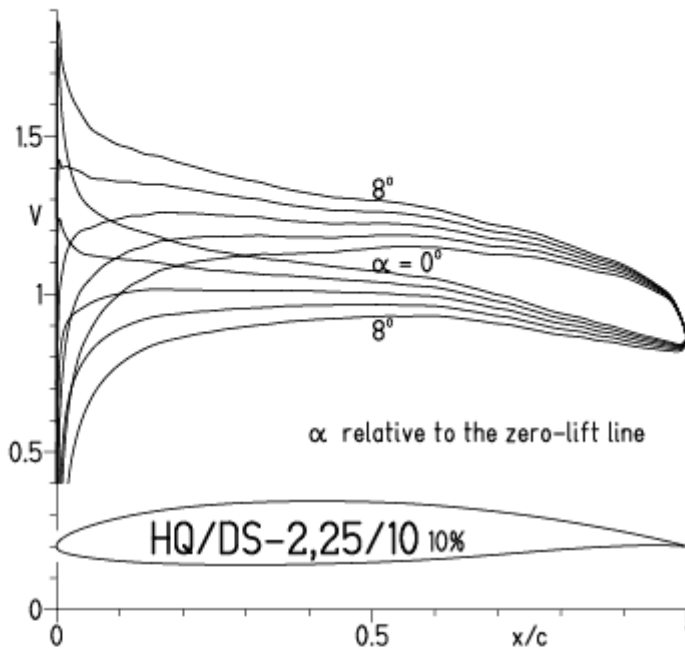
HQ/DS-2,25/10 10%

- $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$
- - -  $0.2 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$
- · -  $0.4 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$
- · - ·  $0.8 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$
- · - · -  $1.6 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$



HQ/DS-2,25/10, N=9, Turbulatoreffekt bei niedrigen Re-Zahlen  
 (Optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % der Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

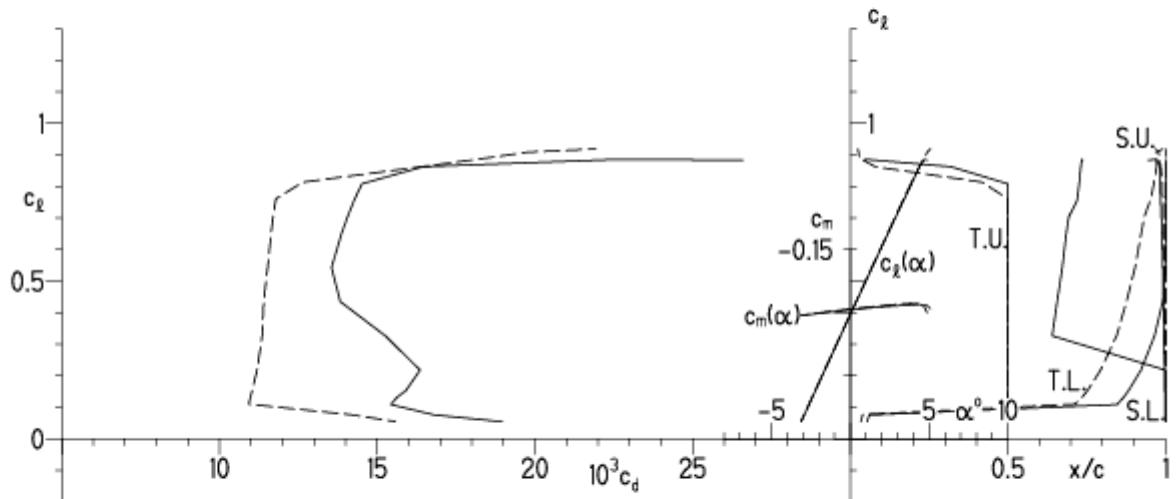
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:41



EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:41

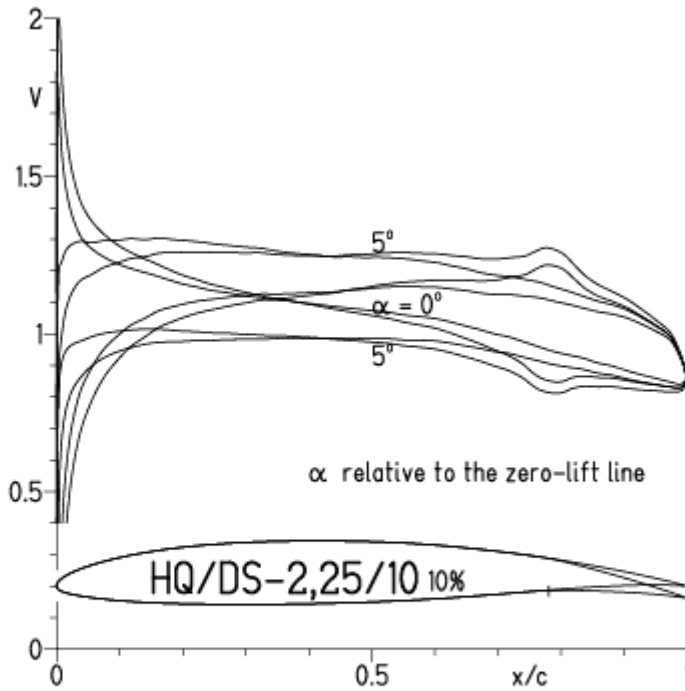
HQ/DS-2,25/10 10%

—  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9  
 - - -  $0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9



HQ/DS-2,25/10, N=11, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 11:42

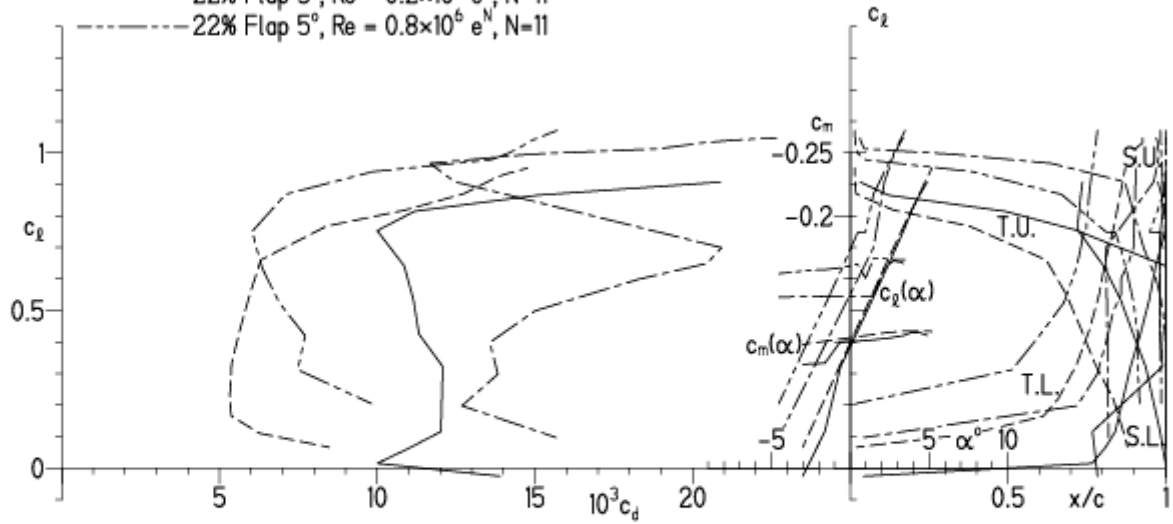


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 11:42

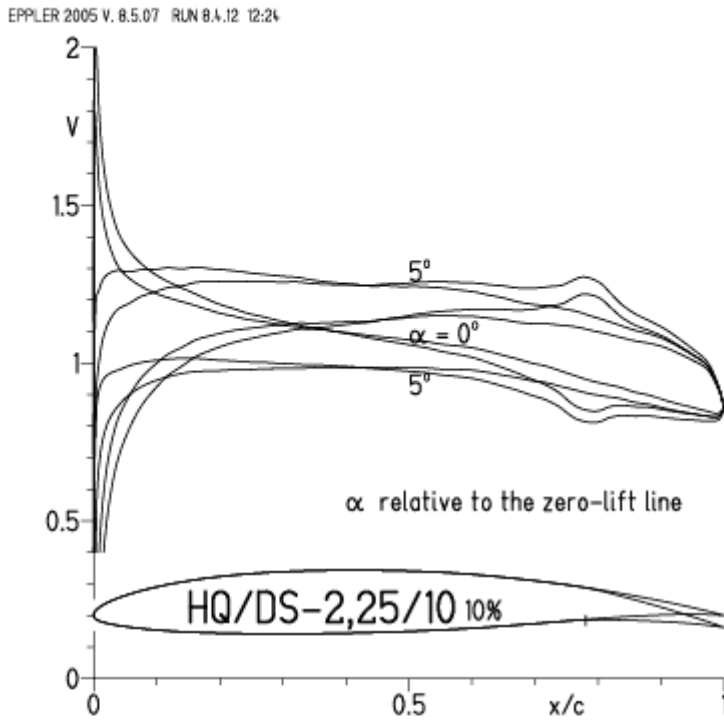
**HQ/DS-2,25/10 10%**

- $Re = 0.2 \times 10^6 e^N, N=11$
- - -  $0.8 \times 10^6 e^N, N=11$
- · - · - 22% Flap  $5^\circ, Re = 0.2 \times 10^6 e^N, N=11$
- · - · - 22% Flap  $5^\circ, Re = 0.8 \times 10^6 e^N, N=11$

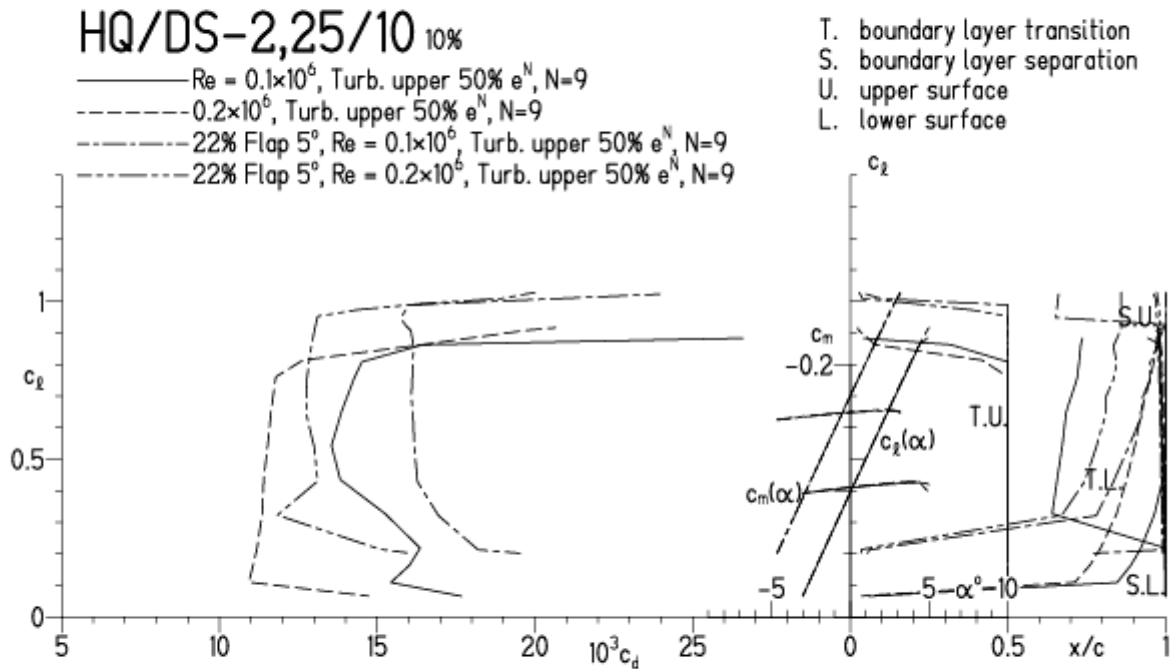
- T. boundary layer transition
- S. boundary layer separation
- U. upper surface
- L. lower surface



**HQ/DS-2,25/10, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag, Turbulatoreffekt**  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

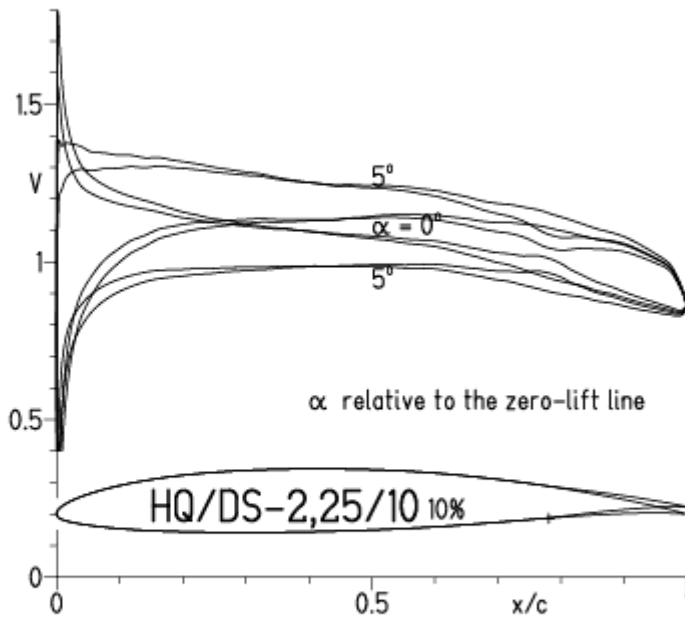


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:24

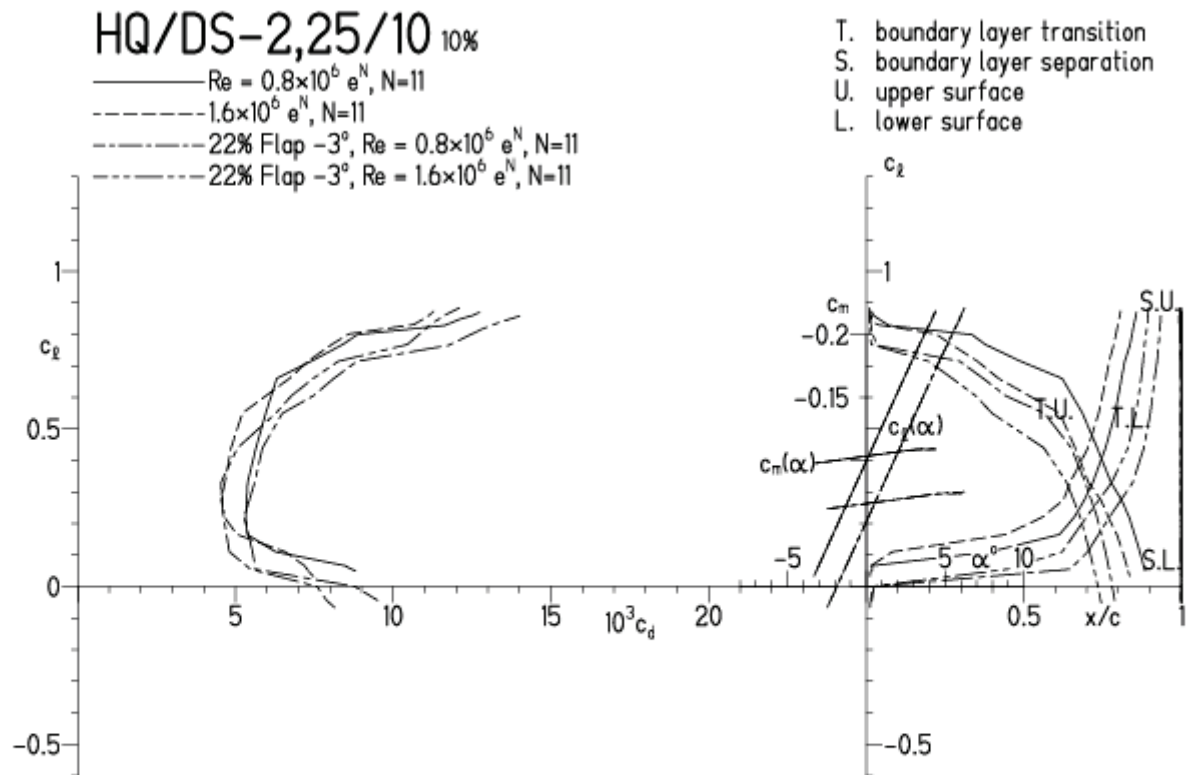


HQ/DS-2,25/10, N=11, mit  $-3^\circ$  Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 12:29

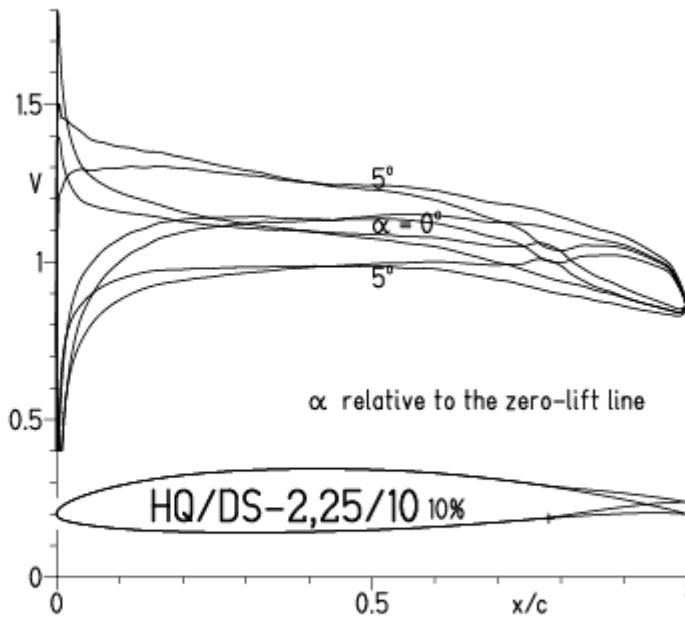


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 12:29

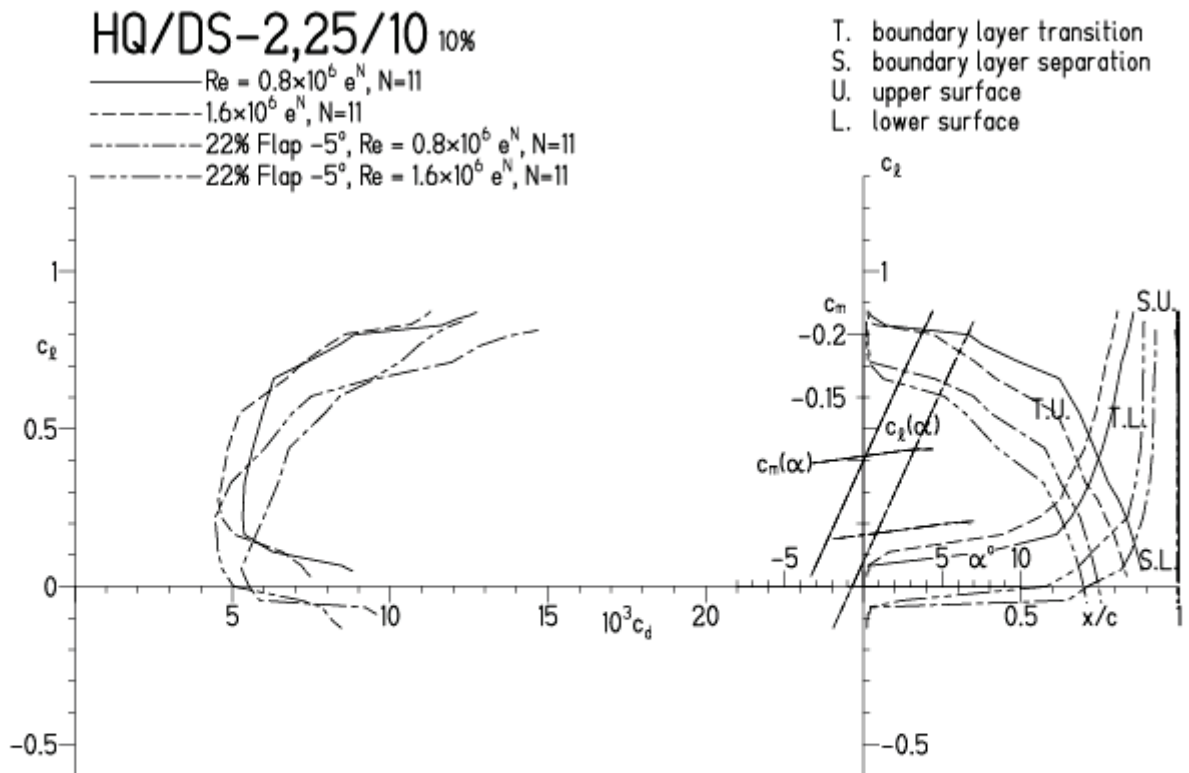


# HQ/DS-2,25/10, N=11, mit $-5^\circ$ Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 12:23

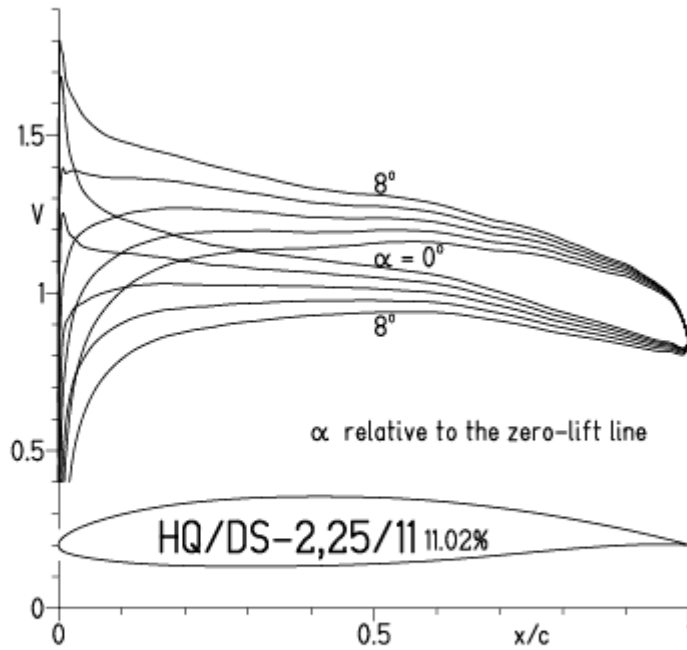


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 12:23

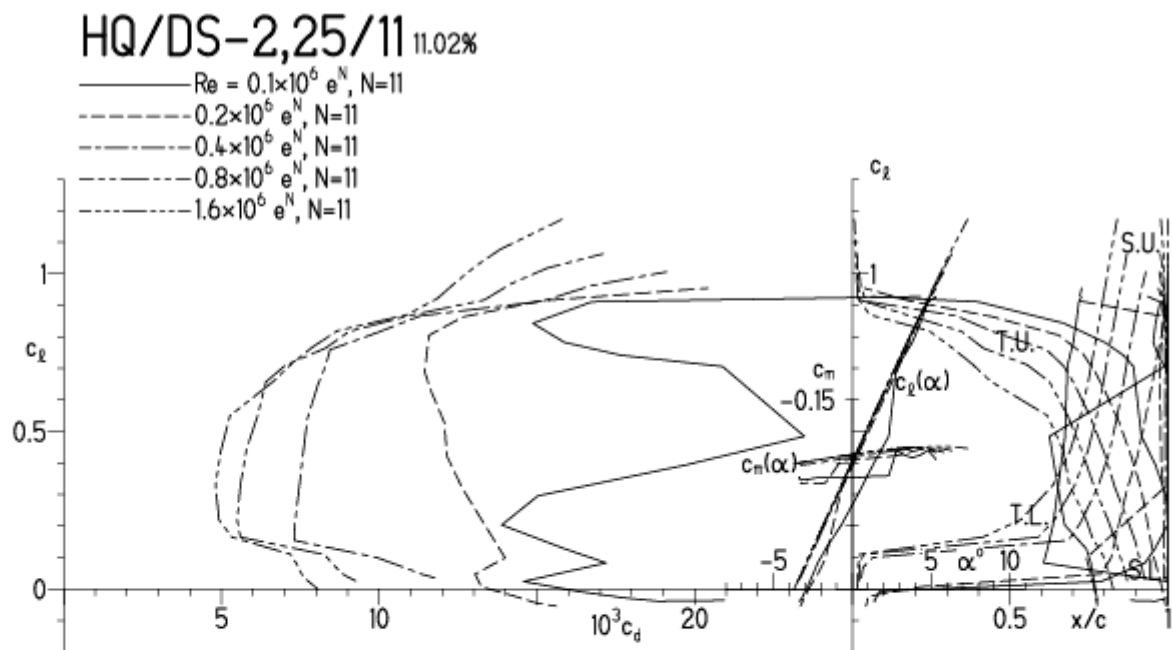


# HQ/DS-2,25/11, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 13:01



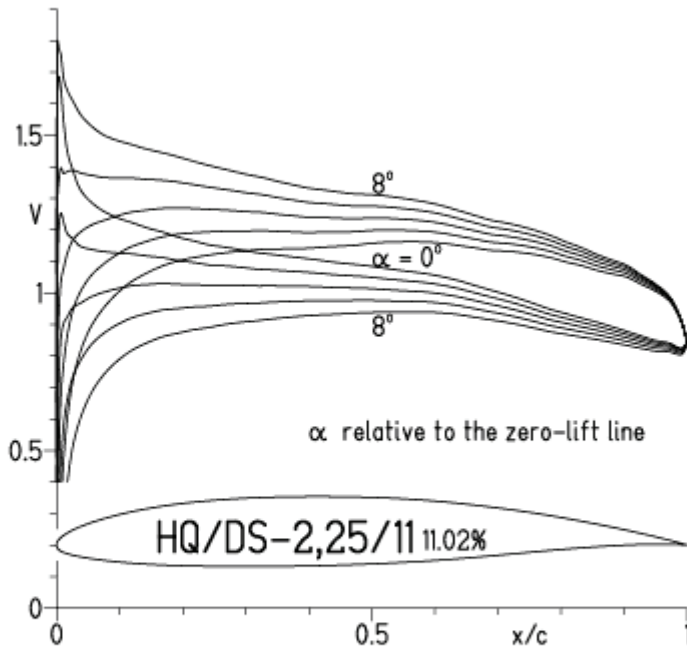
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 13:01



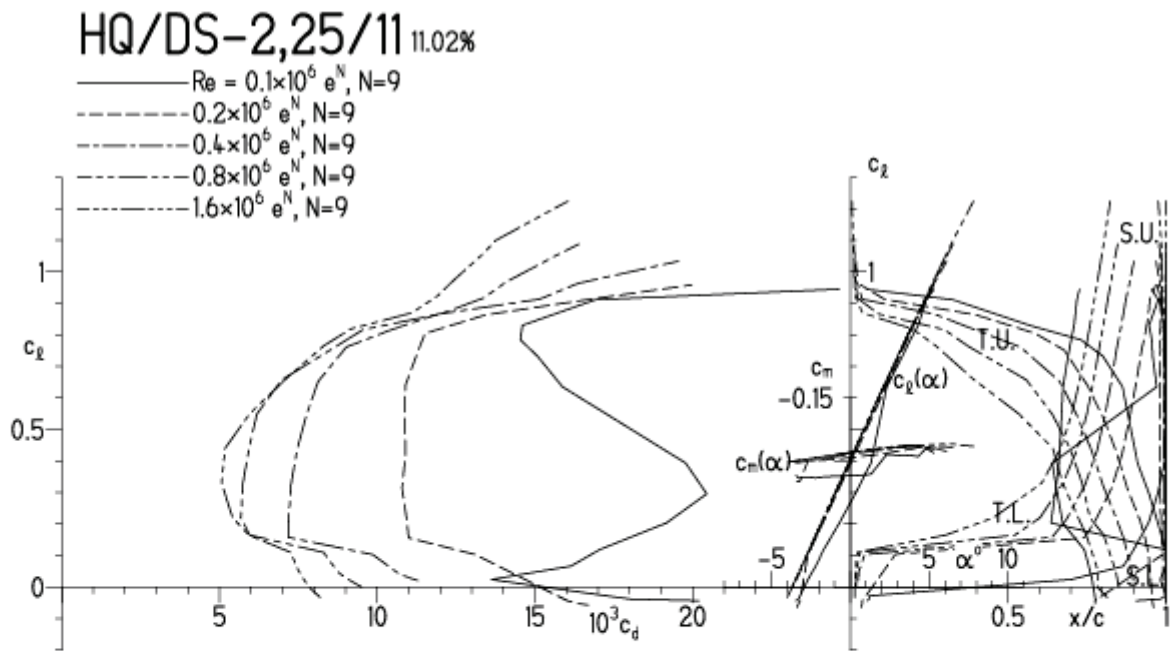


HQ/DS-2,25/11, N=9

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 13:13

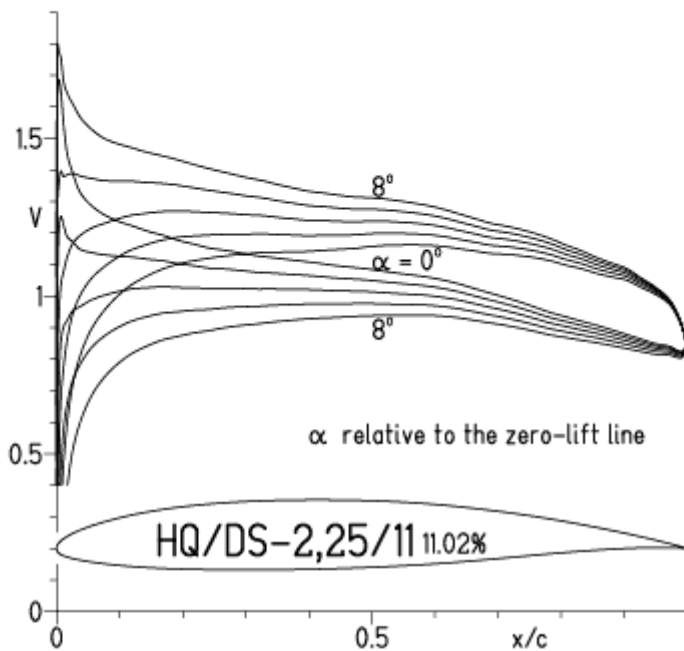


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 13:13



HQ/DS-2,25/11, N=9, Turbulatoreffekt bei niedrigen Re-Zahlen  
 (Optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % der Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:34

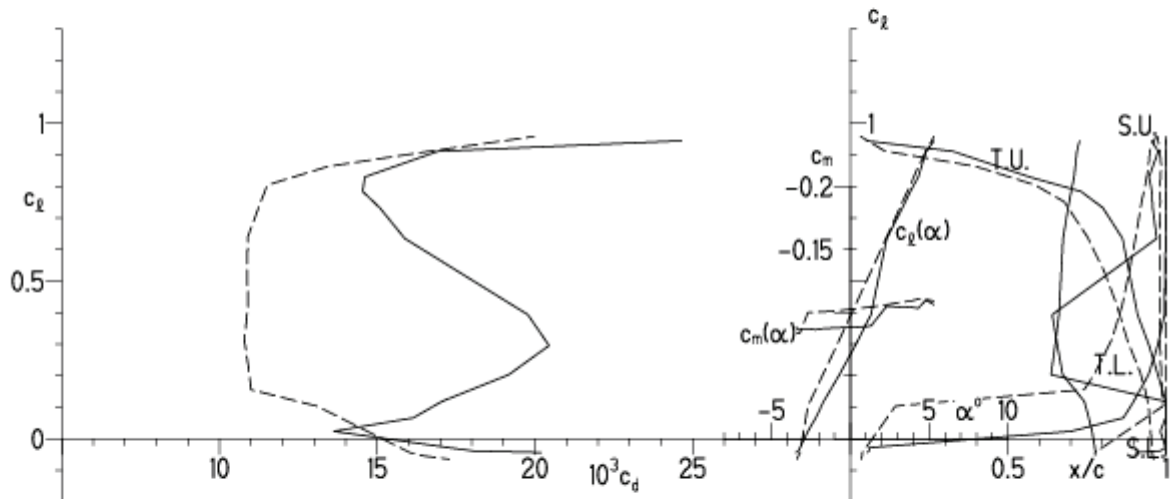


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:34

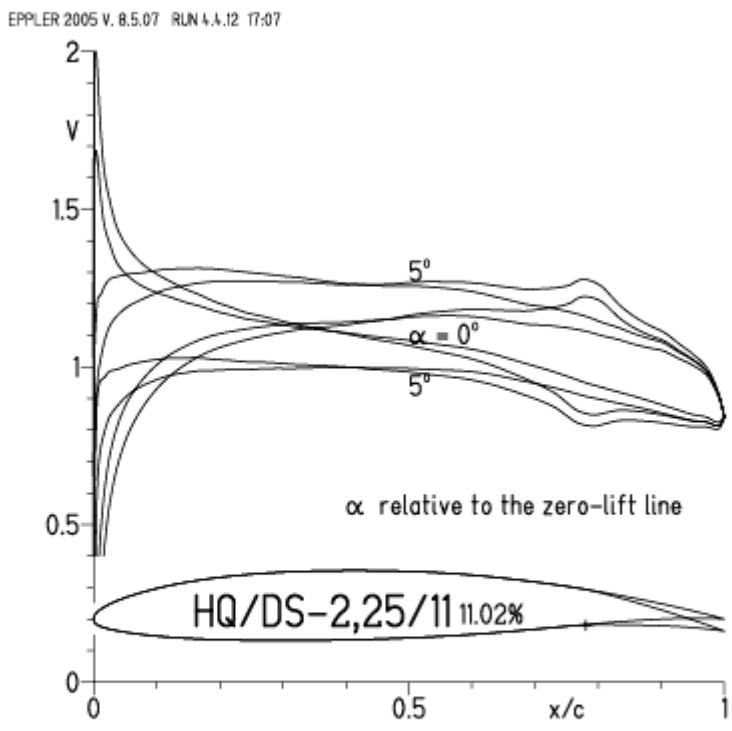
HQ/DS-2,25/11 11.02%

—  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$

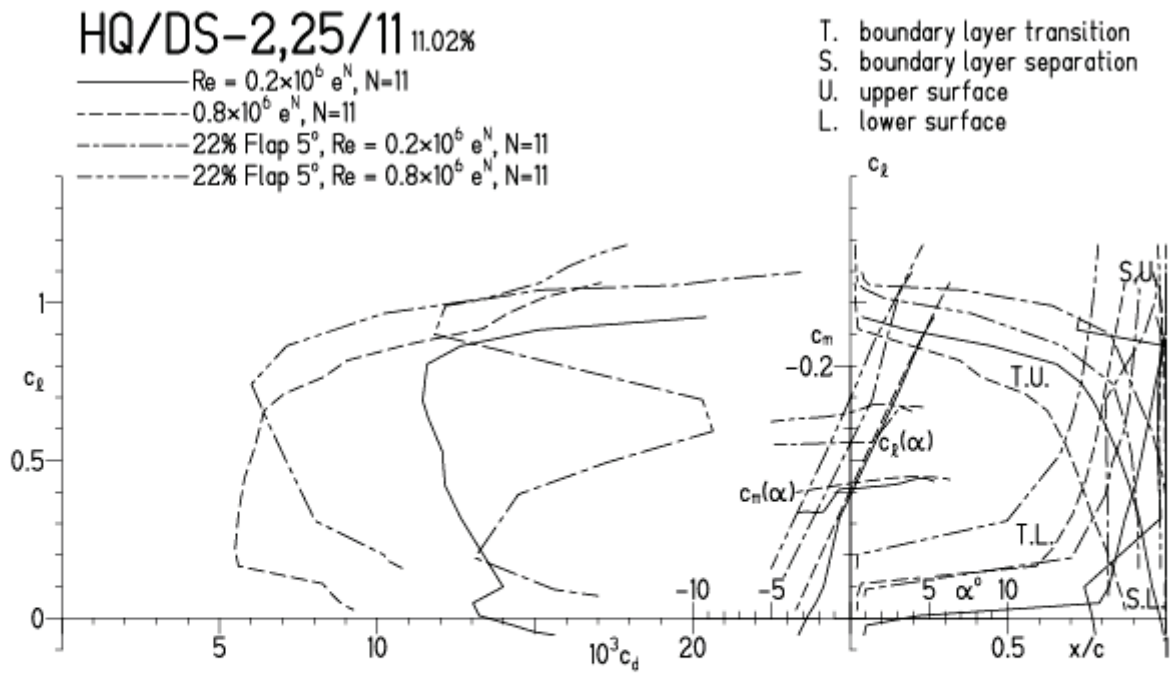
- - -  $0.2 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$



HQ/DS-2,25/11, N=11, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

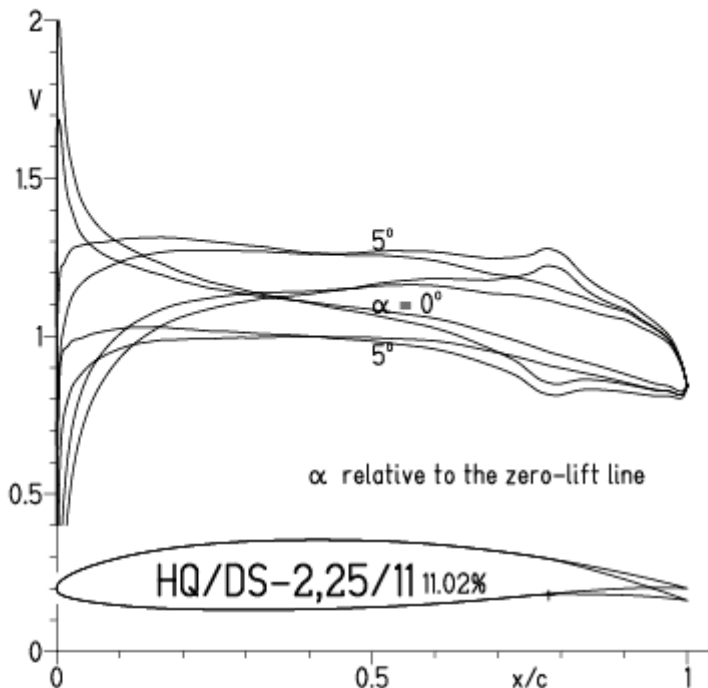


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 17:07



HQ/DS-2,25/11, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag, Turbulatoreffekt  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:19

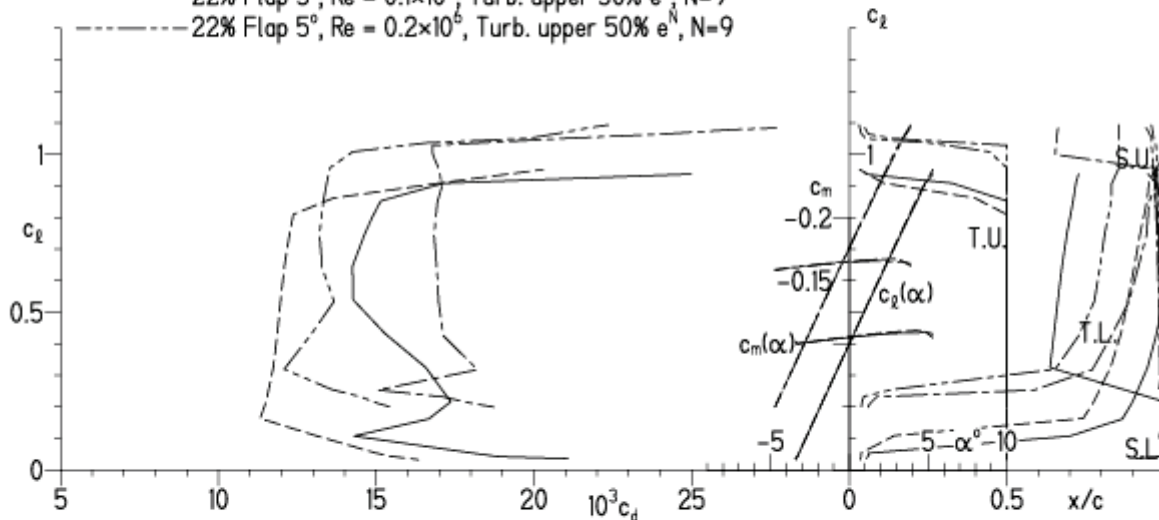


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:19

HQ/DS-2,25/11 11.02%

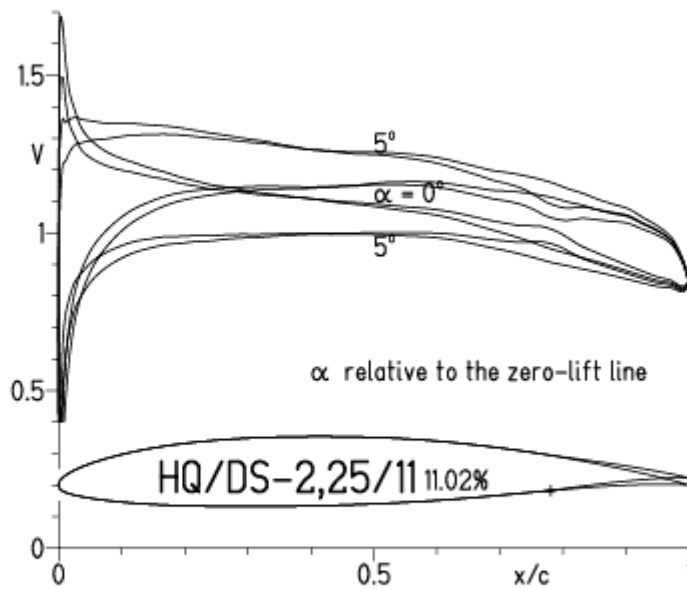
- $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9
- - -  $0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9
- · - · 22% Flap 5°,  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9
- · - · 22% Flap 5°,  $Re = 0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9

- T. boundary layer transition
- S. boundary layer separation
- U. upper surface
- L. lower surface

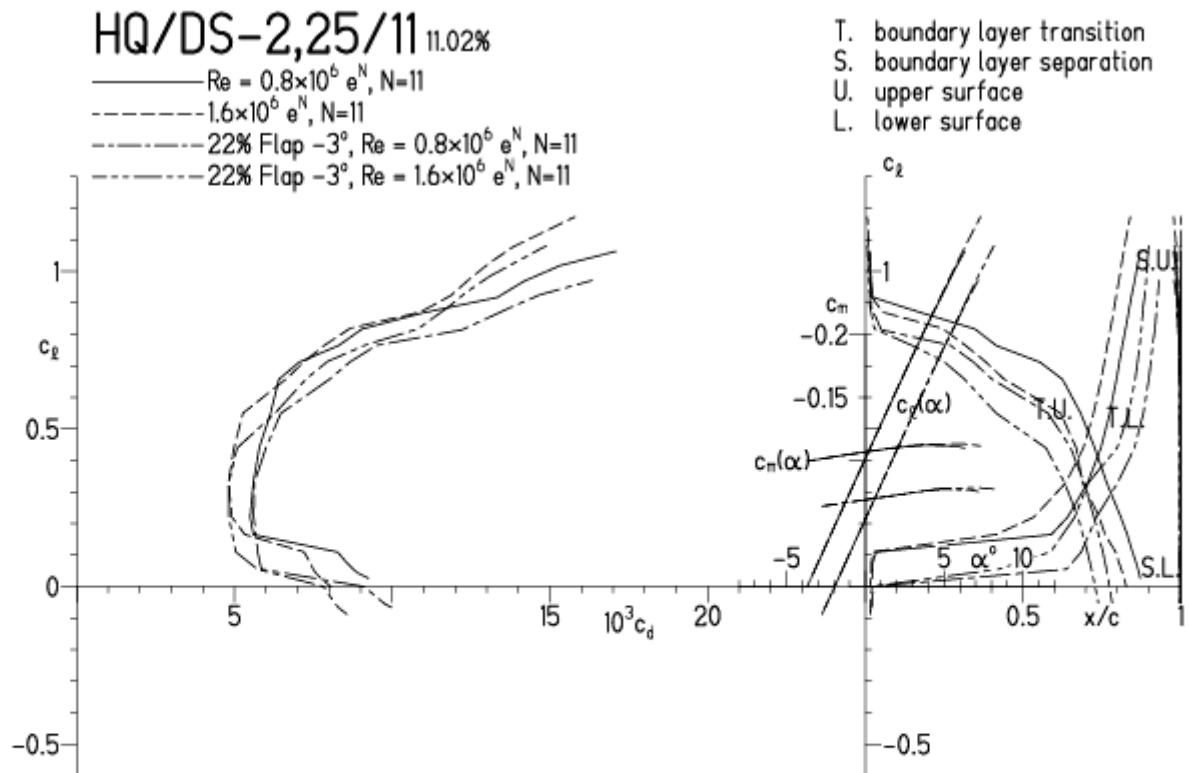


# HQ/DS-2,25/11, N=11, mit $-3^\circ$ Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 17:55

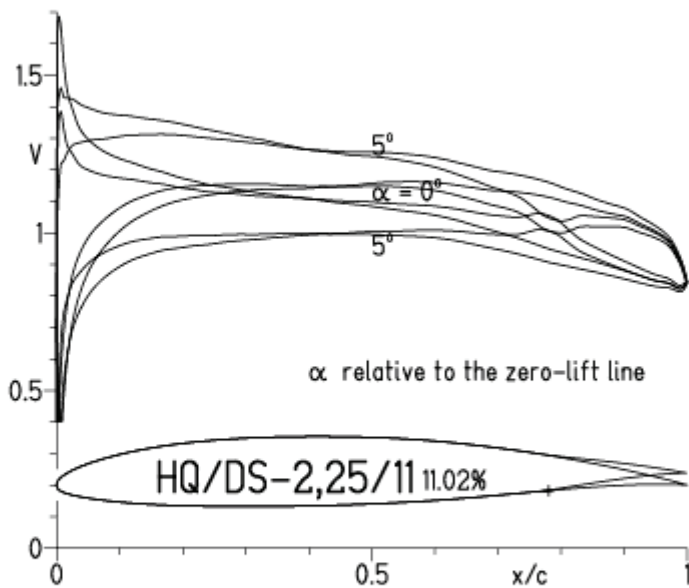


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 17:55

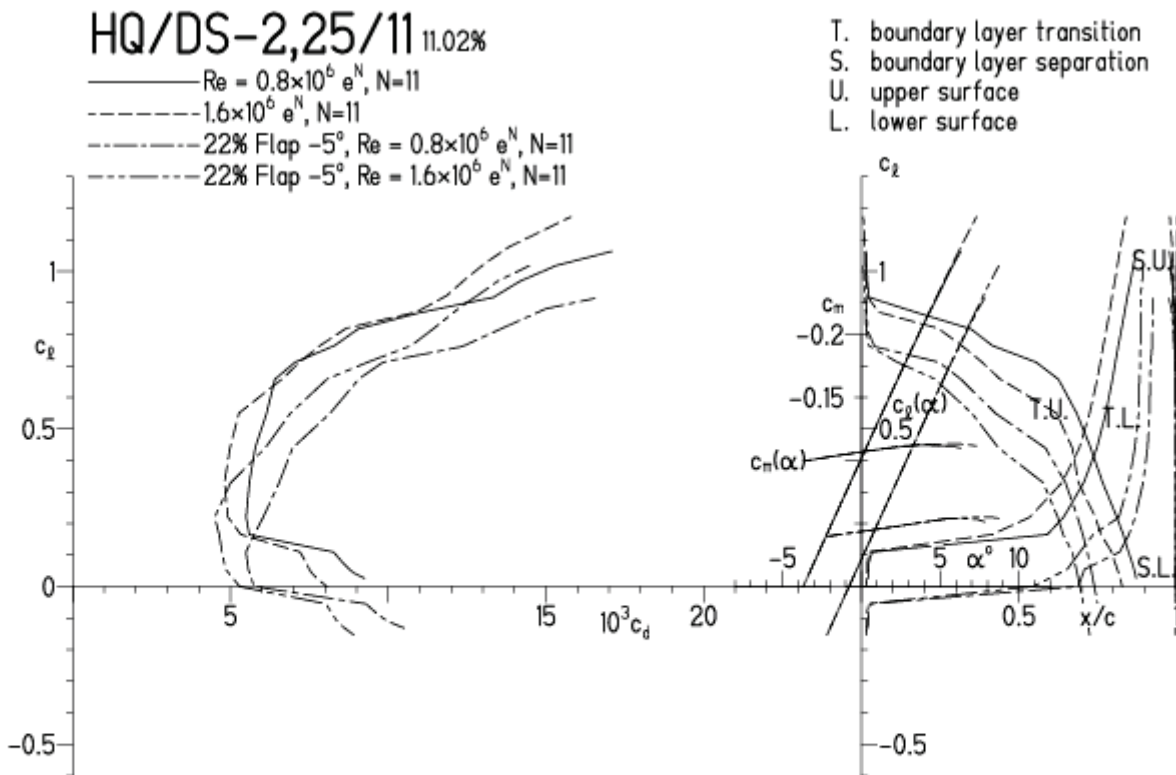


HQ/DS-2,25/11, N=11, mit  $-5^\circ$  Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 17:46

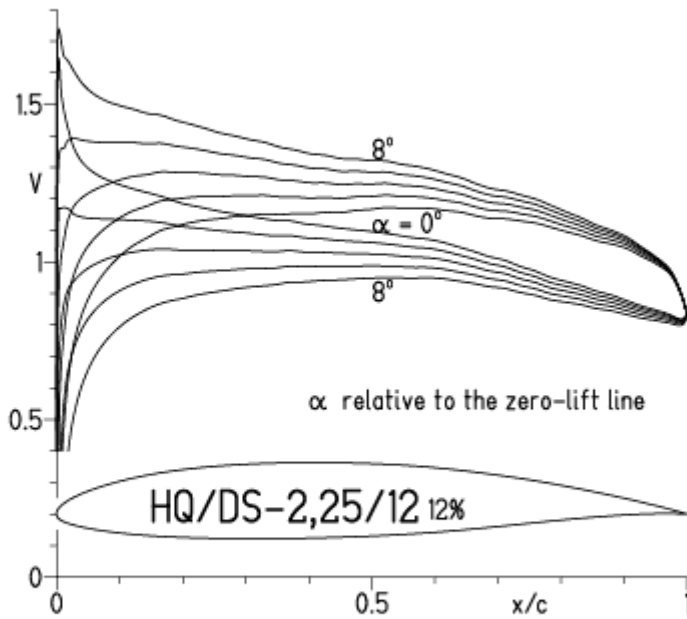


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 4.4.12 1

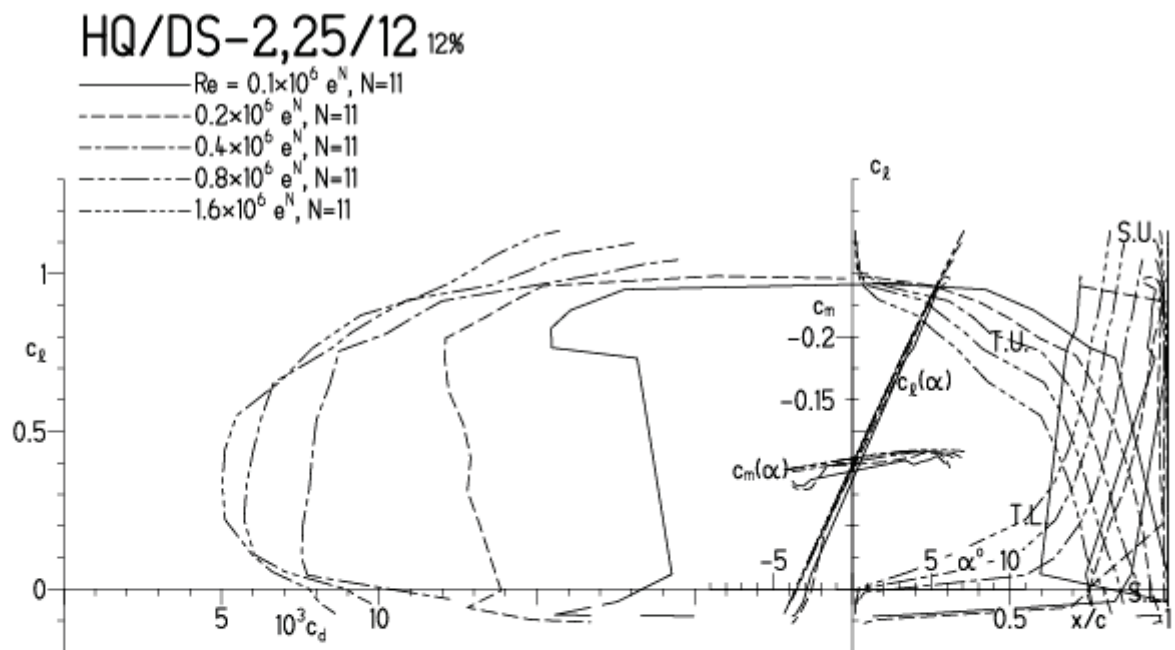


HQ/DS-2,25/12, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.4.12 16:08

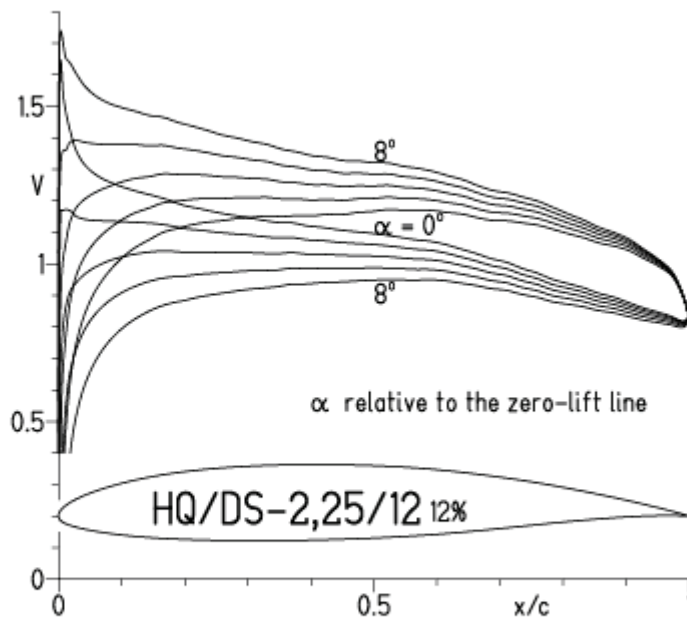


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.4.12 16:08

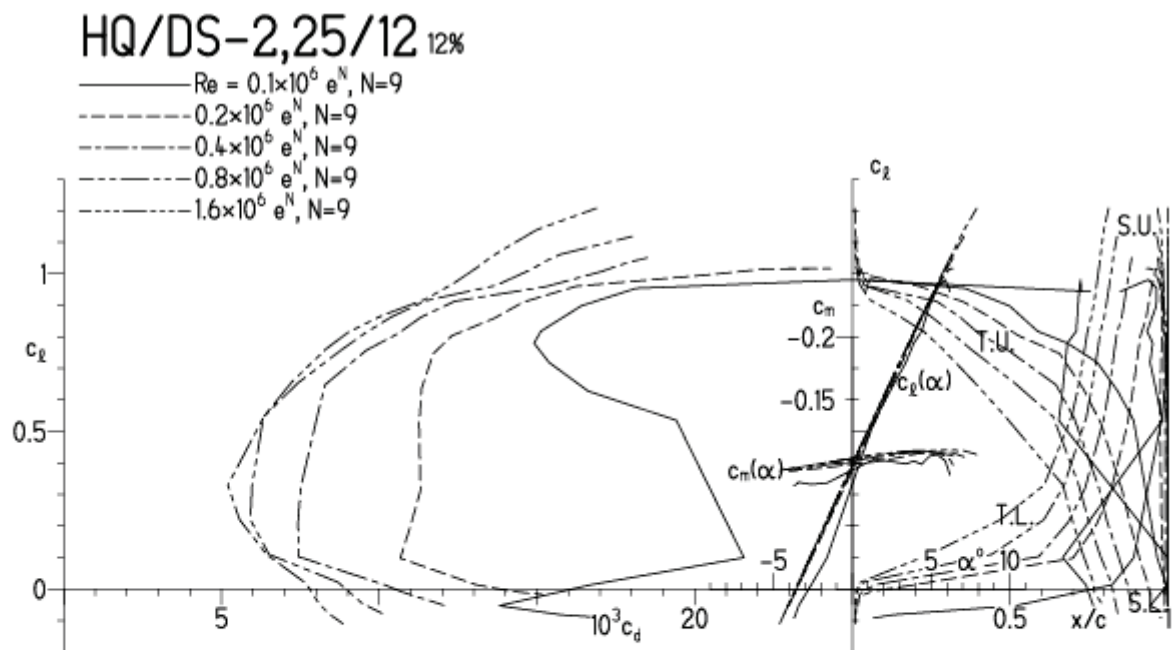


# HQ/DS-2,25/12, N=9

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.4.12 16:28



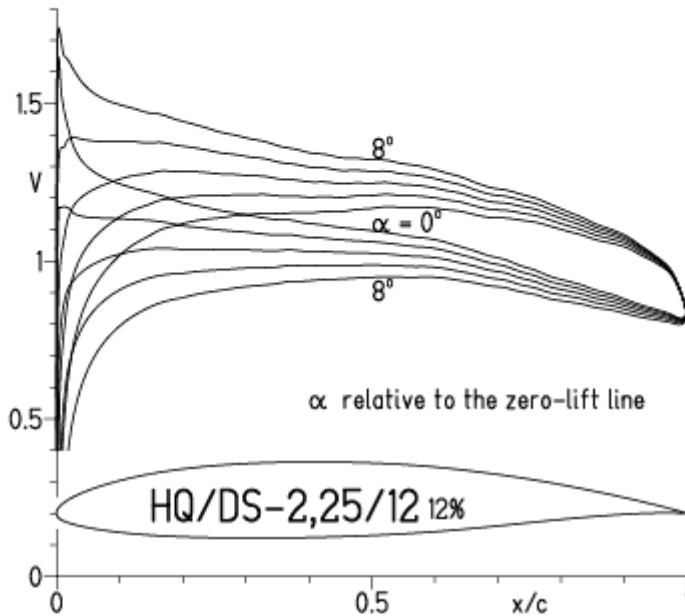
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.4.12 16:28





HQ/DS-2,25/12, N=9, Turbulatoreffekt bei niedrigen Re-Zahlen  
 (Optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % der Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

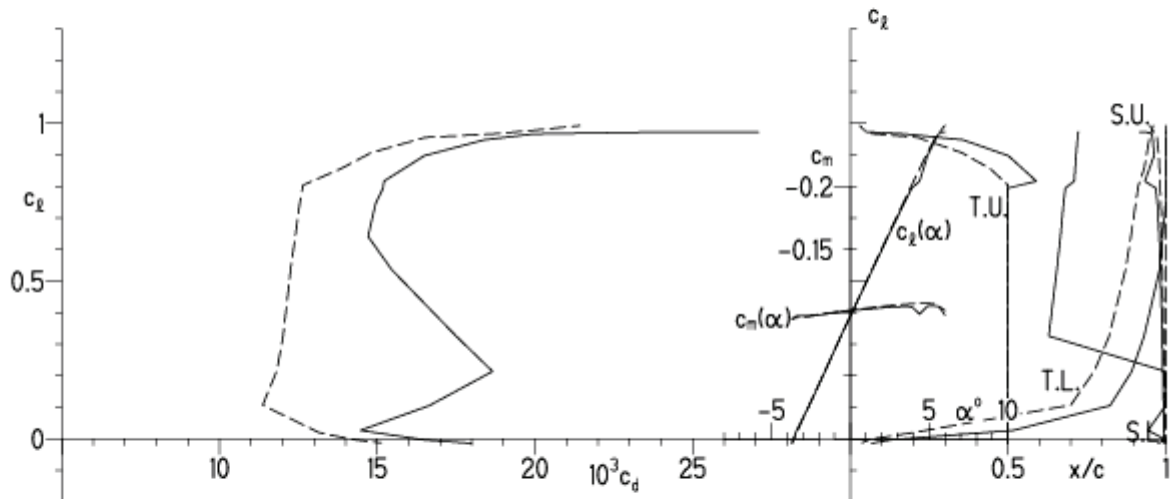
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:47



EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:47

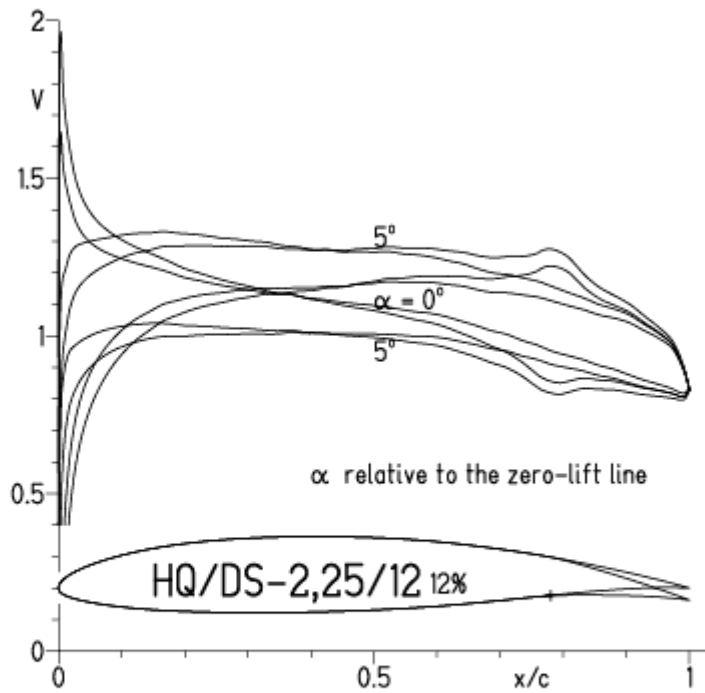
HQ/DS-2,25/12 12%

—  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9  
 - - -  $0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9



HQ/DS-2,25/12, N=11, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.4.12 16:58

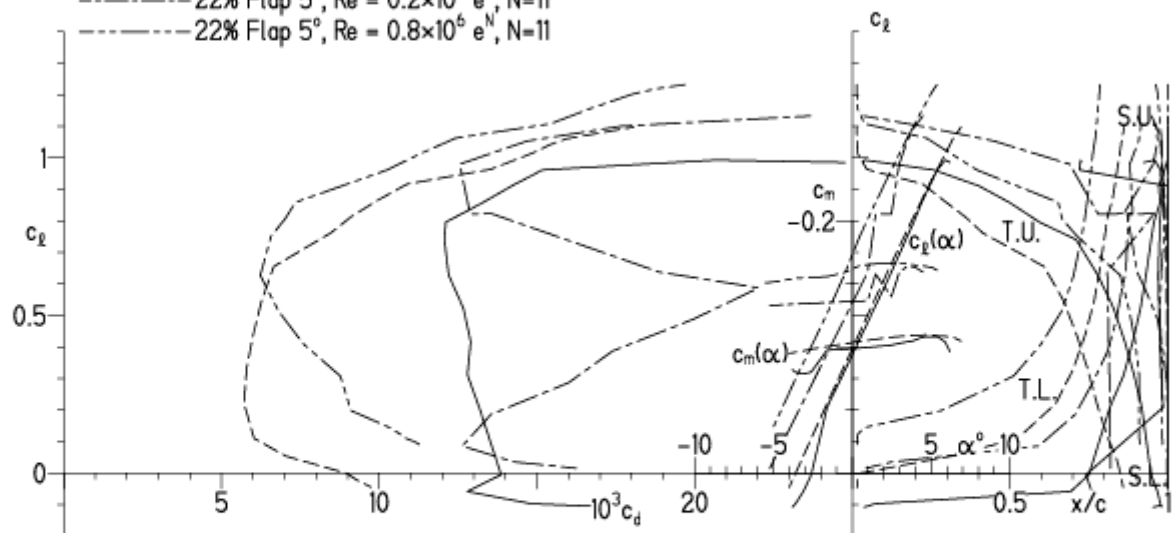


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.4.12 16:58

**HQ/DS-2,25/12 12%**

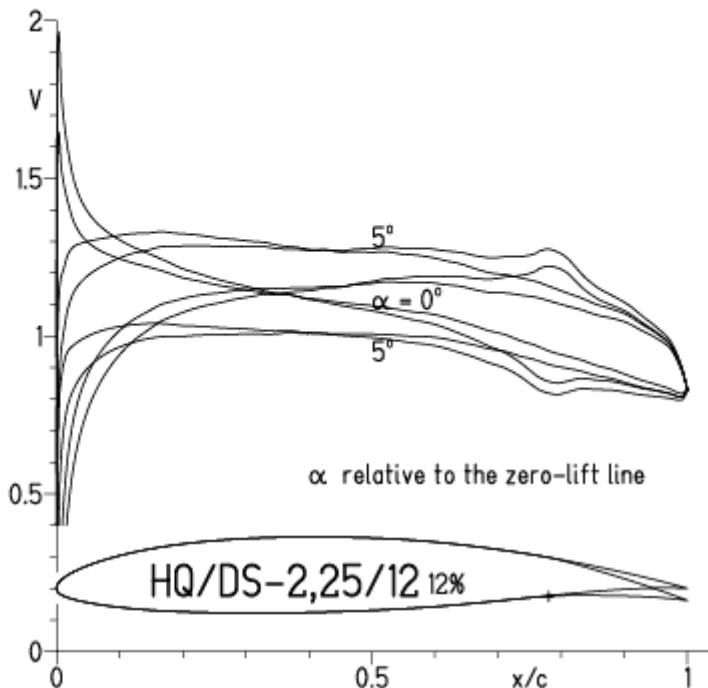
- $Re = 0.2 \times 10^6 e^N, N=11$
- - -  $0.8 \times 10^6 e^N, N=11$
- · - · 22% Flap  $5^\circ, Re = 0.2 \times 10^6 e^N, N=11$
- · - · 22% Flap  $5^\circ, Re = 0.8 \times 10^6 e^N, N=11$

- T. boundary layer transition
- S. boundary layer separation
- U. upper surface
- L. lower surface



HQ/DS-2,25/12, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag, Turbulatoreffekt  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:13

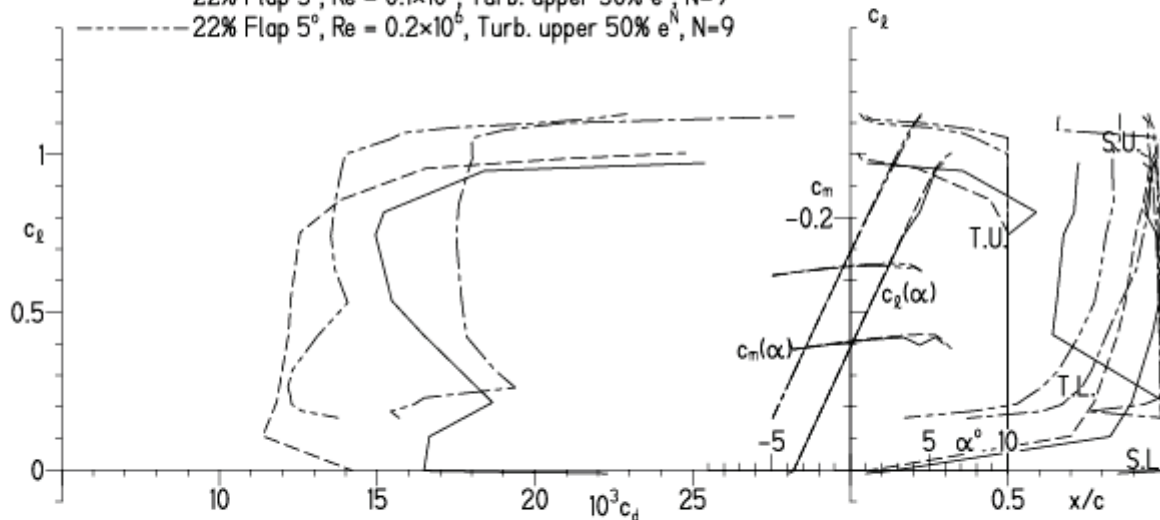


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:13

HQ/DS-2,25/12 12%

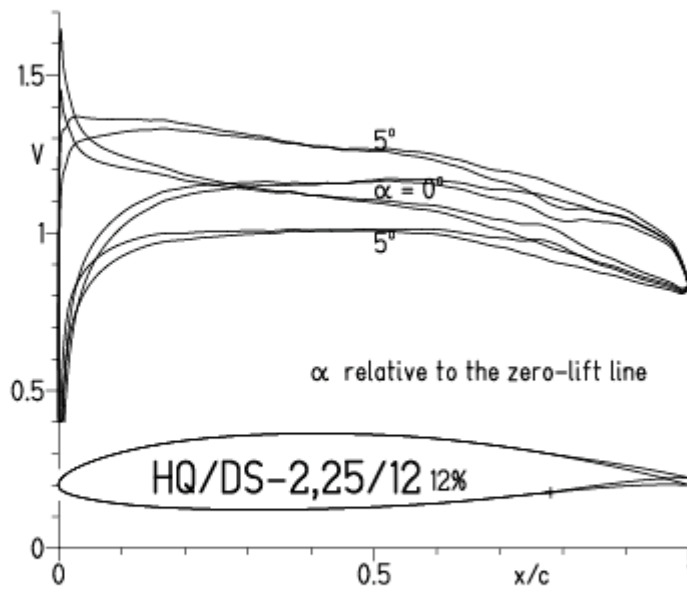
- $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9
- - -  $0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9
- · -  $22\%$  Flap  $5^\circ$ ,  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9
- · -  $22\%$  Flap  $5^\circ$ ,  $Re = 0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9

- T. boundary layer transition
- S. boundary layer separation
- U. upper surface
- L. lower surface

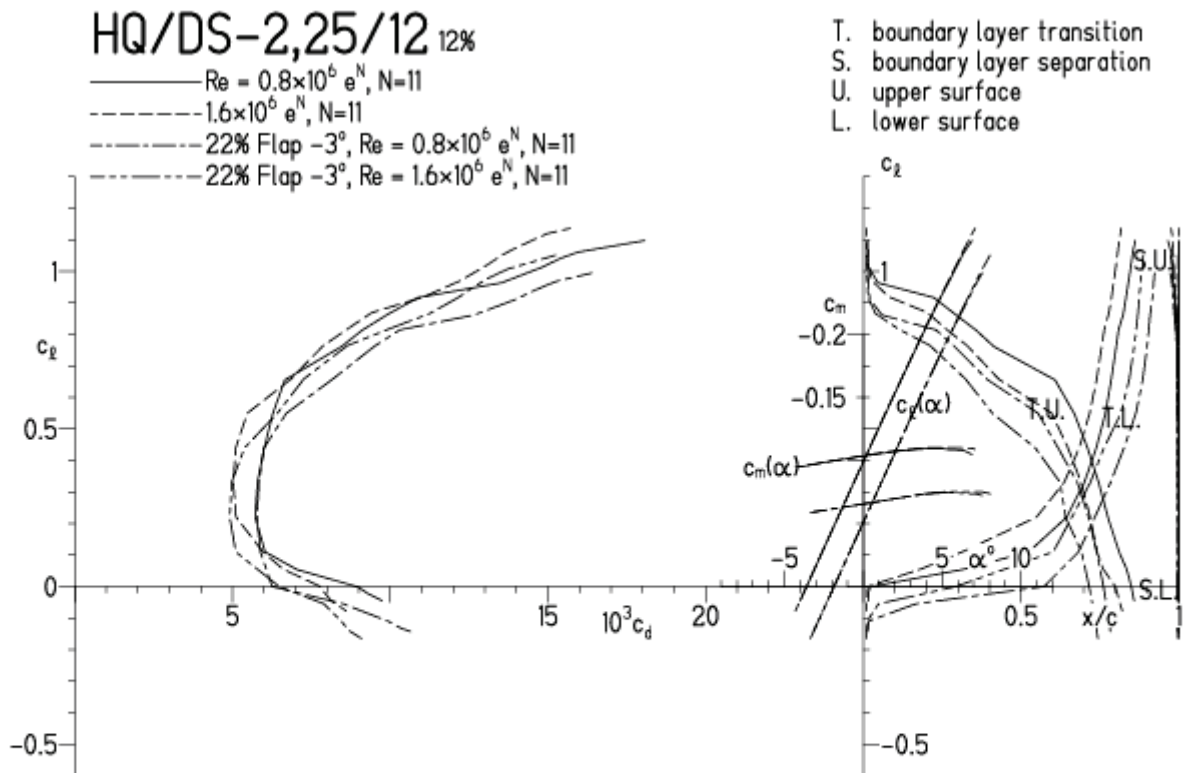


HQ/DS-2,25/12, N=11, mit  $-3^\circ$  Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.A.12 18:07

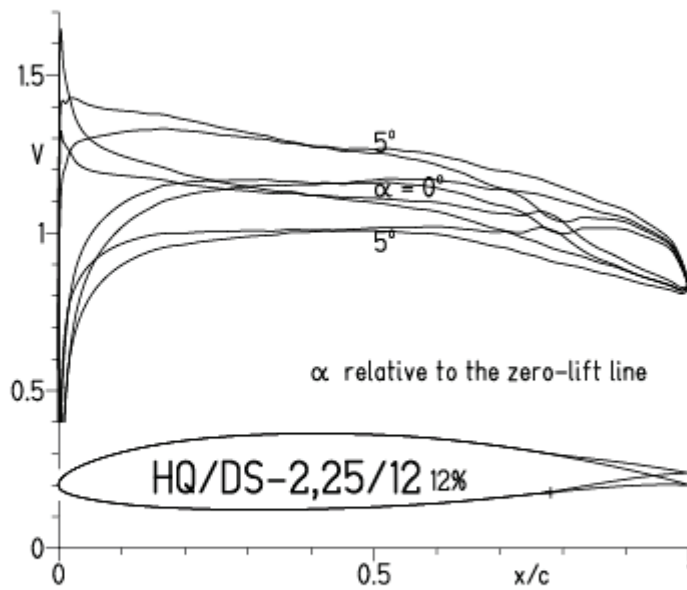


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.A.12 18:07

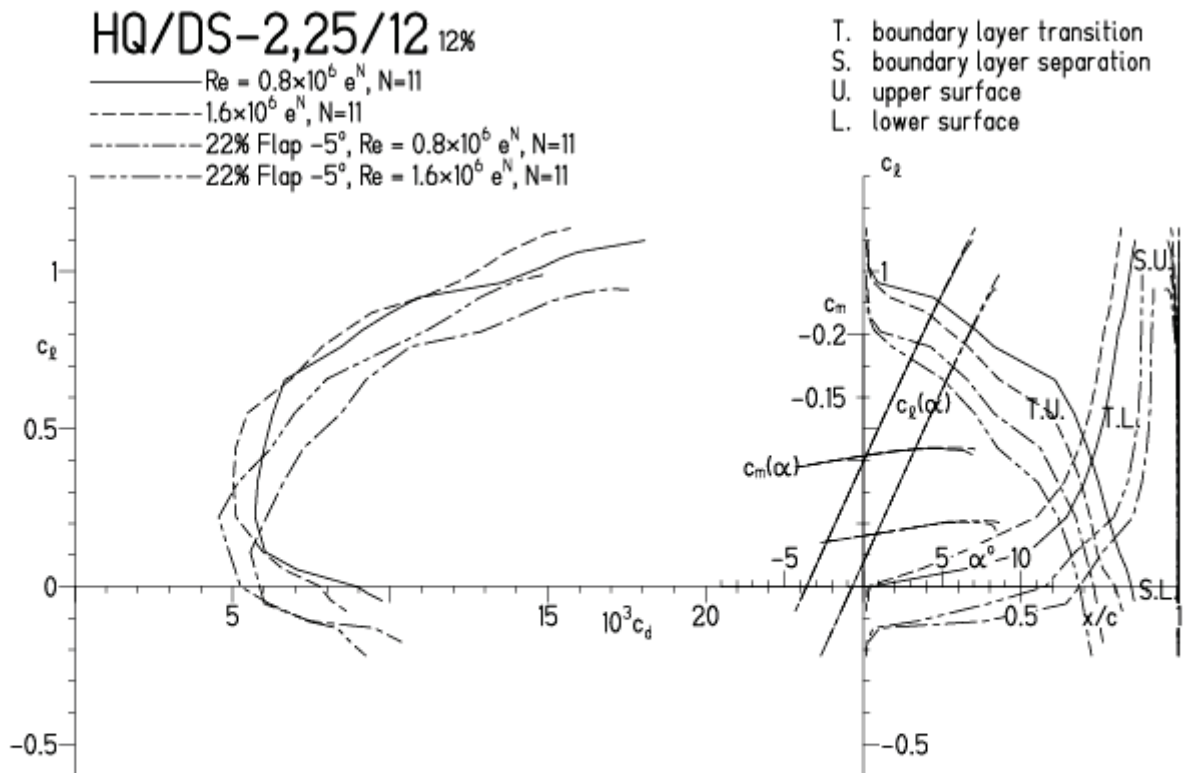


# HQ/DS-2,25/12, N=11, mit $-5^\circ$ Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.A.12 17:53

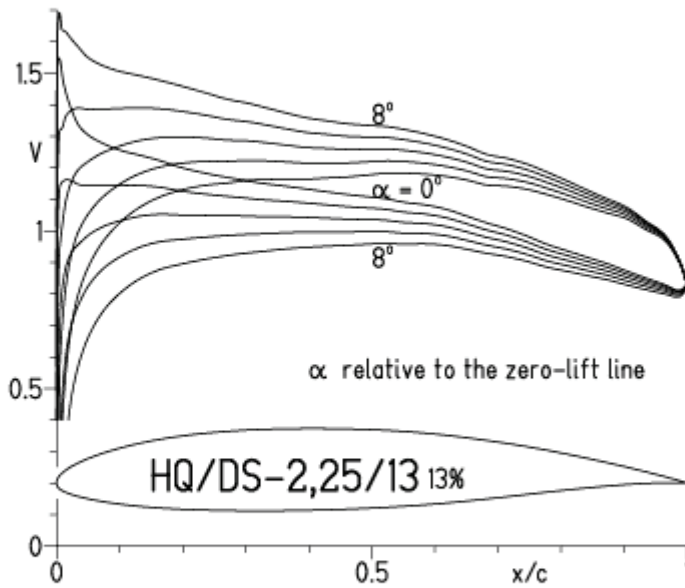


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 5.A.12 17:53

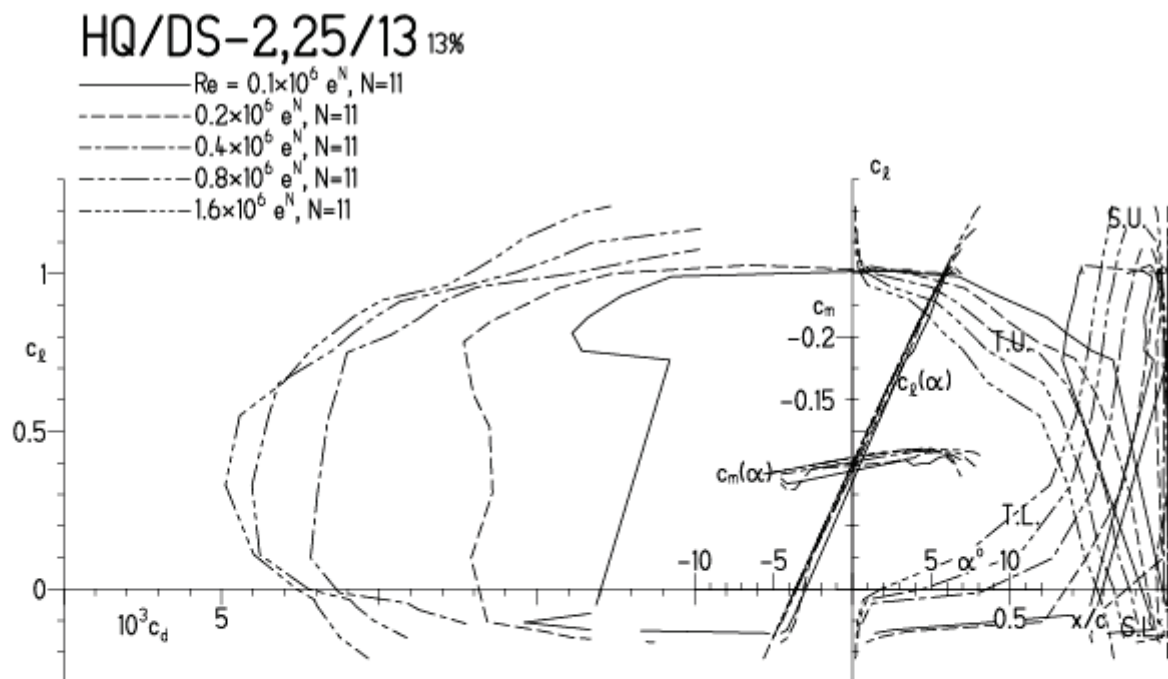


# HQ/DS-2,25/13, N=11, besonders geeignet für dynamische Großsegelmodelle

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 6.4.12 19:00

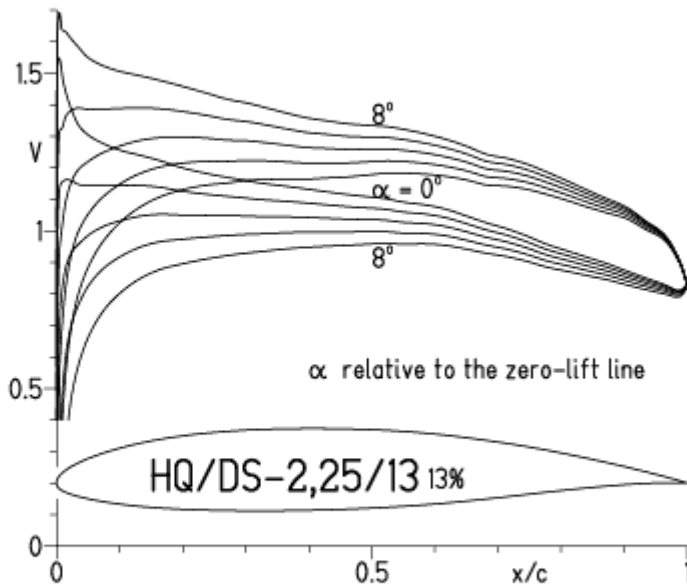


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 6.4.12 19:00

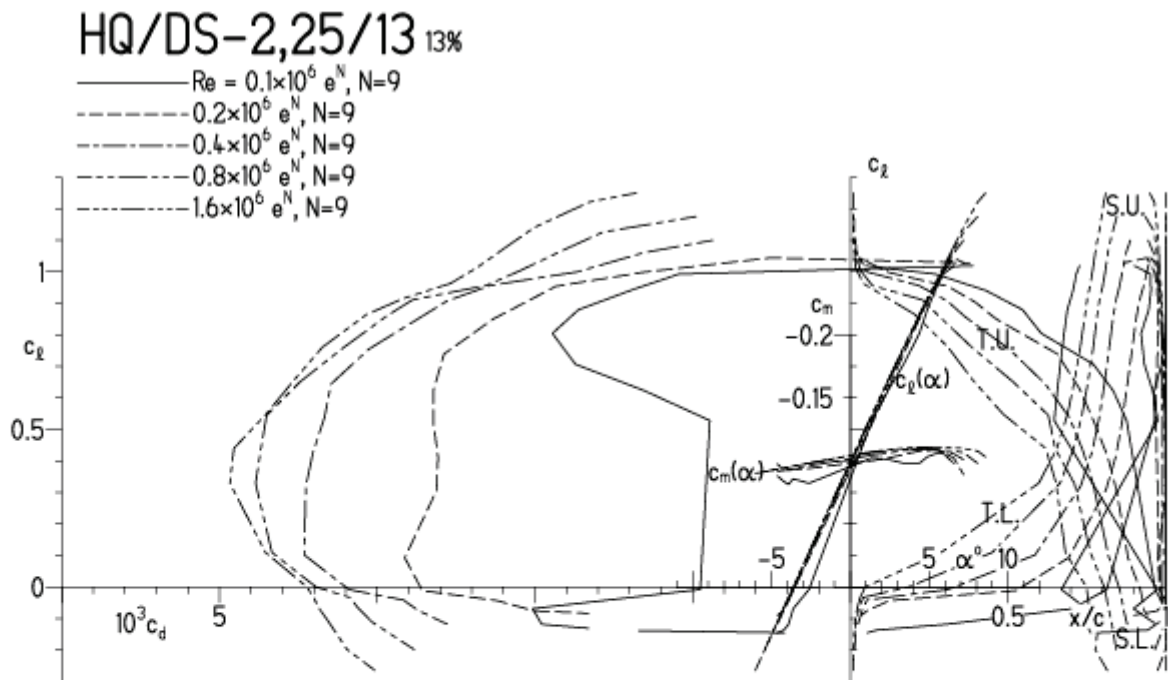


HQ/DS-2,25/13, N=9

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 6.4.12 19:13

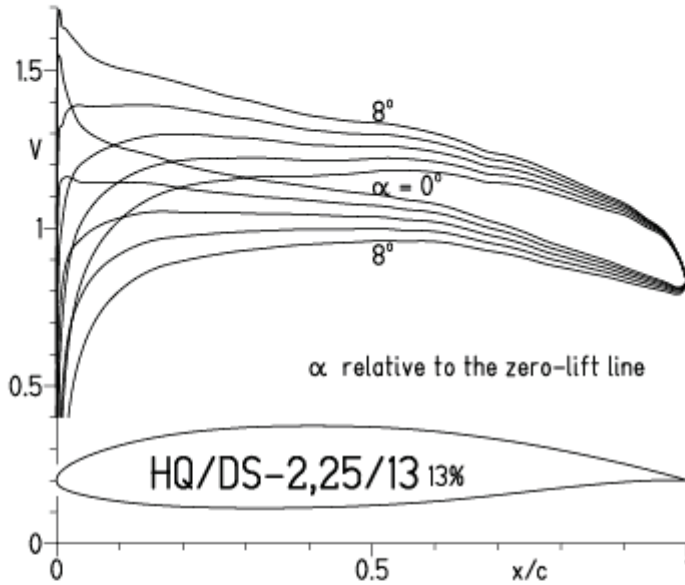


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 6.4.12 19:13



HQ/DS-2,25/13, N=9, Turbulatoreffekt bei niedrigen Re-Zahlen  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

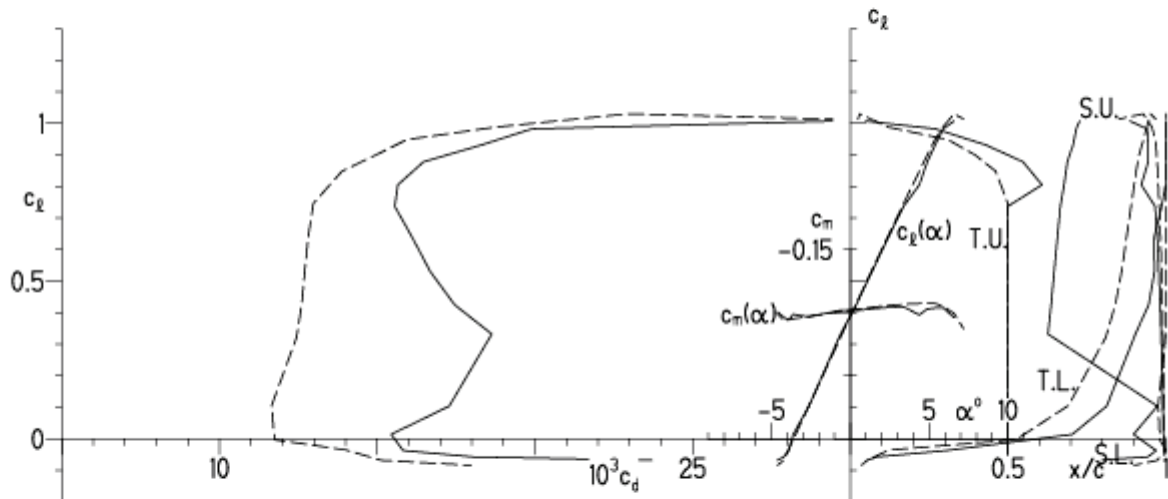
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:57



EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:57

HQ/DS-2,25/13 13%

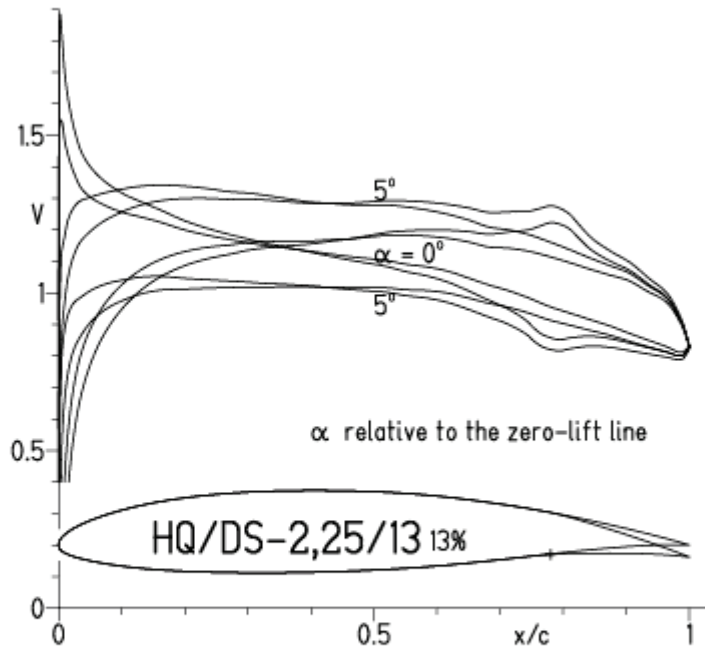
—  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9  
 - - -  $0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9



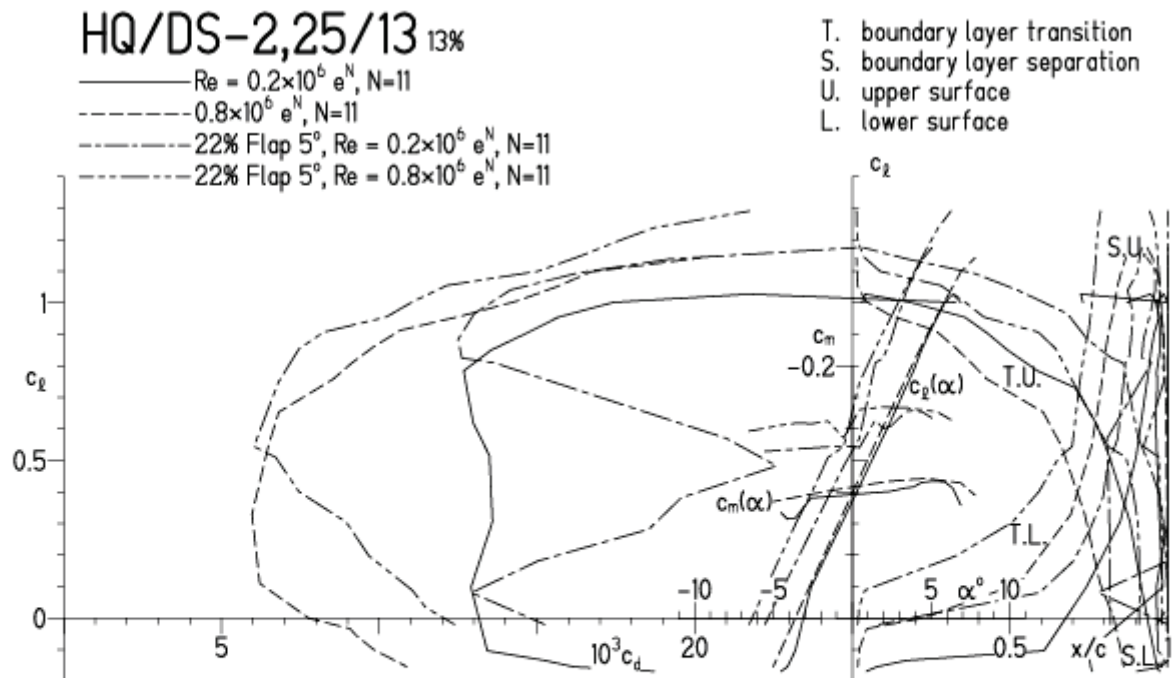


HQ/DS-2,25/13, N=11, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.A.12 11:47

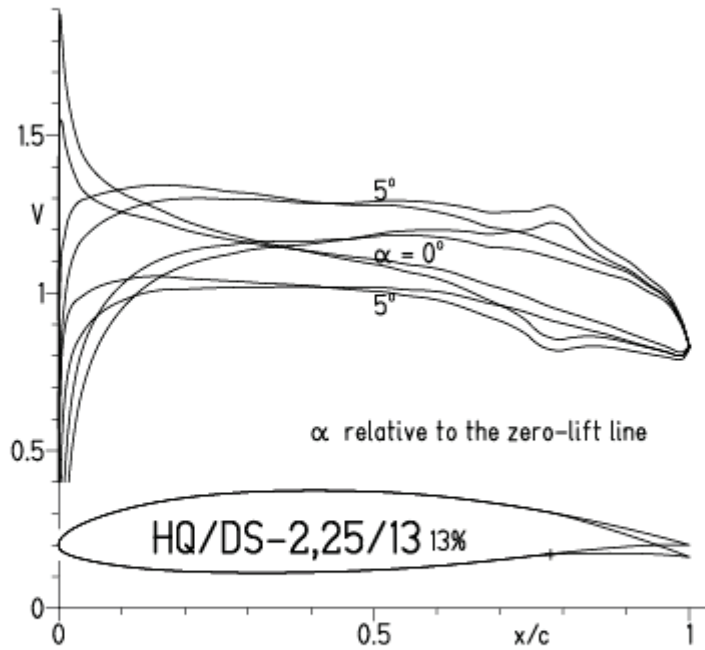


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.A.12 11:47

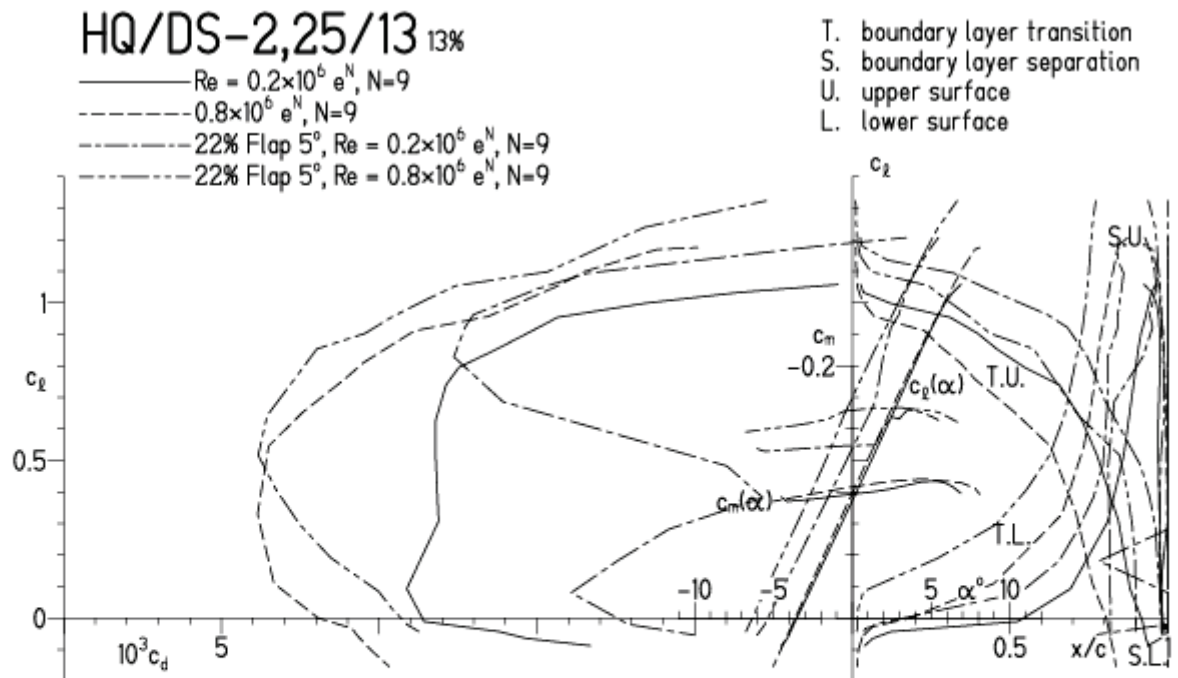


HQ/DS-2,25/13, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 11:55

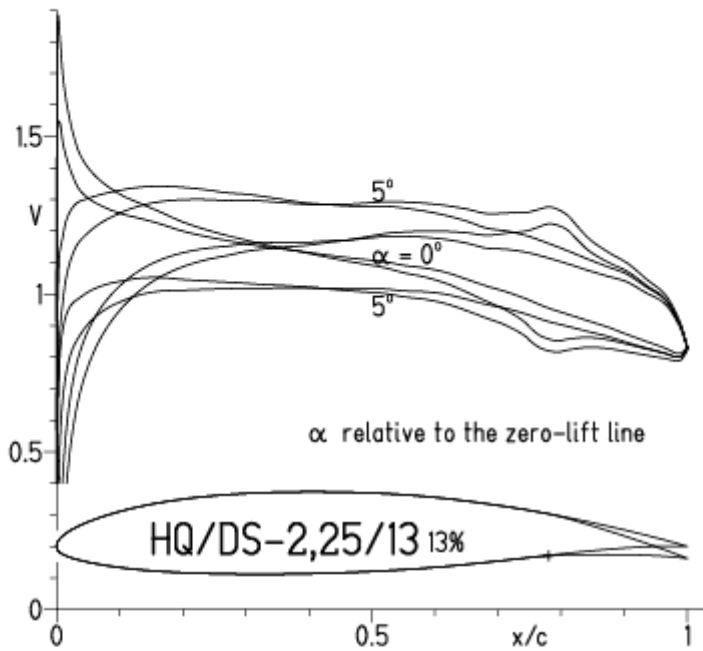


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 11:55

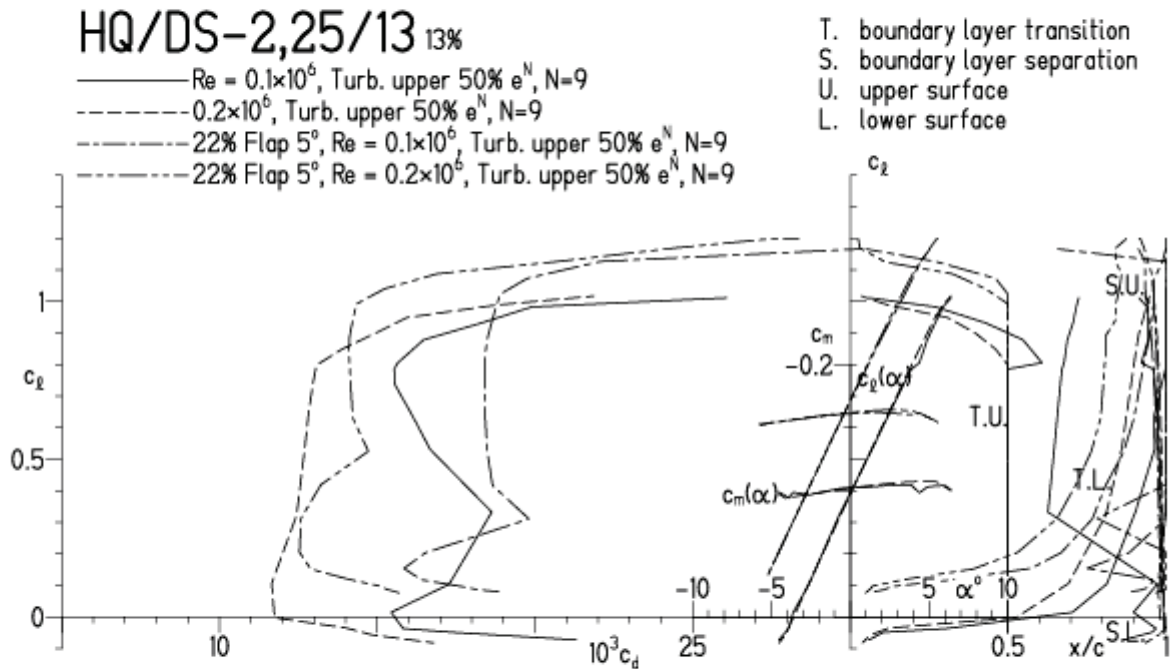


**HQ/DS-2,25/13, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag, Turbulatoreffekt**  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 11:55

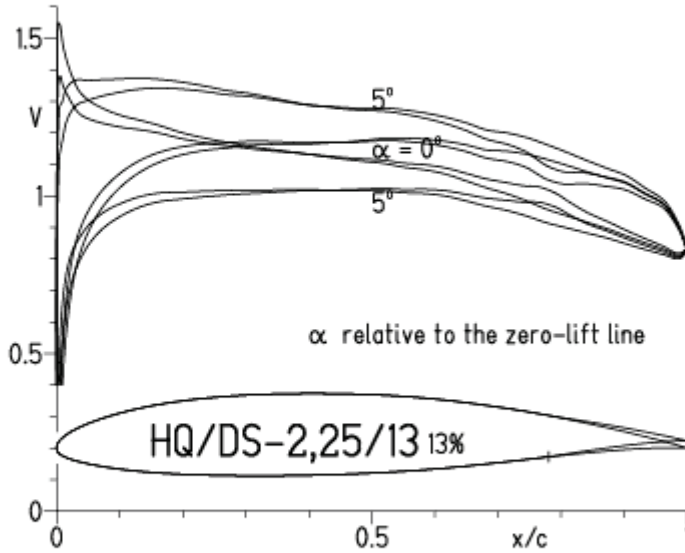


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 11:55

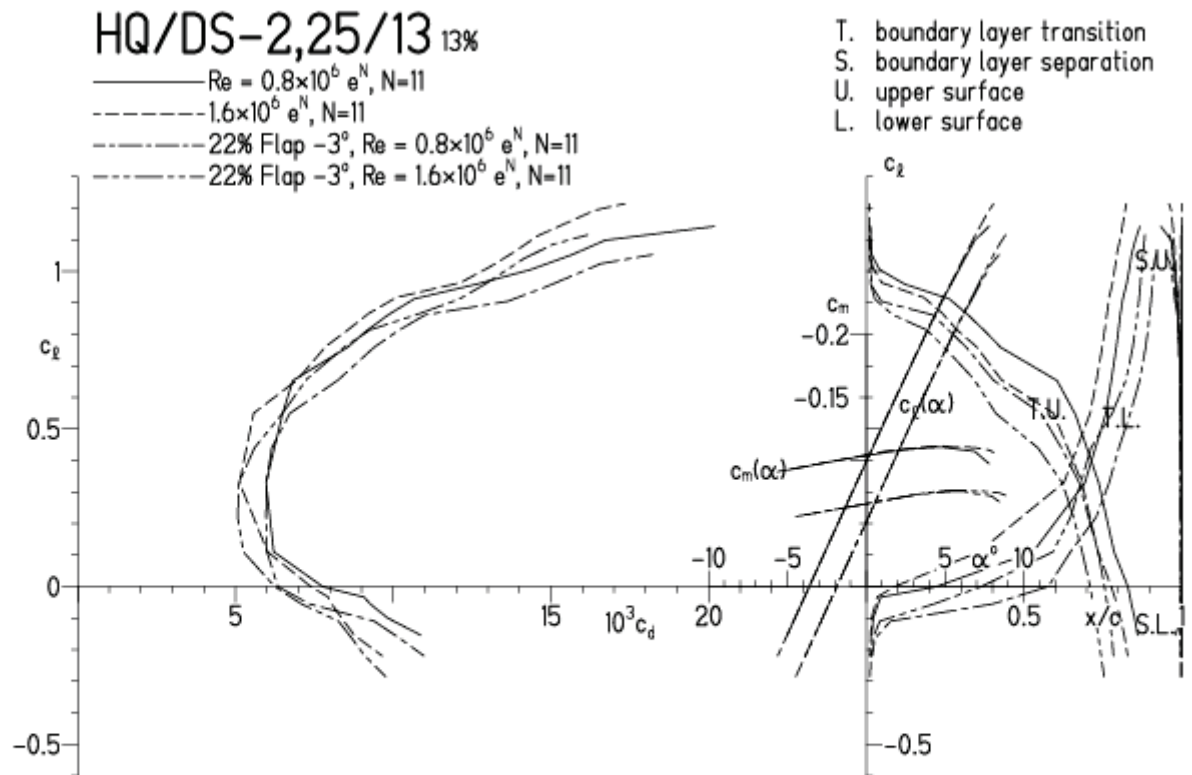


HQ/DS-2,25/13, N=11, mit  $-3^\circ$  Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.A.12 12:26

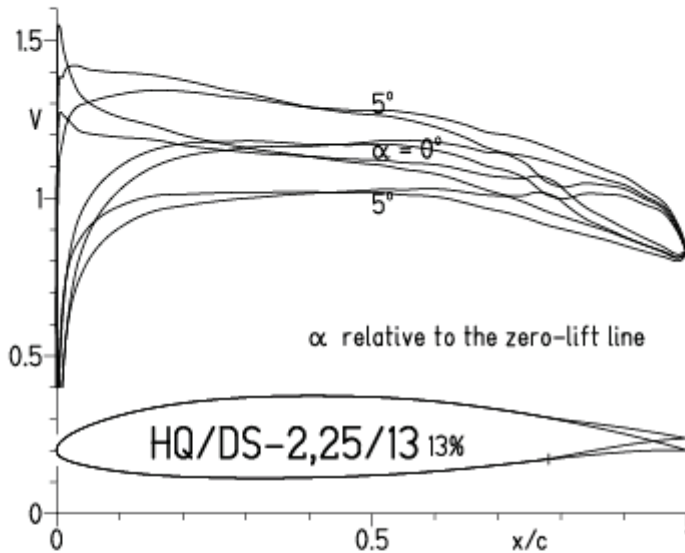


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.A.12 12:26

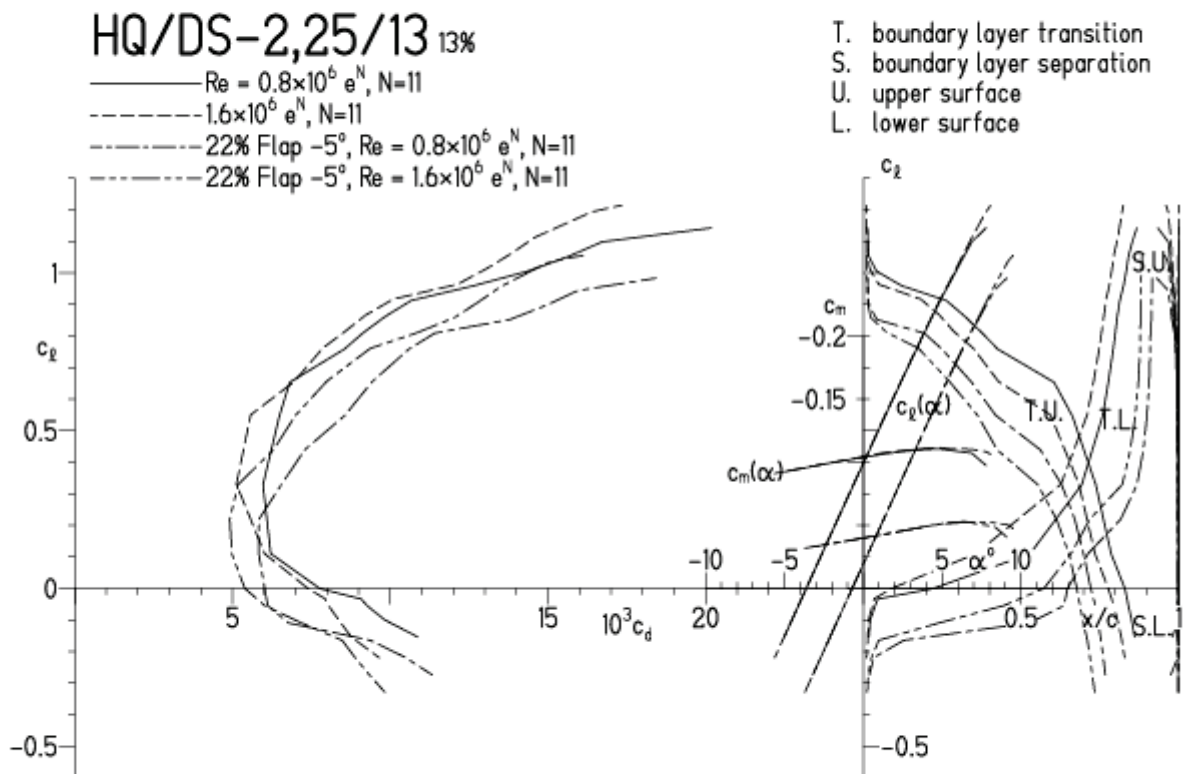


**HQ/DS-2,25/13, N=11, mit  $-5^\circ$  Wölbklappenausschlag**  
 Damit können Großsegelmodelle sehr hohe Endgeschwindigkeiten erreichen.

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 12:19

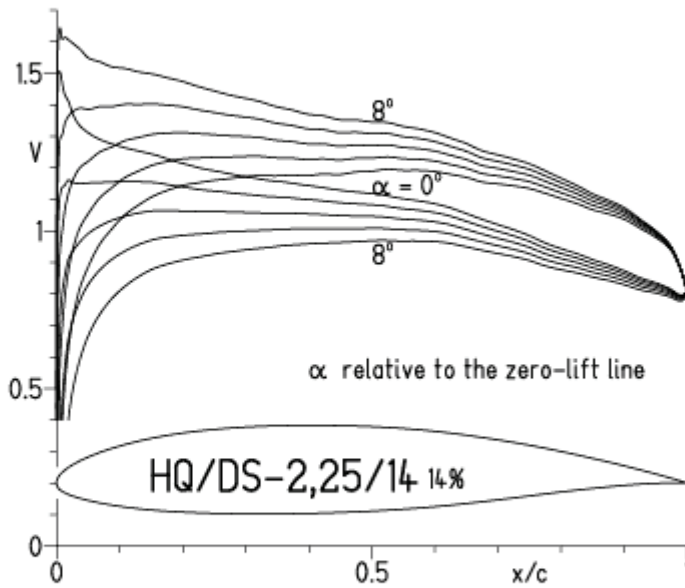


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 12:19

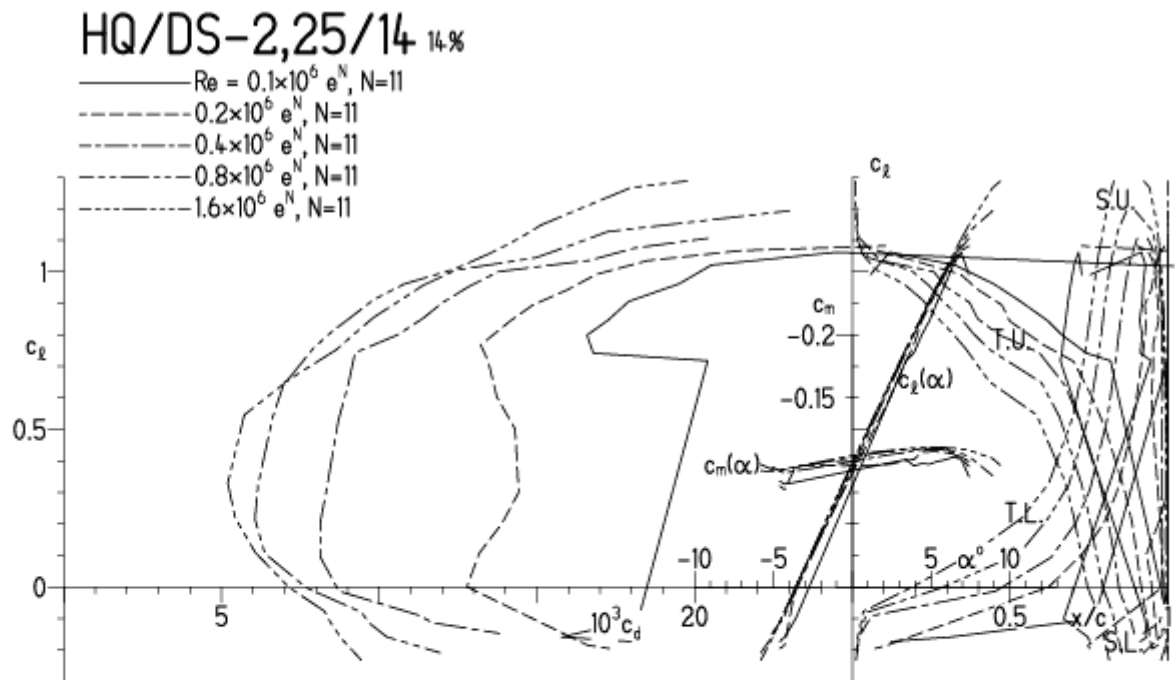


HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 12:49

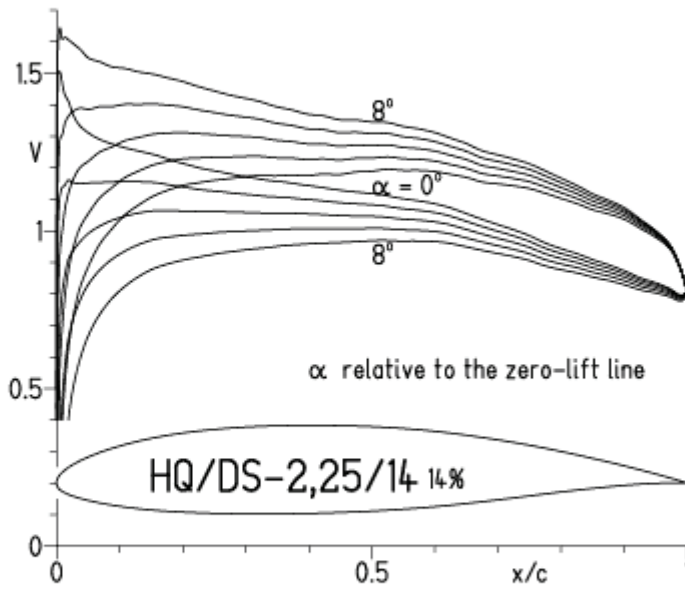


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 12:49



HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=9

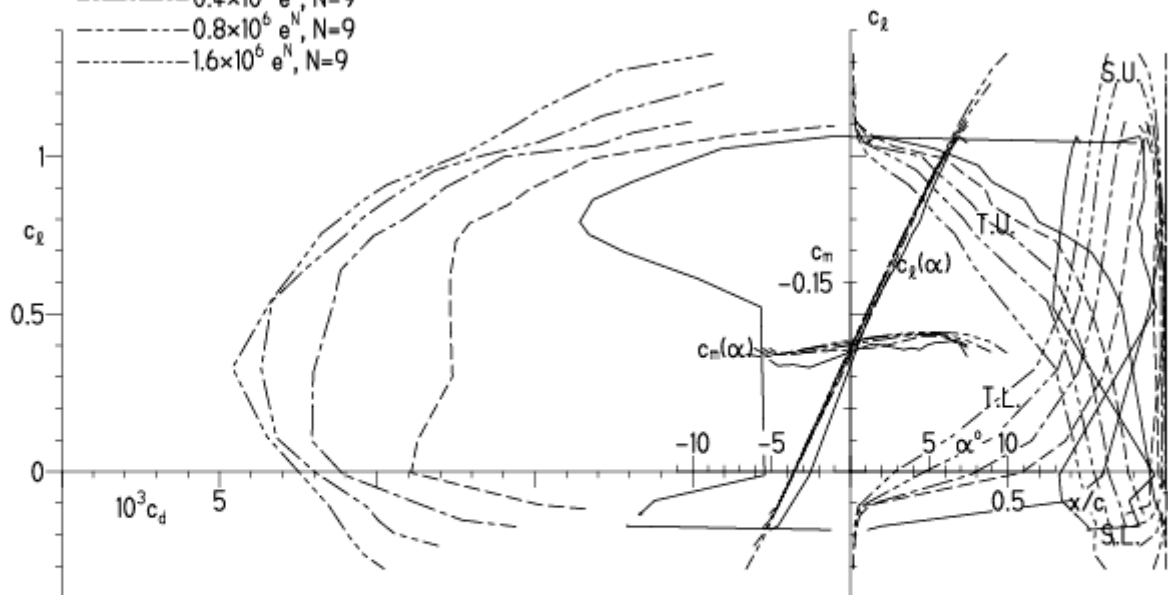
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 13:04



EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 13:04

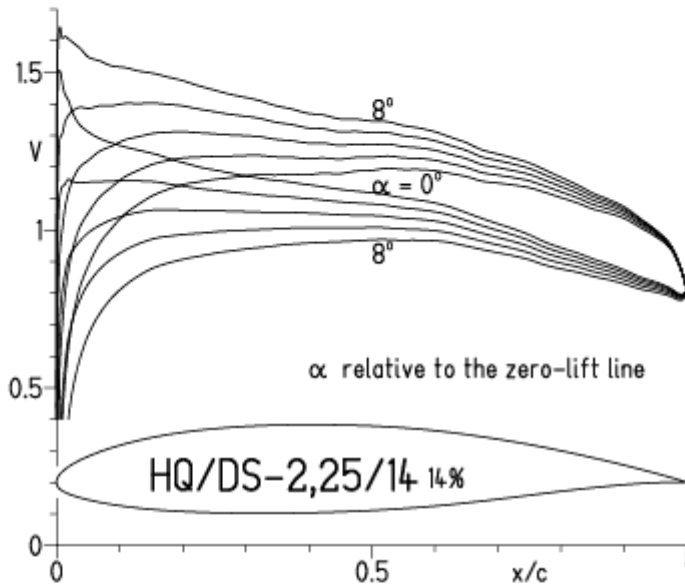
HQ/DS-2,25/14 14%

- $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$
- - -  $0.2 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$
- · -  $0.4 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$
- · · -  $0.8 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$
- · · · -  $1.6 \times 10^6 e^N, N=9$



**HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=9, Turbulatoreffekt bei niedrigen Re-Zahlen**  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

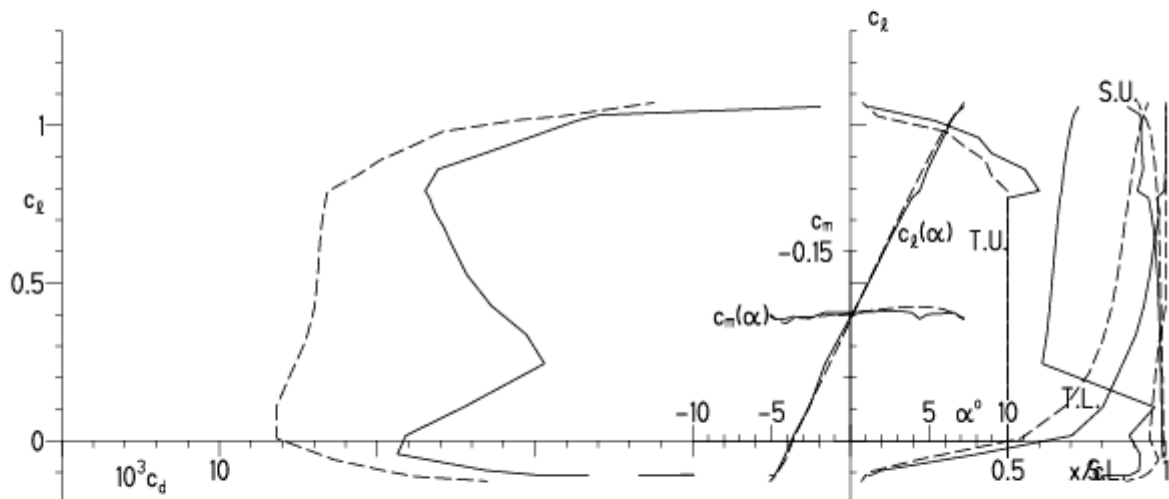
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 12:02



EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 12:02

**HQ/DS-2,25/14 14%**

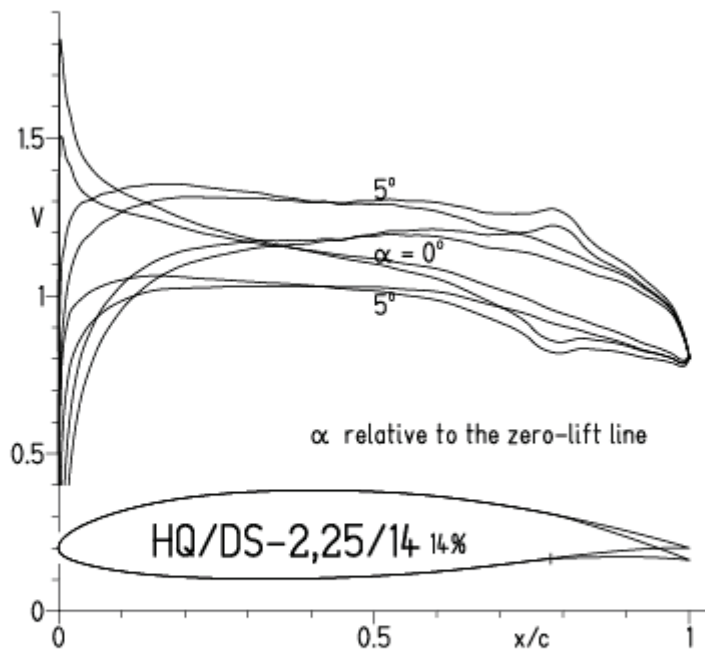
—  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ ,  $N=9$   
 - - -  $0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ ,  $N=9$



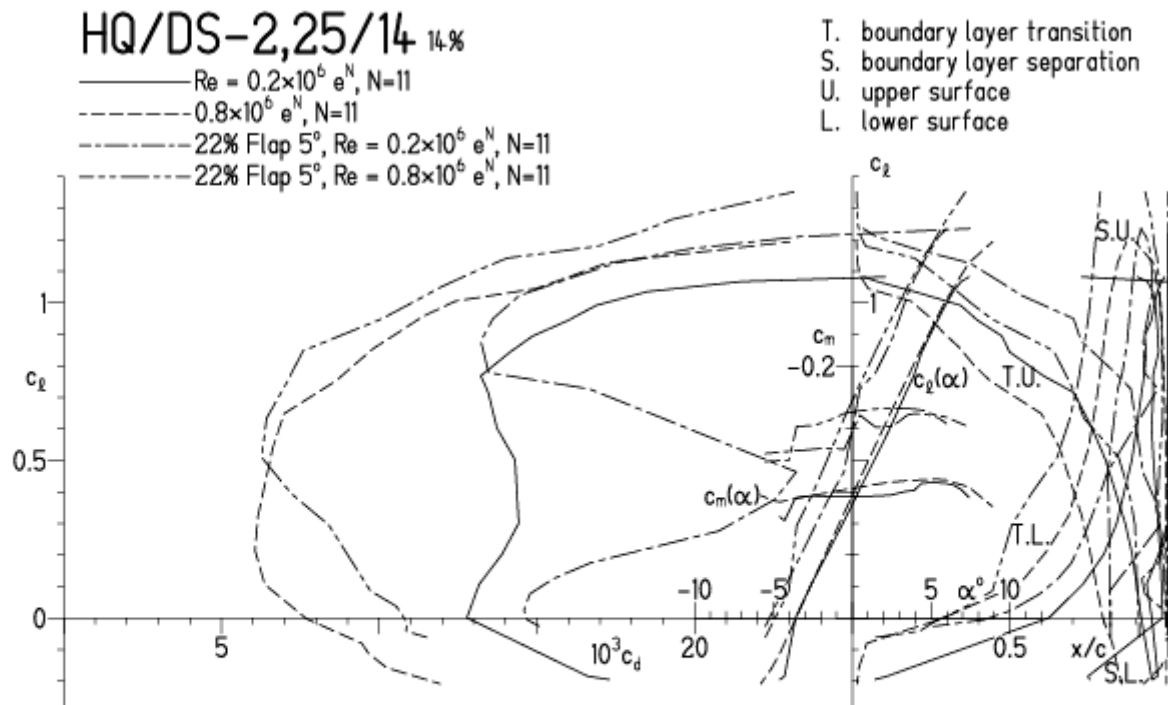


# HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=11, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.A.12 17:18

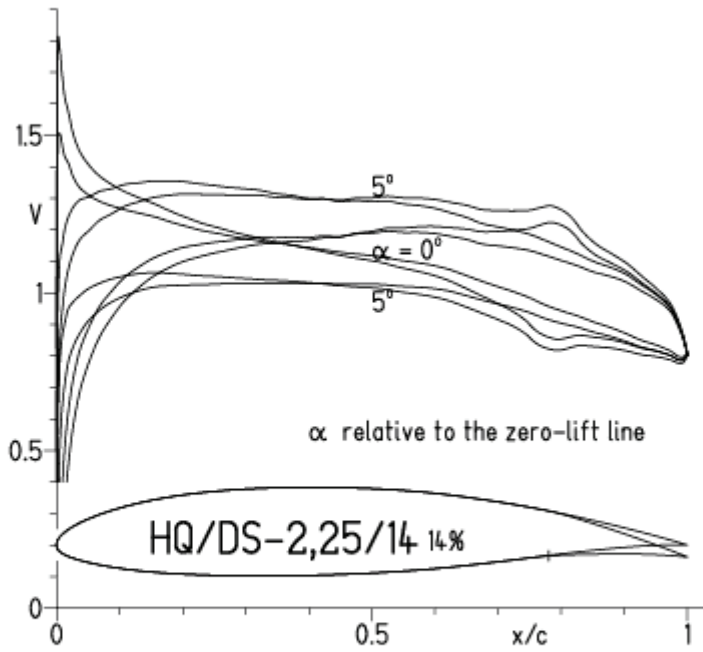


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.A.12 17:18

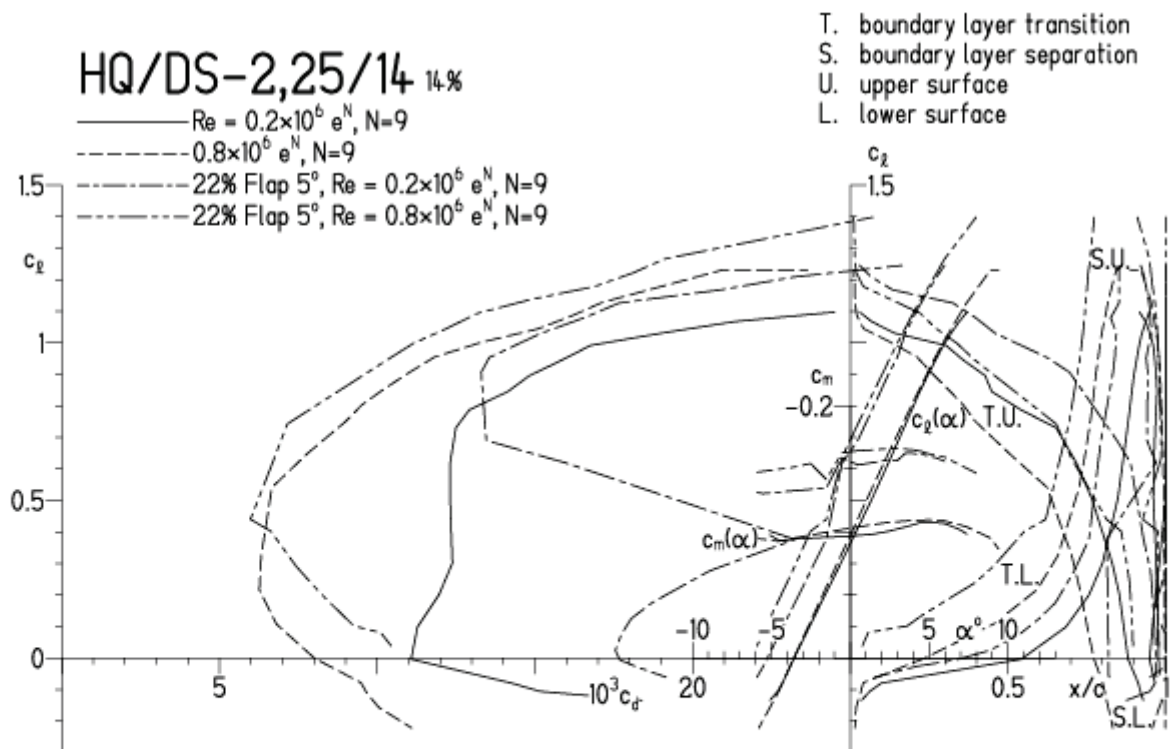


HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag, Turbulatoreffekt

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 17:26

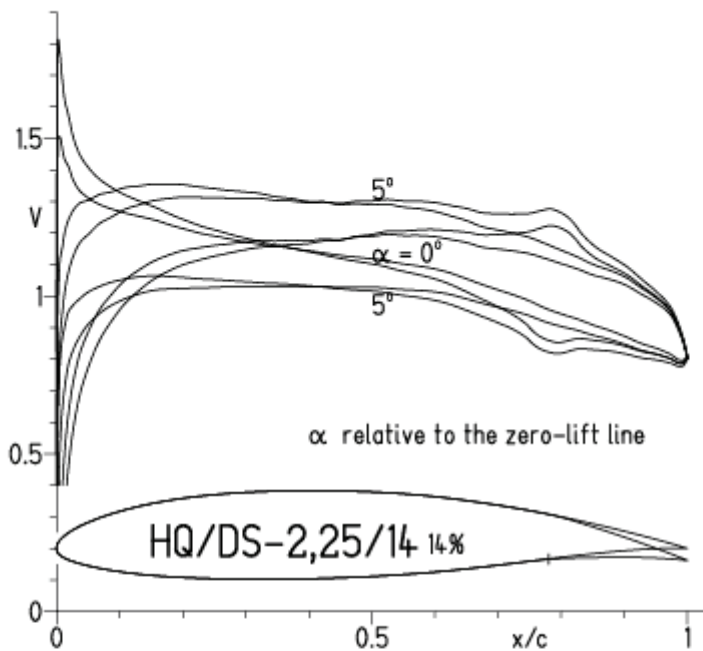


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 7.4.12 17:26

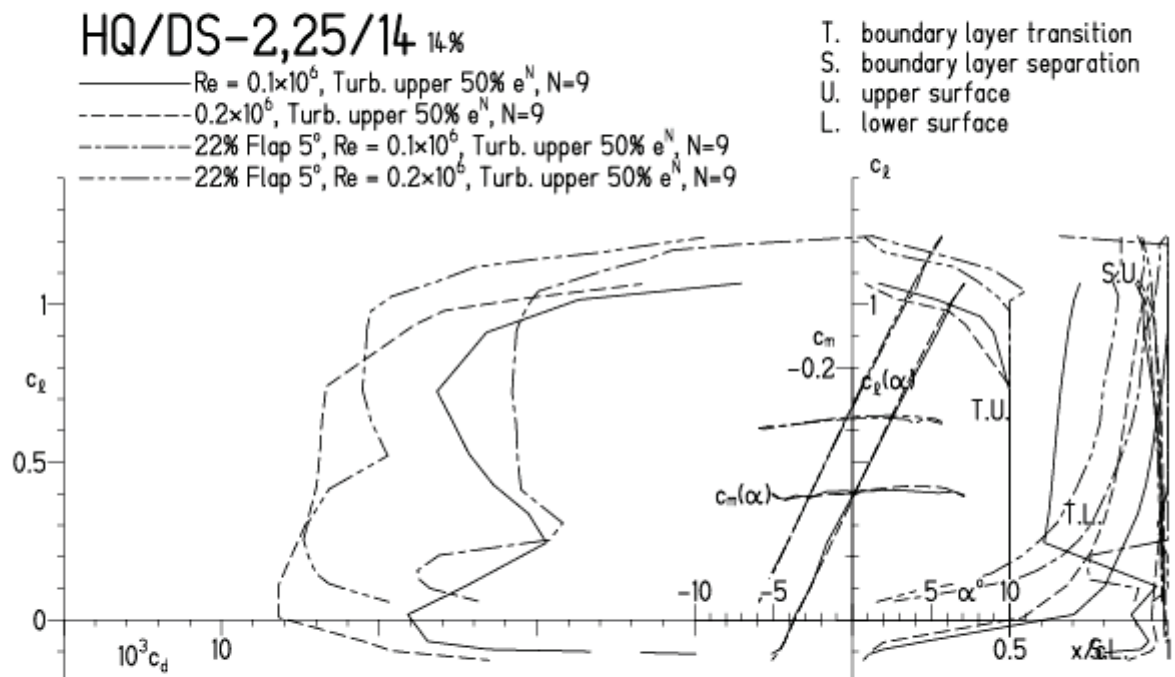


**HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag, Turbulatoreffekt**  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:00

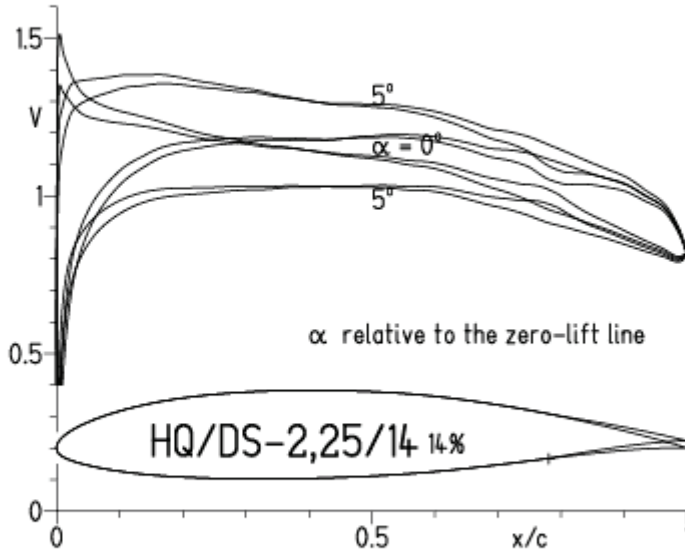


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:00

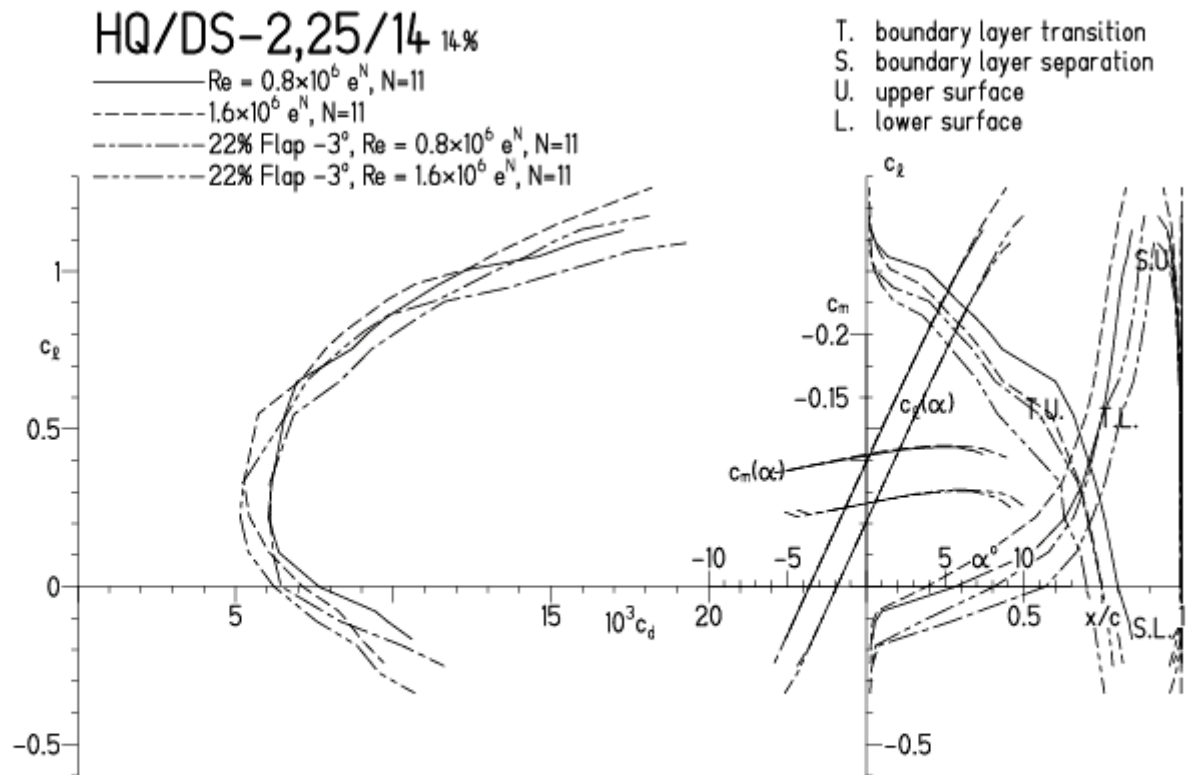


HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=11, mit  $-3^\circ$  Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 10:31

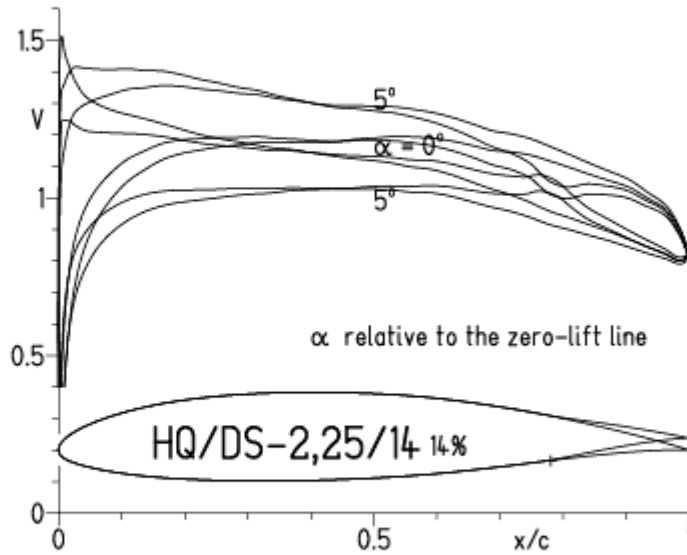


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 10:31

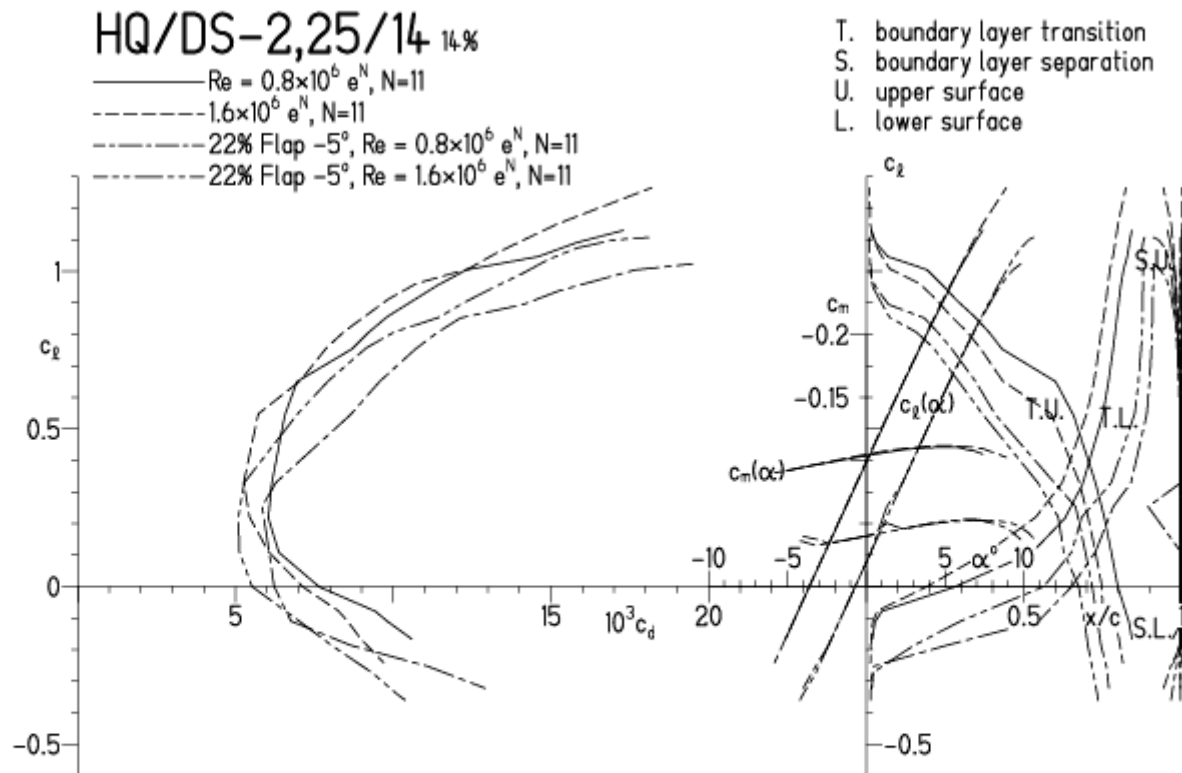


# HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=11, mit $-5^\circ$ Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 10:27

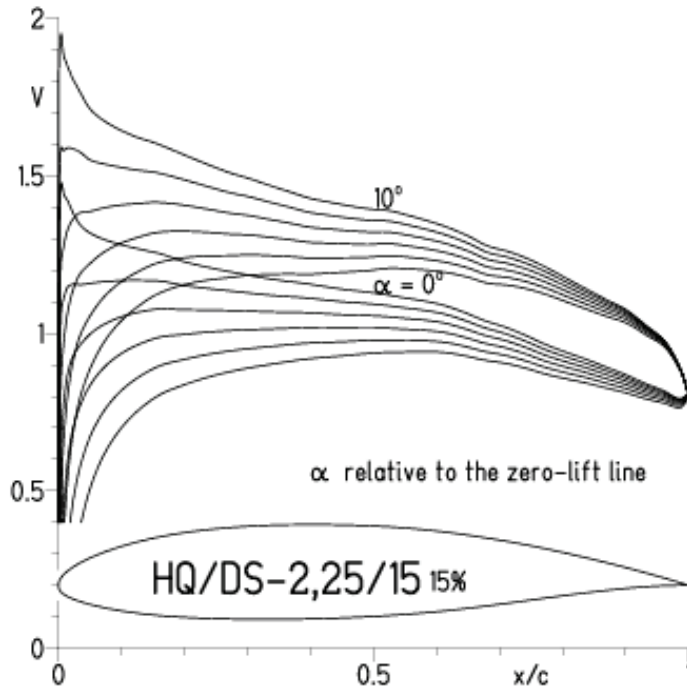


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 10:27

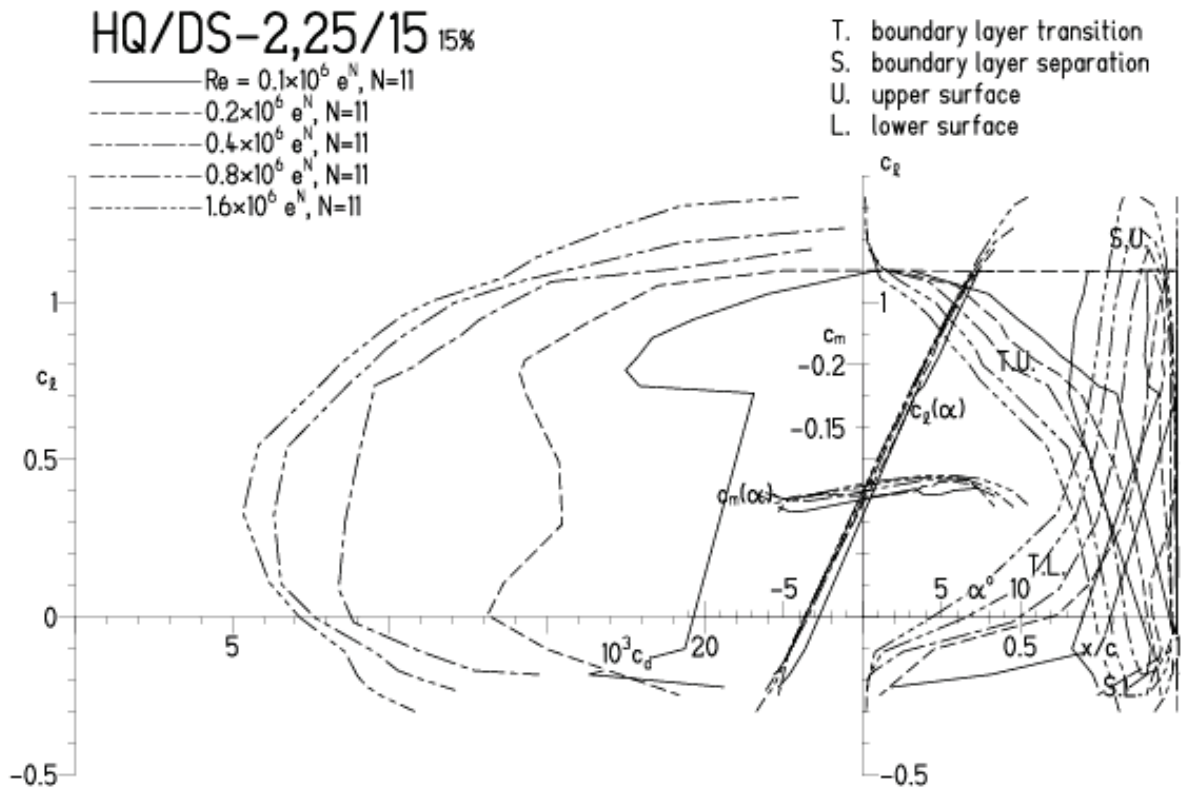


HQ/DS-2,25/15, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.7.11 16:25

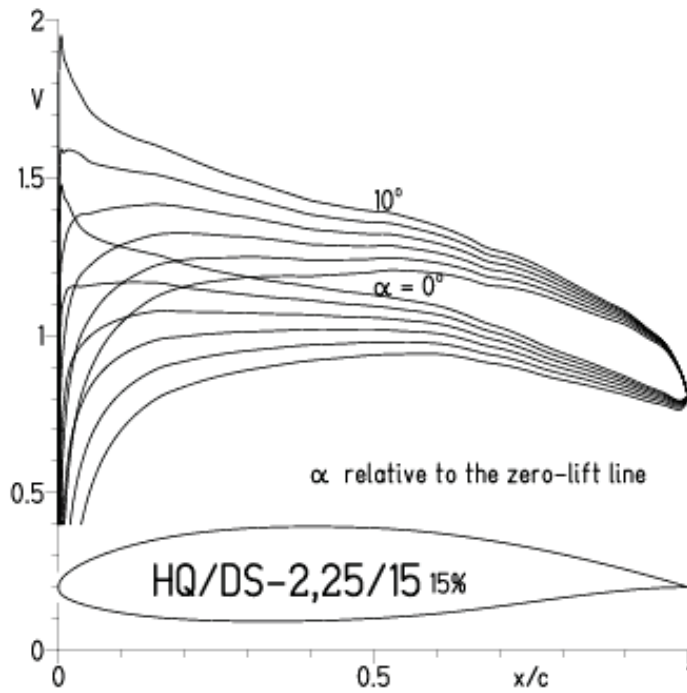


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.7.11 16:25

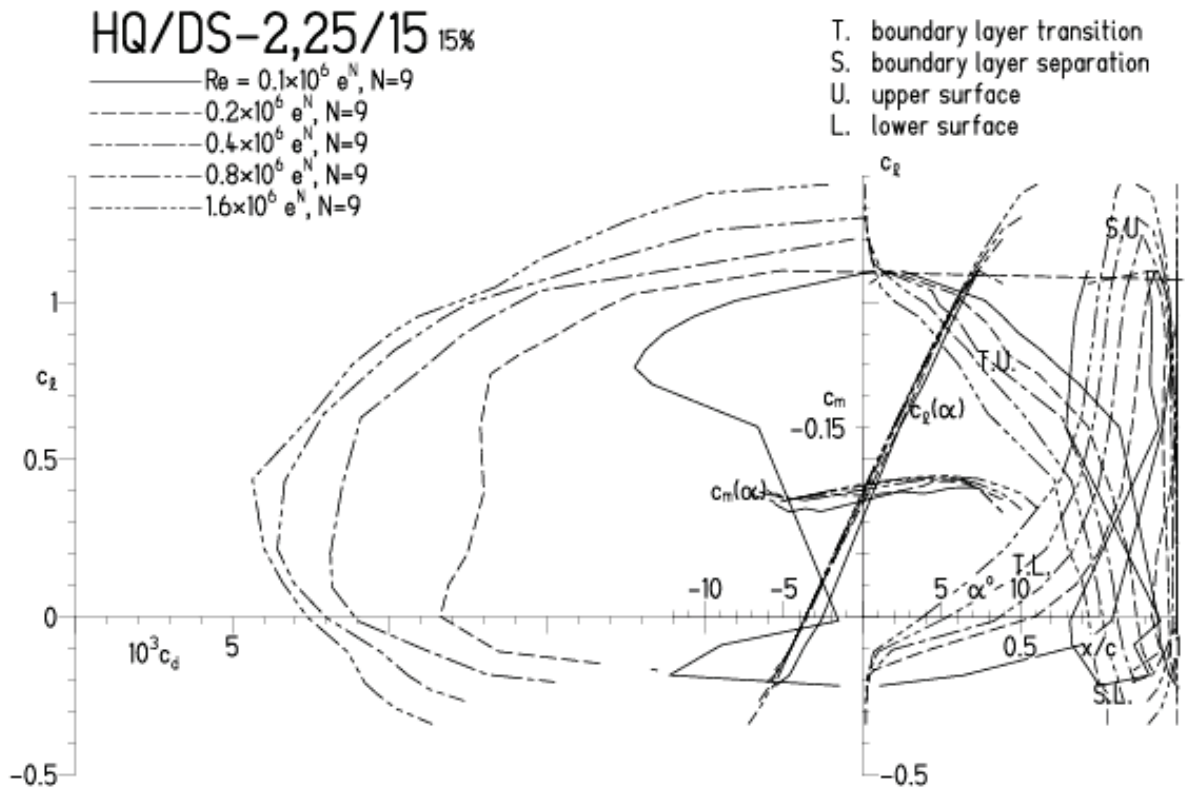


HQ/DS-2,25/15, N=9

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.7.11 17:35

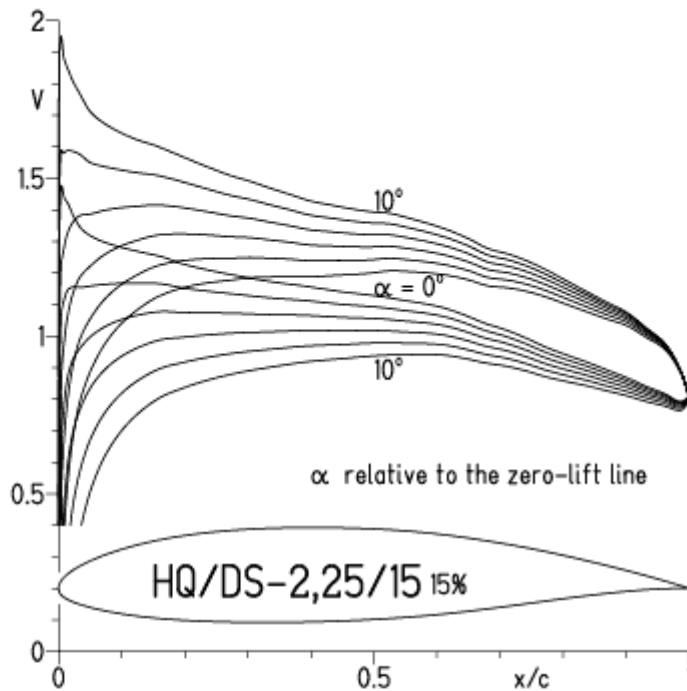


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.7.11 17:35



HQ/DS-2,25/14, N=9, Turbulatoreffekt bei niedrigen Re-Zahlen  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

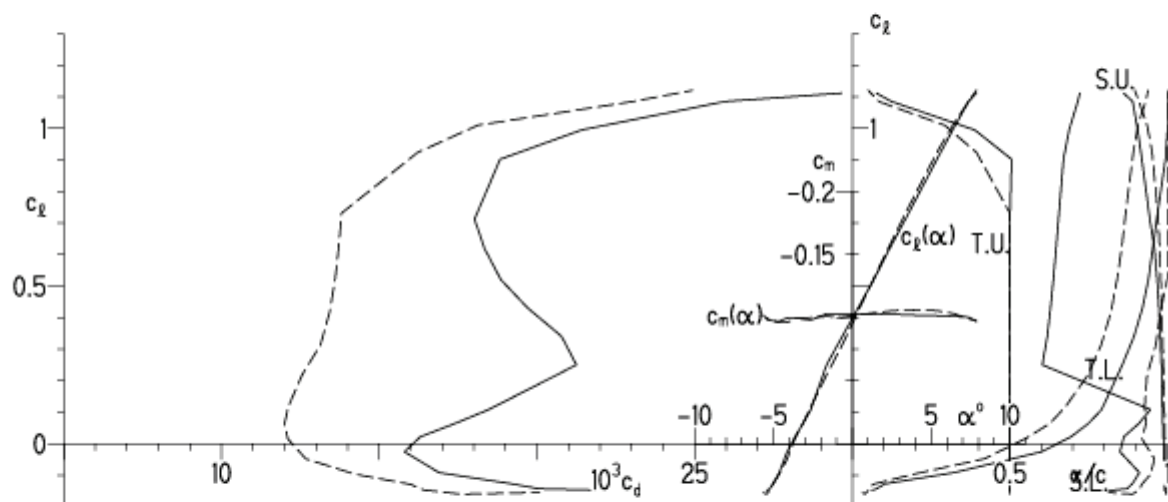
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 11:04



EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 11:04

HQ/DS-2,25/15 15%

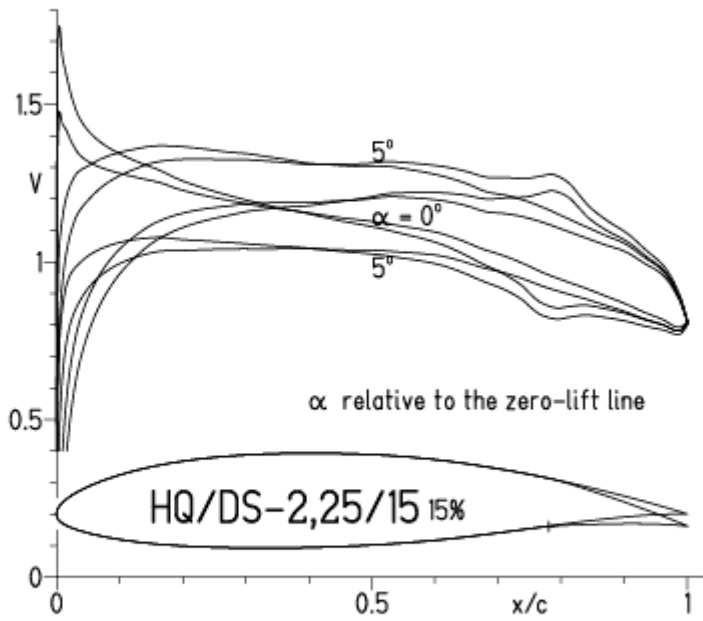
—  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9  
 - - -  $0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9



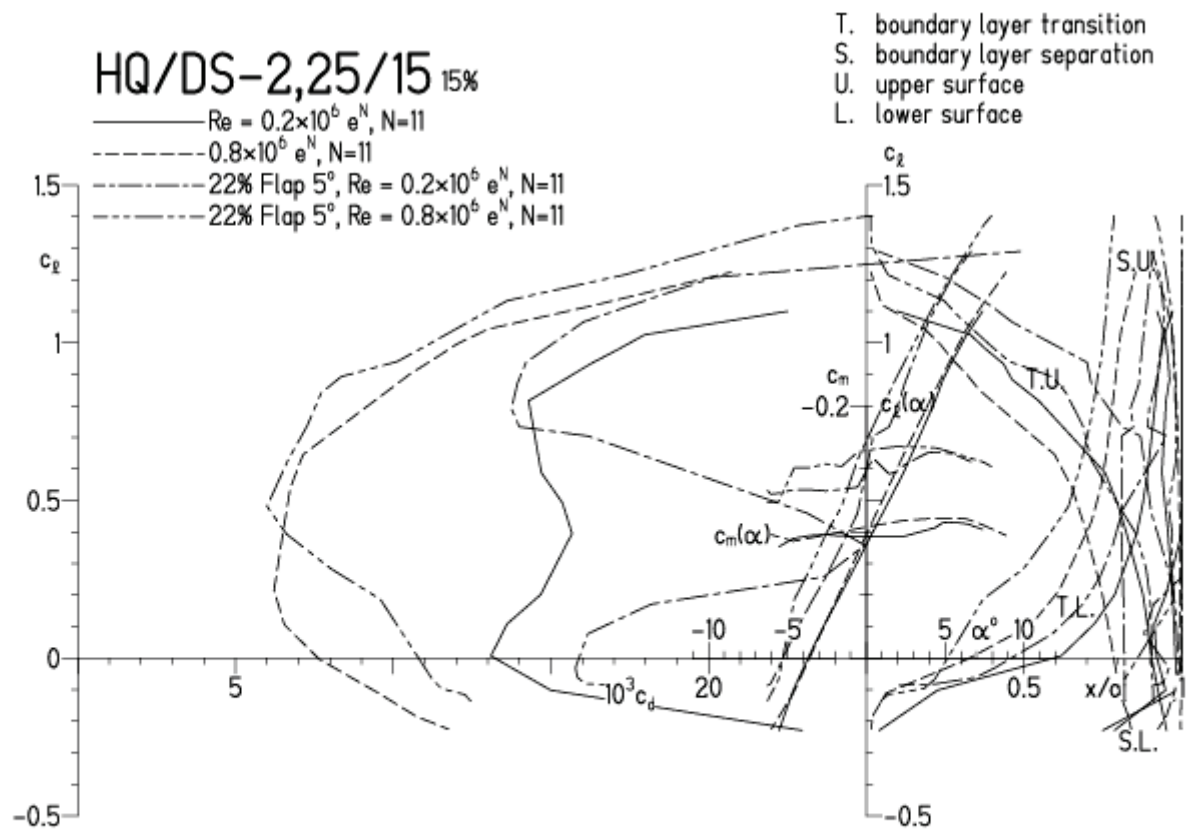


HQ/DS-2,25/15, N=11, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 11:23

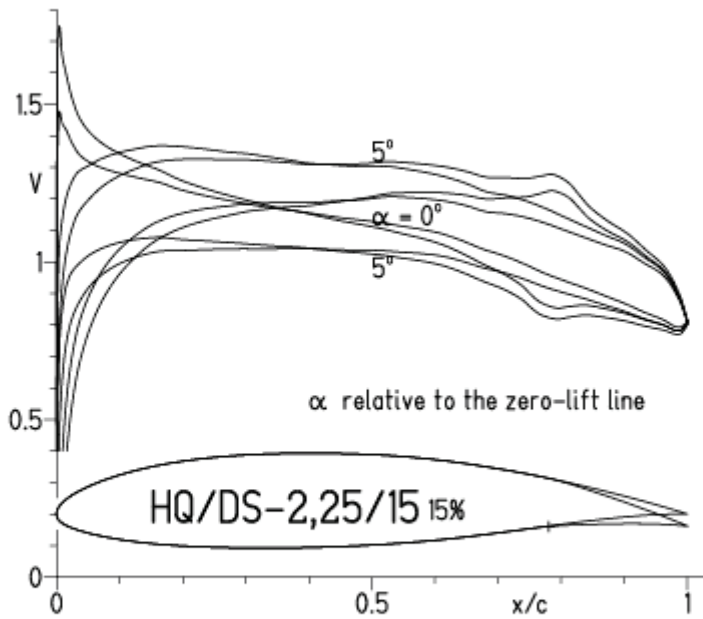


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 11:23

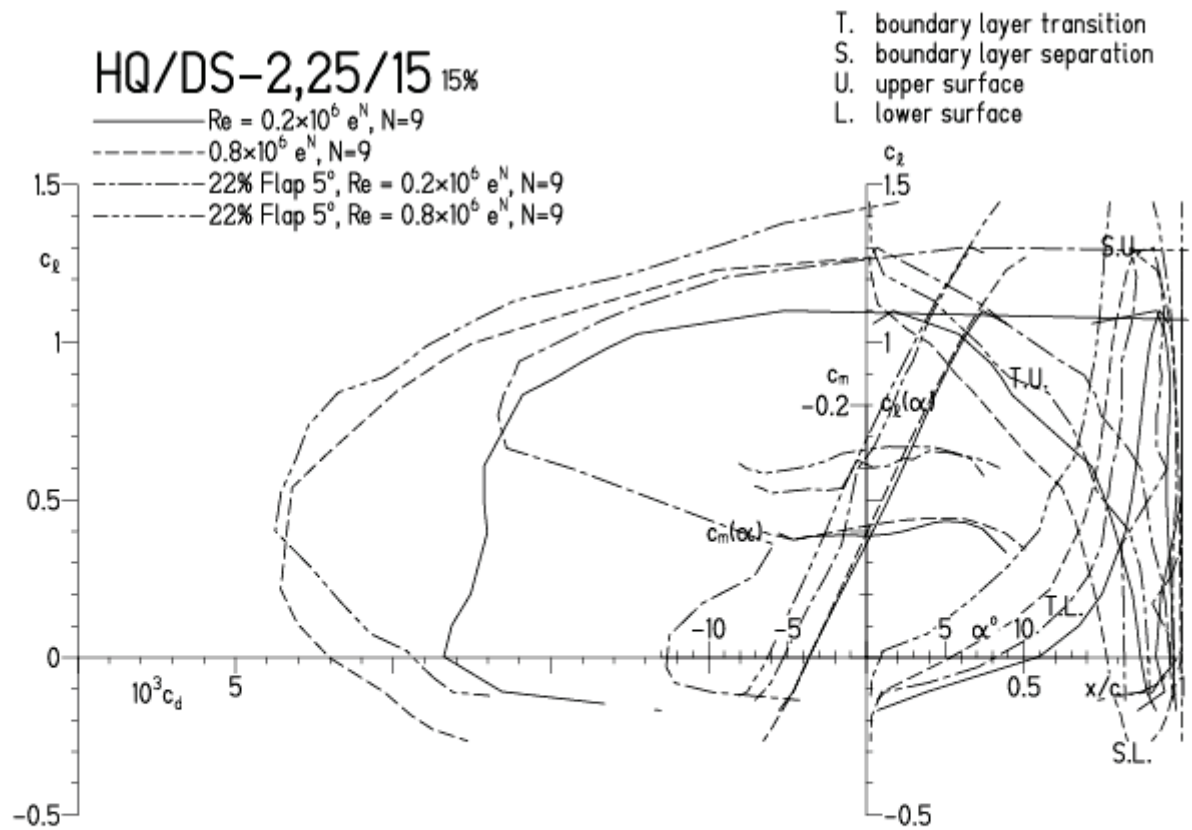


HQ/DS-2,25/15, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 11:14

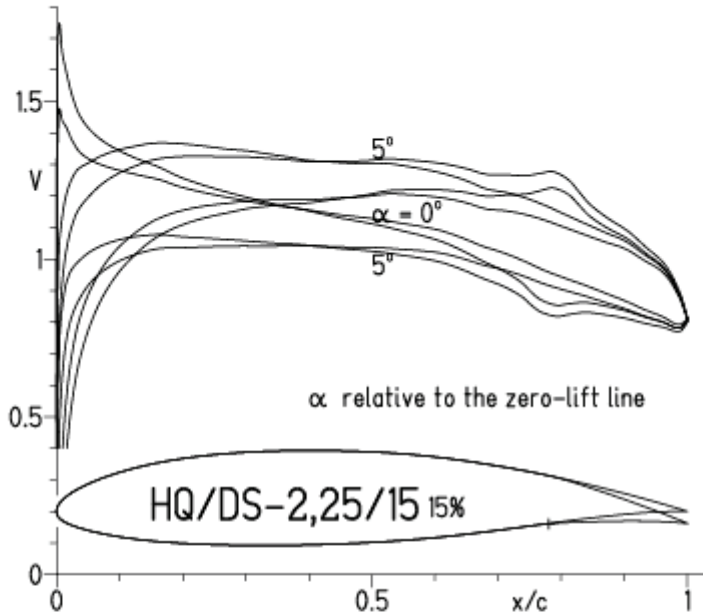


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 11:14

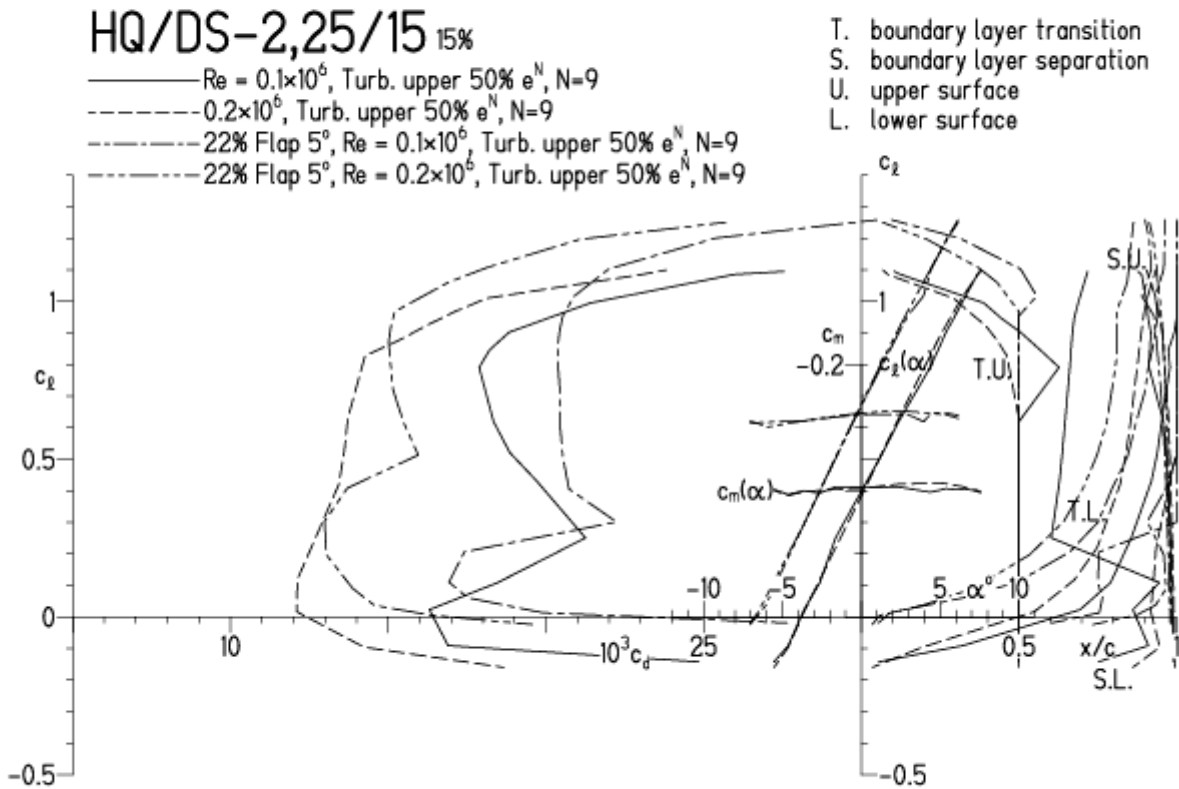


**HQ/DS-2,25/15, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag, Turbulatoreffekt**  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:05

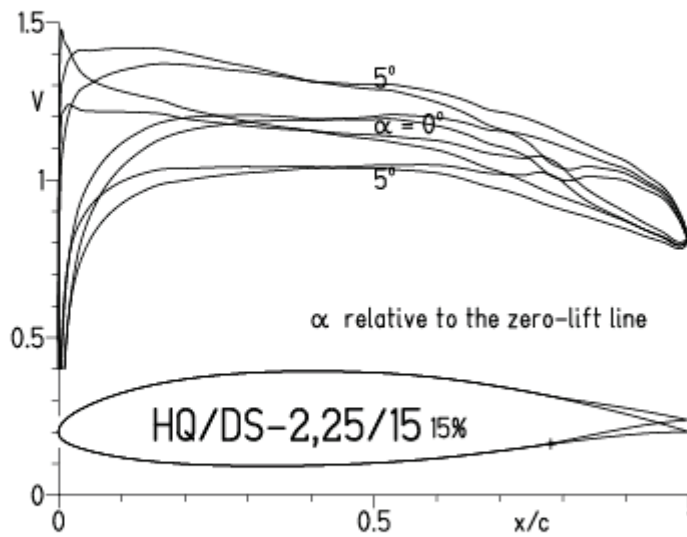


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:05

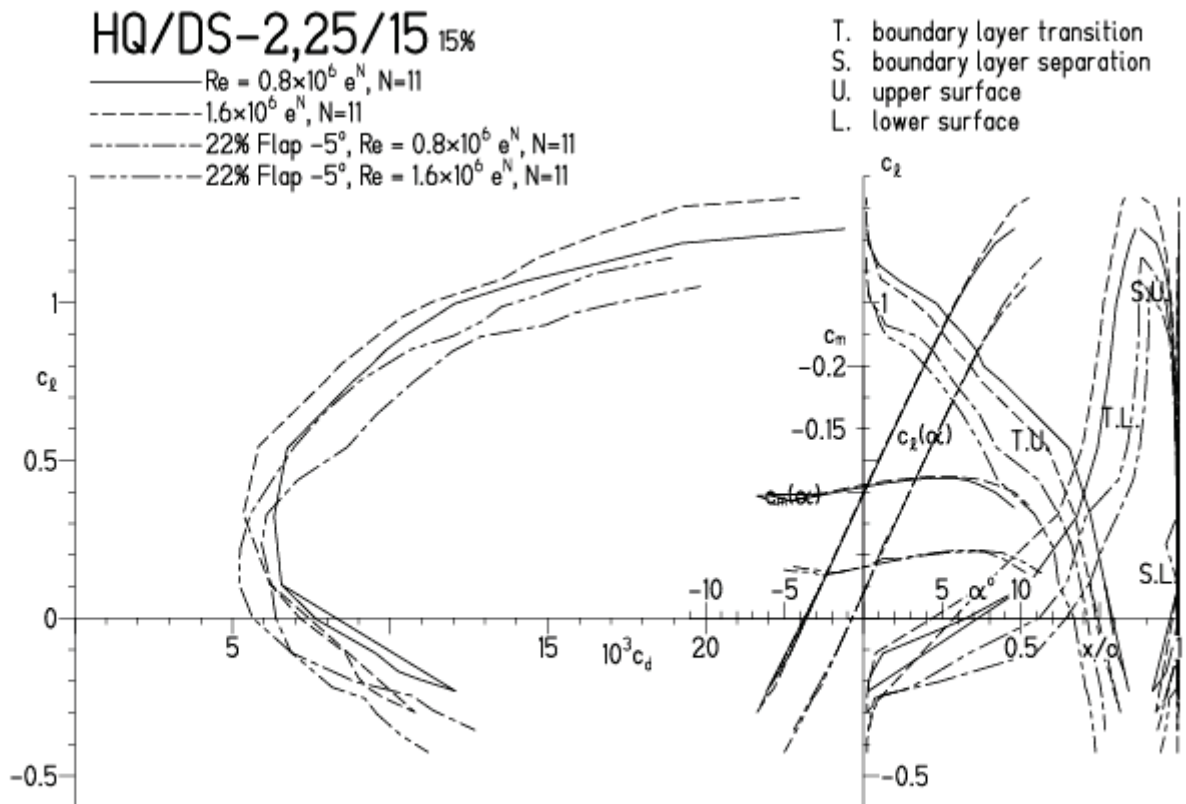


HQ/DS-2,25/15, N=11, mit  $-5^\circ$  Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 12:36

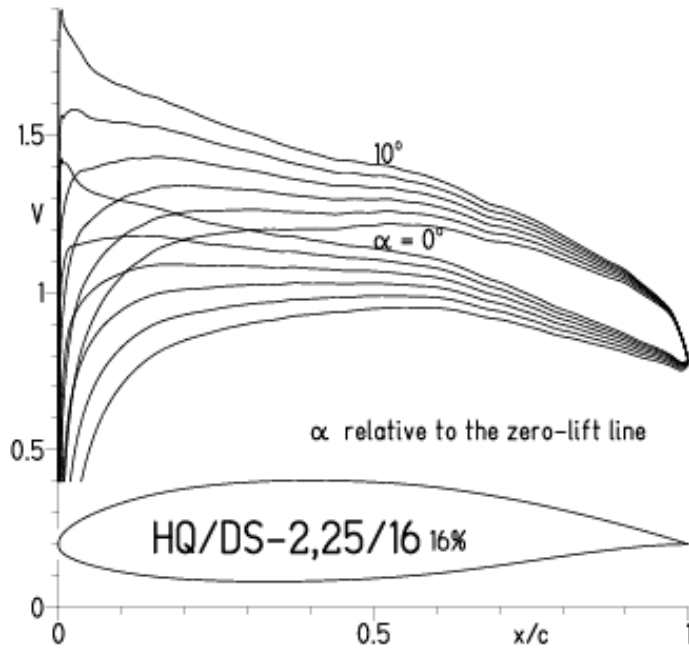


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 12:36

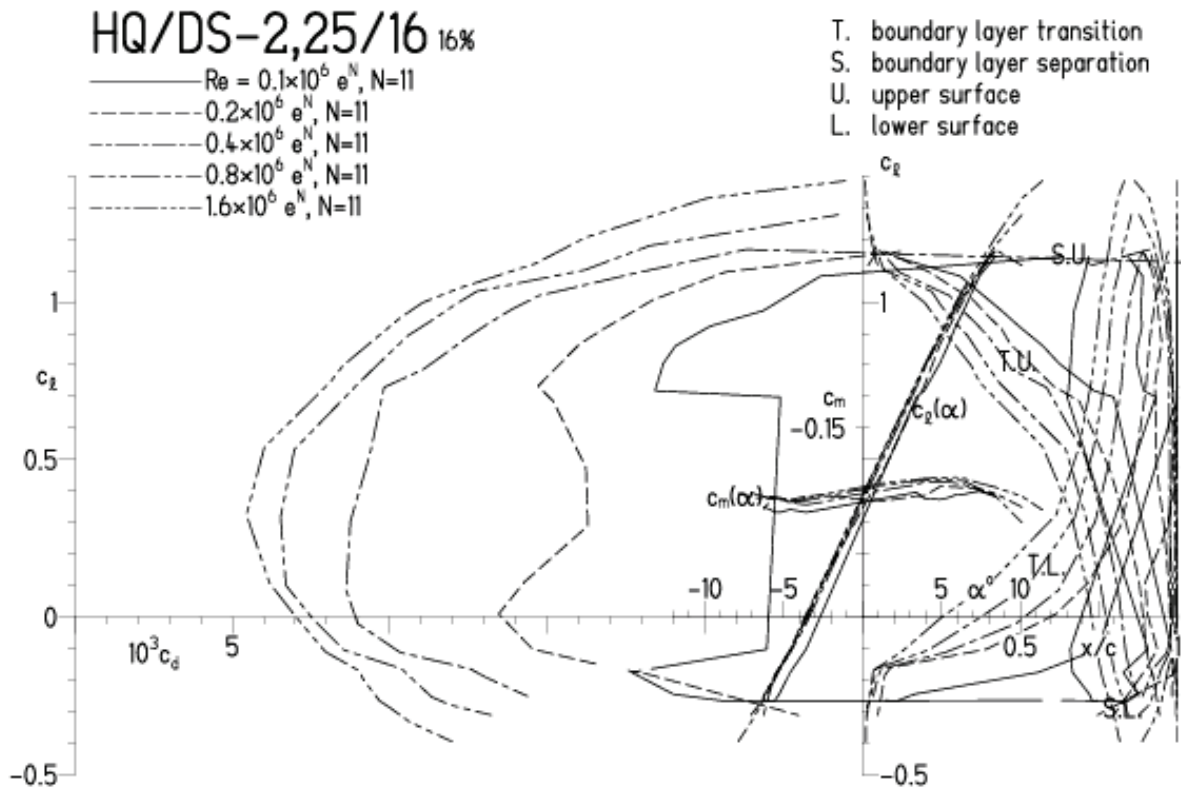


HQ/DS-2,25/16, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 10.7.11 12:26

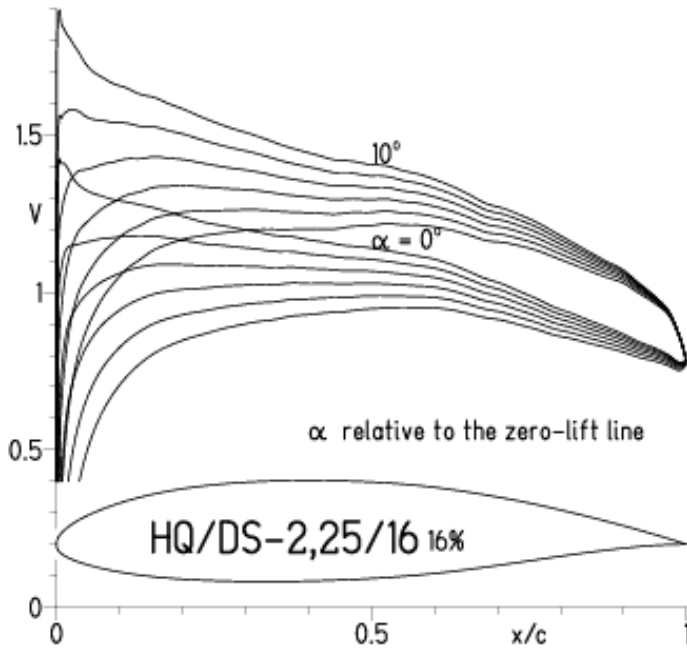


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 10.7.11 12:26

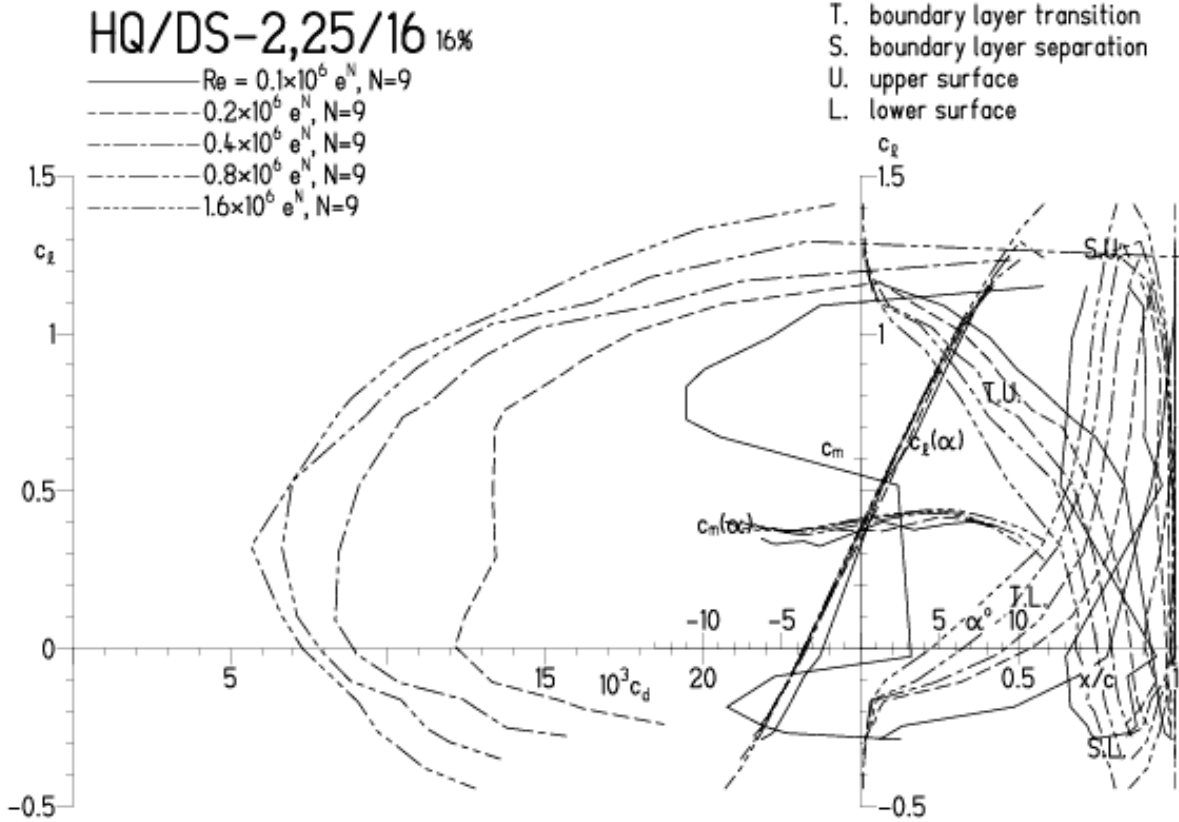


HQ/DS-2,25/16, N=9

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 10.7.11 12:39

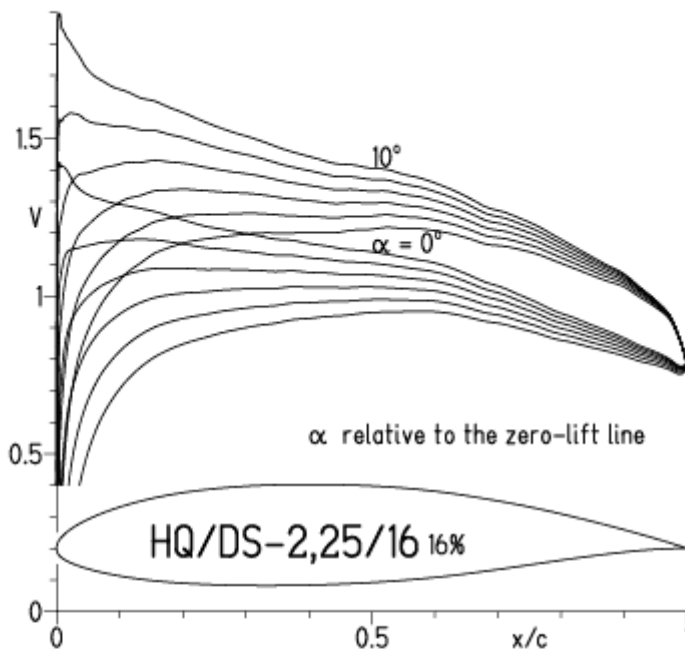


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 10.7.11 12:39



HQ/DS-2,25/16, N=9, Turbulatoreffekt bei niedrigen Re-Zahlen  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:53

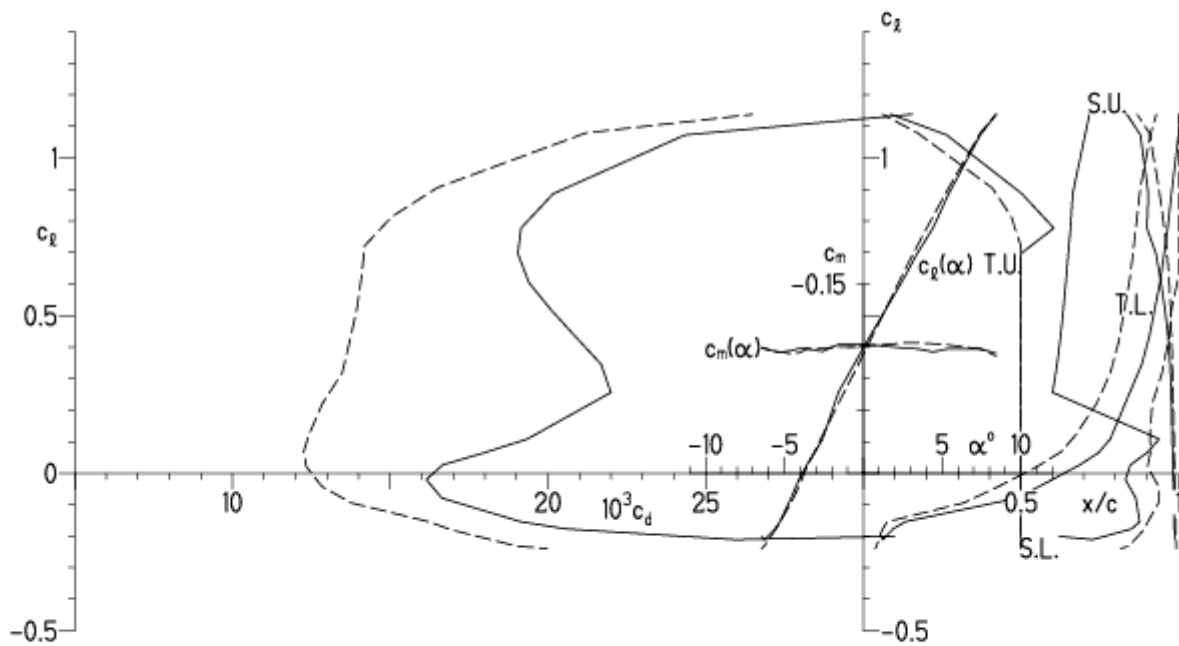


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.4.12 12:53

HQ/DS-2,25/16 16%

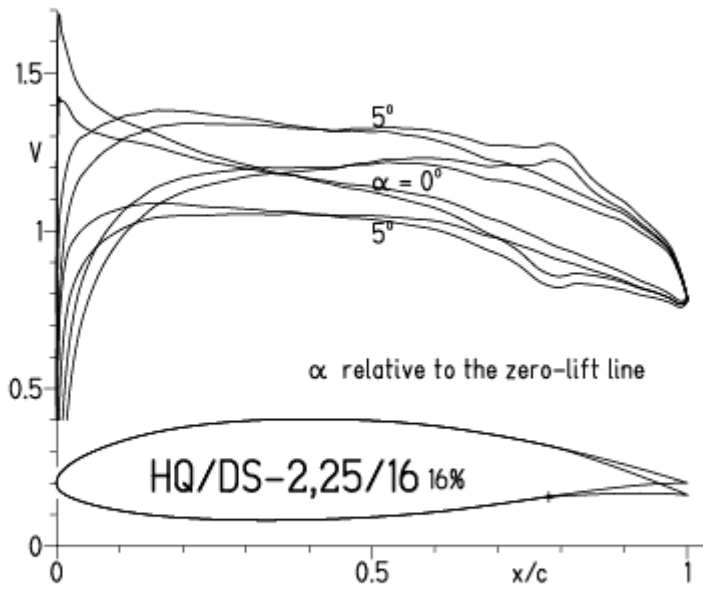
—  $Re = 0.1 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9  
 - - -  $0.2 \times 10^6$ , Turb. upper 50%  $e^N$ , N=9

T. boundary layer transition  
 S. boundary layer separation  
 U. upper surface  
 L. lower surface

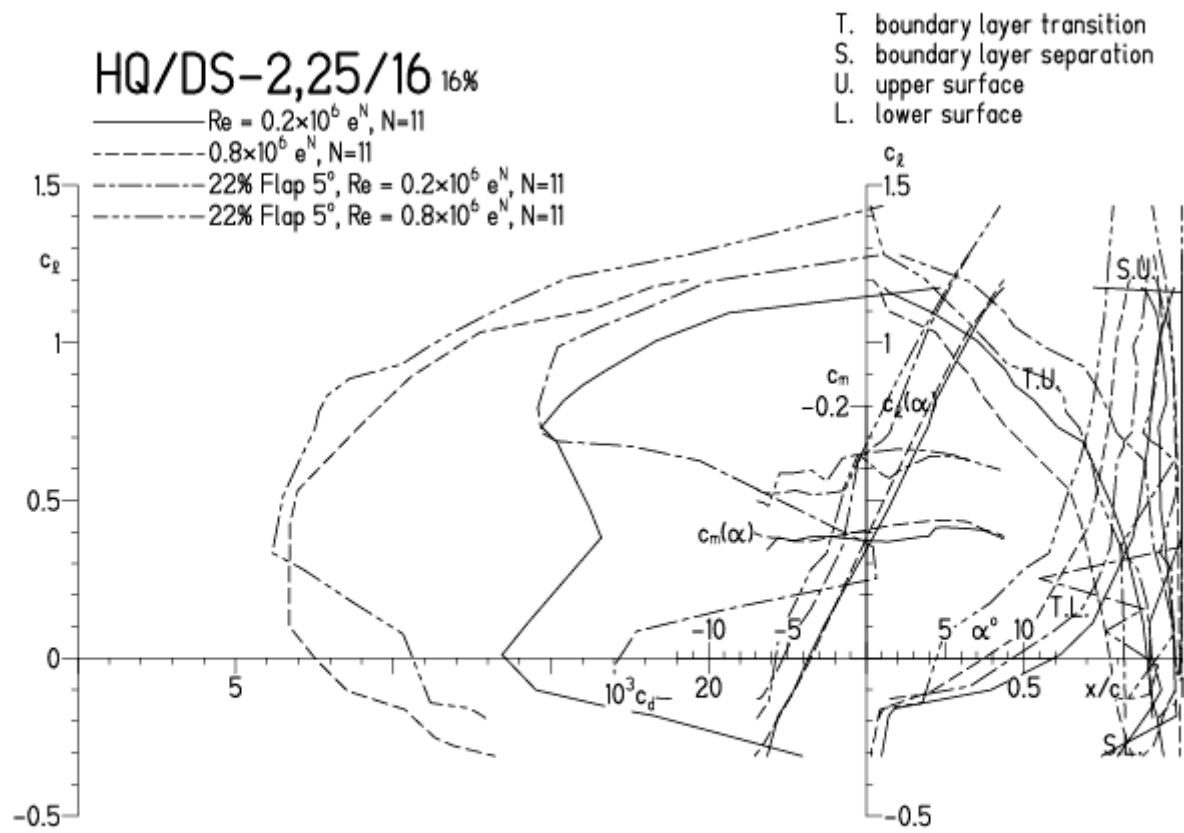


HQ/DS-2,25/16, N=11, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 13:01



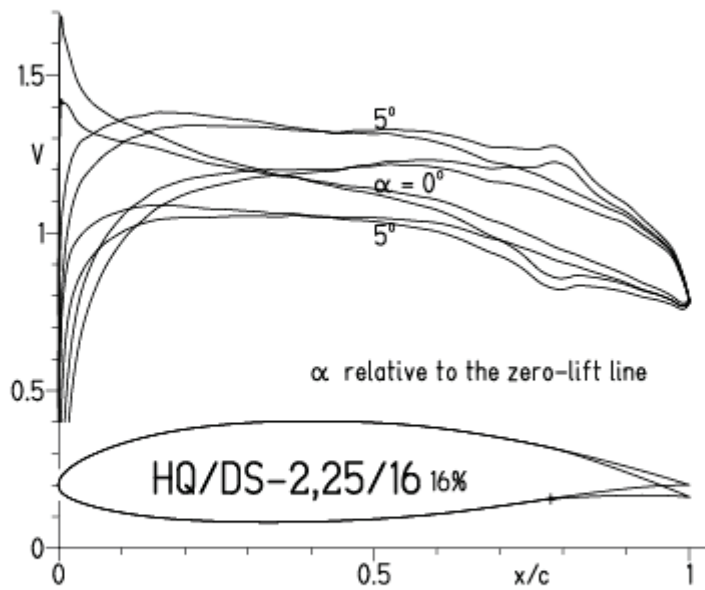
EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 13:01



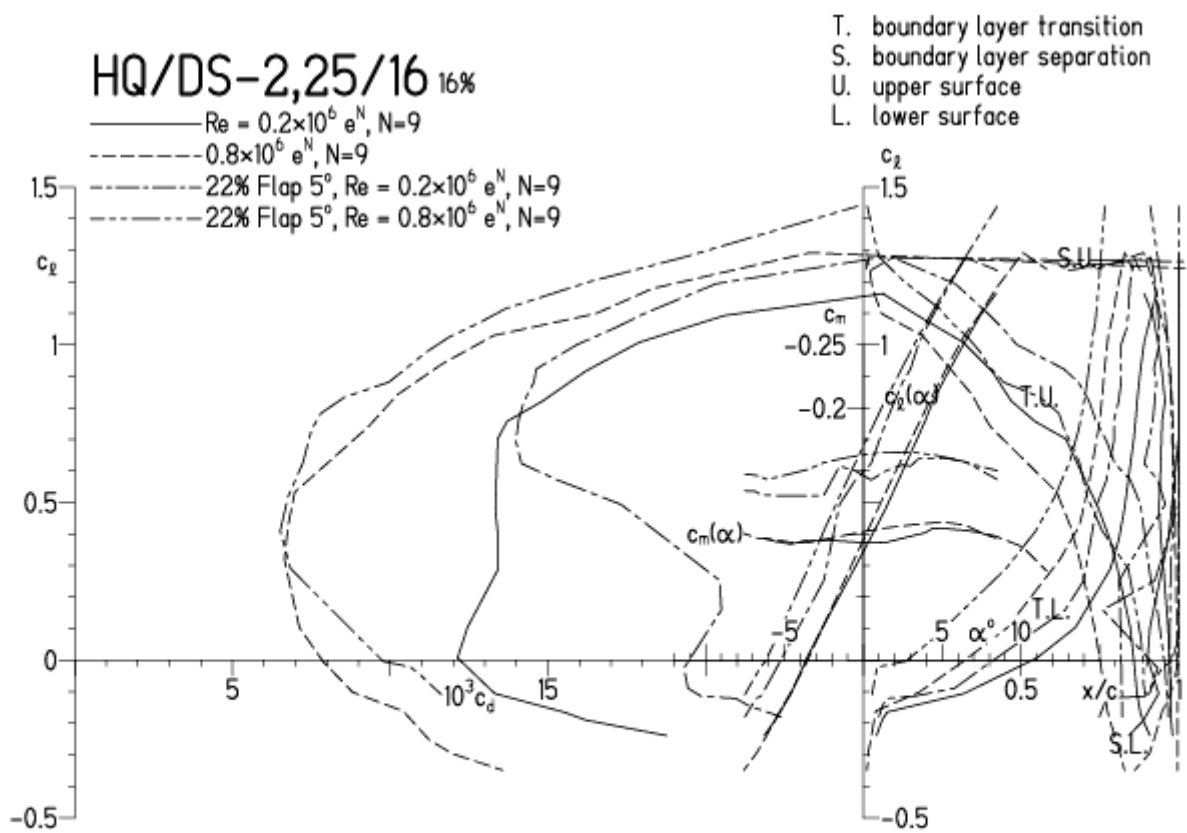


HQ/DS-2,25/16, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 13:07

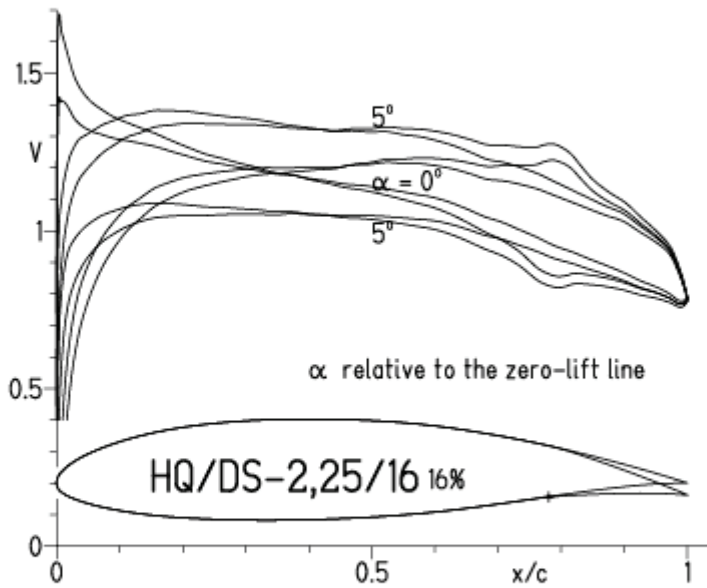


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 13:07

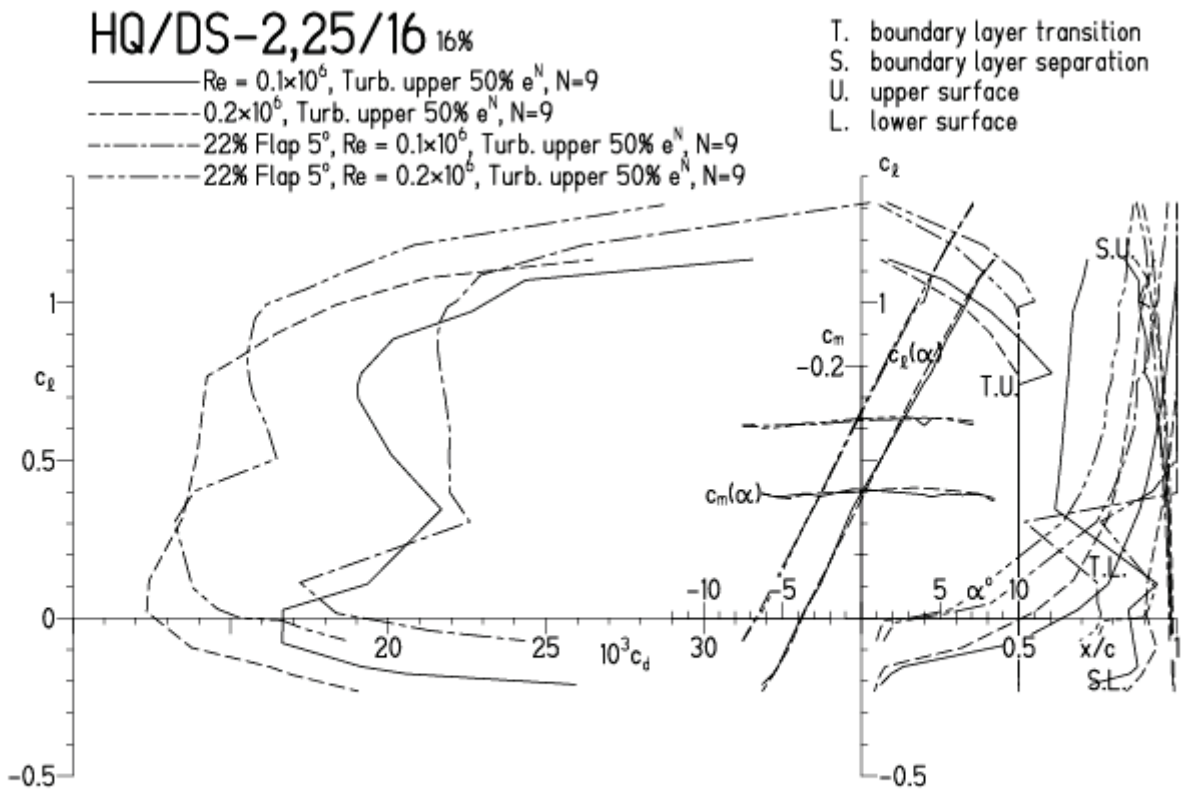


**HQ/DS-2,25/15, N=9, mit 5° Wölbklappenausschlag, Turbulatoreffekt**  
 (optimale Turbulatorposition bei 45 – 55 % Profiltiefe, für niedrige Re-Zahlen)

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 13:15

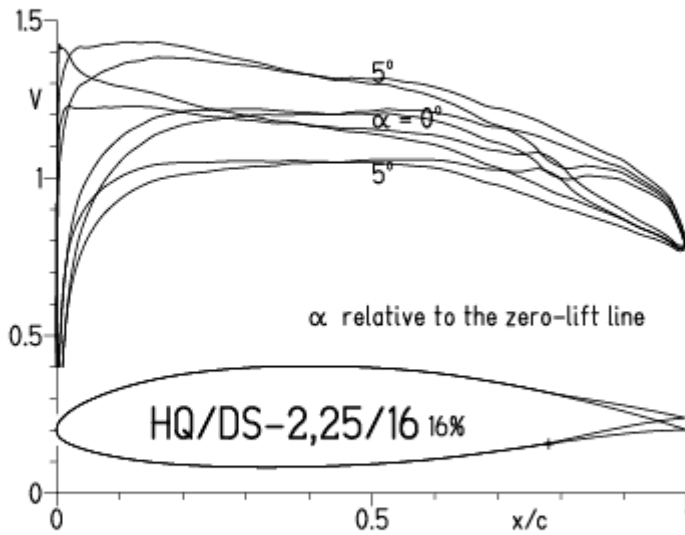


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 13:15

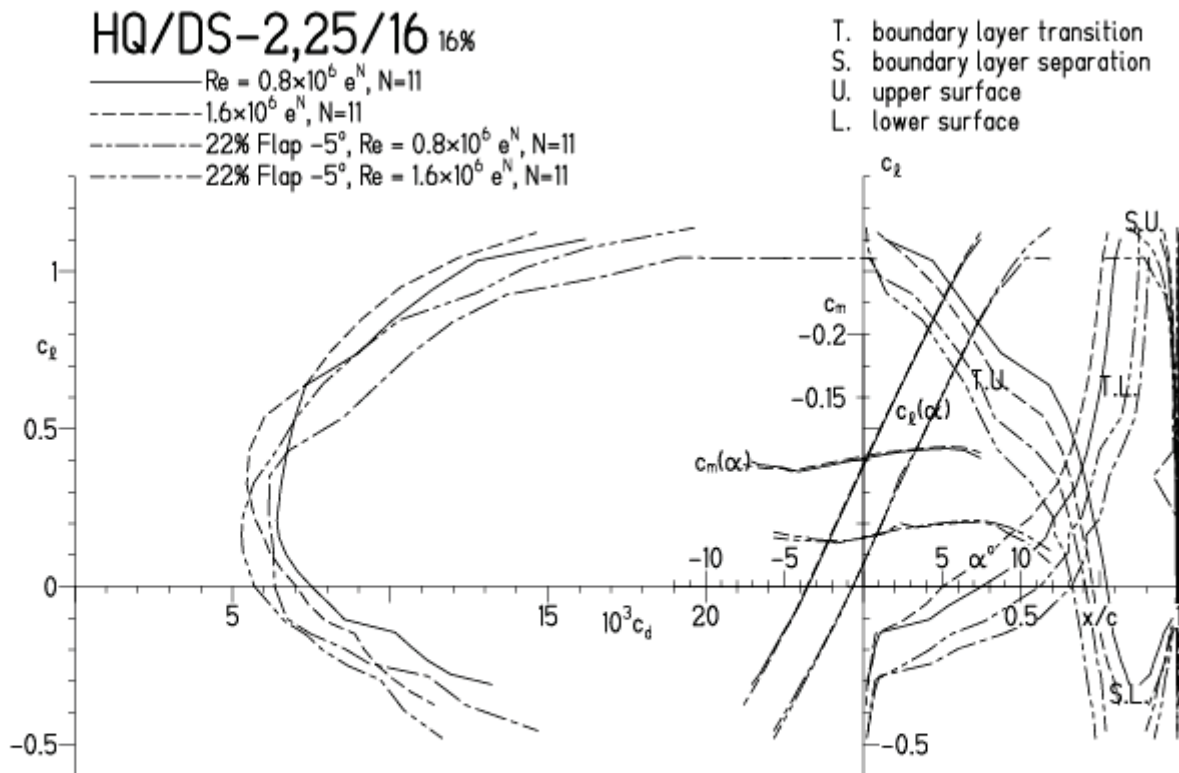


# HQ/DS-2,25/16, N=11, mit $-5^\circ$ Wölbklappenausschlag

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 13:29

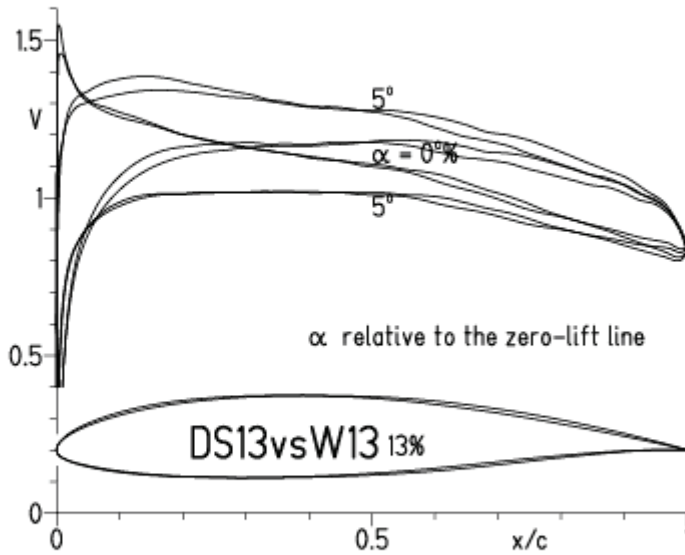


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 8.A.12 13:29

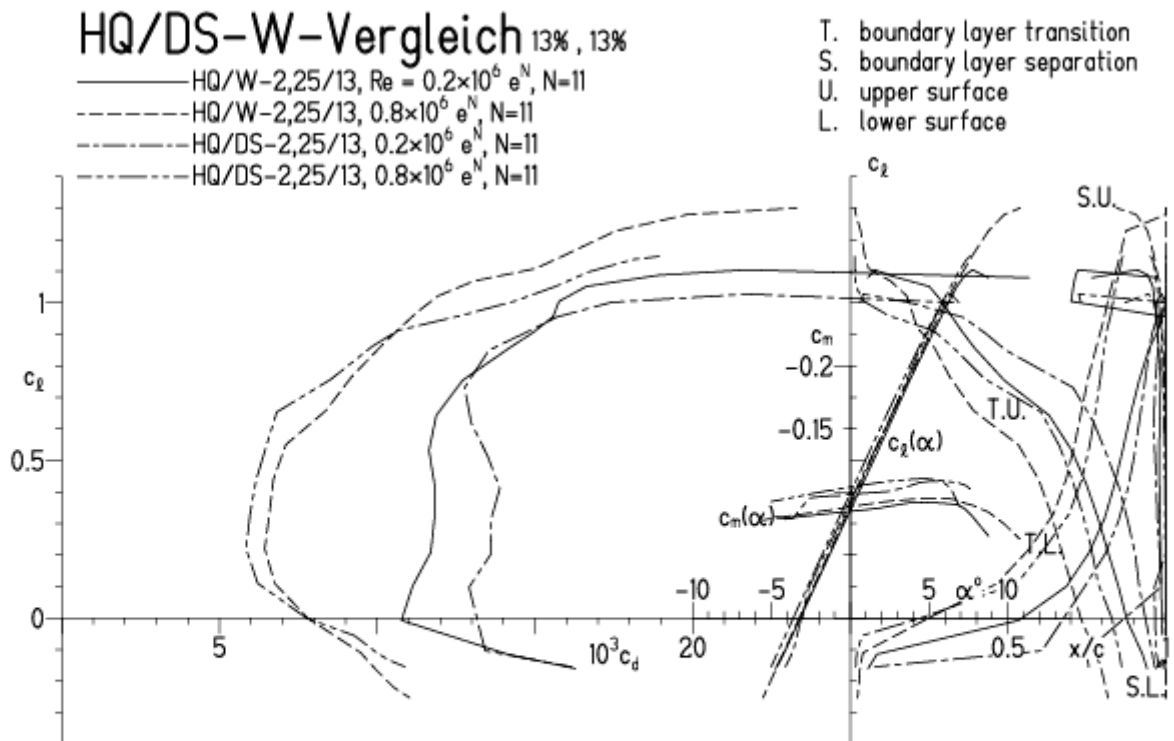


# Vergleich: HQ/DS-2,25/13 vs. HQ/W-2,25/13, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.A.12 10:47

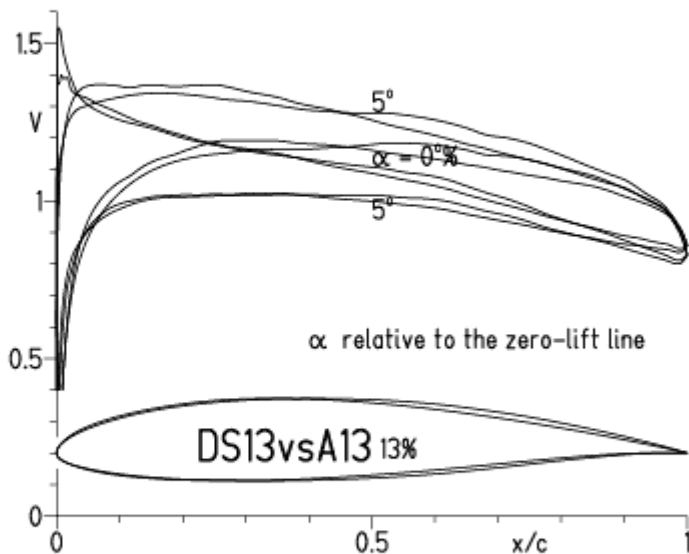


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.A.12 10:47



Vergleich: HQ/DS-2,25/13 vs. HQ/ACRO-2,5/13, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 10:38

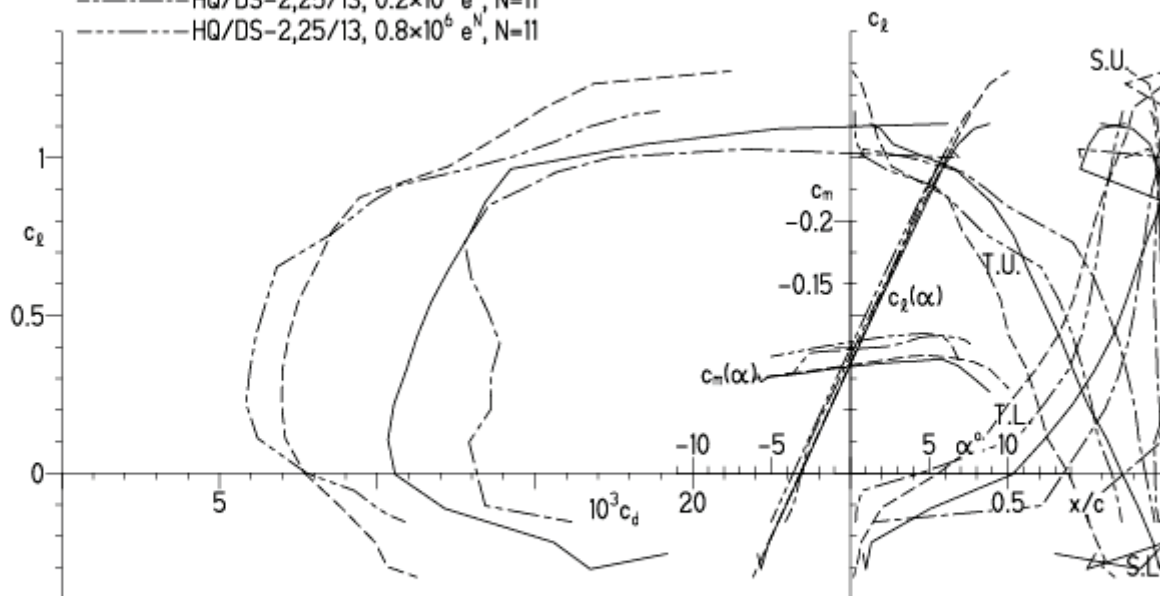


EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 10:38

**HQ/DS-ACRO-Vergleich 13% , 13%**

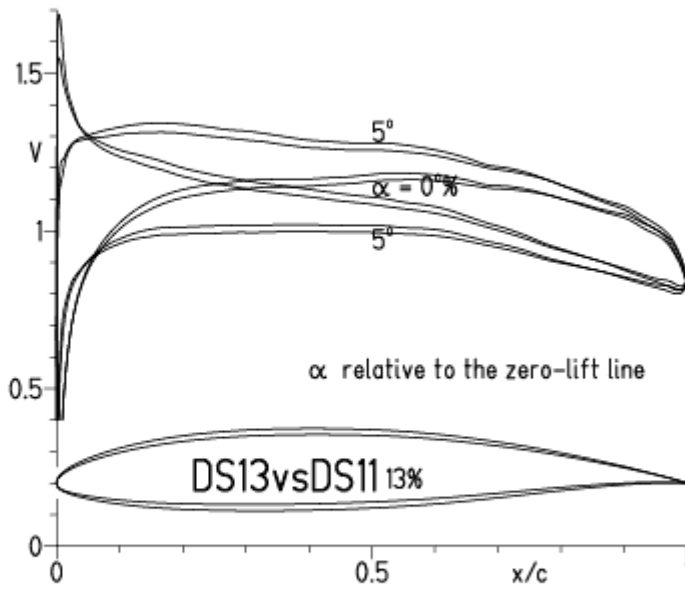
- HQ/A-2,25/13,  $Re = 0.2 \times 10^6 e^N$ ,  $N=11$
- - - HQ/A-2,25/13,  $0.8 \times 10^6 e^N$ ,  $N=11$
- · - HQ/DS-2,25/13,  $0.2 \times 10^6 e^N$ ,  $N=11$
- · - HQ/DS-2,25/13,  $0.8 \times 10^6 e^N$ ,  $N=11$

- T. boundary layer transition
- S. boundary layer separation
- U. upper surface
- L. lower surface



Vergleich: HQ/DS-2,25/13 vs. HQ/DS-2,25/11, N=11

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.4.12 11:00

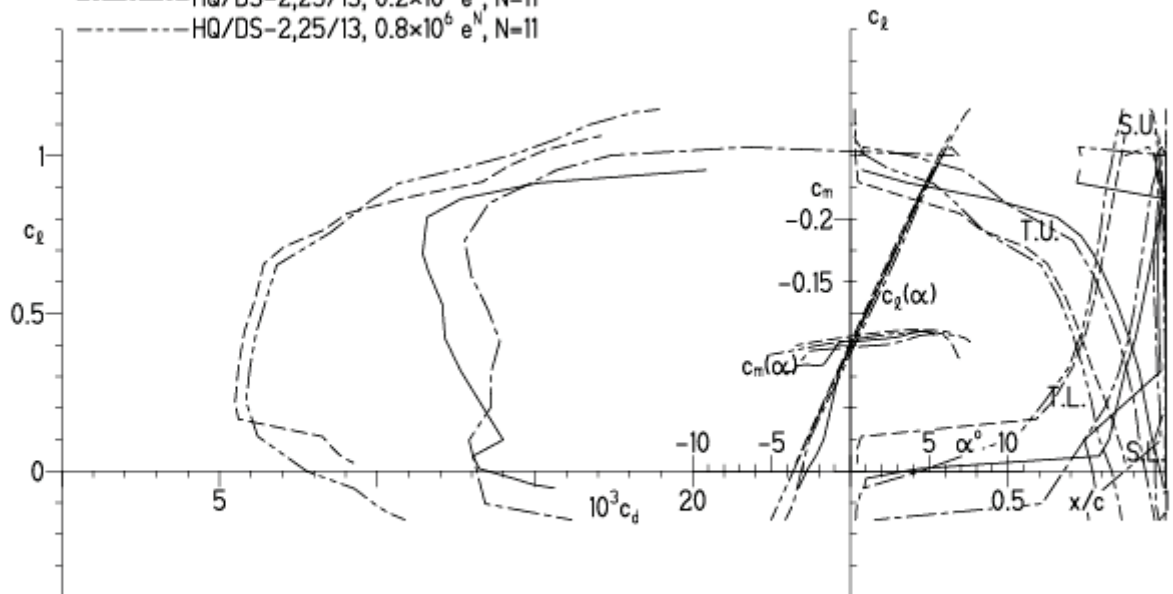


EPPLER 2005 V

**HQ/DS-DS-Vergleich 11.02%, 13%**

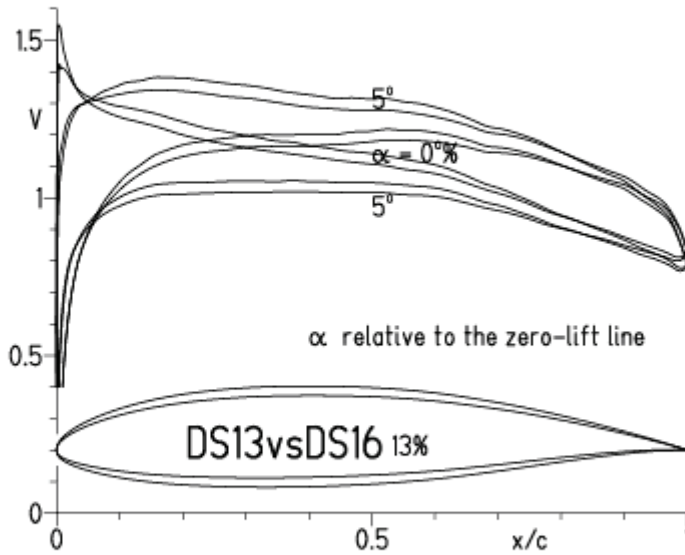
- HQ/DS-2,25/11,  $Re = 0.2 \times 10^6 e^N$ ,  $N=11$
- - - HQ/DS-2,25/11,  $0.8 \times 10^6 e^N$ ,  $N=11$
- · - HQ/DS-2,25/13,  $0.2 \times 10^6 e^N$ ,  $N=11$
- · - HQ/DS-2,25/13,  $0.8 \times 10^6 e^N$ ,  $N=11$

- T. boundary layer transition
- S. boundary layer separation
- U. upper surface
- L. lower surface



# Vergleich: HQ/DS-2,25/13 vs. HQ/DS-2,25/16

EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.A.12 11:08



EPPLER 2005 V. 8.5.07 RUN 9.A.12 11:08

## HQ/DS-DS-Vergleich 16%, 13%

- HQ/DS-2,25/16,  $Re = 0.2 \times 10^6$  e<sup>N</sup>, N=11
- - - HQ/DS-2,25/16,  $0.8 \times 10^6$  e<sup>N</sup>, N=11
- · - HQ/DS-2,25/13,  $0.2 \times 10^6$  e<sup>N</sup>, N=11
- · - HQ/DS-2,25/13,  $0.8 \times 10^6$  e<sup>N</sup>, N=11

- T. boundary layer transition
- S. boundary layer separation
- U. upper surface
- L. lower surface

