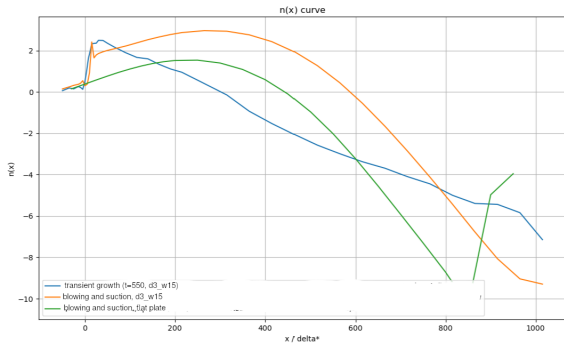


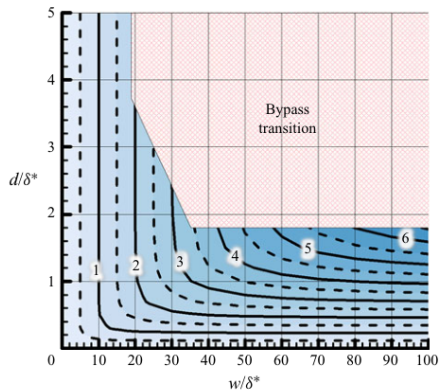
**IMPERIAL**

# **Comparison between n-factor computations**

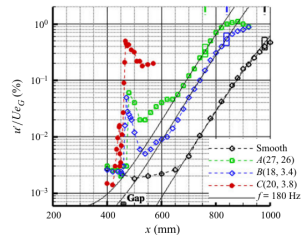
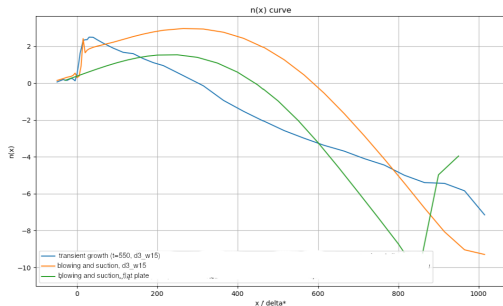
Víctor Ballester  
June 4, 2025



Comparison of the n factor with different methods



As we can see the  $\Delta N$  factor that Jeff defined (as the difference between the n-factor with the gap and the n-factor without the gap) is more or less of the same order of magnitude as the experimental data.



**Figure 6.** Streamwise variation of the disturbance amplitude for four different conditions with  $x_G = 450$  mm: smooth plate at  $U18$ ,  $f = 178$  Hz; case A( $w/\delta^* = 27$ ,  $d/\delta^* = 2.60$ ) at  $U18$ ,  $f = 175$  Hz; case B( $w/\delta^* = 18$ ,  $d/\delta^* = 3.45$ ) at  $U18$ ,  $f = 183$  Hz; case C( $w/\delta^* = 20$ ,  $d/\delta^* = 3.83$ ) at  $U22$ ,  $f = 830$  Hz. Symbols are measurements and thin lines are linear theory for  $U18$ . Rectangles show the measured transition locations.

We also observe the small peak that we get in the n-factor with blowing and suction in the experimental data.

# Neutral curve blasius profile

- I tried Blowing and Suction at  $\omega = 0.09$ .

