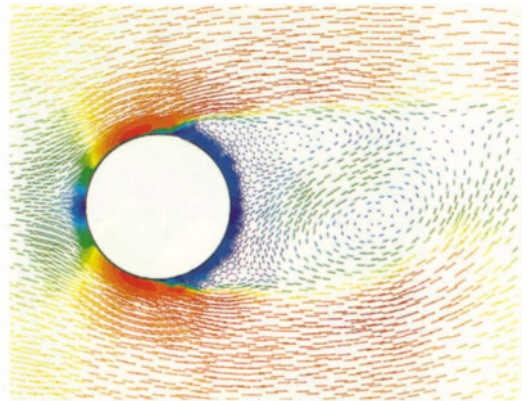(a) Pressure distribution

(b) Velocity vectors

Plate 1 Flow around a circular cylinder (finite volume method), $Re = 100\ 000$ (page 264)
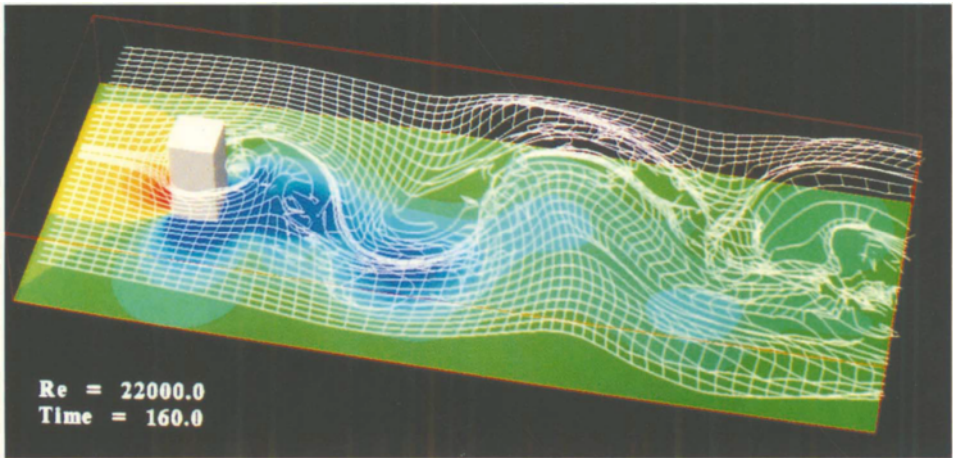

Re = 22000.0
Time = 160.0

Plate 2 Turbulent flow around rectangular column (large eddy simulation (LES)), pressure distribution, streak line, time line, $Re = 22\ 000$ (page 261)
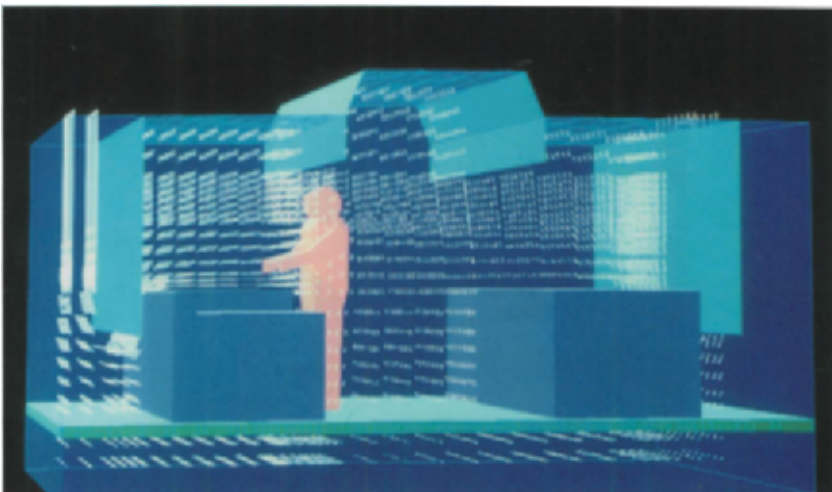

Plate 3 Turbulent velocity distribution in a clean room (finite element method); flow velocity from air ventilation system 38 cm/s (page 268)
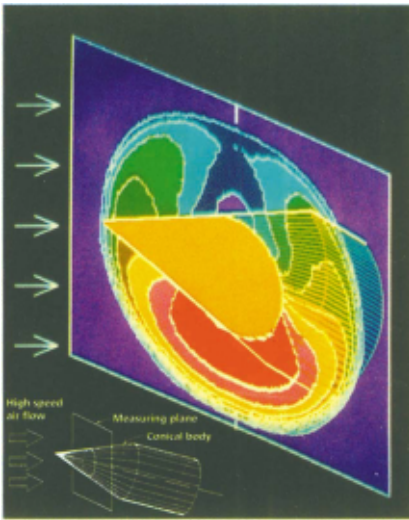
Plate 4 Density distribution of flow around a conical body flying at supersonic velocity, Mach number 2, angle of attack 20° (blue: low, red: high) (laser holographic interferometer + computer tomography) (page 287)

Plate 5 Density distribution on rotating fan blades and spinner, outer diameter 450 mm, speed of rotation 12 700 rpm (blue: low, red: high) (finite difference method) (page 289)
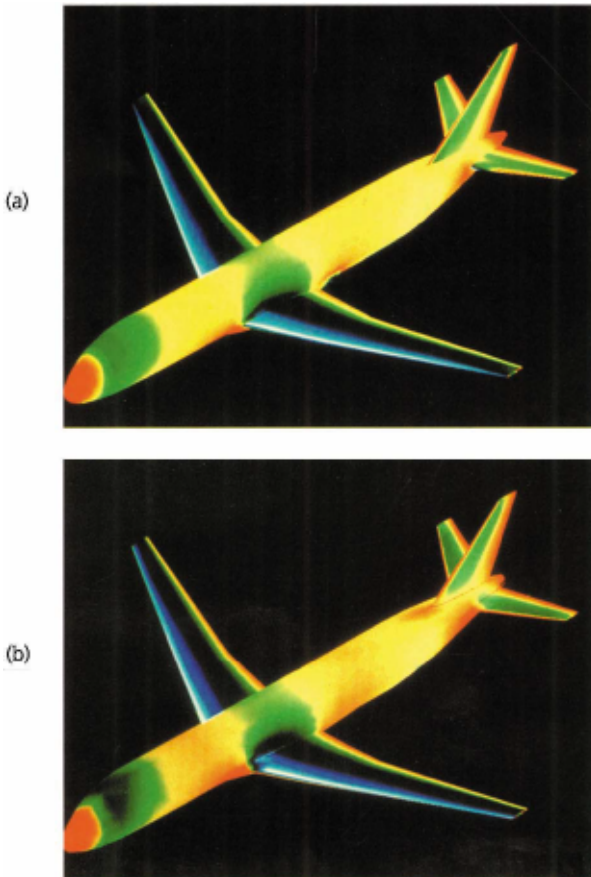

Plate 6 Pressure distribution on the surface of a transonic aircraft: (a) numerical simulation (boundary element method); (b) experimental result (measured pressure value); Mach number 0.6, angle of attack 0° (blue: low, red: high) (page 271)
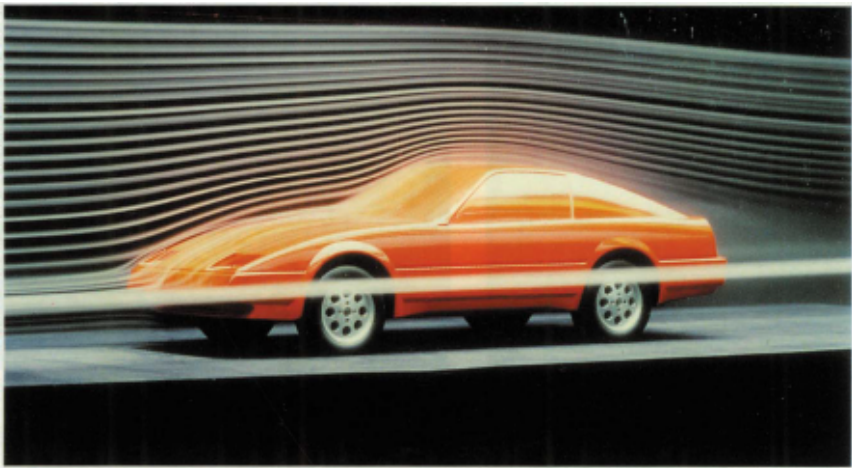
Plate 7 Flow around an automobile (smoke method) in air, flow velocity 6 m/s, model 1:5, $Re = 2 \times 10^5$ (page 282)
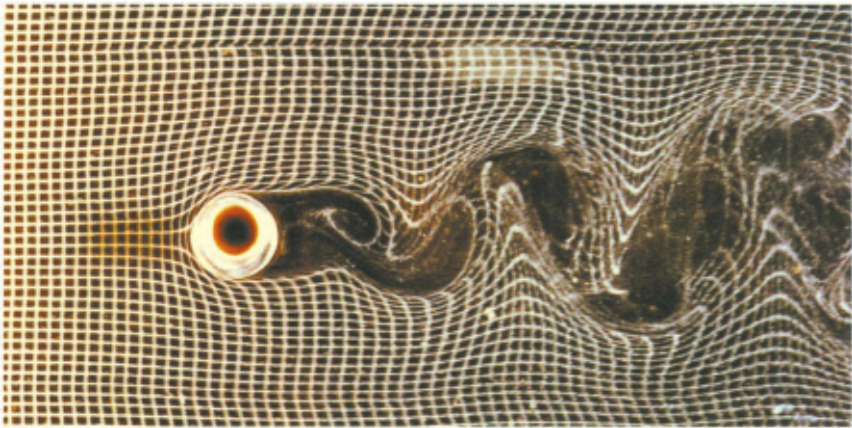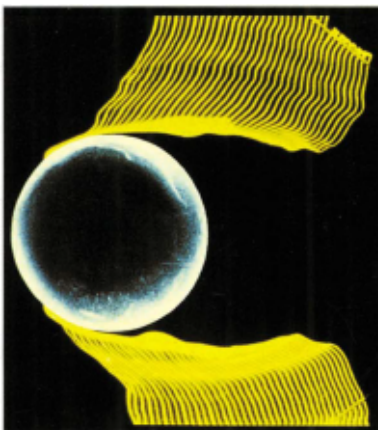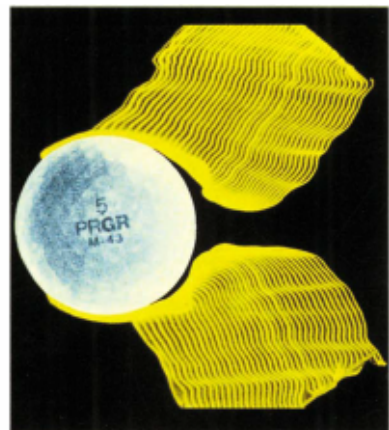

Plate 8 Kármán vortex street behind a circular cylinder (hydrogen bubble method) in water, flow velocity 2.6 m/s, diameter of cylinder 8 mm, $Re = 195$ (page 283)

(a) Sphere

(b) Golf ball

Plate 9 Comparison of air flow around a golf ball and a sphere of equal size (spark tracing method) in air, flow velocity 23 m/s, diameter of ball 42.7 mm, $Re = 7 \times 10^4$ (page 283)
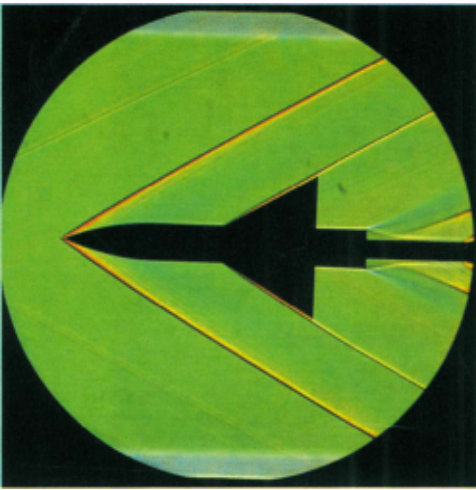
Plate 10 Supersonic flow around a simplified supersonic aircraft (AGARD-B model), (colour Schlieren method) (page 285)
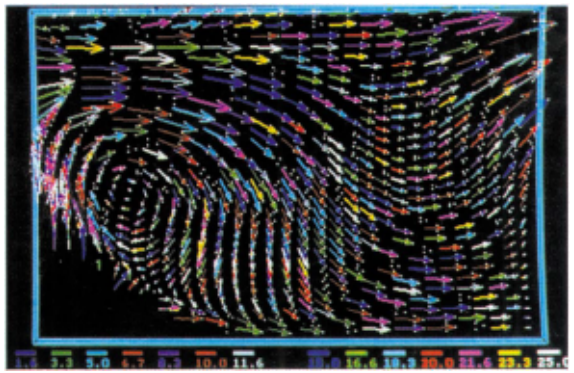

Plate 11 Velocity vectors of flow over a circular cylinder (PTV) in water, flow velocity 1.2 m/s, diameter of cylinder 38.3 mm, Re = 3545, tracer: plastic particles of diameter 0.5 mm, velocity regions shown by colour (in mm/s) (page 286)
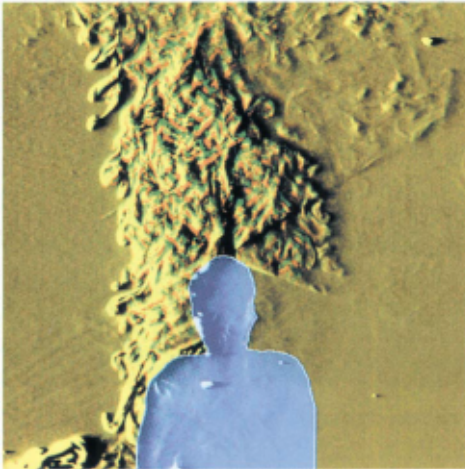

Plate 12 Natural convection around a human body (density correlation method). Maximum ascending velocity is about 0.2 m/s (page 286)
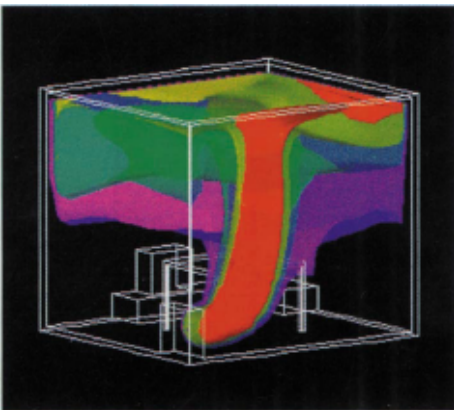

Plate 13 Temperature distribution in an air-conditioned room (isosurface manifestation method); red colour shows warmer areas (page 289)
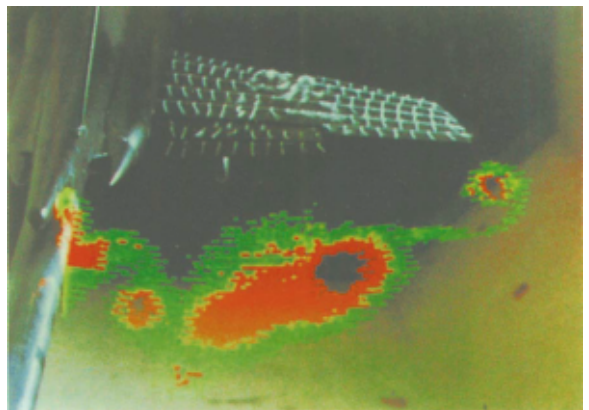

Plate 14 Total head pattern behind horizontal tail (pressure sensors and light-emitting diodes combination method) (page 289)