

This directory contains comma-separated- or tab-separated-values files to accompany *Skin-Friction and Forced Convection from Rough and Smooth Plates* by Aubrey Jaffer.

**Table S1 Sources of friction measurements**

Source	Filename	$Pr_\infty$	$Re \geq$	$Re \leq$	$\pm$	Count
[1, 2, 3] Churchill	Churchill-smooth.tsv	0.71	$1.0 \times 10^5$	$1.0 \times 10^9$		9
[1, 2, 3] Churchill	Churchill-local.tsv	0.71	$1.0 \times 10^5$	$1.0 \times 10^{10}$		11
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZSSF.csv, group 3	55.2	$3.6 \times 10^5$	$1.1 \times 10^7$		5
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZSSF.csv, group 2	5.42	$3.6 \times 10^5$	$2.4 \times 10^6$		8
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZSSF.csv, group 1	2.78	$7.2 \times 10^5$	$4.4 \times 10^6$		8
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZSSF.csv, group 0	0.71	$7.6 \times 10^5$	$3.2 \times 10^6$		9
[5, 6, 7] Gebers	Gebers.csv		$7.4 \times 10^5$	$3.3 \times 10^7$		33
[8] Pimenta et al.	Pimenta-et-al.dat	0.71	$3.8 \times 10^5$	$5.8 \times 10^6$	10%	19
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-SM.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.6 \times 10^6$	5%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-SGL.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-SGML.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-SGM.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-SGS.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-WML.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-WMM.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-WMS.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-PL.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-PM.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4
[9] Bergstrom et al.	Bergstrom-PS.dat	0.71	$1.6 \times 10^6$	$4.7 \times 10^6$	9%	4

Note: Churchill [1] extracted its measurements from Smith and Walker [2] and Spalding and Chi [3].

The Gebers [5, 6] skin-friction measurements were captured from a graph in Schlichting [7] by measuring the distance from each point to the graph's axes, then scaling to the graph's units using the "Engauge" software.

**Table S2 Sources of convection measurements**

Source	Filename	$Pr_\infty$	$Re \geq$	$Re \leq$	$\pm$	Count
[10] Kestin et al.	Kestin.csv, group 1	0.7	$3.8 \times 10^4$	$3.5 \times 10^5$		13
[10] Kestin et al.	Kestin.csv, group 2	0.7	$4.3 \times 10^4$	$2.9 \times 10^5$		7
[11] Reynolds et al.	Reynolds.csv	0.71	$8.2 \times 10^4$	$1.1 \times 10^6$	4%	22
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	UHF.csv, group 2	0.71	$1.1 \times 10^4$	$8.2 \times 10^5$	5%	10
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	UHF.csv, group 1	0.71	$1.1 \times 10^4$	$8.2 \times 10^5$	5%	10
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	UHF.csv, group 0	0.71	$1.1 \times 10^4$	$8.2 \times 10^5$	5%	10
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	UHF.csv, group 4	6.57	$4.0 \times 10^3$	$2.2 \times 10^5$	10%	19
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	UHF.csv, group 3	6.57	$5.0 \times 10^3$	$2.2 \times 10^5$	10%	15
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	UHF.csv, group 6	108.	$3.0 \times 10^4$	$3.0 \times 10^5$	5%	17
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	UHF.csv, group 5	257.	$1.2 \times 10^4$	$1.1 \times 10^5$	5%	17
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZCSV.csv, group 0	0.71	$1.1 \times 10^5$	$6.3 \times 10^5$	5%	16
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZCSV.csv, group 3	0.71	$1.7 \times 10^5$	$7.5 \times 10^5$	5%	19
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZCSV.csv, group 1	5.8-7.1	$1.4 \times 10^6$	$2.3 \times 10^6$	10%	5
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZCSV.csv, group 4	2.9-7.2	$2.1 \times 10^5$	$6.4 \times 10^6$	10%	21
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZCSV.csv, group 5	2.0-5.8	$1.8 \times 10^5$	$1.4 \times 10^6$	10%	40
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZCSV.csv, group 2	75-246	$5.0 \times 10^4$	$7.0 \times 10^5$	5%	40
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZCSV.csv, group 6	80-205	$1.1 \times 10^5$	$3.6 \times 10^5$	5%	11
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas	ZCSV.csv, group 7	92-317	$2.7 \times 10^4$	$7.5 \times 10^5$	5%	29
present apparatus $\varepsilon = 3.00$ mm	3mm/mixed-dn.dat	0.71	$2.3 \times 10^3$	$9.3 \times 10^4$	3-7%	13
present apparatus $\varepsilon = 1.04$ mm	1mm/mixed-dn.dat	0.71	$2.0 \times 10^3$	$6.8 \times 10^4$	2-6%	14

Rough surface convection measurements were obtained from an apparatus built for this investigation, which measured average convection in air at  $2300 < Re < 93000$ . The fields are  $Re$ ,  $Ra$ ,  $\pm\%$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $Pr$ , and  $Nu$ .  $\pm\%$  is the RSS combined measurement uncertainty.

The remaining measurement data-sets were manually entered from tables in the cited works. Several obvious single-digit typographical errors were corrected.

**Table S3 Other data sources**

Source	Filename	What	Low	High	Count
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas present work	fluids.csv, group 1	air	20°C	90°C	8
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas present work	fluids2.csv, group 1	air	10°C	100°C	46
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas present work	fluids.csv, group 2	water	20°C	90°C	8
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas present work	fluids2.csv, group 2	water	10°C	100°C	46
[4] Žukauskas & Šlančiauskas present work	fluids.csv, group 3	transformer oil	30°C	120°C	10
	fluids2.csv, group 3	transformer oil	10°C	100°C	46

Žukauskas and Šlančiauskas [4] is the source for fluid properties `fluids.csv`. This investigation calculated more accurate fluid properties in `fluids2.csv`, which were used in the error calculations.

## 1. References

- [1] Stuart W. Churchill. Theoretically based expressions in closed form for the local and mean coefficients of skin friction in fully turbulent flow along smooth and rough plates. *International Journal of Heat and Fluid Flow*, 14(3):231 – 239, 1993, doi:10.1016/0142-727X(93)90053-P.
- [2] D. W. Smith and J. D. Walker. Skin friction measurements in incompressible flow. Technical Report R-26, NASA, Washington, DC, 1959.
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- [7] Hermann Schlichting. *Boundary-Layer Theory*. McGraw Hill, New Delhi, seventh edition, 2014. Translated by Kestin, J.
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- [9] D. J. Bergstrom, O. G. Akinlade, and M. F. Tachie. Skin Friction Correlation for Smooth and Rough Wall Turbulent Boundary Layers. *Journal of Fluids Engineering*, 127(6):1146–1153, 04 2005, doi:10.1115/1.2073288.
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- [11] W. C. Reynolds, W. M. Kays, and S. J. Kline. Heat transfer in the turbulent incompressible boundary layer, part 4 – effect of location of transition and prediction of heat transfer in a known transition region. Technical Report NASA-MEMO-12-4-58W, NASA, Washington, DC, USA, 1958.