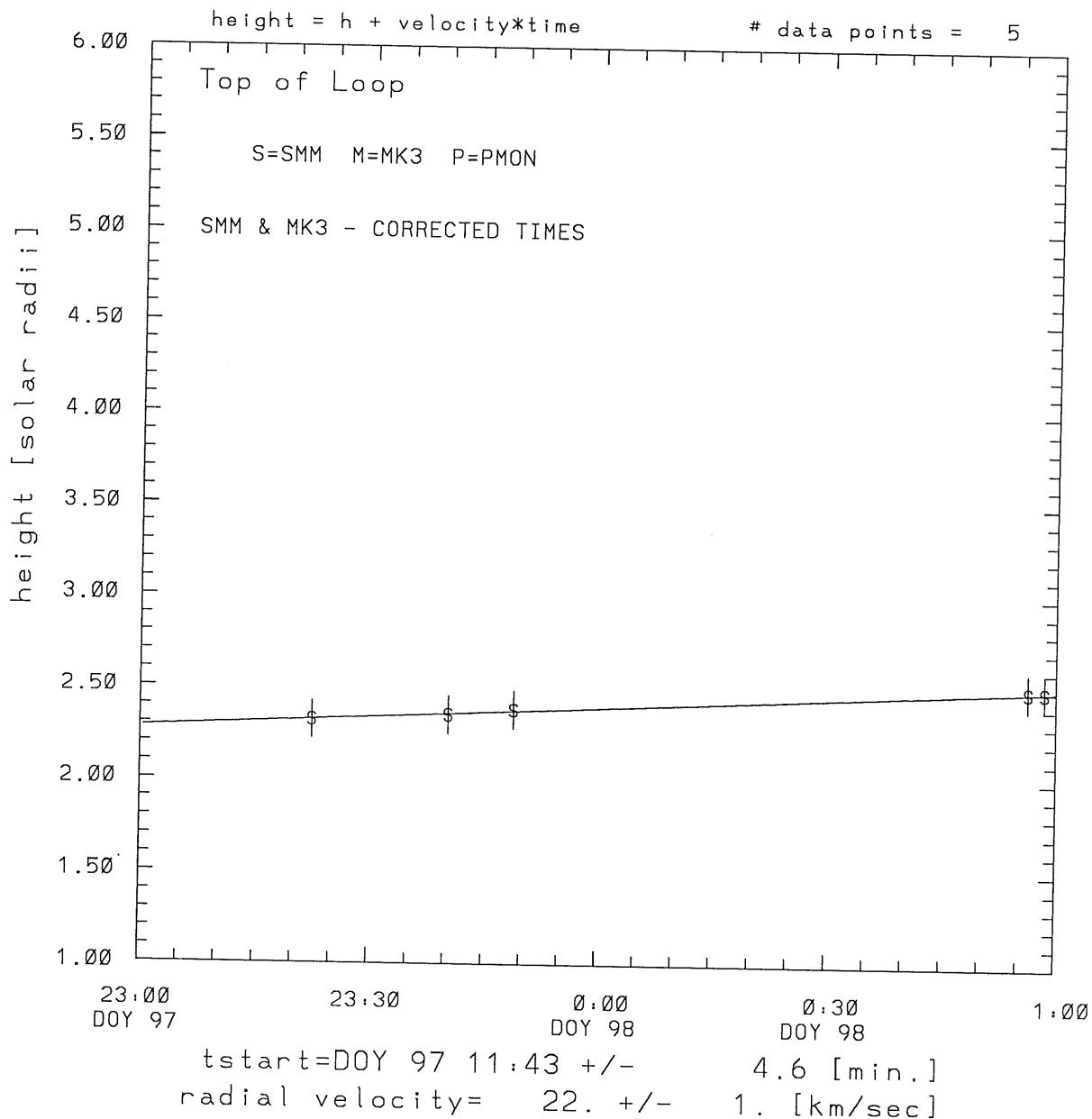
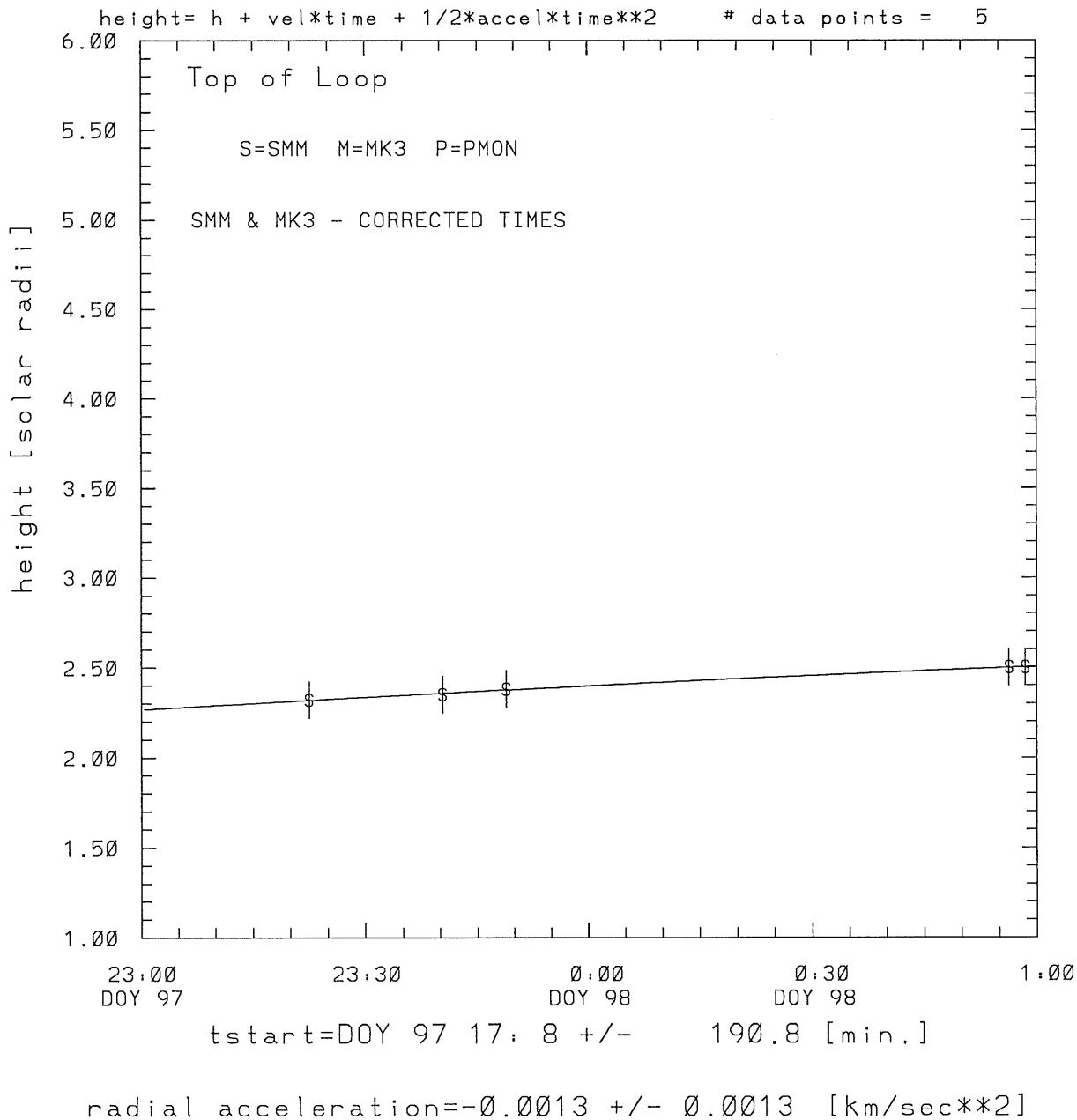


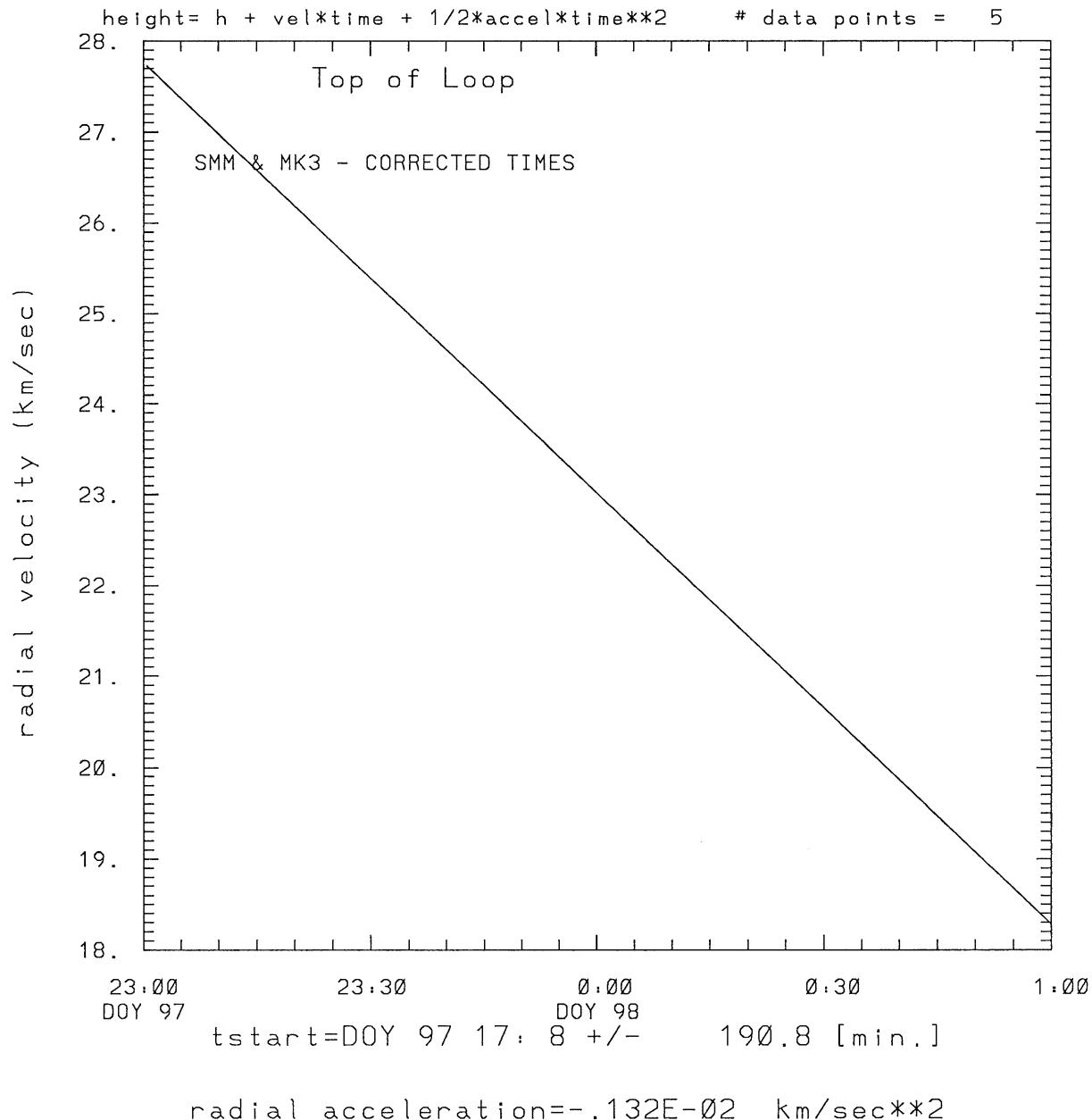
SMM C/P 1980 DOY 97 60 +/- 0 degrees



SMM C/P 1980 DOY 97 60 +/- 0 degrees



SMM C/P 1980 DOY 97 60 +/- 0 degrees



This is a 1 order run

INPUT:

			error in		error in		
year	doy	time	radii	radius	angle	angle	datatype
1980	97	23:22:30	2.32	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	97	23:40:21	2.35	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	97	23:48:56	2.38	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	98	0:56:21	2.50	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	98	0:58:30	2.50	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM

Structure being measured:

Top of Loop

OUTPUT:

START TIME:

Event began at t = 0 + -0.679E+03 +/- 0.463E+01 [minutes]

In more convenient units:

Event began at DOY 97 11:43 +/- 0.463E+01 [minutes]

Origin defined at DOY 97 23: 0

RADIAL INFORMATION:

RADIAL VELOCITY = 22. +/- 1. km/sec

The computed RADIAL coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

c(1) = 0.228E+01 +/- 0.472E-02 [solar radii]

c(2) = 0.188E-02 +/- 0.590E-04 [radii/min]

c(2) = 0.219E+02 +/- 0.684E+00 [km/sec]

c(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [radii/min**2]

c(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [km/sec**2]

The computed ERRORS in coefficients [BEVINGTON] are:

error in c(1)= 0.54550E-02 [radii] see Bevington pg. 114

error in c(2)= 0.68072E-04 [radii/min] see Bevington pg. 114

ANGULAR INFORMATION:

ANGULAR VELOCITY = 0.0000E+00 +/- 0.0000E+00[radians/sec]

The computed ANGULAR coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

a(1) = 60. +/- 0. [degrees]
a(2) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [degrees/min]
a(2) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [rad/sec]
a(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [degrees/min**2]
a(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [rad/sec**2]

THE TANGENTIAL AND TOTAL VELOCITIES AT EACH DATA POINT ARE:

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:22 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:22 = 22. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:40 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:40 = 22. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:48 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:48 = 22. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0:56 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:56 = 22. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0:58 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:58 = 22. km/sec

The following info is for estimating goodness of the fit

Fit is ok [ier=1]

Standard Deviation in the height = 0.08

Standard Deviation in start time measurement = 0.402E+02

Error in time = 0.56228E+01 using best fit method

See Taylor Error Analysis [Univ of Colorado] pg.78

Value of reduced Chi Squared returned from nllst2 = 0.281E-04

Reduced Chi Squared = 0.106E-03

Chi Squared = 0.318E-03

The probability for exceeding chi square = 0.100E+01

The correlation coefficient = 0.998E+00

The probability that no LINEAR correlation exists between the variables = 0.1029E-03

SEE BEVINGTON "Data Reduction and Error Analysis" [1969]

This is a 2 order run

INPUT:

year	doy	time	radii	radius	angle	angle	datatype
1980	97	23:22:30	2.32	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	97	23:40:21	2.35	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	97	23:48:56	2.38	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	98	0:56:21	2.50	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	98	0:58:30	2.50	+/- 0.10	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM

Structure being measured:

Top of Loop

OUTPUT:

START TIME:

Event began at t = 0 + -0.352E+03 +/- 0.191E+03 [minutes]

In more convenient units:

Event began at DOY 97 17: 8 +/- 0.191E+03 [minutes]

Origin defined at DOY 97 23: 0

RADIAL INFORMATION:

RADIAL ACCELERATION = -0.132E-02 +/- 0.131E-02 km/sec**2

The computed RADIAL coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

c(1) = 0.227E+01 +/- 0.142E-01 [solar radii]

c(2) = 0.239E-02 +/- 0.512E-03 [radii/min]

c(2) = 0.278E+02 +/- 0.593E+01 [km/sec]

c(3) = -0.340E-05 +/- 0.340E-05 [radii/min**2]

c(3) = -0.132E-02 +/- 0.131E-02 [km/sec**2]

The computed ERRORS in coefficients [BEVINGTON] are:

Approximate error in c(1) = 0.17397E-01 [radii] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(1) = 0.55501E-02 [radii] Bevington pg 154 (8-28)

Approximate error in c(2) = 0.62649E-03 [radii/min] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(2) = 0.25746E-03 [radii/min] Bevington pg 154 (8-28)

Approximate error in c(3) = 0.41634E-05 [radii/min**2] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(3) = 0.18074E-05 [radii/min**2] Bevington pg 154 (8-28)

ANGULAR INFORMATION:

ANGULAR ACCELERATION= 0.0000E+00 +/- 0.0000E+00[radians/sec**2]

The computed ANGULAR coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

a(1) = 60. +/- 0. [degrees]
a(2) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [degrees/min]
a(2) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [rad/sec]
a(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [degrees/min**2]
a(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [rad/sec**2]

THE TANGENTIAL AND TOTAL VELOCITIES AT EACH DATA POINT ARE:

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:22 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:22 = 26. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:40 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:40 = 25. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:48 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:48 = 24. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0:56 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:56 = 19. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0:58 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:58 = 18. km/sec

The following info is for estimating goodness of the fit

Fit is ok [ier=1]

Standard Deviation in the height = 0.08

Standard Deviation in start time measurement = 0.402E+02

Value of reduced Chi Squared returned from nllst2 = 0.281E-04

Reduced Chi Squared = 0.103E-03

Chi Squared = 0.205E-03

The probability for exceeding chi square = 0.100E+01

For a second order fit 3 correlation coefficients are given:

(Using equation of motion: $r = a + bt + at^{**2}$)

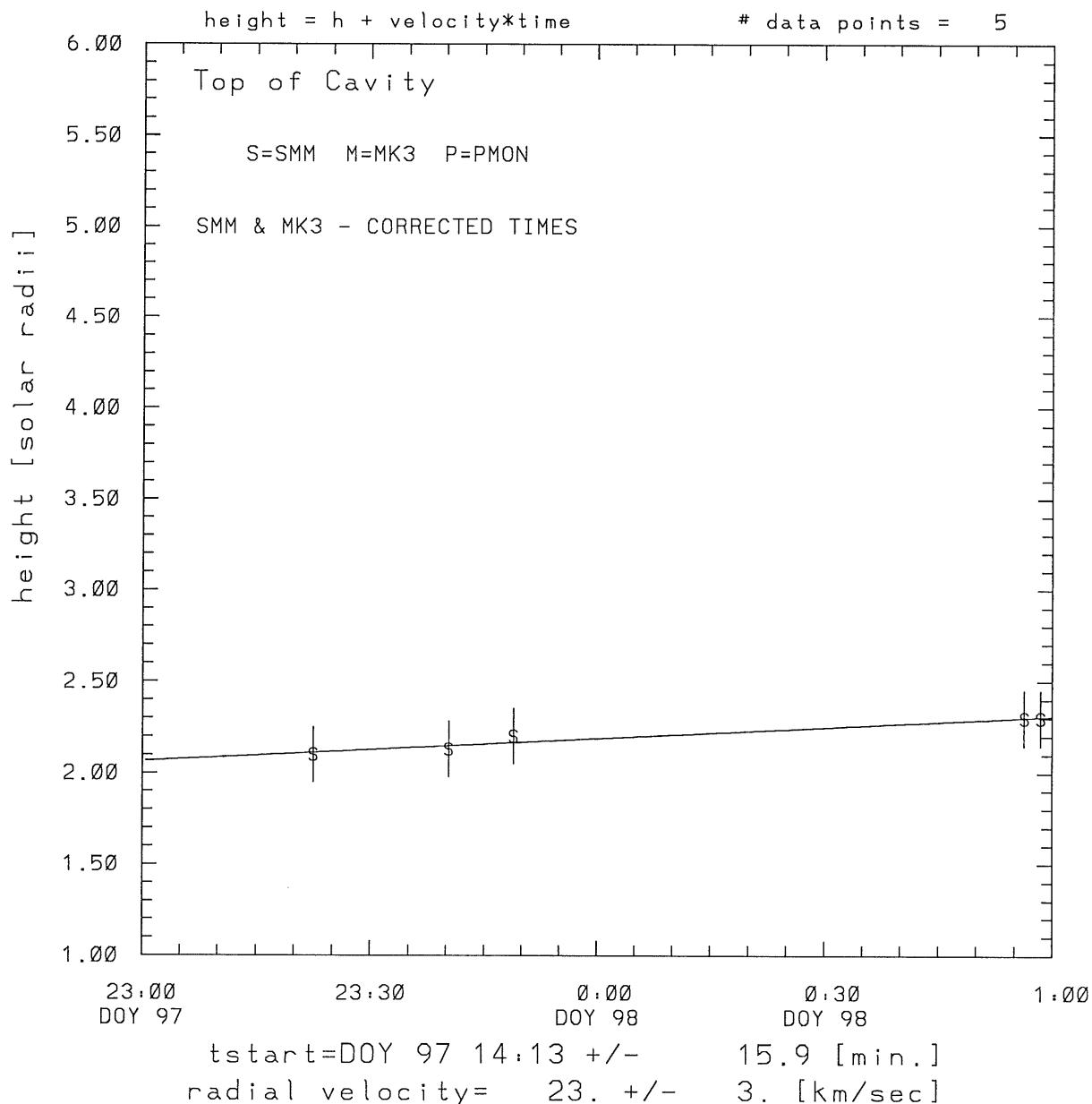
The correlation between the data and the term linear in time = 0.9980E+00

The correlation between the data and the time **2 term = 0.9878E+00

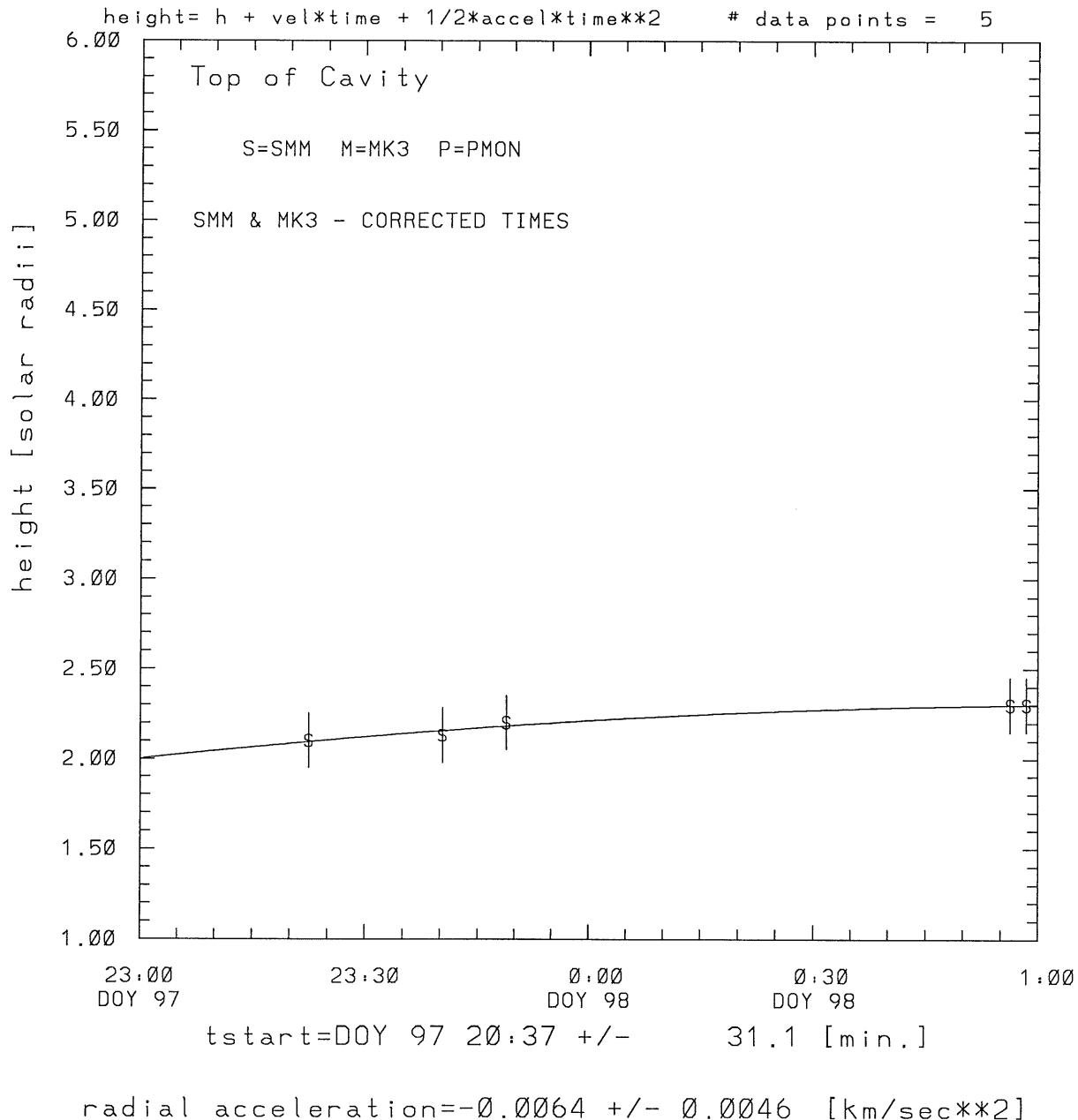
The correlation between the data and the complete equation of motion = 0.9971E+00

SEE BEVINGTON "Data Reduction and Error Analysis" [1969]

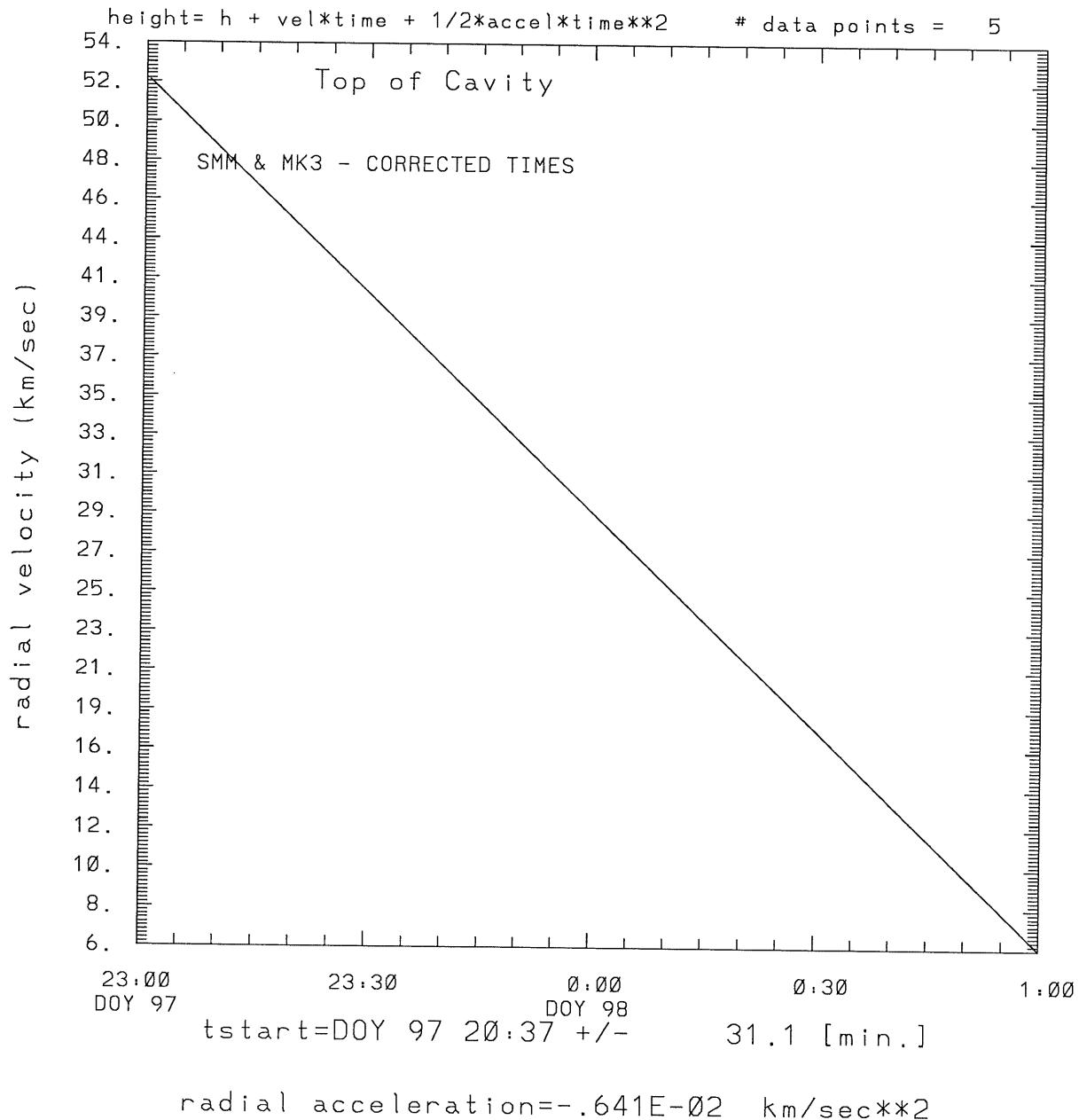
SMM C/P 1980 DOY 97 60 +/- 0 degrees



SMM C/P 1980 DOY 97 60 +/- 0 degrees



SMM C/P 1980 DOY 97 60 +/- 0 degrees



This is a 1 order run

INPUT:

year	doy	time	radii	radius	error in angle	error in angle	datatype
1980	97	23:22:30	2.10	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	97	23:40:21	2.13	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	97	23:48:56	2.20	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	98	0:56:21	2.30	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	98	0:58:30	2.30	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM

Structure being measured:

Top of Cavity

OUTPUT:

START TIME:

(Event began at t = 0 + -0.527E+03 +/- 0.159E+02 [minutes]

In more convenient units:

Event began at DOY 97 14:13 +/- 0.159E+02 [minutes]

Origin defined at DOY 97 23: 0

RADIAL INFORMATION:

RADIAL VELOCITY = 23. +/- 3. km/sec

The computed RADIAL coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

c(1) = 0.207E+01 +/- 0.184E-01 [solar radii]

c(2) = 0.202E-02 +/- 0.230E-03 [radii/min]

c(2) = 0.235E+02 +/- 0.266E+01 [km/sec]

c(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [radii/min**2]

c(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [km/sec**2]

The computed ERRORS in coefficients [BEVINGTON] are:

error in c(1)= 0.21246E-01 [radii] see Bevington pg. 114

error in c(2)= 0.26512E-03 [radii/min] see Bevington pg. 114

ANGULAR INFORMATION:

ANGULAR VELOCITY = 0.0000E+00 +/- 0.0000E+00[radians/sec]

The computed ANGULAR coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

a(1) = 60. +/- 0. [degrees]
a(2) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [degrees/min]
a(2) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [rad/sec]
a(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [degrees/min**2]
a(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [rad/sec**2]

THE TANGENTIAL AND TOTAL VELOCITIES AT EACH DATA POINT ARE:

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:22 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:22 = 23. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:40 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:40 = 23. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:48 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:48 = 23. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0:56 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:56 = 23. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0:58 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:58 = 23. km/sec

The following info is for estimating goodness of the fit

Fit is ok [ier=1]

Standard Deviation in the height = 0.09

Standard Deviation in start time measurement = 0.402E+02

Error in time = 0.20413E+02 using best fit method

See Taylor Error Analysis [Univ of Colorado] pg.78

Value of reduced Chi Squared returned from nllst2 = 0.426E-03

Reduced Chi Squared = 0.154E-02

Chi Squared = 0.461E-02

The probability for exceeding chi square = 0.100E+01

The correlation coefficient = 0.975E+00

The probability that no LINEAR correlation exists between the variables = 0.4676E-02

SEE BEVINGTON "Data Reduction and Error Analysis" [1969]

This is a 2 order run

INPUT:

year	doy	time	radii	radius	error in angle	error in angle	datatype
1980	97	23:22:30	2.10	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	97	23:40:21	2.13	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	97	23:48:56	2.20	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	98	0:56:21	2.30	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1980	98	0:58:30	2.30	+/- 0.15	60.0	+/- 0.5	SMM

Structure being measured:

Top of Cavity

OUTPUT:

START TIME:

Event began at t = 0 + -0.145E+03 +/- 0.311E+02 [minutes]

In more convenient units:

Event began at DOY 97 20:37 +/- 0.311E+02 [minutes]

Origin defined at DOY 97 23: 0

RADIAL INFORMATION:

RADIAL ACCELERATION = -0.641E-02 +/- 0.461E-02 km/sec**2

The computed RADIAL coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

c(1) = 0.200E+01 +/- 0.498E-01 [solar radii]
c(2) = 0.450E-02 +/- 0.179E-02 [radii/min]
c(2) = 0.522E+02 +/- 0.208E+02 [km/sec]
c(3) = -0.166E-04 +/- 0.119E-04 [radii/min**2]
c(3) = -0.641E-02 +/- 0.461E-02 [km/sec**2]

The computed ERRORS in coefficients [BEVINGTON] are:

Approximate error in c(1) = 0.61013E-01 [radii] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(1) = 0.11209E-01 [radii] Bevington pg 154 (8-28)

Approximate error in c(2) = 0.21972E-02 [radii/min] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(2) = 0.45339E-03 [radii/min] Bevington pg 154 (8-28)

Approximate error in c(3) = 0.14602E-04 [radii/min**2] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(3) = 0.31468E-05 [radii/min**2] Bevington pg 154 (8-28)

ANGULAR INFORMATION:

ANGULAR ACCELERATION= 0.0000E+00 +/- 0.0000E+00[radians/sec**2]

The computed ANGULAR coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

a(1) = 60. +/- 0. [degrees]
a(2) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [degrees/min]
a(2) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [rad/sec]
a(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [degrees/min**2]
a(3) = 0.000E+00 +/- 0.000E+00 [rad/sec**2]

THE TANGENTIAL AND TOTAL VELOCITIES AT EACH DATA POINT ARE:

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:22 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:22 = 44. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:40 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:40 = 37. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:48 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:48 = 33. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0:56 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:56 = 7. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0:58 = 0.000E+00 km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:58 = 7. km/sec

The following info is for estimating goodness of the fit

Fit is ok [ier=1]

Standard Deviation in the height = 0.09

Standard Deviation in start time measurement = 0.402E+02

Value of reduced Chi Squared returned from nllst2 = 0.345E-03

Reduced Chi Squared = 0.119E-02

Chi Squared = 0.239E-02

The probability for exceeding chi square = 0.100E+01

For a second order fit 3 correlation coefficients are given:

(Using equation of motion: $r = a + bt + at^{**2}$)

The correlation between the data and the term linear in time = 0.9752E+00

The correlation between the data and the t^{**2} term = 0.9527E+00

The correlation between the data and the complete equation of motion = 0.9702E+00

SEE BEVINGTON "Data Reduction and Error Analysis" [1969]