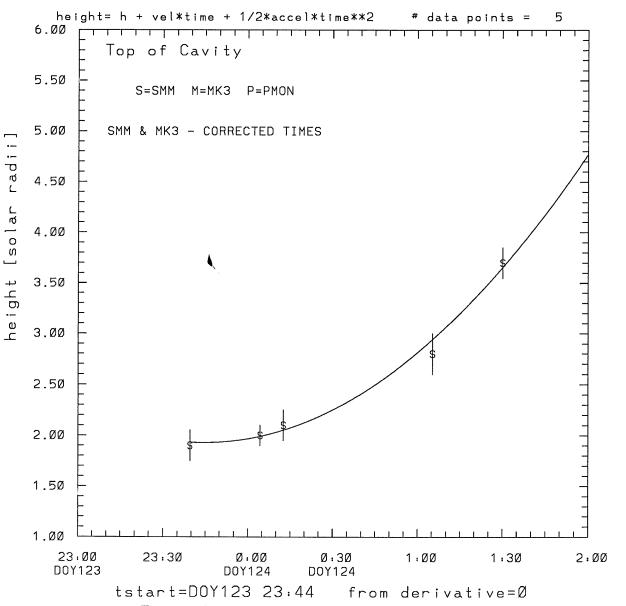


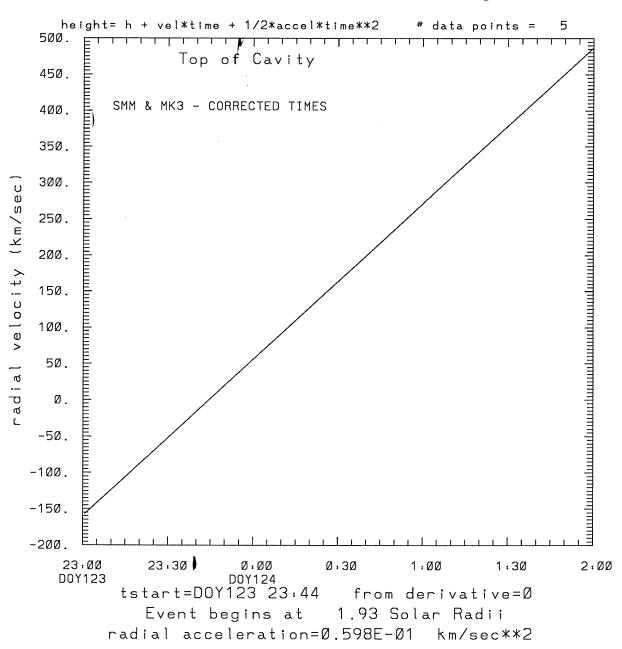
SMM C/P 1988 D0Y123 130 +/- Ø degrees



tstart=D0Y123 23:44 from derivative=0

Event begins at 1.93 Solar Radii
radial acceleration= 0.0598 +/- 0.0115 [km/sec**2]

SMM C/P 1988 DOY123 130 +/- Ø degrees



INPUT:

			error in	err	or in	
year doy	time	radii	radius	angle	angle	datatype
1988 123	23:39:32	1.90	+/- 0.15	130.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1988 124	0: 4:20	2.00 -	+/- 0.10	130.0 -	+/- 0.5	SMM
1988 124	0:12:35	2.10	+/- 0.15	130.0	+/- 0.5	SMM
1988 124	1: 5:20	2.80 -	+/- 0.20	130.0 -	+/- 0.5	SMM
1988 124	1:30: 6	3.70 -	+/- 0.15	130.0 -	+/- 1.0	SMM

1

Structure being measured:

Top of Cavity

OUTPUT:

START TIME:

Event began at t = 0 + 0.279E-01 +/- 0.340E-02 [minutes] In more convenient units: Event began at DOY 123 23:00 +/- 0.340E-02 [minutes]

Event began at DOY 123 23: 0 +/- 0.340E-02 [minutes]

Origin defined at DOY123 23: 0

RADIAL INFORMATION:

RADIAL VELOCITY = 194, +/- 26, km/sec

The computed RADIAL coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

The computed ERRORS in coefficients [BEVINGTON] are:

error in c(1)= 0.27892E+00 [radii] see Bevington pg. 114 error in c(2)= 0.28115E-02 [radii/min] see Bevington pg. 114 ANGULAR INFORMATION:

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

The computed ANGULAR coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

a(1) = 130. +/- 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:

1

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 23:39 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:39 = 194, km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0: 4 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0: 4 = 194. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0.12 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:12 = 194. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 1: 5 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 1: 5 = 194. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 1:30 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 1:30 = 194, km/sec

The following info is for estimating goodness of the fit

Fit is ok [ier=1]

Standard Deviation in the height = 0.76

Standard Deviation in start time measurement = 0.409E+02

Error in time = 0.26704E+02 using best fit method

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

Value of reduced Chi Squared returned from nllst2 = 0.362E-01

Reduced Chi Squared = 0.212E+00

Chi Squared = 0.635E+00

The probability for exceeding chi square = 0.991E+00

The correlation coefficient = 0.957E+00

The probability that no LINEAR correlation exists between the variables = 0.1056E-01

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

INPUT:

		error in	error in	
year doy	time r	adii radius	angle angle	datatype
1988 123	23:39:32	1.90 +/- 0.15	130.0 +/- 0.5	SMM
1988 124	0: 4:20	2.00 +/- 0.10	130.0 +/- 0.5	SMM
1988 124	0:12:35	2.10 +/- 0.15	130.0 +/- 0.5	SMM
1988 124	1: 5:20	2.80 +/- 0.20	130.0 +/- 0.5	SMM
1988 124	1:30: 6	3.70 +/- 0.15	130.0 +/- 1.0	SMM

Structure being measured:

Top of Cavity

OUTPUT:

START TIME:

tstart=DOY123 23:44 from derivative = 0 Event begins at 1.93 Solar Radii Origin defined at DOY123 23: 0

RADIAL INFORMATION:

RADIAL ACCELERATION = 0.598E-01 +/- 0.115E-01 km/sec**2

The computed RADIAL coefficients and errors FROM NLLST2 are:

The computed ERRORS in coefficients [BEVINGTON] are:

```
Approximate error in c(1) = 0.36437E+00 [radii] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(1) = 0.81991E-01 [radii] Bevington pg 154 (8-28)

Approximate error in c(2) = 0.88107E-02 [radii/min] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(2) = 0.18863E-02 [radii/min] Bevington pg 154 (8-28)

Approximate error in c(3) = 0.45242E-04 [radii/min**] Bevington pg 154 (8-30)

Exact error in c(3) = 0.93596E-05 [radii/min**] 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) = 130. +/- 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 23:39 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 23:39 = -18. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0: 4 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0: 4 = 71. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 0.12 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 0:12 = 101. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 1: 5 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 1: 5 = 291. km/sec

The TANGENTIAL velocity at 1:30 = 0. km/sec

The TOTAL velocity at 1:30/= 379. km/sec

The following info is for estimating goodness of the fit

Fit is ok [ier=1]

Standard Deviation in the height = 0.76

Standard Deviation in start time measurement = 0.409E+02

Value of reduced Chi Squared returned from nllst2 = 0.482E-02

Reduced Chi Squared = 0.491E-01

Chi Squared = 0.981E-01

The probability for exceeding chi square = 0.995E+00

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 = 0.9132E+00

The correlation between the data and the time**2 term = 0.9551E+00

0The correlation between the data and the complete equation of motion = 0.9978E+00

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