

DATA SET CATALOG #138

Tilted Magnetopause and Tail
Magnetic Fields

MDTILD

1 tape

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1. INTRODUCTION:

The documentation for this data set was originally on paper, kept in NSSDC's Data Set Catalogs (DSCs). The paper documentation in the Data Set Catalogs have been made into digital images, and then collected into a single PDF file for each Data Set Catalog. The inventory information in these DSCs is current as of July 1, 2004. This inventory information is now no longer maintained in the DSCs, but is now managed in the inventory part of the NSSDC information system. The information existing in the DSCs is now not needed for locating the data files, but we did not remove that inventory information.

The offline tape datasets have now been migrated from the original magnetic tape to Archival Information Packages (AIP's).

A prior restoration may have been done on data sets, if a requestor of this data set has questions; they should send an inquiry to the request office to see if additional information exists.

2. ERRATA/CHANGE LOG:

NOTE: Changes are made in a text box, and will show up that way when displayed on screen with a PDF reader.

When printing, special settings may be required to make the text box appear on the printed output.

Version	Date	Person	Page	Description of Change
01				
02				

3 LINKS TO RELEVANT INFORMATION IN THE ONLINE NSSDC INFORMATION SYSTEM:

<http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/nmc/>

[NOTE: This link will take you to the main page of the NSSDC Master Catalog. There you will be able to perform searches to find additional information]

4. CATALOG MATERIALS:

- a. Associated Documents To find associated documents you will need to know the document ID number and then click here.
<http://nssdcftp.gsfc.nasa.gov/miscellaneous/documents/>

- b. Core Catalog Materials

REQ. AGENT

SAR
SAR
SAR

RAND NO.

V0297
V0314
V0346

ACQ. AGENT

CYN
CYN
CYN

STS-41G (SIR-B)

IMAGE DATA AND ANNOTATION ON TAPE

84-108A-01B

This data set catalog consists of ¹⁶⁶~~125~~ magnetic tapes. The tapes are 9-track, 1600 BPI, and were created on a VAX 11/780 computer. The tapes have an ASCII header record at the beginning of each file, followed by Binary data records. The D and C numbers along with the number of files and the imagery start time are on the following pages.

84-108A-01B

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>#FILES</u>	<u>FILE#</u>	<u>IMAGERY START TIME</u>
D-73375		1	1	280/07:07:57
D-73086	C-25841	2	1	280/07:09:12
			2	280/07:09:24
D-75884		2	1	280/11:51:09
			2	280/16:30:57
D-72288		2	1	281/17:49:00
			2	281/17:49:10
D-72289		2	1	281/17:50:45
			2	281/17:50:55
D-72290	C-25443	2	1	281/17:51:27
			2	281/17:51:58
D-72291		2	1	281/17:52:09
			2	281/17:52:19
D-72292		2	1	281/17:52:51
			2	281/17:53:01
D-72293		2	1	281/17:53:12
			2	281/17:53:22
D-72294	C-25444	2	1	281/17:53:33
			2	281/17:53:43
D-72295		2	1	281/17:53:54
			2	281/17:54:04
D-72296		2	1	281/17:54:15
			2	281/17:54:25
D-72297	C-25445	2	1	281/17:54:36
			2	281/17:54:46
D-72298		3	1	281/17:54:57
			2	281/17:55:07
			3	281/17:55:18
D-73383	C-25888	2	1	281/17:55:19
D-72494	C-25715	2	1	281/20:30:52
			2	281/20:31:02
D-73082	C-25837	2	1	281/20:52:10
			2	281/20:52:20
D-66491	C-24883	3	1	281/21:07:00
			2	281/21:07:12
			3	281/21:07:24

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<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>#FILES</u>	<u>FILE#</u>	<u>IMAGERY START TIME</u>
D-75885	C-26647	3	1	283/18:51:41
			2	282/10:05:50
			3	282/10:06:01
D-75892		3	1	282/10:07:07
			2	282/10:07:18
			3	282/10:07:29
D-75898		3	1	282/10:07:40
			2	282/10:07:49
			3	282/10:08:02
D-73383		2	2	282/15:25:59
D-73377		2	1	282/15:26:10
			2	282/15:26:21
D-73378		2	1	282/15:26:32
			2	282/15:26:43
D-74077		2	1	282/15:26:36
			2	282/15:26:47
D-74078		2	1	282/15:26:58
			2	282/15:27:09
D-74079	C-26192	2	1	282/15:27:20
			2	282/15:27:31
D-74080		2	1	282/15:27:42
			2	282/15:27:42
D-74079	C-26192	2	1	282/15:27:20
			2	282/15:27:31
D-74080		2	1	282/15:27:42
			2	282/15:27:42
D-74081		2	1	282/15:28:04
			2	282/15:28:15
D-74082		2	1	282/15:28:28
			2	282/15:28:37
D-74083		2	1	282/15:28:49
			2	282/15:29:00
D-74084	C-26193	2	1	282/15:29:11
			2	282/15:29:22

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<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>#FILES</u>	<u>FILE#</u>	<u>IMAGERY START TIME</u>
D-74085		2	1 2	282/15:29:33 282/15:29:44
D-74086		2	1 2	282/15:29:55 285/10:32:17
D-75904		2	1 2	282/17:28:52 282/17:29:03
D-75905	C-26652	2	1 2	282/17:29:19 282/17:29:30
D-75907		1	1	282/17:29:40
D-71171		3	1 2 3	282/19:09:11 282/19:09:22 282/19:09:33
D-71172		3	1 2 3	282/19:09:44 282/19:09:56 282/19:10:07
D-71173	C-25446	3	1 2 3	282/19:10:18 282/19:10:29 282/19:10:40
D-71174		3	1 2 3	282/19:10:51 282/19:11:02 282/19:11:14
D-75908		3	1 2 3	282/22:31:31 282/22:31:42 282/22:31:53
D-73081	C-25836	2	1 2	283/12:33:39 283/12:33:50
D-71336		1	1	283/12:34:09
D-75906		3	1 2 3	283/15:09:29 283/15:09:40 283/15:09:51
D-75882		2	1 2	283/18:51:43 283/19:25:00
D-72491	C-25716	1	1	283/18:51:55
D-73374	C-25885	3	1 2 3	283/20:01:02 283/20:01:12 283/20:01:22

84-018A-01B

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>#FILES</u>	<u>FILE#</u>	<u>IMAGERY START TIME</u>
D-70006	C-25440	2	1	283/22:14:47
			2	283/22:14:57
D-70007		2	1	283/22:15:07
			2	283/22:15:18
D-70008		2	1	283/22:15:28
			2	283/22:15:39
D-70009	C-25441	1	1	283/22:15:49
D-72490	C-25717	3	1	283/22:30:00
			2	283/22:30:11
			3	283/22:30:21
D-72492	C-25718	3	1	283/22:30:32
			2	283/22:30:42
			3	283/22:30:53
D-72493	C-25719	3	1	283/22:31:04
			2	283/22:31:14
			3	283/22:31:25
D-72495	C-25720	3	1	283/22:31:35
			2	283/22:31:46
			3	283/22:32:03
D-72496	C-25721	3	1	283/22:32:14
			2	283/22:32:25
			3	283/22:32:35
D-72497	C-25722	3	1	283/22:32:46
			2	283/22:32:57
			3	283/22:33:07
D-72498	C-25723	1	1	283/22:33:18
D-72499	C-25724	2	1	283/22:33:29
			2	283/22:33:39
D-72500	C-25725	2	1	283/22:33:50
			2	283/22:34:00
D-72501	C-25726	2	1	283/22:34:11
			2	283/22:34:22
D-74087		1	1	284/10:53:51
D-74088		1	1	284/10:54:02
D-74089	C-26194	1	1	284/10:54:12

84-108A-01B

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>#FILES</u>	<u>FILE#</u>	<u>IMAGERY START TIME</u>
D-74090		1	1	284/10:54:22
D-74091		1	1	284/10:54:33
D-74092		1	1	284/10:54:43
D-74093		1	1	284/10:54:54
D-74094	C-26195	1	1	284/10:55:04
D-74095		1	1	284/10:55:15
D-74096		1	1	284/10:55:25
D-74097		1	1	284/10:55:36
D-74098		1	1	284/10:55:46
D-75896		3	1 2 3	284/14:53:12 284/14:53:23 284/14:53:34
D-75902		3	1 2 3	284/14:53:45 284/14:53:56 284/14:54:07
D-70010		2	1 2	284/18:32:34 284/18:32:44
D-70011		2	1 2	284/18:32:55 284/18:33:06
D-73376	C-25886	3	1 2 3	284/18:34:18 284/18:34:29 284/18:34:40
D-73379		2	1	284/18:34:51
D-73083	C-25838	2	1 2	284/20:01:28 284/20:01:39
D-73084	C-25839	1	1	284/20:01:49
D-75888		3	1 2 3	284/21:57:54 284/21:58:05 284/21:58:16

<u>84D#08A-01B</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>#FILES</u>	<u>FILE#</u>	<u>IMAGERY START TIME</u>
D-70012		1	1	285/11:59:24
D-70013		2	1	285/11:59:35
			2	285/11:59:45
D-73085	C-25840	1	1	285/12:00:04
D-70014	C-25442	2	1	285/12:00:24
			2	285/12:00:34
D-70015		2	1	285/12:00:45
			2	285/12:00:55
D-75890		1	1	285/21:50:12
D-75891		1	1	285/21:50:24
D-75893		1	1	285/21:50:35
D-75894	C-26649	1	1	285/21:50:46
D-75897	C-26650	1	1	285/21:50:57
D-75899		1	1	285/21:51:09
D-75901	C-26651	2	1	285/21:51:20
			2	285/21:51:31
D-75903		1	1	285/21:51:42
D-74074	C-26195	2	1	286/00:43:56
			2	286/00:44:07
D-74075		2	1	286/00:44:18
			2	286/00:44:36
D-74076		2	1	286/00:44:46
			2	286/00:44:57
D-73078	C-25833	2	1	286/00:44:46
			2	286/00:44:56
D-73079	C-25934	2	1	286/00:45:07
			2	286/00:45:17
D-73080	C-25935	2	1	286/00:45:28
			2	286/00:45:39
D-75881	C-26646	3	1	286/13:04:48
			2	286/13:05:00
			3	286/13:05:11

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<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>#FILES</u>	<u>FILE#</u>	<u>IMAGERY START TIME</u>
D-75883		3	1	286/13:05:22
			2	286/13:05:33
			3	286/13:05:44
D-73373		2	1	286/13:05:45
			2	286/13:05:57
D-75886		3	1	286/13:05:55
			2	286/13:06:06
			3	286/13:06:17
D-75889	C-26648	3	1	286/13:06:26
			2	286/13:06:38
			3	286/13:06:49
D-75895		3	1	286/13:07:00
			2	286/13:07:11
			3	286/13:07:22
D-75900		3	1	286/13:07:33
			2	286/13:07:40
			3	286/13:07:52
D-75887		1	1	286/16:32:16
D-71175		2	1	286/18:06:10
			2	286/18:06:41
D-71176		2	1	286/18:06:52
			2	286/18:07:35
D-71177	C-25447	2	1	286/18:07:46
			2	286/18:07:56
D-71178		2	1	286/18:08:07
			2	286/18:08:17
D-71179		1	1	286/18:08:28
D-71337		2	1	286/18:08:40
			2	286/18:08:51
D-71338	C-25448	2	1	286/18:09:01
			2	286/18:09:12
D-71339		2	1	286/18:09:22
			2	286/18:09:33
D-71340		2	1	286/18:09:44
			2	286/18:09:55

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>#FILES</u>	<u>FILE#</u>	<u>IMAGERY START TIME</u>
D-71341		2	1 2	286/18:10:05 286/18:10:26
D-71342	C-25449	2	1 2	286/18:10:36 286/18:10:47
D-71343		2	1 2	286/18:10:57 286/18:11:08
D-71344		2	1 2	286/18:11:18 286/18:11:29
D-71180		2	1 2	286/18:12:10 286/18:12:20
D-71181		2	1 2	286/18:12:32 286/18:12:42
D-73383	C-25887	2	2	286/18:55:15
D-73087	C-25842	2	1 2	286/20:29:00 286/20:29:21
D-73088	C-25843	2	1 2	286/20:29:32 286/20:31:55
D-73089	C-25844	2	1 2	286/20:32:06 286/20:32:17
D-73090	C-25845	2	1 2	286/20:32:27 286/20:32:38
D-73091	C-25846	2	1 2	286/20:32:49 286/20:32:59
D-73380		2	1 2	286/20:33:10 286/20:33:21
D-73381		2	1 2	286/20:33:32 286/20:33:42
D-73382		1	1	286/20:33:53

B R I E F D E S C R I P T I O N
Image Data & Annotation on Tape
84-108A-01B

This data set contains radar images of the earth on 9-track, 1600-bpi magnetic tapes. The digitally correlated images were acquired at 1.28 GHz frequency (23 cm wavelength) and at varying incidence angles from 15 to 60 deg. The resulting imagery has a scale of 1:500,000. Its resolution is 25 m along track and 15-58 m across track, and it has a swath width of 20-40 km. In addition to image data, annotation is also included on a tape. Limited coverage of all continents except Antarctica is available. For more detail, refer to the maps in "The Shuttle Imaging Radar B (SIR-B) Experiment Report," JPL 88-2. This data set can be obtained from the Radar Data Center at NASA/JPL. Requests for digital and film SIR-B data can be directed to the following: Ms. Anne H. Richardson, or Mr. Don Harrison, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Radar Data Center, Mail Stop 300-233, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109-8099, (818)354-2386 or fax (818)354-9476.

D A T A S E T R E M A R K S
84-108A-01B
Image Data & Annotation on Tape

Restricted Distribution. Currently government users only.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

When using the data in any reports, publications, or presentations, please acknowledge the National Space Science Data Center.

DUMPS ASCII TAPE

INTEGER*2 LIMS(2,61)

BYTE B(8192)

DATA LIMS/

```
1      1,  50,  51,  85,  86, 123, 124, 148, 149, 184, 185, 222,
1     223, 276, 277, 320, 321, 340, 341, 363, 364, 400, 401, 442,
1     443, 470, 471, 498, 499, 526, 527, 555, 556, 584, 585, 613,
1     614, 645, 646, 684, 685, 716, 717, 736, 737, 755, 756, 776,
1     777, 796, 797, 815, 816, 832, 833, 858, 859, 887, 888, 911,
1     912, 949, 950, 982, 983,1062,1063,1144,1145,1228,1229,1266,
1    1267,1297,1298,1330,1331,1364,1365,1397,1398,1431,1432,1464,
7    1465,1498,1499,1531,1532,1565,1566,1593,1594,1612,1613,1641,
8    1642,1672,1673,1700,1701,1734,1735,1777,1778,1813,1814,1859,
9    1860,1906,1907,1943,1944,1965,1966,2001,2002,2030,2031,2061,
9    2062,2104/
```

CALL TAPIO(1,B,1, IDUM)

WRITE(5,1002)

002 FORMAT(' \$OUTPUT TO TERMINAL (5) OR PRINTER (6)? ')

READ(5,1003) IOUT

003 FORMAT(I1)

CALL TAPIO(3,B,8192, IDUM)

DO 100 I=1,61

WRITE(IOUT,1000) (B(J), J=LIMS(1, I), LIMS(2, I))

100 CONTINUE

000 format(1x,84a1)

CALL EXIT

END

This is the program we use
to dump the SIR-B header from
tape.

ASA JPL SIR-B DIGITALLY CORRELATED SAR IMAGE

ATA TAKE KI-070.10 SCENE 011

ENTER GMT 283/18:52: 2.759, 1984

JRR. DATE: 09/06/85

ENTER LAT: 39 DEG 23.7 MIN (N)

ENTER LONG: 89 DEG 41.3 MIN (W)

TYPE: ILLINOIS

ENTER RES: 18.7 M (GRND R) X 27.4 M (AZ)

RAW DATA: 6 BPS

PIXEL SIZE = 12.5M

ENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 48.6 DEG

TRACK ----> 124.9 DEG (TO TRUE NORTH)

POSITION: -4541.629 KM

POSITION: -2566.509 KM

POSITION: 4046.856 KM

VELOCITY: -393.601 M/S

VELOCITY: -6347.091 M/S

VELOCITY: -4463.168 M/S

BEAR SLANT RANGE: 339.78 KM

EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6369.50 KM

PLUTLE ALTITUDE: 232.29 KM

ROLL: 180.0 DEG

PITCH: 0.0 DEG

ROLL: 89.68 DB

RF: 1539.8 HZ

AMPL LEVEL: 1

ROLL ANGLE: 47.4 DEG

ATA WINDOW POSITION: 32

ATA RATE: 30.4 MHZ

NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER LINE = 6984

TOTAL NUMBER OF LINES = 1173

DOT COEFF ACROSS TRACK: FD:A =

.00, FD:B = 6.47, FD:C = -2960.95 HZ

DOT COEFF ACROSS TRACK: FR:D =

.00, FR:E = -38.84, FR:F = 1372.56 HZ/S

DOT COEFF ALONG TRACK: FR:A1 =

.00, FR:A2 = .00, FR:A3 = .00 HZ/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6370.01 KM

AZIMUTH SKEW: 24 PIXELS

AT(NE): 39 DEG 39.0 MIN (N)

LN(NE): 90 DEG 4.7 MIN (W)

AT(NL): 39 DEG 3.1 MIN (N)

LN(NL): 89 DEG 25.6 MIN (W)

AT(FE): 39 DEG 44.3 MIN (N)

LN(FE): 89 DEG 57.1 MIN (W)

AT(FL): 39 DEG 18.0 MIN (N)

LN(FL): 89 DEG 0.0 MIN (W)

AMPL TONE EST: 72.53 DB

RF: -51.13 DB

START TIME: 283/18:51:54

STARTING SAMPLE NO. = 1

SCALE FACTOR: 148.05

ROLL AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG = 0

LOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT = 21

LINES PER REFERENCE UPDATE = 8

SAMPLES PER SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE = 4608

NUMBER OF SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS = 1117

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO = 5.36 DB

NOISE = 44.49 DB

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION 2.3

ROLL ANGLE = 1.52 DEG

ROLL VELOCITY = 7.2600 KM/SEC

GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: 13.2M (RNG), 18.9M (AZ)

*This is what the SIRB
header looks like*

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: CALIFORNIA/NEVADA
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AM-099 20-016
 CENTER LAT/LONG: 34 Deg 7.3 Min / -119 Deg 24.7 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 20.0 M x 33.9 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 52.3
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 285/11:59:33.031
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/05/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 44.7 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 1080.771 KM
 Y POSITION: 5281.855 KM
 Z POSITION: 3804.373 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 304.02 KM
 ALTITUDE: 227.49 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: -5728.391 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: -2252.047 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: 4746.738 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6371.46 KM
 ROLL: 0 Deg
 PITCH: 180.0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 42.4 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 38
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7044
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2588
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
 FD: B= 48.21 Hz
 FD: C= -1858.82 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR: D= 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR: E= -49.43 Hz/S
 FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR: F= 1532.62 Hz/S
 FR: A3= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6371.46 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 56 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 33 Deg 55.3 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 34 Deg 31.2 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 33 Deg 43.4 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: 34 Deg 19.2 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -119 Deg 50.9 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -119 Deg 14.1 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -119 Deg 35.4 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -118 Deg 58.6 Min
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.38
 BLOCKS PER FOOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 5.09 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -61.80 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.65 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 120.64
 START TIME (GMT): 285/11:59:24
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1350

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS:

SIR-B
DIGITALLY CORRELATED IMAGERY
MENU TAPE

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: CALIFORNIA/NEVADA
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AM-098.20-017
 CENTER LAT/LONG: 34 Deg 38.3 Min / -118 Deg 52.6 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 20.0 M x 33.9 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 52.9
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 285/11:59:43.473
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/05/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 44.7 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 1020.877 KM
 Y POSITION: 5257.941 KM
 Z POSITION: 3853.647 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 304.02 KM
 ALTITUDE: 227.64 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: -5743.598 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: -2328.315 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: 4691.156 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6371.28 KM
 ROLL: 0 Deg
 PITCH: 180.0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 42.4 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 38
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7044
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2589
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD:A= 00 Hz FD:B= -48.21 Hz FD:C=-1858.82 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR:D= .00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR:A1= .00 Hz/S
 FR:E= -49.43 Hz/S
 FR:A2= .00 Hz/S
 FR:F= 1532.62 Hz/S
 FR:A3= .00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6371.28 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 56 Pixels
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 34 Deg 26.4 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 35 Deg 2.1 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 34 Deg 14.4 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: 34 Deg 50.1 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -119 Deg 19.0 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -118 Deg 41.7 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -119 Deg 3.5 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -118 Deg 26.2 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.36
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 7.53 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -61.80 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.63 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 100.14
 START TIME (GMT): 285/11:59:35
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1351

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: CALIFORNIA/NEVADA
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AM-098.20-018
 CENTER LAT/LONG: 35 Deg 9.1 Min / -118 Deg 20.1 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 20.0 M x 33.9 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 53.4
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 285/11:59:53.914
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/05/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 44.7 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

FOR IMAGE CENTER
 X POSITION: 960 830 KM
 Y POSITION: 5233 234 KM
 Z POSITION: 3902.336 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 304.02 KM
 ALTITUDE: 227.78 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: -5757.937 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: -2404.225 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: 4634.867 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6371.10 KM
 ROLL: 0 Deg
 PITCH: 180.0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 42.5 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 38
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7040
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2591
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD.A= 00 Hz
 FD.B= -48.21 Hz
 FD.C= -1858.82 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR.D= 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR.A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR.E= -49.43 Hz/S
 FR.A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR.F= 1532.62 Hz/S
 FR.A3= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6371.10 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A

AZIMUTH SKEW: 56 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 34 Deg 57.4 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 35 Deg 32.9 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 34 Deg 45.3 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: 35 Deg 20.7 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -118 Deg 46.7 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -118 Deg 8.9 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -118 Deg 31.2 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -117 Deg 53.4 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.35
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 6.52 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -61.80 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.59 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 112.97
 START TIME (GMT): 285/11:59:45
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1352

REMARKS: PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: CALIFORNIA/NEVADA
DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AM-098.20-019
CENTER LAT/LONG: 37 Deg 2.6 Min / -116 Deg 14.2 Min
CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 20.1 M x 33.8 M
TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 55.3
CENTER TIME (GMT): 285/12:00:32.710
CORRELATION DATE: 04/06/85
CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 44.5 Deg
PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 736.523 KM
Y POSITION: 5134.535 KM
Z POSITION: 4078.004 KM
SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 304.02 KM
ALTITUDE: 228.31 KM
YAW: .0 Deg
X VELOCITY: -5803.574 M/S
Y VELOCITY: -2682.970 M/S
Z VELOCITY: 4419.656 M/S
EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6370.43 KM
ROLL: .0 Deg
PITCH: 180.0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
BORE ANGLE: 42.4 Deg
PRF: 1274.9 Hz
DATA WINDOW POSITION: 38
CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7036
NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2597
LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
ALONG TRACK: FD: B= 54.12 Hz
FR: D= 00 Hz/S
FR: E= -45.93 Hz/S
FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
FR: F= 1532.68 Hz/S
FR: A3= 00 Hz/S
FD: C= -1505.87 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

EARTH RADIUS AT RADAR: 6370.43 KM
GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
AZIMUTH SKEW: 51 Pixels
RANGE = N/A
NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 36 Deg 51.5 Min
NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 37 Deg 26.1 Min
FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 36 Deg 39.1 Min
FAR LATE LATITUDE: 37 Deg 13.6 Min
NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -116 Deg 41.9 Min
NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -116 Deg 2.1 Min
FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -116 Deg 26.4 Min
FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -115 Deg 46.5 Min
SOJINT ANGLE: Deg
SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.39

BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 3.78 DB
BIT ERROR RATE: -99.99 DB
FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
NOISE: 41.68 DB
SCALE FACTOR: 128.74
START TIME (GMT): 285/12:00:24
REQUEST NUMBER: 1353

REMARKS:

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

SIP
DIGITALLY CORRELATED IMAGERY
MENU TAPE

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: CALIFORNIA/NEVADA
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO : AM-098 20-020
 CENTER LAT/LONG: 37 Deg 32.5 Min / -115 Deg 39.3 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 20.1 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 55.9
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 285/12:00:43.151
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/06/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 44.5 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 675.872 KM
 Y POSITION: 5106.137 KM
 Z POSITION: 4120.840 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 304.02 KM
 ALTITUDE: 228.45 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: -5813.789 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: -2757.051 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: 4360.145 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6370.25 KM
 ROLL: 0 Deg
 PITCH: 180.0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 42.4 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 38
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7036
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2599
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
 FD: B= -53.47 Hz
 FD: C= -1484.49 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR: D= 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR: E= 45.93 Hz/S
 FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR: F= 1532.50 Hz/S
 FR: A3= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6370.25 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 ALTITUDE SKEW: 50 Pixels
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 37 Deg 21.5 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 37 Deg 55.9 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 37 Deg 7.1 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: 37 Deg 43.3 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -116 Deg 7.4 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -115 Deg 26.9 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -115 Deg 51.8 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -115 Deg 11.3 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 59.34
 BLOCKS PER PDDGT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 27
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 4.75 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -99.99 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.82 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 121.21
 START TIME (GMT): 285/12:00:34
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1354

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

RF MARKS

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: CALIFORNIA/NEVADA
DATA TAKE-GCONE NO. AM-098 20-021
CENTER LAT/LONG: 38 Deg 2.2 Min / -115 Deg 4 0 Min
CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 20.1 M x 33.8 M
TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 56.4
CENTER TIME (GMT): 285/12:00:53.593
CORRELATION DATE: 04/06/85
CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 44.4 Deg
PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 615.116 KM
Y POSITION: 5076.961 KM
Z POSITION: 4169.059 KM
SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 304.02 KM
ALTITUDE: 228.60 KM
YAW: 0 Deg
X VELOCITY: -5823.129 M/S
Y VELOCITY: -2830.715 M/S
Z VELOCITY: 4299.973 M/S
EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6370.07 KM
ROLL: 0 Deg
PITCH: 180.0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
BORE ANGLE: 42.4 Deg
PRF: 1274.9 Hz
DATA WINDOW POSITION: 38
CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7032
NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 3840
STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2601
LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
ALONG TRACK: FR: D= 00 Hz/S
FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
FR: F= 1532.34 Hz/S
FR: A3= 00 Hz/S
FD: B= 52.86 Hz
FD: C= -1462.95 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

FR: E= -45.93 Hz/S
FR: A2= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADJR: 6370.07 KM
GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
AZIMUTH SKEW: 49 Pixels
RANGE = N/A
SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 37 Deg 51.4 Min
NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 38 Deg 25.6 Min
FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 37 Deg 38.8 Min
FAR LATE LATITUDE: 38 Deg 12.9 Min
NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -115 Deg 32.3 Min
NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -114 Deg 51.2 Min
FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -115 Deg 16.7 Min
FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -114 Deg 35.6 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.39
BLOCKS PER PDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 27
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 4.47 DB
BIT ERROR RATE: -99.95 DB
FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
NOISE: 41.74 DB
SCALE FACTOR: 133.09
START TIME (GMT): 285/12:00:45
REQUEST NUMBER: 1355

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS:

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: CALIFORNIA/NEVADA
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AM-098.20-022
 CENTER LAT/LONG: 38 Deg 31.7 Min / -114 Deg 28.0 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 20.1 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 56.9
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 285/12:01:04.034
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/06/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 44.4 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

FOR IMAGE CENTER
 X POSITION: 554.270 KM
 Y POSITION: 5047.023 KM
 Z POSITION: 4213.633 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 304.02 KM
 ALTITUDE: 228.74 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: -5831.590 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: -2903.945 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: 4239.156 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6369.89 KM
 ROLL: 0 Deg
 PITCH: 180.0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 42.4 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 38
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7032
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2602
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD:A= 00 Hz
 FD:B= -52.22 Hz
 FD:C=-1441.21 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR:D= 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR:A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR:E= -45.93 Hz/S
 FR:A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR:F= 1532.17 Hz/S
 FR:A3= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6369.89 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 49 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 38 Deg 21.1 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 38 Deg 55.0 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 38 Deg 8.4 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: 38 Deg 42.2 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -114 Deg 56.7 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -114 Deg 15.0 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -114 Deg 41.1 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -113 Deg 59.4 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.32
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 27
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 3.23 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -99.99 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.57 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 139.93
 START TIME (GMT): 285/12:00:55
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1356

REMARKS:

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: RIO PICO
DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AG-072 40-007
CENTER LAT/LONG: -40 Deg 15.2 Min / -76 Deg 5.2 Min
CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.8 M x 33.8 M
TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 121.0

CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:24.028
CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.4 Deg
PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 326.227 KM
Y POSITION: -4930.141 KM
Z POSITION: -4378.375 KM
SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
ALTITUDE: 233.10 KM
YAW: 0 Deg

X VELOCITY: 5383.668 M/S
Y VELOCITY: 3916.725 M/S
Z VELOCITY: -4004.846 M/S
EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6369.26 KM
ROLL: 180.0 Deg
PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg

PRF: 1274.9 Hz
DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44

CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7004
NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840

STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312

NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2558
LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD.A= .00 Hz

FD.B= -22.61 Hz

FD.C=-1044.35 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR.D= .00 Hz/S
ALONG TRACK: FR.A1= .00 Hz/S

FR.E= -43.86 Hz/S
FR.A2= .00 Hz/S

FR.F= 1473.17 Hz/S
FR.A3= .00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6369.26 KM
GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A

AZIMUTH SKEW: 28 Pixels
RANGE = N/A

SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -40 Deg 5.1 Min
NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -40 Deg 37.9 Min
FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -39 Deg 52.5 Min
FAR LATE LATITUDE: -40 Deg 25.1 Min

NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -76 Deg 34.9 Min
NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -75 Deg 50.9 Min
FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -76 Deg 19.5 Min
FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -75 Deg 35.5 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.44
BLOCKS PER FOOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 3.25 DB

BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
NOISE: 41.19 DB

SCALE FACTOR: 191.17
START TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:19
REQUEST NUMBER: 1360

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS:

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: R10 P1C0
DATA TAKE-OFF NO. AG-072.40-008
CENTER LAT/LONG: -40 Deg 43.5 Min / -75 Deg 26.6 Min
CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.8 M x 33.8 M
TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 120.5
CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:34.510
CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.4 Deg
PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
RAW DATA: 5 BPS

X POSITION: 382.633 KM
Y POSITION: -4888.711 KM
Z POSITION: -4420.020 KM
SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
ALTITUDE: 233.24 KM
YAW: 0 Deg

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X VELOCITY: 5378.531 M/S
Y VELOCITY: 3987.887 M/S
Z VELOCITY: -3940.886 M/S
EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6369.08 KM
ROLL: 180.0 Deg
PITCH: 0 Deg

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
PRF: 1274.9 HZ
DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHZ

RADAR PARAMETERS

NO SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
STARTING SAMPLE NO: 1
NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2560
LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

IMAGE PARAMETERS

CROSS TRACK: FD A= 0.00 HZ
ALONG TRACK: FR D= 0.00 HZ/S
FR A1= 0.00 HZ/S
FR A2= 0.00 HZ/S
FR A3= 0.00 HZ/S
FR F= 1473.17 HZ/S
FR A3= 0.00 HZ/S
FD B= -22.61 HZ
FD C= -1044.35 HZ

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

CROSS TRACK: FD A= 0.00 HZ
ALONG TRACK: FR D= 0.00 HZ/S
FR A1= 0.00 HZ/S
FR A2= 0.00 HZ/S
FR A3= 0.00 HZ/S
FR F= 1473.17 HZ/S
FR A3= 0.00 HZ/S
FD B= -22.61 HZ
FD C= -1044.35 HZ

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6369.08 KM
GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
AZIMUTH SKEW: 28 Pixels
RANGE = N/A
SQUINT ANGLE: N/A
SWATH VELOCITY: N/A
Deg

CORNER COORDINATES
NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -40 Deg 33.7 Min
NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -41 Deg 6.1 Min
FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -40 Deg 20.9 Min
FAR LATE LATITUDE: -40 Deg 53.2 Min
NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -75 Deg 56.6 Min
NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -75 Deg 11.9 Min
FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -75 Deg 41.2 Min
FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -74 Deg 56.5 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.43
BLOCKS PER FOOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 3.24 DB
BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
NOISE: 41.27 DB
SCALE FACTOR: 188.36
START TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:26
REQUEST NUMBER: 1361

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: K10 P1C0
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AG-072.40-009
 CENTER LAT/LONG: -41 Deg 11.3 Min / -74 Deg 47.7 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.8 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 119.9
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:44.911
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.3 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 438.545 KM
 Y POSITION: -4846.867 KM
 Z POSITION: -4460.676 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
 ALTITUDE: 233.39 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: 5372.625 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: 4057.896 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3876.829 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6368.91 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2561
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD.A= 00 Hz
 FD.B= -22.61 Hz
 FD.C= -1044.35 Hz
 ALONG TRACK: FR.D= 00 Hz/S
 FR.E= -43.86 Hz/S
 FR.F= 1473.17 Hz/S
 FR.A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR.A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR.A3= 00 Hz/S

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6368.91 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 28 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -41 Deg
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -75 Deg
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -41 Deg
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -74 Deg
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -40 Deg
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -75 Deg
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: -41 Deg
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -74 Deg

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.43
 BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 184.65
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 START TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:36
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 3.27 DB
 NOISE: 41.30 DB
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1362

REMARKS

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO: N/A

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: RIO PICO
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AC-072.40-010
 CENTER LAT/LONG: -41 Deg 39.0 Min / -74 Deg 8.0 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.8 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 119.4
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:55.353
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.3 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 494.610 KM
 Y POSITION: -4804.133 KM
 Z POSITION: -4500.820 KM
 FOR IMAGE CENTER
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
 ALTITUDE: 233.54 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: 5365.891 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: 4127.566 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3811.941 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6368.74 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
 REF: 1274.6 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2563
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

ACROSS TRACK: FD.A# 00 Hz
 COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR.D# 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR.A1# 00 Hz/S
 FR.F# 1473.17 Hz/S
 FR.A3# 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6368.74 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 28 Pixels
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A Deg

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 41 Deg 29.6 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 40 Deg 1.5 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 11 Deg 16.6 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: -41 Deg 46.3 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -74 Deg 38.7 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -73 Deg 52.6 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -74 Deg 23.4 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -73 Deg 37.3 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.41
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 5.27 DB
 BTI ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
 FM AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.30 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 153.39
 START TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:47
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1363

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO: N/A

REMARKS

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: RIO PICO
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AG-072.40-011
 CENTER LAT/LONG: -42 Deg 6.4 Min / -73 Deg 27.7 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.8 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 118.8
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:05.794
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.2 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

FDR IMAGE CENTER
 X POSITION: 550.598 KM
 Y POSITION: -4760.676 KM
 Z POSITION: -4540.281 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
 ALTITUDE: 233.69 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: 5358.348 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: 4196.609 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3746.482 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6368.57 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2565
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD:A= 00 Hz
 FD:B= -22.61 Hz
 FD:C=-1044.35 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR:D= 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR:A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR:E= -43.86 Hz/S
 FR:A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR:F= 1473.17 Hz/S
 FR:A3= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6368.57 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 28 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -41 Deg 57.2 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -42 Deg 28.8 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -41 Deg 44.1 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: -42 Deg 15.5 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -73 Deg 58.8 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -73 Deg 11.9 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -73 Deg 43.5 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -72 Deg 56.7 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.41
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 6.08 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.31 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 119.32
 START TIME (GMT): 283/22:14:57
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1364

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS:

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: RIO PICO
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: A0-072.40-012
 CENTER LAT/LONG: -42 Deg 33.5 Min / -72 Deg 45.8 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.8 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 118.3
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:16.236
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.2 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 606.506 KM
 Y POSITION: -4716.496 KM
 Z POSITION: -4579.055 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
 ALTITUDE: 233.83 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: 5349.996 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: 4265.016 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3680.456 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6368.40 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
 NO SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3640
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2566
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD A= 00 Hz
 FD B= -22.61 Hz
 FD: C=-1044.35 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR D= 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR E= -43.86 Hz/S
 FR A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR: F= 1473.17 Hz/S
 FR: A3= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6368.40 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A

	AZIMUTH SKEW	28 Pixels	SQUINT ANGLE:	Deg
	RANGE = N/A		SWATH VELOCITY:	N/A
CORNER COORDINATES	NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -42 Deg 24.6 Min	NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -73 Deg 18.2 Min		
	NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -42 Deg 55.8 Min	NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -72 Deg 30.6 Min		
	FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -42 Deg 11.4 Min	FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -72 Deg 2.9 Min		
	FAR LATE LATITUDE: -42 Deg 42.4 Min	FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -72 Deg 15.4 Min		

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.35
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 7.23 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.33 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 98.24
 START TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:07
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1365

REMARKS: PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: RIO PICO
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AG-072.40-013
 CENTER LAT/LONG: -43 Deg 4 Min / -72 Deg 5.2 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.8 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 117.7
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:26.677
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.2 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 662.322 KM
 Y POSITION: -4671.609 KM
 Z POSITION: -4617.137 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
 ALTITUDE: 233.97 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: 5340.840 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: 4332.777 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3613.878 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6368.23 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2568
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
 FD: B= 22.61 Hz
 FD: C=-1044.35 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR: D= 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR: E= -43.86 Hz/S
 FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR: F= 1473.17 Hz/S
 FR: A3= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6368.23 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 28 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A
 SWOINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -42 Deg 51.6 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -43 Deg 22.5 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -42 Deg 38.3 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: -43 Deg 9.0 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -72 Deg 37.0 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -71 Deg 48.6 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -72 Deg 21.8 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -71 Deg 33.5 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.27
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 9.29 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.34 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 87.46
 START TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:18
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1366

REMARKS:

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

SIR-B
DIGITALLY CORRELATED IMAGERY
MENU TAPE

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:37.118
CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.1 Deg
PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SITE NAME: RIO PICO
DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AG-072 40-014
CENTER LAT/LONG: -43 Deg 26.9 Min / -71 Deg 23.0 Min
CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.9 M x 33.8 M
TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 117.1

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 718.032 KM
Y POSITION: -4626.020 KM
Z POSITION: -4654.520 KM
SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
ALTITUDE: 234.12 KM
YAW: 0 Deg

X VELOCITY: 5330.879 M/S
Y VELOCITY: 4399.875 M/S
Z VELOCITY: -3546.763 M/S
EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6368.07 KM
ROLL: 180.0 Deg
PITCH: 0 Deg

RAIDAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
PRF: 1274.9 Hz
DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2569
LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
ALONG TRACK: FR: D= 00 Hz/S
FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
FR: E= -43.86 Hz/S
FR: A3= 00 Hz/S
FR: F= 1473.17 Hz/S
FR: A3= 00 Hz/S
FD: C= -1044.35 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
ALONG TRACK: FR: D= 00 Hz/S
FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
FR: E= -43.86 Hz/S
FR: A3= 00 Hz/S
FR: F= 1473.17 Hz/S
FR: A3= 00 Hz/S
FD: C= -1044.35 Hz

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6368.07 KM
GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
AZIMUTH SKEN: 28 Pixels
RANGE = N/A
SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER
NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -43 Deg 18.4 Min
NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -43 Deg 48.9 Min
FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -43 Deg 4.9 Min
FAR LATE LATITUDE: -43 Deg 35.3 Min
NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -71 Deg 55.1 Min
NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -71 Deg 6.0 Min
FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -71 Deg 40.0 Min
FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -70 Deg 50.9 Min
SCALE FACTOR: 104.44
START TIME (GMT): 283/22:15.28
REQUEST NUMBER: 1367

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.38
BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 7.18 DB
BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
NOISE: 41.34 DB
PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: RIO PICO
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AG-072 40-015
 CENTER LAT/LONG: -43 Deg 53.1 Min / -70 Deg 40.1 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.9 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 116.6
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:47.560
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.1 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

FOR IMAGE CENTER
 X POSITION: 773.640 KM
 Y POSITION: -4579.730 KM
 Z POSITION: -4691.199 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
 ALTITUDE: 234.26 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: 5320.113 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: 4466.316 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3479.109 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6367.90 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
 NO SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2571
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
 FD: B= -22.61 Hz
 FD: C= -1044.35 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR: D= 00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR: E= -43.86 Hz/S
 FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
 FR: F= 1473.17 Hz/S
 FR: A3= 00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6367.90 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A

AZIMUTH SKEW: 28 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A

SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -43 Deg 44.8 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -44 Deg 15.0 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -43 Deg 31.3 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: -44 Deg 1.3 Min

NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -71 Deg 12.6 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -70 Deg 22.7 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -70 Deg 57.5 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -70 Deg 7.7 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.44
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 5.70 DB

BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.29 DB

SCALE FACTOR: 143.21
 START TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:39
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1368

REMARKS:

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

SIR-B
DIGITALLY CORRELATED IMAGERY
MENU TAPE

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: RIO PICO
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: AG-072.40-016
 CENTER LAT/LONG: -44 Deg 19.0 Min / -69 Deg 56.5 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 19.9 M x 33.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 116.0
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 283/22:15:58.001
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/07/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 45.1 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: 829.130 KM
 Y POSITION: -4532.754 KM
 Z POSITION: -4727.172 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 315.04 KM
 ALTITUDE: 234.40 KM
 YAW: .0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: 5308.551 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: 4532.074 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3410.935 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6367.74 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: .0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 43.1 Deg
 PRF: 1274.9 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 44
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 7000
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 3840
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 2312
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 2572
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD A= .00 Hz
 FD: B= -22.61 Hz
 FD: C=-1044.35 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR: D= .00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR: A1= .00 Hz/S
 FR: E= -43.86 Hz/S
 FR: A2= .00 Hz/S
 FR: F= 1473.17 Hz/S
 FR: A3= .00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6367.74 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 28 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: -44 Deg 11.0 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: -44 Deg 40.7 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: -43 Deg 57.3 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: -44 Deg 26.9 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -70 Deg 29.4 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -69 Deg 38.7 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -70 Deg 14.4 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -69 Deg 23.8 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.44
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 18
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 3.86 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -54.21 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.17 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 159.77
 START TIME (GMT): 283/22:15.49
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1369

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS:

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: NORTH/SOUTH DAKOTA
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO: KI-086.10-031
 CENTER LAT/LONG: 46 Deg 28.7 Min / -98 Deg 22.0 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 16.5 M x 25.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 117.9
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 284/18:32:41.626
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/09/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 58.6 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: -4552.066 KM
 Y POSITION: -1303.665 KM
 Z POSITION: 4594.332 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 417.25 KM
 ALTITUDE: 229.96 KM
 YAW: .0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: -1791.613 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: -6624.184 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3648.981 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6366.87 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: .0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 55.7 Deg
 PRF: 1624.2 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 34
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 6972
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 4864
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 1408
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 1302
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= .00 Hz
 FD: B= 8.74 Hz
 FD: C= -1536.74 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR: D= .00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR: A1= .00 Hz/S
 FR: E= -25.60 Hz/S
 FR: A2= .00 Hz/S
 FR: F= 1122.80 Hz/S
 FR: A3= .00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6366.87 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 13 Pixels
 SWINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 46 Deg 42.1 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 46 Deg 9.1 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 46 Deg 48.4 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: 46 Deg 15.4 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -98 Deg 50.6 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -98 Deg 2.1 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -98 Deg 41.9 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -97 Deg 53.4 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.43
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 22
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 1.93 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -58.14 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 42.75 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 183.67
 START TIME (GMT): 284/18:32:34
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1375

REMARKS: PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

SIR-B
DIGITALLY CORRELATED IMAGERY
MENU TAPE

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: NORTH/SOUTH DAKOTA
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: KI-086.10-032
 CENTER LAT/LONG: 45 Deg 59.0 Min / -97 Deg 38.9 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 16.5 M x 25.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 118.5
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 284/18:32:52.344
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/09/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 58.6 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: -4570.906 KM
 Y POSITION: -1374.558 KM
 Z POSITION: 4554.855 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 417.25 KM
 ALTITUDE: 229.83 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: -1723.901 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: -6604.305 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3717.094 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6367.05 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 55.6 Deg
 PRF: 1624.2 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 34
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 6972
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 4864
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 1408
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 1302
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= 00 Hz
 ALONG TRACK: FR: D= 00 Hz/S
 FR: A1= 00 Hz/S
 FR: E= -28.61 Hz/S
 FR: A2= 00 Hz/S
 FD: B= 14.14 Hz
 FD: C= -1507.90 Hz
 FR: F= 1122.91 Hz/S
 FR: A3= 00 Hz/S

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6367.05 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 12 Pixels
 RANGE = N/A
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 45 Deg 12.5 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -98 Deg 7.1 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 45 Deg 39.2 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -97 Deg 19.5 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 46 Deg 18.8 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -97 Deg 58.3 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: 45 Deg 45.4 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -97 Deg 10.7 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.40
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 22
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 2.11 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -58.14 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 42.58 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 174.77
 START TIME (GMT): 284/18:32:44
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1376

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS:

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

SITE NAME: NORTH/SOUTH DAKOTA
 DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: KI-086.10-033
 CENTER LAT/LONG: 45 Deg 29.0 Min / -96 Deg 56.7 Min
 CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 16.5 M x 25.8 M
 TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 119.0
 CENTER TIME (GMT): 284/18:33:03.061
 CORRELATION DATE: 04/09/85
 CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 58.6 Deg
 PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
 RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X POSITION: -4589.016 KM
 Y POSITION: -1445.227 KM
 Z POSITION: 4514.656 KM
 SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 417.25 KM
 ALTITUDE: 229.69 KM
 YAW: 0 Deg
 X VELOCITY: -1655.915 M/S
 Y VELOCITY: -6583.375 M/S
 Z VELOCITY: -3784.615 M/S
 EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6367.24 KM
 ROLL: 180.0 Deg
 PITCH: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
 BORE ANGLE: 55.6 Deg
 PRF: 1624.2 Hz
 DATA WINDOW POSITION: 34
 CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
 DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 6972
 NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 4864
 STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
 NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 1408
 NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 1301
 LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD=A= .00 Hz
 FD=B= 14.14 Hz
 FD=C=-1507.90 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR=D= .00 Hz/S
 ALONG TRACK: FR=A1= .00 Hz/S
 FR=E= -28.61 Hz/S
 FR=A2= .00 Hz/S
 FR:F= 1122.91 Hz/S
 FR:A3= .00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6367.24 KM
 GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
 AZIMUTH SKEW: 12 Pixels
 SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
 SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER COORDINATES
 NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 45 Deg 42.7 Min
 NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 45 Deg 9.1 Min
 FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 45 Deg 48.9 Min
 FAR LATE LATITUDE: 45 Deg 15.2 Min
 NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -97 Deg 24.5 Min
 NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -96 Deg 37.7 Min
 FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -97 Deg 15.6 Min
 FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -96 Deg 28.9 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.42
 BLOCKS PER FDDOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 22
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 3.32 DB
 BIT ERROR RATE: -58.14 DB
 FR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
 NOISE: 41.56 DB
 SCALE FACTOR: 171.81
 START TIME (GMT): 284/18:32:55
 REQUEST NUMBER: 1377

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS:

SIR-B
DIGITALLY CORRELATED IMAGERY
MENU TAPE

ANNOTATION PARAMETERS

CENTER TIME (GMT): 284/18:33.13.779
CORRELATION DATE: 04/09/85
CENTER INCIDENCE ANGLE: 58.6 Deg
PIXEL SIZE: 12.5 M
RAW DATA: 5 BPS

SITE NAME: NORTH/SOUTH DAKOTA
DATA TAKE-SCENE NO.: KI-086.10-034
CENTER LAT/LONG: 44 Deg 58.7 Min / -96 Deg 15.2 Min
CENTER RESOLUTION (GROUND RANGE x AZIMUTH): 16.5 M x 25.8 M
TRACK (DEG TO TRUE NORTH): 119.6

SHUTTLE PARAMETERS

X VELOCITY: -1587.661 M/S
Y VELOCITY: -6561.395 M/S
Z VELOCITY: -3851.536 M/S
EARTH RADIUS AT TARGET: 6367.43 KM
ROLL: 180.0 Deg
PITCH: 0 Deg

X POSITION: -4606.398 KM
Y POSITION: -1515.670 KM
Z POSITION: 4473.734 KM
SLANT RANGE TO NEAR EDGE: 417.25 KM
ALTITUDE: 229.55 KM
YAW: 0 Deg

RADAR PARAMETERS

RECEIVER GAIN: 92.59 DB
BORE ANGLE: 55.6 Deg
PRF: 1624.2 Hz
DATA WINDOW POSITION: 34
CALIBRATOR LEVEL SETTING: 1
DOWNLINK RATE: 30.4 MHz

IMAGE PARAMETERS

NO. SAMPLES PER IMAGE LINE: 6972
NO. SAMPLES/SLANT RANGE IMAGE LINE: 4804
STARTING SAMPLE NO.: 1
NO. SLANT RANGE IMAGE RECORDS: 1408
NO. IMAGE RECORDS: 1301
LINES PER REF. UPDATE: 8

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY

ACROSS TRACK: FD: A= .00 Hz
FD: B= 14.14 Hz
FD: C=-1507.90 Hz

COEFFICIENTS USED TO CALCULATE DOPPLER FREQUENCY RATE

ACROSS TRACK: FR: D= .00 Hz/S
ALONG TRACK: FR: A1= .00 Hz/S
FR: E= -28.61 Hz/S
FR: A2= .00 Hz/S
FR: F= 1122.91 Hz/S
FR: A3= .00 Hz/S

EARTH RADIUS AT NADIR: 6367.43 KM
GROUND RANGE PIXEL SIZE: AZIMUTH = N/A
AZIMUTH SKEN RANGE = N/A
SQUINT ANGLE: Deg
SWATH VELOCITY: N/A

CORNER: NEAR EARLY LATITUDE: 45 Deg 12.6 Min
NEAR LATE LATITUDE: 44 Deg 38.7 Min
FAR EARLY LATITUDE: 45 Deg 18.8 Min
FAR LATE LATITUDE: 44 Deg 44.8 Min
NEAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -96 Deg 42.6 Min
NEAR LATE LONGITUDE: -95 Deg 56.7 Min
FAR EARLY LONGITUDE: -96 Deg 33.7 Min
FAR LATE LONGITUDE: -95 Deg 47.8 Min

CALIBRATION LEVEL ESTIMATE: 69.44
BLOCKS PER FDPOT AZIMUTH INCREMENT: 22
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: 2.89 DB
BIT ERROR RATE: -58.14 DB
PR AZIMUTH INCREMENT FLAG: 0
NOISE: 42.41 DB
SCALE FACTOR: 163.64
START TIME (GMT): 284/18:33.04
REQUEST NUMBER: 1378

PROCESSOR SOFTWARE VERSION NO.: N/A

REMARKS:

RA 7663

Data Set Name: Tilted Magnetopause and tail magnetic fields.

Date: August 16, 1971

Objective: To convert CDC Fortran program to IBM Compatible Fortran.

Description: Minor changes were made to the program as follows:

- (1) The 026 punched deck was changed to 029 punched deck;
- (2) Unit assignments for Sysin and Sysout was changed to IBM Compatible units;
- (3) Buffer areas were cleared before executable statements. (see attached for JCL set up)

Input: Cards

Output: Data input via SYSIN DD*
SYSOUT=A printout

JCL Procedure

//JOBNAME JOB (acct.Information.....),Box#,MSGLEVEL=1
//STEP1 EXEC FORTRANH
//SOURCE.SYSIN DD *

SOURCE MODULE

/*
//STEP2 EXEC LOADER
//GO.SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=A
/*

June 29, 1971
A3-830-BBK0-269

Dr. J. H. King
National Space Science Data Center
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Md.

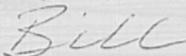
Dear Joe,

Enclosed is the program deck for my tilted magnetopause and tail magnetic fields. I have sent: (1) a Fortran IV deck, (2) a program listing from that deck, and (3) written comments on the use of the program.

The deck includes a main program which can be used for testing and the data cards for the power series coefficient representation of the fields (through $n = 4$). I will send you the sets of coefficients for selected tilt angles shortly. They are best used with a different version of the subroutine, ENTERP.

Please feel free to contact me if there are any problems.

Very truly yours,



W. P. Olson
Space Sciences Department

WPO:ph

Enclosure (u)

COMMENTS ON TILTED MAGNETOSPHERE MAGNETIC

FIELD MODEL

Two magnetospheric magnetic fields, produced by the magnetopause and tail currents, are represented as scalar potential series expanded about the center of the earth.

The magnetopause currents are determined for various orientations of the earth's dipole axis to the solar wind direction by self consistently solving a pressure balance equation (Olson, J. Geophys. Res., 74, 5642, 1969). The tail currents are determined empirically by demanding that the field they produce exhibit the features observed in the tail magnetic field. (Olson, MDAC paper WD 1332, 1970).

The following subroutines are provided; MAGNET, ENTERP, POTNTL, LGNFAC, and LEGND.

The user's program should call ENTERP before the other subroutines are used. In ENTERP, the magnetopause field is set to a given strength (determined by the standoff distance of the solar wind at the subsolar point). The tail field is presently adjusted in the same manner (for convenience). The user can easily modify ENTERP so that the tail field has any desired strength independent of the magnetopause field. The coefficients are also "tilt" dependent. In ENTERP auxiliary coefficients are expanded in power series in the tilt angle, μ (the complement of the angle between the solar wind direction and the geomagnetic dipole axis). μ is positive in northern hemispheric summer.

The present version of MAGNET finds the dipole contribution to the total field and adds to it the fields from the magnetopause and tail currents which are determined in POTNTL. Note that the fields are determined in solar magnetospheric

coordinates. The dipole axis therefore makes an angle, μ , to the Z_{SM} axis. (The X_{SM} axis points toward the sun, the Z_{SM} axis is in the plane formed by X_{SM} and the dipole axis and is perpendicular to Z_{SM} . Y_{SM} is perpendicular to X_{SM} and Z_{SM} so that serially X_{SM} , Y_{SM} and Z_{SM} describe a right handed coordinate system.) The coefficients given in power series form are not as accurate as the "raw" gaussian coefficients and should not be used for geocentric distances larger than $\sim 7 R_E$. (They work quite well out to geosynchronous altitude [see Olson and Cummings, J. Geophys. Res., 75, 7117, 1970].) For larger geocentric distances, especially in the antisolar direction, the raw coefficients must be used. In the regions where the source currents flow these scalar potential representations of the magnetic field can not be used. Because the expansions contain a finite number of terms, they should not be used at any position with geocentric distance larger than the minimum geocentric distance of the currents. Generally, this restricts the use of these potentials to geocentric distances less than $10 R_E$ although they have often been used out to $15 R_E$ in the tail.

The magnetopause and tail fields are determined in POTNTL. They are obtained from a scalar potential, V . The components are B_r , B_θ , B_ϕ and point radially outward, south, and east (all in the direction of increasing argument) respectively. V is given in terms of a series of the form:

$$V = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n r^n A_n^m \cos(m\phi) P_n^m(\theta)$$

where P_n^m are the associated legendre polynomials. The P_n^m are computed with their derivatives in LEGND. Before calling LEGND, POTNTL calls LGNFAC where the

Schmidt normalization for the coefficients $A_n^{(m)}$ and other "constants" are determined.

Please address any questions to:

W. P. Olson
Space Sciences Department, BBK0, MS 20
McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company
5301 Bolsa Avenue
Huntington Beach, Ca. 92647

7/23/71
J. King

MEMO

This FORTRAN package was generated by Dr. W. P. Olson of McDonnell Douglas Corp. to compute, in solar magnetospheric coordinates, magnetospheric vector magnetic fields separately resulting from magnetopause and magnetotail current systems. The analysis allows for variable incident solar wind pressure and for an arbitrary tilt angle of the geomagnetic dipole axis with respect to the incident solar wind. Legendre polynomial expansions are used, with the two coefficients (one for each source current system) for a given n , in themselves expanded as power series in the previously mentioned tilt angle. The analysis is recommended for geocentric distances out to about $7R_E$. It is anticipated that raw coefficients (not involving expansions in the tilt angle) will be submitted to NSSDC eventually; this will extend the limits of validity of the analysis somewhat beyond $7R_E$, especially in the antisolar direction. The FORTRAN package, named MDTILT, consists of a brief main program and a series of subroutines in which the actual computations are done. Although the package was initially generated to run on a CDC/6600 machine, it is readily adaptable to other machines due to the basic level of FORTRAN programming used.

PRELIMINARY COPY
MDAC PAPER NO 1332
MARCH 1970

A SCALAR POTENTIAL REPRESENTATION
OF THE TILTED MAGNETOPAUSE AND NEUTRAL SHEET MAGNETIC FIELDS

W. P. OLSON

~~SECRET~~

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INTRODUCTION

The shape of the magnetopause has been determined for the range of 'tilt angles' of geophysical interest by solving a pressure balance equation (Olson, 1969). The tilt angle, ν , is the complement of the angle between the direction of the undisturbed solar wind and the geomagnetic dipole axis (see Figure 1). Since the magnetopause currents reside on the magnetopause, it is easy to calculate them once the shape of the magnetopause is known. The magnetic field from the magnetopause currents is then found by integration over the current system using the Biot-Savart Law.

The neutral sheet current system is inferred from in-situ measurements of the magnetic field of the magnetospheric tail. Although this current system is not obtained from a basic knowledge of the magnetosphere, the model developed here incorporates several of the features observed in the tail. These include gradients in the total field as a function of X_{sm} (see Figure 1), field gradients across the neutral sheet, and the rate of magnetic merging, the position of the neutral sheet within the cylindrical tail of the magnetopause, a 'theta' cross section (see Figure 2) with currents flowing across the neutral sheet and returning on the cylindrical boundary, and the observed diameter of the cylinder. Finally, care was taken to insure that no infinite fields are produced by the current system as occurs in previous models. The tail field is found by integration over the tail (neutral sheet) current system.

Because the integration is so time consuming, both boundary (magnetopause) and tail (neutral sheet) fields are given here in terms of scalar potentials. Since the two potentials add as scalar quantities, the combined field of both the boundary and tail current systems can be calculated as rapidly for any tilt angle as the 'zero tilt' boundary field of Mead (1964).

MAGNETOPAUSE CURRENT SYSTEM

The formation of the magnetopause current system is well understood (Parker 1958, Beard 1960). The solar wind ion and electrons are deflected in opposite directions when they encounter the geomagnetic field. This interaction takes place over the region (the magnetopause) where the kinetic pressure of the solar wind balances the energy density (pressure) of the geomagnetic field. The calculation of the shape of the magnetopause is thus equivalent to the determination of the position of the magnetopause current system. The shape of the magnetopause has been calculated for the entire range of tilt angles of geophysical interest (Olson 1969). The procedure used is similar to the one developed by Mead and Beard (1964). It involves finding a 'first surface' and then computing the magnetic field resulting from currents flowing on that surface to more accurately predict a 'second surface'. The position and strength of the currents flowing on the magnetopause are therefore obtained as a by-product of the calculation of the shape of the magnetopause.

The magnetopause current system consists of two sets of closed loops centered on the two neutral points. As seen from the sun, it is very similar in appearance to the equivalent overhead Sq current system. The position of the magnetopause current system and its strength are of course, dependent on the tilt angle. The line of centers between the neutral points is approximately parallel to the geomagnetic dipole axis for all tilts. The currents flowing on the tail of the magnetopause ($X_{sm} < 0$) are generally two orders of magnitude smaller than those on the nose and in the vicinity of the neutral points. The antisolar cross sections of the magnetopause are almost circular for all tilts.

NEUTRAL SHEET CURRENT SYSTEM

The features of the neutral sheet current system are inferred from measurements of the magnetic field it produces. The tail of the magnetopause has an observed radius of about $20 R_E$ (Ness, 1965). The field lines are roughly parallel to the undisturbed solar wind direction below the neutral sheet ($Z_{sm} < 0$) and antiparallel above it (Heppner et al. 1963, Ness, 1965). The tail field has been measured past the orbit of the moon ($60 R_E$) (Ness, et al. 1967). The neutral sheet (Ness, 1965) is defined to be the region where the magnetic field reverses its direction and is small in magnitude. It is thin (a few hundred kilometers thick). The position of the neutral sheet within the cylindrical magnetopause boundary is constantly changing. It is above the earth-sun line in summer and below it in winter (Speiser and Ness 1967). This seasonal variation has been attributed to the tilt angle and it has been suggested that the neutral sheet is hinged to the dipole axis (Murayama, 1966 and Olson and Cummings, 1969). The tail-like magnetic field begins at $10 \pm 3 R_E$ on the midnight meridian (Speiser and Ness 1967). The strength of the tail field has been reported by several investigators (Ness 1965, Ness, et al. 1967, and Mihalov et al. 1968) (see Figure 3). Mihalov et al. and Speiser and Ness have also studied the merging of field lines through the neutral sheet and the strength of the component of the field perpendicular to the neutral sheet there.

The model of the neutral sheet current system used here (details are given in Olson, (1970a) has a 'theta' cross section (see Figure 2). The neutral sheet is hinged to the dipole axis. (See Figure 1). The currents flow across the neutral sheet and return in equal amounts on the two halves of the cylindrical boundary. The length of the hinge is $10 R_E$. The distance of the neutral sheet above the solar magnetospheric equatorial plane ($Z_{sm} = 0$) is given by $\Delta Z = (10 \sin \alpha) R_E$, where $\alpha = \mu/2$. This allows $|\Delta Z|$ to have a

maximum value of $3 R_E$ which is similar to the observed deviation of the neutral sheet from the center of the cylinder (Anderson, 1970). The current density and its gradient are both zero at the inner edge of the neutral sheet. This is done to avoid the infinite field present at the edge of the current sheet in previous models. The currents then leveled to their maximum value $2 R_E$ behind the 'front' of the neutral sheet. They then decay exponentially with a folding distance of $24 R_E$. The folding distance for the tail magnetic field is about $60 R_E$ (Mihalov, et al. 1968).

DETERMINATION OF THE MAGNETOPAUSE
AND NEUTRAL SHEET MAGNETIC FIELDS

The magnetic field associated with each current system is found by integration over the currents using the Biot-Savart law. Since this cannot be done analytically for either current system, they both must be divided into several area elements and the integration replaced by a summation. For the magnetopause current system this involves about 2500 area elements, for the tail and neutral sheet, over 1800 area elements. This brute force summation is of course very costly in computer time. The magnetopause field, \vec{B}_{MP} , and the tail field, \vec{B}_{NS} , are therefore described in terms of scalar potentials, V and U , $\vec{B}_{MP} = -\nabla V$, and $\vec{B}_{NS} = \nabla U$. For a given solar wind strength and tilt angle V and U are functions only of the position where the magnetic field is to be calculated. Their use results in considerable savings of computation time. Both V and U are expanded in spherical harmonics about the earth's center. Since a scalar potential cannot be used to represent the magnetic field in a region where the field source currents exist, the use of V and U is restricted to a geocentric spherical region with a radius of about $10 R_E$. This is also true for the 'zero tilt' coefficients of Mead (1964). Thus U cannot be used to accurately predict \vec{B}_{NS} for $\chi_{SM} < -10 R_E$. (\vec{B}_{NS} can be found in that region by the direct integration method described above.)

The Calculation of V and U

It is convenient to represent V and U in a geocentric spherical polar coordinate system. Since the orientation of the dipole axis to the flow direction of the unperturbed solar wind determines the magnetopause shape, V and U are presented here in solar-magnetospheric coordinates (See Fig. 1).

(If geographic or geomagnetic coordinates were used, V and U would have to be redetermined for all times through the year. Here they depend only on the tilt angle.)

The general form of V or U in a spherical coordinate system is:

$$V = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n a \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^n (A_n^m \cos m \phi + B_n^m \sin m \phi) P_n^m(\cos \theta)$$

where a is a constant length (here it is $1 R_E$), r, θ , and ϕ are defined in solar magnetospheric coordinates, $P_n^m(\cos \theta)$ are the associated Legendre functions and $A_n^m, B_n^m, A_n^{\prime m}, B_n^{\prime m}$ are the coefficients that must be determined by a spherical least squares best fit. *those go with the $n-m$ terms not written down* For an external field source (source distance larger than a) $A_n^{\prime m}$ and $B_n^{\prime m}$ are zero for all n and m. (The currents they induce within the earth, however, will be given in terms of the primed coefficients). Since the plane containing the solar wind flow direction and the dipole axis is the plane of symmetry for the magnetopause and its associated magnetic field, if ϕ is measured from this plane (See Fig. 1), V can be given in terms of the A_n^m . (All B_n^m are zero). Additional symmetry present for the $\mu = 0^\circ$ magnetopause does not remain for $\mu \neq 0^\circ$ and the A_n^m must be calculated for all values of n and m. The A_n^m were determined through $n = 6$ for $0^\circ < \mu < 35^\circ$ in 5° steps for the magnetopause field and in 10° steps for the neutral sheet field. The coefficients for $\mu < 0^\circ$ are readily determined from symmetry conditions. (If $n + m$ is even, $A_n^m(-\mu) = -A_n^m(\mu)$, and if $n + m$ is odd, $A_n^m(-\mu) = A_n^m(\mu)$.)

The Values of A_n^m for V (the magnetopause field)

For given values of n, m, and μ , A_n^m is dependent only on the size of the magnetopause, or, equivalently, on the pressure of the solar wind. As the scale of the magnetopause decreases by a factor γ , the ratio of the

magnetopause field to the dipole field (for each component) remains constant. It is the same at the original $r(\theta, \phi)$ and at the new r value (given by $\gamma r(\theta, \phi)$). This condition is satisfied if

must be proven elsewhere

$$A_n^m \cdot r(\theta_{REF}, \phi_{REF})^{n+2} \equiv C_n^m = \text{constant}, \quad (1)$$

where θ_{REF} and ϕ_{REF} are the values of θ and ϕ where the size of the magnetosphere is measured. For 'zero tilt' Mead (1964) used the subsolar distance, i.e., the value of r at the magnetopause along the earth-sun line. It is noted that any values of θ_{REF} and ϕ_{REF} can be used. For the tilted boundary considered here, θ_{REF} is zero and ϕ_{REF} is 90° in solar magnetic coordinates. In solar magnetospheric coordinates ϕ_{REF} remains zero while θ_{REF} is $(90 + \mu)$. (The value of $r(\theta_{REF}, \phi_{REF})$ is independent of the coordinate system used.) For a given solar wind strength, $r(\theta_{REF}, \phi_{REF})$ is dependent on the tilt angle (See Table 1). Using the C_n^m , it is possible to represent the magnetic field of the magnetopause current system for any solar wind pressure. This involves a separate list of coefficients for every tilt angle. The values of C_n^m , which are not dependent on the solar wind pressure, are given for four tilt angles in Table 2.

As we know strength for $\mu=0$ is not given

Since it is often necessary to know the C_n^m for values of μ not given in the tables, it is convenient to represent the $C_n^m(\mu)$ in terms of power series in μ . There results a set of coefficients (for the power series) that allow V , which depends on both solar wind pressure and the tilt angle, to be represented analytically. Thus $C_n^m(\mu)$ is given in terms of three constants a_1, a_2, a_3 , such that

$$C_n^m(\mu) = a_1 + a_2 * \mu + a_3 * \mu^2 \quad (2)$$

A least squares best fit was used to find a_1 , a_2 , and a_3 . Fitting $C_n^{in}(\mu)$ to a higher order polynomial did not considerably improve the overall fit. For this reason and because a rapid computer code for the boundary field is desired only terms up to μ^2 are considered. Representing V through $n = 6$ results in 28 values of $C_n^m(\mu)$, each of which is given in terms of the first 3 coefficients to a power series. This list is shown in Table 3. The coefficients $C_n^m(\mu)$ can therefore be found for any value of μ . The values of A_n^m , which are finally used to compute V and \vec{B}_{VSP} , are then found from (1) together with a knowledge of the solar wind strength. Thus, V is represented as a continuously varying function of both tilt angle and solar wind pressure.

The Values of A_n^m for U (The neutral sheet field)

U is also dependent on the tilt angle since the neutral sheet is 'hinged' to the geomagnetic dipole axis. It is also under the control of the solar wind. The relation of the solar wind pressure to the neutral sheet current strength is not well understood. The A_n^m for the tail field are therefore, for convenience, represented by C_n^m , exactly the same way as was done for V . The C_n^m for the tail field are given in table 4. It must be emphasized that this representation does not imply that the neutral sheet currents are under the same control by the solar wind as the magnetopause currents. A_n^m can be found from C_n^m for all n and m and then used according to any relationship between solar wind parameters and neutral sheet current strength. (If left as they appear in Table 4 the C_n^m can be added linearly to the C_n^m in Table 2. The magnetopause and neutral sheet fields will then change their strengths in the same manner as the solar wind pressure changes). The C_n^m are again represented by power series expansions. The coefficients are given in Table 5.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAGNETOPAUSE MAGNETIC FIELD

The magnetopause magnetic field consists of field lines terminating at the two neutral points. The field persists both within and outside of the magnetopause. The field lines are perpendicular to the current direction and the unit vector normal to the magnetopause at all points on the magnetopause. The field is strongest in the subsolar region and falls off rapidly beyond the neutral points. Note that the neutral point with the smallest geocentric distance (for $\mu \neq 0^\circ$) has the larger field. The magnetopause field is quite small in the region of the tail (less than 6γ at the front edge of the neutral sheet). Field lines from both magnetopause and tail currents are shown in Fig. 4 with $\mu = 15^\circ$ using U and V with $n = 4$.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD OF THE NEUTRAL SHEET

CURRENT SYSTEM PREDICTED BY THE MODEL

The field lines predicted by the model are parallel to the flow direction of the solar wind throughout the tail region except near the front edge of the neutral sheet and just above or below it. The total field strength decreases abruptly near the neutral sheet for large negative X_{sm} ($X_{sm} < -35 R_E$) over a region of $1 R_E$. The Z_{sm} component of the field (perpendicular to the neutral sheet) falls from about $+5\gamma$ at $40 R_E$ to 1γ at $100 R_E$. This compares well with Explorer 33 data published by Mihalov et al. (1968) (See Fig. 5). The decay in the total field is given in Fig. 3. It is seen that the exponential folding length of the field is about $60 R_E$, close to the value reported by Mihalov et al. This is larger than the folding length of $32 R_E$ used for the currents. This difference in the folding lengths results because the field depends on the entire current system.

The model is not closed, i.e., it does produce a field beyond the cylindrical magnetopause boundary. However, the field does fall off much

more rapidly in this region than the field produced by the semi-infinite plane sheet of Williams and Mead (1965). Because both the current density and its gradient are zero at the front edge of the neutral sheet, the present model avoids the logarithmic infinities present at the edges of the semi-infinite plane sheet model.

SOME MANIFESTATIONS OF THE COMBINED MAGNETOPAUSE AND TAIL FIELDS

MAGNETIC VARIATIONS AT THE EARTH'S SURFACE

The magnetic variations at the earth's surface produced by the magnetopause and neutral sheet currents have been calculated. The neutral sheet contribution is seen to be similar to the average observed variation pattern. (See Fig. 6). This is quite remarkable in that the neutral sheet currents are geometrically much more simple than the ionospheric dynamo currents which produce most of the surface magnetic variations.

The magnetopause variations have been examined in considerable detail (Olson, 1970b). They include not only the average daily variation pattern, but also both semiannual and annual periodicities. The magnetopause also produces longitudinal variations in the earth's surface field. In all respects these variations (both temporal and spatial) agree in form with the observations. The magnetopause and neutral sheet currents thus are responsible for over 20% of the earth's surface magnetic variations. The daily variation pattern at summer solstice at 111° east longitude is shown in Figure 7. It is very similar to the neutral sheet pattern illustrated in Figure 6.

TIME VARIATIONS IN CONJUGATE POINT PHENOMENA

The effects of the combined magnetopause and tail fields on magnetopause and tail fields on magnetic conjugate point location have been examined. If only the internal field is considered, the conjugate point position does not change with time. This is also true when the main field is used together with the magnetopause and tail fields and the solar wind is considered to be incident perpendicular to the geomagnetic dipole axis. However, when the effect of the continuously changing orientation of the dipole axis with respect to the solar wind direction is considered, the magnetopause and neutral sheet currents produce time varying magnetic fields which cause both daily and seasonal variations in geomagnetic conjugate point position.

In Table 6 the conjugate point positions as predicted by the potentials U and V with $n = 4$ are given for a set of θ , ϕ values (in solar-magnetospheric coordinates) with $\mu = 15^\circ$. It is seen that, except for high geomagnetic latitudes, the deviation of the conjugate point position from the main field conjugate point location is only a few kilometers. The magnetopause field effects the conjugate point position more than the tail field everywhere except near midnight at high latitudes. The conjugate point displacements predicted here are almost everywhere opposite in direction to those predicted by Barrish and Roederer (1969). The present values may be used with caution in the auroral region but certainly do not accurately predict conjugate phenomena in the polar cap region. This is because of the other current systems present in that region.

Note in Table 6 that open lines go back into the tail. For $n = 4$ there were no lines that wandered out through the magnetopause. For $n = 2$, the line originating at $\theta = 65^\circ$, $\phi = 0^\circ$ did wander.

When the power series coefficients are used to represent C_n^m it is suggested that since some accuracy is lost, the series should not be used with n greater than 4. Finally, since U and V are scalar potentials, they can not be used in the region of the source currents for \vec{D}_{11P} and \vec{D}_{11S} . This implies that U and V should not be used for geocentric distances much larger than $10 R_E$. (The same restriction applies to Mead's (1964) 'zero tilt' coefficients.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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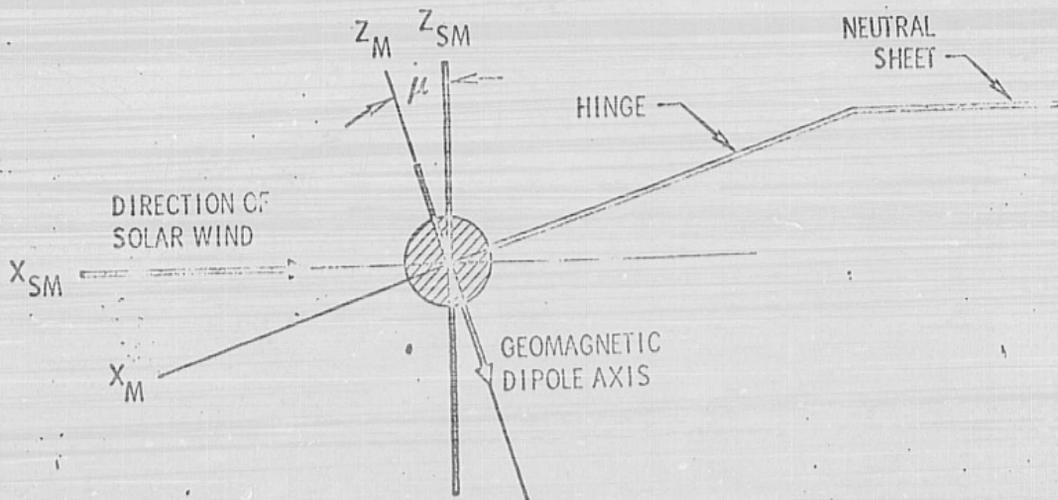
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FIGURE CAPTIONS

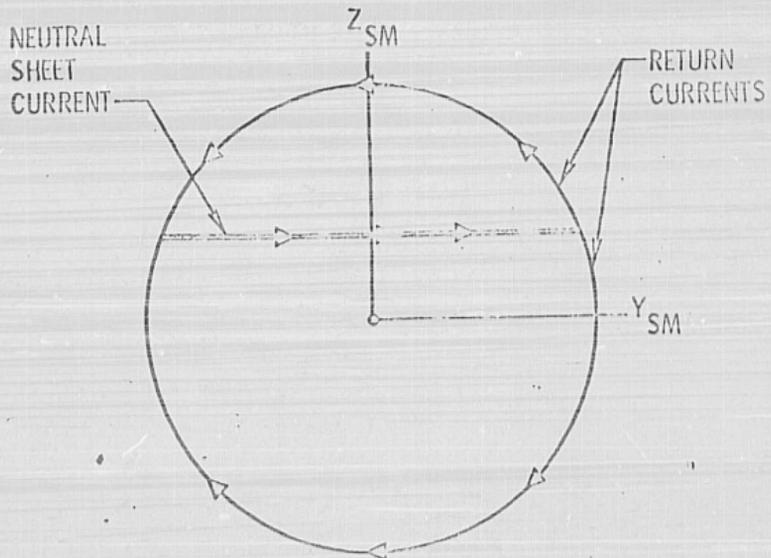
- Figure 1 Definition of the tilt angle, ν . The tilt angle is positive in northern hemisphere summer. The 'hinge', connecting the neutral sheet and the dipole axis, is also shown. Note both solar magnetic and solar magnetospheric axes.
- Figure 2 Theta cross section of tail and neutral sheet current system looking from the earth. The current flows across the neutral sheet and returns on the cylindrical boundary. The amount of current on each lobe is inversely proportional to the area of that lobe.
- Figure 3 The observed and computed strength of the tail field. Results from several model parameters are included.
- Figure 4 Magnetic field line configuration in the noon-midnight meridian plane using U and V with $\nu = 15^\circ$ through $n = 4$.
- Figure 5 Observed and computed field gradient perpendicular to the neutral sheet.
- Figure 6 Magnetic variations at the earth's surface from the neutral sheet currents.
- Figure 7 Magnetic variations at the earth's surface from the magnetopause currents.

DEFINITION OF TILT ANGLE

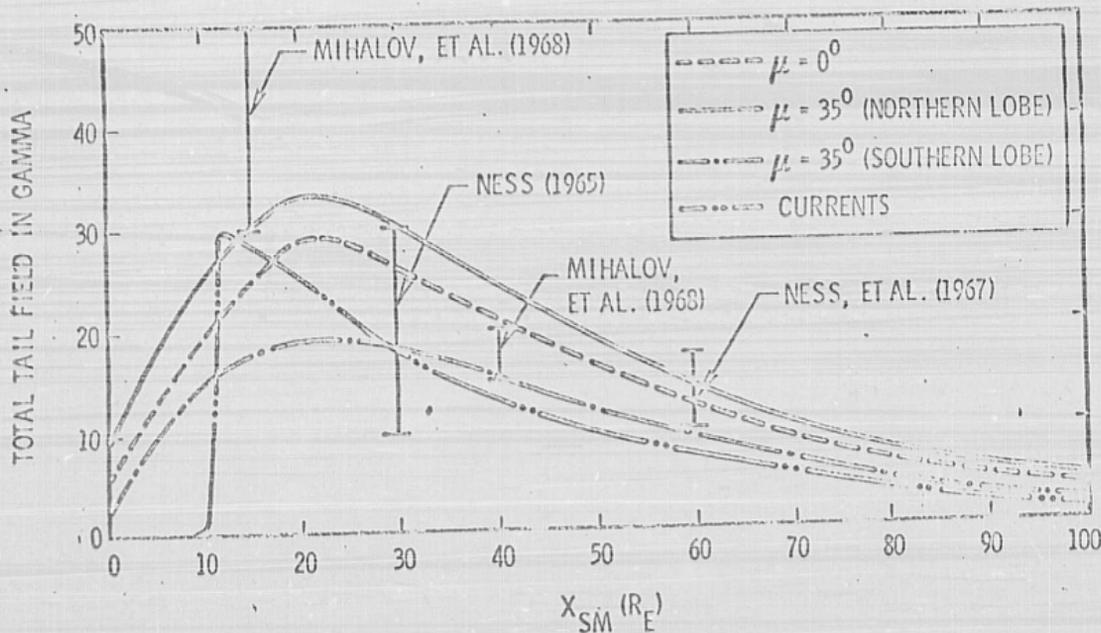


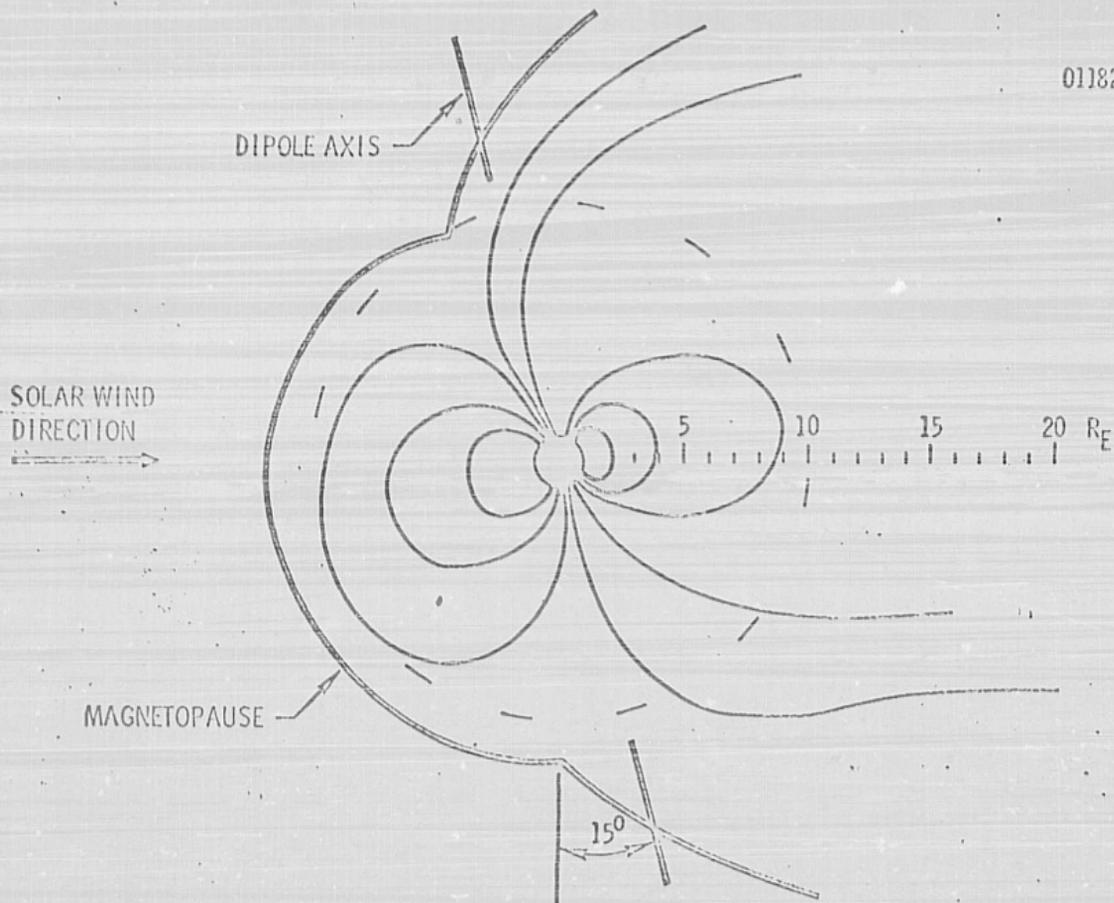
01177

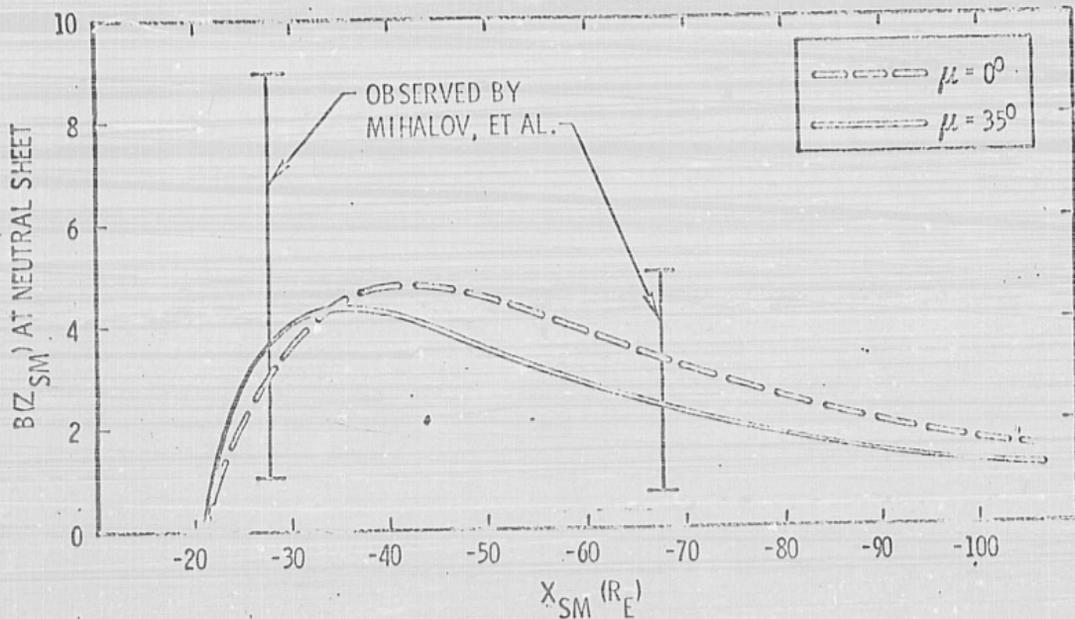
CROSS SECTION OF
TAIL CURRENT
SYSTEM

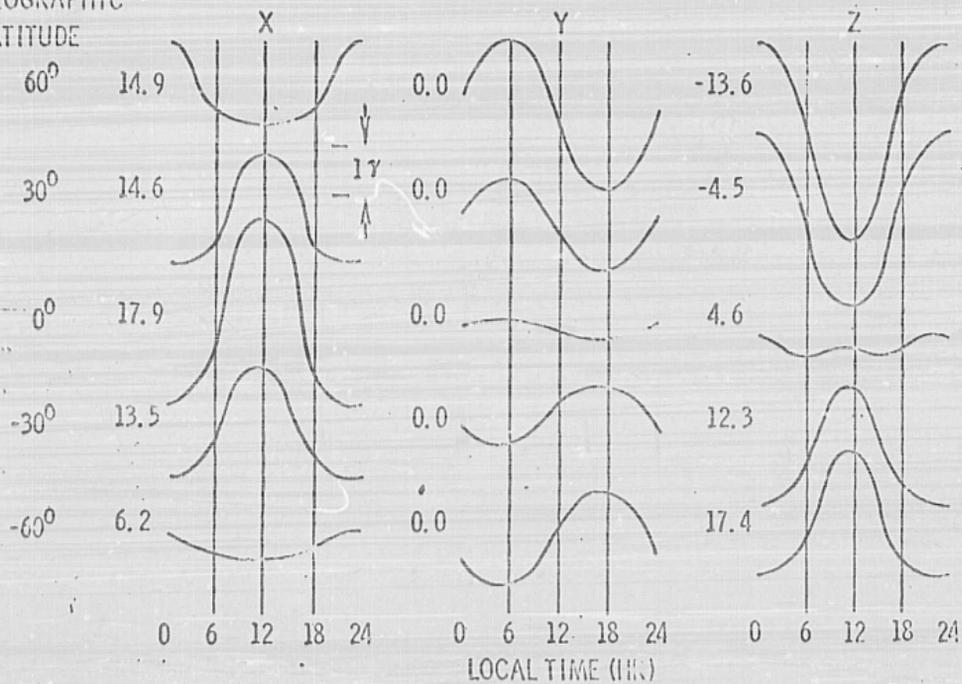


OBSERVED AND COMPUTED STRENGTH OF TAIL FIELD





FIELD LINE RECONNECTION THROUGH
THE NEUTRAL SHEET

GEOGRAPHIC
LATITUDE

GEOGRAPHIC
LATITUDE

60°

30°

0°

-30°

-60°

X

0 6 12 18 24

↓
17
↑

Y

0 6 12 18 24

Z

0 6 12 18 24

LOCAL TIME (HR)

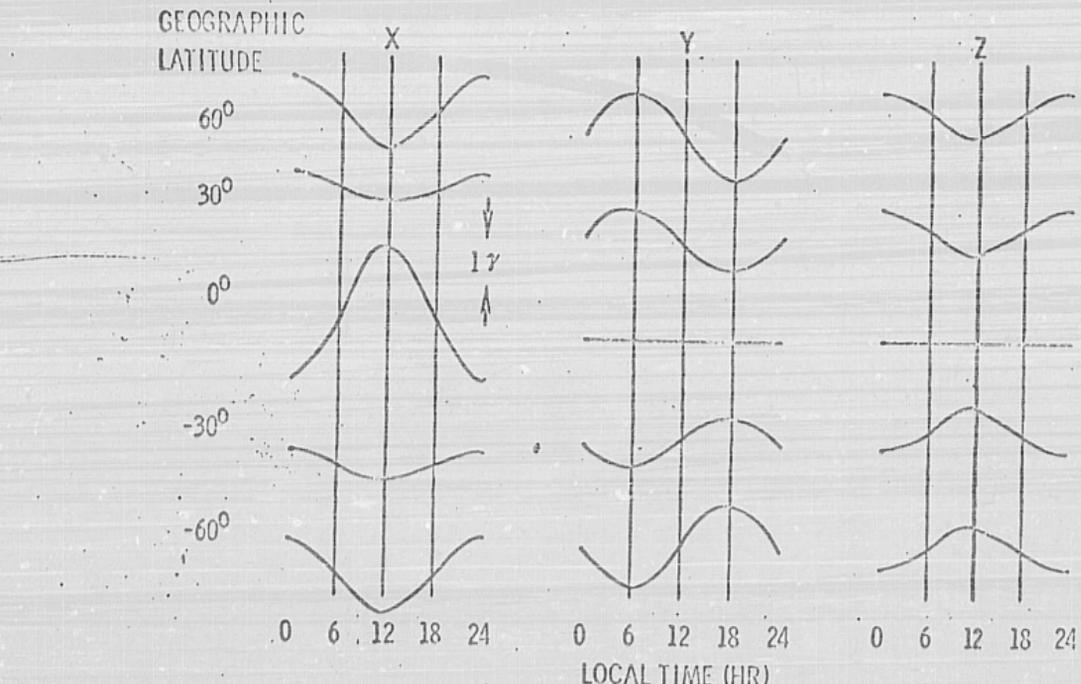


Table 1. Values of $r(\theta_{\text{ref}}, \phi_{\text{ref}})$ for various tilt angles. $(r(\theta_{\text{ref}}, \phi_{\text{ref}}))$ is perpendicular to the dipole axis and lies in the solar-magnetospheric noon meridian plane. $r(\theta_{\text{ref}}, \phi_{\text{ref}})$ is given in earth radii.

u	$r(\theta_{\text{ref}}, \phi_{\text{ref}})$	$\theta_{\text{ref}}(\text{deg})$	$\phi_{\text{ref}}(\text{deg})$
0	10.725	90	0
5	10.767	95	0
10	10.841	100	0
15	10.889	105	0
20	10.898	110	0
25	10.993	115	0
30	11.128	120	0
35	11.165	125	0

(FOR THE MAGNETOPAUSE FIELD)

Table 2. The values of C_n^m for various tilt angles. ($C_n^m =$

$$A_n^m \cdot r(\theta_{\text{ref}}, \phi_{\text{ref}})^{n+2}.$$

n	m	Value of μ			
		0°	10°	20°	30°
0	0	.0000	.0000	0.0000	.0000
1	0	.2473	.2593	.2359	.2297
1	1	.0000	-.0549	-.0906	-.1412
2	0	.0000	.0105	.0208	.0291
2	1	-.1257	-.1257	-.1252	-.1365
2	2	.0000	-.0228	-.0452	-.0744
3	0	-.0333	-.0403	-.0081	-.0167
3	1	.0000	-.0312	-.0362	-.0512
3	2	-.0175	-.0223	-.0345	-.0606
3	3	.0000	-.0020	-.0100	-.0231
4	0	.0000	.0319	.0340	.0514
4	1	-.0531	-.0501	-.0257	-.0065
4	2	.0000	-.0293	-.0390	-.0602
4	3	.0006	.0009	-.0099	-.0325
4	4	.0000	.0026	.0011	-.0045
5	0	.0005	-.0033	.0155	.0301
5	1	.0000	-.0382	.0049	.0328
5	2	-.0104	-.0100	-.0232	-.0099
5	3	.0000	-.0013	-.0131	-.0384
5	4	.0037	.0036	.0081	-.0109
5	5	.0000	.0009	.0010	.0015
6	0	.0000	.0344	.0193	.0089
6	1	-.0319	-.0222	.0147	.0543
6	2	.0000	-.0347	-.0203	-.0026
6	3	.0115	.0034	-.0168	-.0420
6	4	.0000	.0112	.0027	-.0176
6	5	-.0004	.0033	.0043	.0038
6	6	.0000	-.0004	.0014	.0036

Table 3. The values of the coefficients of power series representations of C_n^m for the magnetopause field. $C_n^m = a_1 + a_2 \cdot u + a_3 \cdot u^2$ where u is in degrees. (.2341 E-3 = .0002341)

n	m	a1	a2	a3
0	0	.0000	.0000	.0000
1	0	-.2555	.0000	.2999E-4
1	1	.0000	-.4683E-2	.0000
2	0	.0000	.1147E-2	.0000
2	1	-.1260	.0000	-.5999E-7
2	2	.0000	-.2516E-2	.0000
3	0	-.3279E-1	.0000	.2001E-4
3	1	.0000	-.1730E-2	.0000
3	2	-.5855E-1	.0000	.5327E-5
3	3	.0000	-.6820E-3	.0000
4	0	.0000	.1519E-2	.0000
4	1	-.5266E-1	.0000	.4523E-4
4	2	.0000	-.1764E-2	.0000
4	3	.5809E-2	.0000	-.3869E-4
4	4	.0000	-.1362E-3	.0000
5	0	-.1070E-3	.0000	.2284E-4
5	1	.0000	.6585E-3	.0000
5	2	-.1265E-1	.0000	-.1109E-4
5	3	.0000	.9469E-3	.0000
5	4	.5719E-2	.0000	-.1822E-4
5	5	.0000	.1553E-4	.0000
6	0	.0000	.4996E-3	.0000
6	1	-.3272E-1	.0000	.8618E-4
6	2	.0000	-.2265E-3	.0000
6	3	.8499E-2	.0000	-.4466E-4
6	4	.0000	-.4070E-3	.0000
6	5	.3090E-2	.0000	-.2868E-5
6	6	.0000	.6961E-4	.0000

Table 4. The values of C_n^m (for the neutral sheet field) for various tilt angles. Again, $C_n^m = A_n^m \cdot r (\theta_{ref}, \phi_{ref})^{n+2}$.

n	m	Value of μ			
		0°	10°	20°	30°
0	0	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
1	0	.0856	.0833	.0892	.0942
1	1	.0000	.0045	.0092	.0146
2	0	.0000	.0004	.0076	.0123
2	1	-.0569	-.0591	-.0597	-.0637
2	2	.0000	-.0022	-.0044	-.0071
3	0	-.0021	-.0216	-.0214	-.0225
3	1	.0000	-.0034	-.0069	-.0113
3	2	.0018	.0189	.0188	.0200
3	3	.0000	.0000	.0017	.0327
4	0	.0000	.0000	-.0034	-.0057
4	1	.0075	.0072	.0001	-.0056
4	2	.0000	.0016	.0034	.0057
4	3	-.0046	-.0049	-.0034	-.0038
4	4	.0000	-.0002	.0007	.0018

Table 5. The values of the coefficients of power series representations of C_n^m for the neutral sheet field. $C_n^m = a_1 + a_2 \cdot \mu + a_3 \cdot \mu^2$ where μ is in degrees. (.2341 E-3 = .0002341)

n	m	a1	a2	a3
0	0	.0000	.0000	.0000
1	0	.8654E-1	.0000	.8326E-5
1	1	.0000	.4748E-3	.0000
2	0	.0000	.3740E-3	.0000
2	1	-.5767E-1	.0000	-.6567E-5
2	2	.0000	-.2310E-4	.0000
3	0	-.1482E-1	.0000	-.1043E-4
3	1	.0000	-.3648E-3	.0000
3	2	.1294E-1	.0000	.9439E-5
3	3	.0000	.8266E-4	.0000
4	0	.0000	-.1699E-3	.0000
4	1	.1143E-1	.0000	-.3541E-4
4	2	.0000	.1815E-3	.0000
4	3	-.4539E-2	.0000	.1132E-5
4	4	.0000	.3481E-4	.0000

Table 6. Conjugate point locations as predicted by U and U + V. θ and ϕ are solar-magnetospheric latitude and longitude, respectively. The series are expanded through $n = 4$ and the tilt angle is 15° . (The power series coefficients were used to represent C_n^m and $r(\theta_{ref}, \phi_{ref})$ was set at $10 R_G$).

θ	$\phi = 0^\circ$		$\phi = 180^\circ$	
	B_{MP}	$B_{MP} + B_{NS}$	B_{MP}	$B_{MP} + B_{NS}$
45	-75.066	-75.022	-14.916	-14.921
55	-85.062	-85.012	-24.939	-24.947
65	-89.464	-89.661	-34.969	-34.986
75	OPEN	OPEN	-45.000	-45.041
85	OPEN	OPEN	-54.905	-55.276
-45	14.927	14.929	75.044	74.990
-55	24.941	24.943	85.151	84.770
-65	34.970	34.976	OPEN	OPEN
-75	45.015	45.044	OPEN	OPEN
-85	55.014	55.072	OPEN	OPEN

```
H699,2,100,100,100,47777,47777.  
ID          OLSON      A038338BK051522 40H699  9662150010  
RUN(S,,,,,,1)  
SETCORE.  
REDUCE.  
MAP(ON)  
LOAD(LGO)  
EXECUTE.
```

```
PROGRAM H699(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)  
C THE PRIME LONGITUDE IS THE MAGNETOSPHERIC NOON MERIDIAN PLANE. THE  
C DIPOLE AXIS IS TILTED U RADIANS AWAY FROM THE Z(XM) AXIS AND TOWARD  
C THE EARTH-SUN (SOLAR WIND) LINE. THE DIPOLE ALWAYS LIES IN THE SOLAR  
C MAGNETOSPHERIC NOON-MIDNIGHT MERIDIAN PLANE AND IN NORTHERN  
C HEMISPHERE SUMMER U IS POSITIVE.  
DIMENSION COEF(2,28,3),ANM(2,28),ALP(28),ALL(28),BET(28)  
COMMON COEF,RB,EMU,ANM,NMAX,INDEX1,INDEX2,ALP,BET,A,U,LIMIT  
100 FORMAT(1H0,3I10)  
101 FORMAT(1H,3F16.9)  
102 FORMAT(1H1,30X,14HTILT ANGLE IS ,I3,9H DEGREES.)  
A=-31320.  
PI=ATAN2(0.,-1.)  
PICON=PI/180.  
RB=10.  
NMAX=4  
LIMIT=(NMAX+1)*(NMAX+2)/2  
DO 1 IJ=1,2  
DO 2 IK=1,28  
READ(5,101)(COEF(IJ,IK,IL),IL=1,3)  
2 CONTINUE  
1 CONTINUE  
DO 3 I=1,3  
INDEX1=3-I  
INDEX2=I-1  
DO 121 IK1K=1,4  
MU=10*(IK1K-1)  
WRITE(6,102) MU  
EMU=MU  
U=EMU*PICON  
CALL ENTERP  
DO 120 IR=1,10,3  
RR=1R  
DO 119 IT=10,170,40  
TT=11
```

```
T=IT*PICON
DD 118 IP=90,270,90
PP=IP-90
P=FLOAT(IP-90)*PICON
IPP=PP
WRITE(6,100)IR,IPP,IT
CALL MAGNET(RR,E,P,BR,BT,BP,BB,T,EM)
```

```
118 CONTINUE
119 CONTINUE
120 CONTINUE
121 CONTINUE
3 CONTINUE
```

```
STOP
END
```

```
SUBROUTINE MAGNET(R ,E,P,BR,BT,BP,BB,T,EM)
```

```
C DIPOLE POINTS SOUTH. POTNTL FINDS FIELD FROM VARIOUS MAGNETOSPHERIC
C SOURCES. BR IS RADially OUTWARD, BT IS SOUTH, AND BP IS EAST.
```

```
COMMON COEF, RB, EMU, ANM, NMAX, INDEX1, INDEX2, ALP, BET, A, U, LIMIT
DIMENSION COEF(2,28,3), ANM(2,28), ALP(28), BET(28)
```

```
100 FORMAT(1H ,12F10.2)
```

```
PI=ATAN2(0.0,-1.0)
```

```
PICON=PI/180.
```

```
STM=SIN(IT)
```

```
CTM=COS(IT)
```

```
SPM=SIN(P)
```

```
CPM=COS(P)
```

```
XSM=STM*CPM
```

```
YSM=STM*SPM
```

```
ZSM=CTM
```

```
CU=COS(U)
```

```
SU=SIN(U)
```

```
X=XSM*CU-ZSM*SU
```

```
Y=YSM
```

```
Z=ZSM*CU+XSM*SU
```

```
PH=ATAN2(Y,X)
```

```
EL=SQRT(X*X+Y*Y)
```

```
TH=ATAN2(EL,Z)
```

```
R3=R*R*R
```

```
CT=COS(TH)
```

```
ST=SIN(TH)
```

```
CP=COS(PH)
```

```
SP=SIN(PH)
```

```
BR=2.*A*CT/R3
```

```
BT=A*ST/R3
```

```

BP=0.
X=BR*ST*CP+BT*CP*CT-BP*SP
Y=BR*ST*SP+BT*CT*SP+BP*CP
Z=BR*CT-BT*ST
ZSM=Z*CU-X*SU
XSM=X*CU+Z*SU
YSM=Y
BTT=XSM*CPM*CTM+YSM*SPM*CTM-ZSM*STM
BPP=YSM*CPM-XSM*SPM
BRR=ZSM*CTM+XSM*CPM*STM+YSM*SPM*STM
BBB=SQR(T(BTT*BTT+BPP*BPP+BRR*BRR))
CALL PDNTL(R,T,P,BX,BY,BZ)
BW=SQR(T(BX*BX+BY*BY+BZ*BZ))
BXXX=-BX
BT=BTT-BX
BR=BRR+BZ
BP=BPP+BY
BB=SQR(T(BR*BR+BT*BT+BP*BP))
WRITE(6,100) BRR,BTT,BPP,BBB,BZ,BXXX,BY,BW,BR,BT,DP,BB
RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE ENTERP

C THE RAW COEFFICIENTS (COEF(I,J,K)) ARE EXPANDED IN A POWER SERIES IN
C THE TILT ANGLE (EMU) TO GIVE THE TILT DEPENDENCE AND THEN FIT TO THE
C INPUT SUBSOLAR DISTANCE, RB (RELATED TO THE SOLAR WIND PRESSURE). IF
C INDEX1 ISNT ZERO, THE BOUNDARY FIELD IS COMPUTED. IF INDEX2 IS NON-
C ZERO, THE TAIL FIELD IS COMPUTED. IF BOTH ARE NON-ZERO, BOTH FIELDS
C ARE DETERMINED.

```

COMMON COEF, RB, EMU, ANM, NMAX, INDEX1, INDEX2, ALP, BET, AA, U, LIMIT
DIMENSION A(2,28), ANM(2,28), COEF(2,28,3), ALP(28)
DIMENSION BET(28)
197 FORMAT(1H,7F15.5)
NM=NMAX+1
DO 10 L=1,LIMIT
  BET(L)=0.
10  ALP(L)=0.0
  DO 1 I=1,2
  DO 2 J=1,LIMIT
  A(I,J)=COEF(I,J,1)+EMU*COEF(I,J,2)+EMU*COEF(I,J,3)*EMU
  A(I,J)=A(I,J)*100000.
2  CONTINUE
1  CONTINUE
WRITE(6,197) A
DO 3 K=1,2

```

```

RFAC=RB
MM=1
DO 4 N=1,NM
RFAC=RB*RFAC
DO 5 M=1,N
ANM(K,MM)=A(K,MM)/RFAC
MM=MM+1

```

```
5 CONTINUE
```

```
4 CONTINUE
```

```
3 CONTINUE
```

```
IF(INDEX1.EQ.0) GO TO 9
```

```
DO 6 IAD=1,LIMIT
```

```
6 ALP(IAD)=ANM(1,IAD)
```

```
WRITE(6,197) ALP
```

```
9 CONTINUE
```

```
IF(INDEX2.EQ.0) GO TO 8
```

```
DO 7 IAC=1,28
```

```
7 ALP(IAC)=ALP(IAC)+ANM(2,IAC)
```

```
WRITE(6,197) ALP
```

```
8 RETURN
```

```
END
```

```
SUBROUTINE POINTL(RR,THETA,PHI,BX,BY,BZ)
```

```

C THE BOUNDARY AND/OR TAIL FIELDS ARE DETERMINED FROM THE EVEN
C COEFFICIENTS, ALP. THE ODD COEFFICIENTS, BET, ARE ALL ZERO BY
C SYMMETRY ACROSS THE NOON-MIDNIGHT MERIDIAN PLANE.

```

```
DIMENSION ALP(28),BET(28),PS(66),DPS(66),FAC(66),SCHMDT(66),AM(66)
```

```
DIMENSION COEF(2,28,3),ANM(2,28)
```

```
COMMON COEF, RB, EMU, ANM, NMAX, INDEX1, INDEX2, ALP, BET, A, U, LIMIT
```

```
CALL LGNFAC(FAC, SCHMDT, AM, NMAX)
```

```
CALL LECD(THETA, NMAX, PS, SCHMDT, AM, DPS)
```

```
BX=0.
```

```
BY=0.
```

```
BZ=0.
```

```
NNNN=NMAX+1
```

```
DO 1 N=1,NNNN
```

```
FN=N-1
```

```
JN=(N*(N-1))/2
```

```
DO 1 M=1,N
```

```
EM1=M-1
```

```
JNM=JN+M
```

```
R=EM1*PHI
```

```
BX=BX+DPS(JNM)*RR**(N-2)*(ALP(JNM)*COS(R)+BET(JNM)*SIN(R))
```

```
BY=BY+EM1*RR**(N-2)*PS(JNM)*(ALP(JNM)*SIN(R)-BET(JNM)*COS(R))
```

```
BZ=BZ-EN*RR**(N-2)*PS(JNM)*(ALP(JNM)*COS(R)+BET(JNM)*SIN(R))
```

```
1
```

```

BY=BY/SIN(THETA)
C BX IS NORTH,BY IS EAST, BZ IS VERTICAL OUT.
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE LGNFAC(FAC,SCHMDT,AM,NMAX)
C LGNFAC SETS UP THE SCHMIDT NORMALIZATION COEFFICIENTS AND OTHER
C CONSTANTS NEEDED FOR THE EXPANSION IN ASSOCIATED LEGENDRE
C POLYNOMIALS.
REAL FAC(1),SCHMDT(1),AM(1)
NE=NMAX+1
DO 1 N=1,NE
J=((N-1)*N)/2+1
SCHMDT(J)=1.
1 AM(J)=FLOAT(N-1)/FLOAT(N)
FAC(1)=1.
JE=2+NE-1
DO 2 J=2,JE
2 FAC(J)=FAC(J-1)*(J-1)
DO 3 N=2,NE
DO 3 M=2,N
J=((N-1)*N)/2+M
3 SCHMDT(J)=SQRT(2.*FAC(N-M+1)/FAC(N+M-1))
AM(J)=FLOAT(N+M-2)/FLOAT(N+M+1)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE LEGND(THETA,NMAX,P,SCHMDT,AM,PP)
C**** COMPUTES THE ASSOCIATED LEGENDRE POLYNOMIALS P(0,0) THRU P(N,N) OF
C THE ARGUMENT X=COS(THETA) AND PERFORMS SCHMIDT QUAS-NORMALIZATION.
C RESULTS ARE STORED IN ARRAY P IN THE ORDER P(0,0),P(1,0),P(1,1),P(2,0),
C P(1,1),P(2,2), ETC.
C ALSO CALCULATES DERIVATIVES OF THE POLYNOMIALS
C**** CALL SUBROUTINE LGNFAC FROM THE MAIN PROGRAM BEFORE USING THIS ROUTINE
C
REAL P(1),SCHMDT(1),AM(1),PP(1)
IF(NMAX.LE.1) GO TO 10
X=COS(THETA)
NE=NMAX+1
J=0
DO 6 M=1,NE
J=J+M
6 PP(J)=0.
PP(2)=1.
P(1)=1.
P(2)=X

```

```

MEN=NMAX-1
J=1
J1=2
DO 1 M=1,MEN
NB=M+2
DO 2 N=NB,NE
J=((N-1)*N)/2+M
JJ=J-N+1
P(J)=(1.+AM(JJ))*X*P(JJ)-AM(JJ)*P(JJ-N+2)
2 PP(J)=(1.+AM(JJ))*X*PP(JJ)+P(JJ)-AM(JJ)*PP(JJ-N+2)
J=(M*(M+1))/2+M+1
J1=J+M+1
P(J)=1.
P(J1)=X*3.
PP(J1)=3.
ME=2*M+1
IF(M.EQ.1) GO TO 1
DO 11 MM=5,ME,2
P(J)=P(J)*(MM-2)
PP(J1)=PP(J1)*MM
11 P(J1)=P(J1)*MM
1 CONTINUE
JM=(NMAX*(NMAX+1))/2+NMAX+1
P(JM)=1
NE=2*NMAX-1
DO 3 MM=3,NE,2
3 P(JM)=P(JM)*MM
XX=1.-X**2
IF(XX.LT.0.) XX=0.
XX2=SQRT(XX)
JN=1
DO 4 M=1,NMAX
JN=JN+M
PP(JN)=XX2*PP(JN)
J=(M*(M+1))/2+M+1
XF=XX**2*(FLOAT(M)/2.)
XF1=XX**2*(FLOAT(M+1)/2.)
XF2=M**X
IF(M.NE.1) XF2=XF2*(XX**2*(FLOAT(M-1)/2.))
DO 4 N=M,NMAX
PP(J)=XF1*PP(J)-XF2*P(J)
P(J)=P(J)*XF
4 J=J+N+1
DO 5 J=1,JM

```

```

P(J)=P(J)*SCHMDT(J)
5 PP(J)=-PP(J)*SCHMDT(J)
RETURN
10 WRITE(6,100) NMAX
100 FORMAT(1H ,9HBAD NMAX ,I4)
RETURN
END

```

0.0	0.0000000	0.0000000
-0.255491	0.0000000	0.00002998
0.0000000	-0.004683	0.000000
0.000000	0.0011466	.00000
-0.125995	0.0	-0.0000001
0.000000	-0.00231	0.0000000
-0.032792	0.0	0.000020014
0.000000	-0.001738	0.000000
-0.053553	0.0	0.000005327
0.0	-0.0006828	0.0
0.0	0.0015185	0.0
-0.05266	0.0	0.000045226
0.0	-0.0017636	0.0
0.005809	0.0	-0.000038694
0.0	-0.0001362	0.0
-0.000107	0.0	0.000022839
0.0	0.0006535	0.0
-0.012647	0.0	-0.000011088
0.0	-0.0009469	0.0
0.005719	0.00000	-0.00001822
0.0	0.0000155	0.0
0.0	0.0004996	0.0
-0.032724	0.00000	0.000086185
0.0	-0.0002265	0.0
0.008499	0.0	-0.000044658
0.00000	-0.000407	0.00000
0.00309	0.00000	-0.000002868
0.0	0.0000696	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0
0.086538	0.0	0.000008326
0.0	0.0004748	0.0
0.0	0.000374	0.0
-0.057674	0.0	-0.000006567
0.0	-0.000231	0.0
-0.014822	0.0	-0.000010433
0.0	-0.0003648	0.0

00000000	000000	000000	000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	000000	000000	000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00000000	000000	000000	000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	000000	000000	000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00000000	000000	000000	000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	000000	000000	000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000


```

PROGRAM H699(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE=>INPUT,TAPE=>OUTPUT)
C THE PRIME LONGITUDE IS THE MAGNETOSPHERIC NOON MERIDIAN PLANE, THE
C DIPOLE AXIS IS TILTED U RADIANS AWAY FROM THE Z(XM) AXIS AND TOWARD
C THE EARTH-SUN (SOLAR WIND) LINE, THE DIPOLE ALWAYS LIES IN THE SOLAR
C MAGNETOSPHERIC NOON-MIDNIGHT MERIDIAN PLANE AND IN NORTHERN
C HEMISPHERE SUMMER U IS POSITIVE,
000003 DIMENSION CODE(0,20,3),ANN(2,20),ALP(20),BET(20)
000003 COMMON CCF,RR,BDD,ANN,BRAX,INDEX1,INDEX2,ALP,BET,A,U,LIMIT
000003 100 FORMAT(1H0,3I10)
000003 101 FORMAT(1H,3F10,2)
000003 102 FORMAT(1H1,5X,14HTILT ANGLE IS,13,54 DEGREES,)
000003 A=-31324.
000003 PI=ATAN2(0.,1.)
000010 FICON=PI/180.
000012 U=U*PI
000014 BRAX=4
000014 LIMIT=(BRAX+1)*(G-1AX+2)/2
000022 DO 1 IJ=1,2
000023 DO 2 IK=1,20
000024 READ(5,101)(COEF(IJ,IK,IL),IL=1,3)
000040 CONTINUE
000042 1 CONTINUE
000044 DO 1 I=1,3
000046 INDEX1=3-I
000050 INDEX2=1-I
000052 DO 121 I=1,3,4
000053 DO 140 I=1,3
000054 WRITE(6,102) MV
000063 GROWM
000065 GROWP=PI*CON
000067 CALL GATERR
000070 DO 120 I=1,10,3
000072 RR=IS
000073 DO 119 I=10,170,40
000075 I=I+1
000077 IFF=PI*CON
000079 DO 118 I=90,270,90
000102 P=PI*CON
000104 P=PI*CON*(18-90)*PI*CON
000107 IRR=RR
000111 WRITE(6,100)IR,IPR,IT
000122 CALL MAGNET(CR,C,D,BR,AT,RR,SD,T,EM)
000133 11 CONTINUE
000135 11 CONTINUE
000137 12 CONTINUE
000141 12 CONTINUE
000143 3 CONTINUE
000145 STOP
000147 END

```

CROSS REFERENCE MAP-H699

PROGRAM LENGTH INCLUDING I/O BUFFERS
004344

STATEMENT FUNCTION REFERENCES

LOCATION GEN TAG SYN TAG REFERENCES

STATEMENT NUMBER REFERENCES

LOCATION	GEN TAG	SYN TAG	REFERENCES
000101	000010	100	000116
000104	000013	101	000025
000107	000016	102	000095

BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS

- 000440

VARIABLE REFERENCES

LOCATION	GEN TAG	SYN TAG	REFERENCES
000437001	000006	A	000004
000215	A00004	ALL	NONE
00045001	A00003	ALP	NONE
000292001	A00002	ANM	NONE
000270	V00043	BR	000125
000410001	A00005	SET	NONE
000275	V00042	BP	000124
000273	V00040	BR	000123
000274	V00041	BT	000124
000000001	A00001	COEF	NONE
000272	V00037	E	000122
000277	V00044	EM	000130
000291001	V00024	EMO	000064
000295	V00047	I	000045 000143
000293	V00014	IJ	000022 000027 000042
000294	V00015	IK	000023 000030 000040
000297	V00022	IKK	000092 000145
000295	V00016	IL	NONE
000433001	V00021	I DEX1	000047
000434001	V00021	I DEX2	000051
000264	V00003	IP	000111 000133
000271	V00036	IPF	000110 000115
000281	V00026	IP	000071 000113 000137
000263	V00031	IT	000074 000117 000135
000437001	V00013	LIMIT	000021
000280	V00020	MU	000095 000060 000063
000432001	V00012	MAX	000013
000270	V00005	P	000106 000123
000251	V00007	PI	000007
000292	V00010	PILON	000011 000065 000077 000105
000267	V00004	PR	000103 000106
000290001	V00011	RR	000012
000282	V00002	RR	000072 000122
000265	V00032	T	000100 000127

START OF CONSTANTS
000151

START OF TEMPORARIES
000205

START OF INDIRECTS
000219

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE
012500

```

SUBROUTINE MAGNET(R ,E,P,BR,ST,PP,BR,T,EM)
C DIPOLE POINTS SOUTH, POINTS FIELD FROM VARIOUS MAGNETOSPHERIC
C SOURCES, BR IS RADIALLY OUTWARD, BT IS SOUTH, AND BP IS EAST,
COMMON /OBF,RR,EMU,ANN,NNAA,INDEX,INDEXZ,ALP,BET,A,UM,LLIT
000014 DIMENSION GOBF(2,23,3),ANN(2,29),ALP(28),BET(28)
000014 100 FORMAT(1H ,12F10.2)
000014 PI=ATAN2(0,0,-1,0)
000017 PICON=PI/180,
000021 STH=SIN(T)
000024 CTH=COS(T)
000027 SHH=SIN(P)
000040 CPH=COS(P)
000046 XSH=STH*UPH
000050 YSH=STH*YPM
000052 ZSH=CTH
000054 CU=COS(U)
000056 SHU=SIN(U)
000058 X=XSH*CU-ZSH*SU
000058 Y=YSH
000058 Z=ZSH*CU+XSH*SU
000057 PH=ATAN2(Y,X)
000072 EL=SQRT(X*X+Y*Y)
000072 TH=ATAN2(EL,Z)
000072 HX=R*PH
000072 CT=COS(TH)
000072 STH=SIN(TH)
000072 CPH=COS(PH)
000072 SP=SIN(PH)
000072 BR2=A*BT/R3
000072 BT2=ST/R3
000072 SP2=
000072 X=BR*ST*CP*BT*CP*CT*BP*SP
000072 Y=BR*ST*SP*BT*CT*SP*BP*CP
000072 Z=BR*CT*BT*ST
000072 ZSH=Z*CU+X*SU
000072 XSH=X*CU+Z*SU
000072 YSH=Y
000072 BT=XSH*CPH*CTH+YSH*SPH*CTR-ZSH*STH
000072 BRH=YSH*CPH+XSH*SPH
000072 BRH=ZSH*CTH+XSH*CPH*STH+YSH*SPH*STH
000072 BRH=SQRT(BTH*BT+BRP*BRP+BRH*BRH)
000072 CALL POINTL(R,T,P,BX,BY,BZ)
000072 BH=SQRT(BX*BX+BY*BY+BZ*BZ)
000072 BXXX=BX
000072 BT=BT+BX
000072 BR=BR+BY
000072 BP=BP+BY
000072 BR=SQRT(BR*BR*BT*BT+BP*BP)
000072 RITE(0,100) BRR,BIT,BPP,BBB,RZ,BXXX,RY,BM,BR,BT,PP,BP
000072 R=1000
000072 END

```

CROSS REFERENCE MAP-MAN001

SUBPROGRAM LE 10TH

000415

STATEMENT FUNCTION REFERENCES

LOCATION	GEN TAG	SYM TAG	REFERENCES
----------	---------	---------	------------

STATEMENT NUMBER REFERENCES

LOCATION	GEN TAG	SYM TAG	REFERENCES
000404	000003	100	000244

BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS

000440

VARIABLE REFERENCES

LOCATION	GEN TAG	SYM TAG	REFERENCES
000436001	V00045	I	000122
000440001	A00003	ALP	NONE
000252001	A00002	ALH	NONE
000000	L00011	AR	000243 000275
000407	V00051	ARR	000252 000255
000491001	A00004	BET	NONE
000405	V00047	BRF	000165 000174 000231 000233
000407	V00051	ARR	000173 000175 000227 000247
000404	V00046	BTT	000162 000174 000225 000251
000413	V00053	BT	000225 000255
000410	V00052	BT	000207 000212 000220
000414	V00056	BTX	000221 000261
000411	V00053	BY	000207 000212 000231 000233
000412	V00054	BT	000210 000213 000227 000257
000000001	A00001	CTBF	NONE
000402	V00043	CR	000114 000130 000137
000403	V00023	CR	000045 000154 000163
000400	V00041	CT	000110 000123
000361	V00021	CTM	000026 000051 000155
000367	V00027	CU	000055 000060 000140
000375	V00036	EL	000075
000002	L00013	EM	000045
000374	V00035	FT	000071 000112 000114
000356	V00016	FT	000016
000357	V00017	PICOM	000020
000372	V00040	RS	000106 000124
000403	V00044	SP	000116 000132
000362	V00022	SPH	000037 000050 000154 000164 000171
000401	V00042	ST	000112 000125 000142
000360	V00020	STM	000021 000046 000160 000167
000370	V00031	SW	000032 000041 000136
000001	L00012	T	000021 000023 000206
000376	V00037	TH	000011 000106 000110
000436001	V00030	U	000023 000055
000371	V00032	X	000062 000067 000071 000134 000145
000404	V00024	XSM	000047 000057 000152 000154 000163

000372	V00033	Y	000064	000066	000072	000141	000152
000355	V00025	YSH	000081	000063	000253	000156	000170
000373	V00034	Z	000065	000077	000144	000156	
000366	V00026	ZSH	000052	000060	000147	000157	000165

START OF CONSTANTS
000303

START OF TEMPORARIES
000314

START OF INDIRECTS
000356

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE
012000

▲ILT ANGLE 15 30 DEGREES.

0.	0.	-0.22851E 05	0.94031E 04	-0.14049E 05	0.14244E 04	0.3439E 04					
0.11820E 04	-0.12609E 05	-0.63578E 04	-0.69300E 04	-0.69300E 03	-0.14779E 04	-0.24212E 04					
-0.52140E 04	-0.10944E 04	-0.53759E 04	0.21428E 04	-0.20484E 04	0.24810E 03	0.45555E 04					
-0.50970E 03	-0.11957E 04	0.66684E 04	-0.52908E 04	0.54450E 03	0.29015E 04	-0.35202E 04					
-0.40869E 04	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.					
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.					
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.					
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.					
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.					
0.	0.94031E 01	0.14244E 01	0.11220E 03	-0.63578E 00	-0.69300E -01	-0.24212E -01					
-0.10944E -01	0.21428E -01	0.24810E -02	-0.50970E -03	0.66684E -02	0.54450E -03	-0.35202E -03					
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.					
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.					
1	0	10									
-58862.34	10712.07	-0.00	59829.12	-9.28	1.31	0.	9.37	-58971.62	10713.38	-0.00	59838.49
1	60	10									
-53423.68	-4710.02	-15660.00	55870.47	-9.41	1.63	0.31	9.56	-53433.09	-4708.36	-15659.66	55879.23
1	180	10									
-47625.02	-20122.11	0.00	52037.14	-9.34	2.93	0.00	9.75	-47444.56	-20130.07	0.00	52095.15
1	0	50									
-58862.34	-10712.07	-0.	59829.12	-9.28	0.23	0.	8.73	-58862.41	-10705.79	-0.	59833.96
1	60	50									
-34869.83	-20778.12	-15660.00	43507.14	-9.12	7.29	0.71	9.54	-34375.95	-20770.84	-15659.29	43508.31
1	180	50									
-10877.12	-30844.13	-0.00	32792.95	-8.08	8.50	0.00	10.45	-10363.40	-30835.67	-0.00	32699.96
1	0	90									
-31320.00	-27123.92	-0.	41422.46	-1.22	8.36	0.	8.45	-31321.22	-27118.95	-0.	41427.91
1	60	90									
-0.00	-27123.92	-15660.00	31320.00	-0.01	9.40	1.43	9.51	-0.01	-27114.65	-15658.57	31311.15
1	180	90									
31320.00	-27123.92	-0.00	41422.46	1.58	10.60	0.00	10.73	31321.68	-27113.32	-0.00	41426.80
1	0	130									
10877.12	-30844.13	0.	32705.95	3.99	7.71	0.	8.68	10881.31	-30836.47	0.	32700.01
1	60	130									
34869.83	-20778.12	-15660.00	43507.14	5.92	7.03	2.12	9.47	34375.75	-20771.05	-15657.88	43507.74
1	180	130									
58862.34	-10712.07	-0.00	59829.12	8.32	0.18	0.00	10.36	58870.66	-10705.90	-0.00	59836.20
1	0	170									
47925.02	-20122.11	0.	52037.14	9.34	3.92	0.	9.26	47922.41	-20128.19	0.	52043.37
1	60	170									
53423.68	-4710.02	-15660.00	55870.47	8.97	1.59	2.49	9.44	53432.66	-4708.43	-15657.54	55878.23
1	180	170									
58862.34	10712.07	-0.00	59429.12	9.59	-0.84	0.00	9.63	58871.93	10711.19	-0.00	59838.40
4	0	10									
-915.72	167.38	-0.00	934.85	-8.41	3.30	0.	3.03	-925.13	170.67	-0.00	943.55
4	60	10									
-834.75	-73.59	-244.65	872.98	-8.84	1.60	-2.97	9.27	-843.63	-72.00	-246.75	831.92

