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### A THEORETICAL STUDY OF METEORIC TRAJECTORIES AND

#### PROCESSES, INCLUDING EXAMINATION OF THE INCIDENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC METEORS BY

#### **REDUCTION OF ABOUT 600 DATA POINTS**

#### By Annette Posen and Richard E. McCrosky

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#### FOREWORD

The work described herein was performed by the Harvard College Observatory, Meteor Department, under NASA Research Grant No. NsG-460. The project director for the Harvard University was Dr. F. L. Whipple, and the Scientist-in-Charge was Dr. R. E. McCrosky. Mr. Jack F. Mondt, Space Power Systems Division, NASA-Lewis Research Center, served as Technical Manager for NASA, with technical guidance provided by Mr. S. Lieblein and Mr. C. D. Miller, both of the Fluid System Components Division, NASA-Lewis Research Center.

#### ABSTRACT

This report describes a newly developed, efficient, automatic-reduction procedure for photographic meteor data. The time required to process a pair of films is reduced from 24 to 3 man-hours, and this is due mainly to an electronic computer program that automatically identifies the stars on a photographic film. It is necessary to know the approximate ( $\pm$  5°) hour angle and declination of the center of the star field of the film (the direction of the camera's optical axis) and the focal length of the camera.

This automatic star-identification technique can be widely applied to astronomical photographic data.

New, precisely computed orbits for 357 meteors are presented.

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#### A THEORETICAL STUDY OF METEORIC TRAJECTORIES AND PROCESSES, INCLUDING EXAMINATION OF THE INCIDENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC METEORS BY REDUCTION OF ABOUT 600 DATA POINTS

Annette Posen<sup>1</sup> and Richard E. McCrosky<sup>2</sup>

1. INTRODUCTION

During a constant nighttime patrol, from February 1952 to January 1959, a total of 6000 meteors were simultaneously photographed by two Super-Schmidt cameras of the Harvard Meteor Project in New Mexico.

Because of the length of time required to process the films, only a limited number of precise reductions have been made in the past (Jacchia and Whipple, 1961; Hawkins and Southworth, 1961), mainly from the data collected between February 1952 and July 1954. Much of the early data was also treated in an approximate fashion ( $\pm$  5% in velocity) to yield a statistically significant distribution of orbits of meteoric particles (McCrosky and Posen, 1961). However, as computation of meteoroid dimensions requires very careful reduction, only the small sample of precise reductions can be used for any reliable information on this parameter.

The number, size, momentum, and energy distributions of meteoric particles in the solar system are of vital interest to designers of space vehicles.

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We reviewed the entire reduction procedure, including the film handling and measuring process, and investigated new mathematical and logical techniques for data manipulation. We now have available precision-measuring engines with card-punch capability. Large catalogs of star positions have been compiled on magnetic tape and are thus readily accessible by electronic computer.

We developed a precise-reduction procedure of practical length, and can now base our knowledge of the distribution of meteoric particles upon a much larger sample of data.

#### 2. THE NEW TECHNIQUES

#### 2.1 General Approach to Meteor Reduction

The nature of the Super-Schmidt photographic data and of the results derived from them are described in detail by Whipple and Jacchia (1957).

The films are curved, conforming to the focal surface of the camera. They are photographically copied, by gnomonic projection, onto a flat glassbacked emulsion, for measuring. The cameras are driven at the sidereal rate; the meteor trails across the "stationary" star background. A great circle in the sky (the meteor trajectory) projects into a straight line on our film. The great circle is reconstructed against a background of stars seen from two known stations. Triangulation from the two stations yields ranges and heights above the mean earth for specific points along the trail. A focalplane shutter in the camera interrupts the meteor trail to produce a time scale, and the midpoints of the segments into which the shutter chops the trailed image of the moving meteor are, in practice, the points along the trail for which coordinates are computed. A straight line is fit to these points by the method of least squares, and represents the trail in the remainder of the reduction.

The heights and distances along the trajectory are computed separately for the trail as seen from each station, because point-by-point correspondence cannot be made in the absence of an obvious "common point" in the luminosity curve. However, distances along the trail are referred to a common beginning point, the higher of the two beginning points.

Extrapolated preatmospheric velocities should match for the two plates. This velocity, with the direction and position within the atmosphere, and the date and time of encounter with the earth, serve as input data to compute the heliocentric orbit of the body.

The data that are fundamental to photographic astronomy are the precise positions of the stars photographed as a background to the event of interest. Determination of the coordinate transformation (plate constants) from plate coordinates to sky coordinates of these known stars permits the transformation of the plate coordinates of any other points on the film to known directions in space, as seen from a particular station.

#### 2.2 Star Identification

The most time-consuming operation in the reduction of Super-Schmidt films has been the identification of the star field of the film. This step was followed by the selection of appropriate reference stars for measuring, catalog lookups, the manual transcription of positions, and the preparation of appropriate punched cards. This process was long, tedious, and error-prone.

The prime contribution of our project was the automation of these steps in the procedure. This accounts for the major part of the difference in time between 24 and 3 man-hours spent per meteor reduction.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (Staff SAO, 1966) has produced a catalog of 250,000 stars that is available on magnetic tape and suitable for machine processing. Having the data in this form may enable one to eliminate printed catalog lookup from all astronomical photographic work. However, there are several levels of sophistication in possible approaches to this problem.

For example, one might simply wish to continue to identify stars in the field visually, extract their GC numbers, and search a tape ordered by GC number to find the precise position data at a standard epoch and equinox. If the number of stars of interest is small, the catalog on tape is best for a simple selection by well-established criteria. On the other hand, one could quickly organize a straightforward but inefficient tape search, where an approximate position is matched by trial and error within a long list ordered on only one coordinate at a time (e.g., Wagner, 1963).

The aim of our investigation was to eliminate completely hand reference to star charts and star catalogs and at the same time to develop within a computer an efficient reference system (more efficient than those cited above) that could be incorporated within the body of the photographic meteor-reduction procedure.

#### 2.3 The New Approach to Star Identification

Given the nature of the projection of the image of the sky on the photographic plate, the focal length of the camera, the direction of the axis of the camera, and the plate coordinates of a known direction in the sky, one can compute, from the plate coordinates of an unknown star relative to the center, an approximate sky position for that star (see Appendix A).

The uncertainty in the computed position is a function of the quality of the image measured, the accuracy to which the position of the plate center is known, both on the plate and in the sky, and the uniformity of scale across the photograph. The predicted sky position must be sufficiently close to the true position of the star so that it can be matched with the appropriate catalog position. The permissible "circle of confusion" is limited by the population density of the stars in the catalog consulted and by the sensitivity of the method used to discard invalid identifications.

As Super-Schmidt films are of excellent quality, multiple- and invalidstar identifications can be easily identified by inspection of deviations from a coordinate transformation computed for two stars that gives generally good residuals when the transformation is applied to all the tentative positions assigned. Typical deviations from a plate-constants fit in the least-squares sense are of the order of  $10 \mu$  (10 arc sec).

To implement the new approach to star identification, we organized the data in the SAO Star Catalog on magnetic tape in the following form.

The stars are visualized as falling within a two-dimensional grid in right ascension and declination. The dimensions of the grid in each coordinate are established by the expected uncertainty in the prediction computation, the population density of the stars within the magnitude range being considered, and by the expected range of success in discriminating between close possibilities. A band one grid-step deep in declination comprises a 360° spread in right ascension, divided by an appropriate scale into rectangular grid elements. Each of these elements can be assigned a unique address, computed from its right ascension and declination, and each star can be assigned such an address, even though some multiple occupancy will occur, depending on grid size relative to population density. This grid-address codeword attached to the accurate position can be used to simulate a two-dimensional sort. The resulting tape catalog of star positions is a one-dimensional list, and can be ordered on this one variable.

However, the search-match must proceed in a circular fashion about the predicted position; therefore, an auxiliary representation is necessary. The star catalog is actually "plotted" in the computer as a series of on-or-off binary bits corresponding to occupied or unoccupied grid positions. Each of these bits has an address within the storage block that corresponds to the codewords attached to the stars. The logical operations of the computer are admirably suited to testing very quickly the condition of specific addressable bits, such as the eight grid areas surrounding the predicted position. The addresses of "on" bits are used to search later the ordered codewords on tape and extract the accurate positions of possible matches.

The general approach has wide applicability as an efficient automatic star-identification procedure, readily adaptable to a specific camera and problem.

#### 2.4 Star Identification for Super-Schmidt Films

Faint stars (8th or 9th mag) are most desirable for use as fiducial points in the immediate vicinity of the meteor trail because of the generally good quality of their images, which are of optimum size for accurate measurement. The population of such faint stars in the sky is very dense. Star positions cannot be predicted on the basis of the initial data (see Appendix A) sufficiently closely to discriminate particular stars of 8th and 9th mag from their neighbors. Because we cannot identify these faint stars directly, we must use a two-stage approach to the identification of stars in the immediate vicinity of the trail.

We first prepared a plotted "map" and corresponding list (see section 2.3) for stars of 4.5 mag or brighter. Approximate positions are computed for six of these stars distributed over the plate, and these stars are identified by the process described above. The grid size for this catalog is 1° on a side, and the total number of stars is 820.

With the known sky coordinates of these stars and their plate coordinates relative to the center, a closer approximation to the direction of the camera axis can be computed (see Appendix B).

With this new center and the newly identified bright stars, plate constants are computed (coordinate transformation matrix from plate to sky), which can be used to predict sky coordinates of trail stars to an approximation of better than 6 arc min. This small grid size is then suitable for a search-and-match identification of the trail stars.

The grid size used for this computer plot of the stars in the sky is 6 arc min in declination and approximately (6 sec  $\delta$ ) arc min in right ascension. The scale in a is not changed with every band in  $\delta$ , but sufficiently frequently to maintain reasonably equal search areas over the sky.

#### 2.5 The Mechanics of Processing

For efficient use of this new form of star catalog data, the reduction procedure should no longer be thought of as a case-by-case process. If the search data are appropriately ordered, any number of predicted star positions from various unrelated plates can be matched on one sequential tape reading and a once-through match test of any segment of the catalog. This minimizes computer time per case. A compromise must be made, however, in view of several other considerations.

We do not wish to process too large a batch at any one time, for reasons other than ease of handling. If an error by the automatic card punch attached to the measuring engine, or by the man who assembles the decks, or by the computer should stop a run where work to that point is unrecoverable, it should not be allowed to waste a large amount of preparation or machine time. There is a limitation also on the length of a list of approximate positions and matched positions that can be contained in the machine with a convenient segment of the star catalog.

The entire bright-star map and list reside in the computer core at once, and a list of predicted faint-star positions is generated from this information. The faint-star map is read in so that three contiguous records reside in core (3° in  $\delta$ ). The circular search can thus extend across bands in  $\delta$ . An ordered list of matched occupied map positions is compiled with case number and star number attached for later selection. The faint-star list is read sequentially, 1° in  $\delta$  at a time, and a list of precise positions is compiled.

This new star-identification procedure effects the major timesaving over previous methods. We also investigated every other aspect of the reduction procedure to find possible shortcuts.

Electronic computers have been used in the past to perform the arithmetic involved in the reduction, but there were always many breaks for intervention by the human computer. Human intervention is time-consuming and also error-prone, particularly in instances where tasks such as table lookup and data transcription are involved. The following "bookkeeping" operations are most readily assumed by the automatic computer: averaging of repeated measures; selection of the appropriate station coordinates for the date of the meteor (the stations were moved several times); selection of precession constants to bring the catalog star position to the equinox of the meteor year; "drawing" of the best straight line through the trail measures; applying of field corrections to trail measures (corrections derived from residuals from the plate-constants fit as a function of distance along the trail); and plotting of a retardation curve (deviation from constant velocity trajectory) to illustrate anomalies in the meteor behavior or in the measures (see Appendix C).

Measuring engines now available can be attached to automatic card-punching readout. Such a device eliminates the need for the measurer to look away from the machine repeatedly to transcribe vernier readings and then later to prepare these data into appropriately formatted punched cards. The engine screws have been motorized because the new star-identification technique requires measures over a wide area of the plate, rather than just in the vicinity of the meteor. The measuring engine used here has been fitted with a projection screen. There is less fatigue for the measurer than with the conventional eyepiece, but to suit the new conditions, new approaches had to be tried to discover the optimum density of image and focus on the copy plate in the region of the meteor.

The timesaving in incorporating such simple and uncompromising automation is very significant. See Appendix D for a step-by-step account of the procedure.

#### 3. EVALUATION OF PROCEDURE

We achieved an eightfold reduction in handling time per meteor pair without loss of accuracy.

The star identification is not always successful. The reasons for this are not obvious; there is no apparent inherent reason for failure. We do have the difficulty in this data sample of greater uncertainty in the center of the field than we would like. At the time this information  $(HA_c, \delta_c)$  was recorded, it was not anticipated that it would be used in any other way than as a guide to the appropriate region of the star chart. A further displacement of the center occurs during the copying process where the projection center is displaced from the shutter center in the attempt to optimize the focus in a particular region of the field. This can be translated only approximately into a displacement in the sky, and a new direction center-North Pole. Sometimes there is no visual observation to fit the time of the meteor, and so there is uncertainty in the hour angle of the center at the appropriate time.

There are unanticipated omissions in the catalogs. A new version has just been received, and it will be processed into the appropriate form.

The measurer cannot always judge which of the bright-appearing stars on a film are indeed brighter than visual magnitude 4.5, or 9, the limits for the two catalogs used.

The failure rate at the extreme edges of the field is unexpectedly high in view of the generally high quality of the Super-Schmidt films.

When the stars have been successfully identified, the reduction proceeds in the standard fashion, except for a few new tasks assigned to the machine. All measured trail points are included in the determination of the straightline trajectory. When this is done visually, obvious spurious points are

omitted (e.g., in faint regions where the scatter of the measures must be high). The curve is fitted by machine to the plate-constants deviations and is used as a field-correction curve. However, the field correction is rarely large enough to be troublesome except for very long meteors or those crossing the center of the field. The retardation curve (see Appendix C) is plotted by machine. It should be inspected for obviously misnumbered dashes (where there are faint gaps, difficult to count), or obviously bad measures, and the effects of shutter flutter and camera vibration. (See Figure C-1.) This winnowing of the dash measures was not done for our sample because these irregularities occur infrequently. However, the velocities used as orbit input were determined by careful inspection rather than directly from the derived relation between D and t along the trail (see Appendix C).

However, meteor data cannot be handled entirely in a routine fashion. Expert judgment is required at several points. Where we have made an attempt to circumvent this, we have programmed a computer plot for ready reference to judge the success of the programmed decision. Unfortunately, decisions that help to compute meaningful initial velocities and midtrajectory decelerations have not yet been successfully programmed. We are encouraged by the progress made, but are not yet prepared to apply the method to large quantities of data.

The probable errors of the velocities have been deliberately omitted since we have not yet devised a consistent and satisfactory scheme for extrapolating the observed velocity to the preatmospheric velocity required to compute the orbit. At present, all measured dashes are included in a least-squares fit to a relation between the distance D along the trail and time t :

 $D = a + bt + ce^{kt}$ ,

from which we derive

$$V_{\infty} = \left(\frac{dD}{dt}\right)_{t = -\infty} = b$$

If the meteor duration is great enough and the basic data are accurate enough, this formulation is most satisfactory. But spurious results are often obtained if these conditions are not fulfilled. It appears that the derived quantity D must be inspected to determine the best method of computing the velocity and probable errors for each individual case. Velocities were individually considered in our sample because of their importance in orbit computations. Decelerations also are not available on an automated impersonal basis for consistent computation of masses.

We have made no photometric measures on our sample of meteors, but we have tried to devise a reasonably simple impersonal method of machine densitometry, as opposed to the visual method used in the past.

#### 4. THE DATA

A total of 415 pairs of Super-Schmidt meteor camera films have been measured and reduced by our new semiautomated procedures described above. For 357 of these we were able to compute orbital elements. The remaining 14% failed at some preliminary stage of the computations, mostly for one of the following reasons:

- 1. The star catalog was incomplete.
- 2. Stars of negative declination were not identified because of an uncorrected error in the machine program.
- 3. Meteor trails selected as a pair were actually photographs of two different objects.
- 4. Meteors near the edge of the field presumably suffered from a general degradation of the star-prediction process for stars very far from the projection center and in poor focus as the extreme edge of the film is reached.

Tables 1 and 2 present the orbital and trajectory data for these 357 meteors.

Figures 1 to 5 illustrate the frequency distributions of the orbital elements 1/a, e, q, i, and the meteor velocity  $V_{\infty}$  used to compute the orbits. The characteristics of these distributions are similar to those obtained by McCrosky and Posen (1961) and by Hawkins and Southworth (1961), the latter indicated by solid-line plots on Figures 1 to 5.

The large number of hyperbolic cases relative to the sample of Hawkins and Southworth reflects our difficulty in selecting the appropriate  $V_{\infty}$  without the very careful examination customarily used. (See Section 3.) The following is an explanation of column heads used in Tables 1 and 2. Orbital data are referred to Equinox 1950.0.

film	Film number in SL camera series – always used as station A of the pair
mo/day/yr	Date and time of day in U.T. for meteor occurrence
a	Semimajor axis (a. u. )
e	Eccentricity
q	Perihelion distance (a. u. )
d,	Aphelion distance (a.u.)
ω	Argument of perihelion (degrees)
Ω	Longitude of ascending node (degrees)
i	Inclination of the orbit plane to the ecliptic (degrees)
c.w.	Cosmic weight (see Whipple, 1954)
λ	Elongation of the true radiant from the apex of earth's motion (degrees)
α°,δ°	True radiant of meteor, right ascension and declination (degrees)
CZR	Cosine of the zenith angle of the apparent radiant
<sup>n</sup> A	Number of shutter breaks visible on the SL trail (0.0167 sec/break)
<sup>n</sup> ML	Number of shutter break at maximum light on SL film
H BEG, END	Beginning and end heights (km) computed for the trail at each station denoted by A, B
H <sub>ML</sub>	Height at maximum light, computed for SL trail
sin Q	Q is the angle between the apparent great circles of motion as seen from the two stations
V	Meteor velocity (km/sec) outside earth's atmosphere
v <sub>G</sub> , v <sub>H</sub>	Meteor velocity (km/sec), relative to earth and to sun, respectively

Table 1. Meteor orbital data from Super-Schmidt double-station photographs

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4
0.000
97.0 13.0 13.0 13.0
197.8 7 197.8 1
197.9 10
197.9 1
17.9 6
18.0
18.0 15
18.9
198.9 17. 201.9 13.
202.0 16
52°0
217.7
37.7 3
37.8
223.8
223.8
00 0 0 0 7 7
223.8 14
44.8
44°8
45.0 14
46.8
226.9
46.9 17
6.9.8
49 <b>.9</b> 16
48.9
229.9 14
221.0
7.955
1.4.8
54.8 21
64°8
242.U
67.C 2

cz <sub>R</sub>	0.922	0.980	0.734	0.344	0.767	0.878	0.000	0.952	0.970	0.869	0.872	0.680	0.692	C-480	0.609	086.0	100.0	262.0	0.179	0.451	116.0	0.800	0.914	0.9.0	0. 404 7 7 7 6			0.565	0.909	0.933	0.565	1997	0.974	0.418	0.913	0.965	0.833	0.955	0.925	0.782	0.776	0.547		110.0	0.453	0.919	0.915	0.817	0.854	0.308	0.573	0.958		0 1 4 0
°0	13.84	28.56	45.59	-32.42	2.89	10.11	14.17	15.26	22.36	3.24	33.78	72.88	14.98	51.83	25.94		77.24	14.74	55.32	38.52	50.78	33.03	14.30	23.65	72 72		10.05	-1.92	11.88	33.09	53.11	32.75	32.58	41.76 27 70	15.31	33.18	8.97	10.20	29.54	32.40	32.39	48.74		1 80	-10.00	32.04	48.71	4.83	36.01	75.63	75.62	30.41	11.07	
•	86.48	63.71	165.76	138.85	159.75	86.08	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	67.69	84.96	121.38	100.94	187.28	93.14	60.49	84°CO	16.001	11.07	105.69	20.57	69.67	170.62	109.33	48.47	110.03	110.63	10.0001		167.37	138.37	110.12	181.29	111.66			109.92	112.81	105.35	6C•711	107.94	112.36	112.07	233.30	60.161 CC 021	110112	190.75	113.31	206.43	193.05	340.28	219.22	125.42	16.69		
۲	71.2	92.5	37.8	45.7	5.3	8.62		0 - 2 Q Q - 2 Q Q - 2 Q	76.2	41.7	63.0	67.3	68.9	92.1	1.1.	10.6		51.7	110.9	85.2	44.3	60.7	116.5	1.69		7.1Y			32.7	63.1	50.1	62.7	63.2	8 - C 4	62.5	62.5	66.8		66.2	63.2	63.4	68.7	6 0 4	0.87	21.7	C. F. A	53.8	2C.8	139.6	19.0	<b>81.9</b>	92.5		3.1.1
C. W.	6.21	3.96	1.37	-c.11	0.07	7.68	0	20.00	0.62	16.6	8.34	3.95	6.02	13.04	1.72		10.0	7.84	12.63	8.85	2.29	8.15	1.39	8.10					0.72	8.32	2.35	8.18	60°8	*/•/	6.040	e.58	9.20	10.0	5.53	8.15	8.09	4.15	12.4	16.0	10.47	1.92	1.24	0.78	5.00	5.55	11.54	1.13	46.21	r D • n
	17.4	4	117.6	73.0	171.0	14.3	\$•07	0.0	1.7	130.9	23.2	70.4	23.1	21.9		0.001		22.70	17.1	12.7	101.7	21.3	1.2	0.42 7		10.01		148.4	169-6	24.0	95.9	23.4	23.1	0.42	22.22	25.9	27.1	8.00	1.91	23.2	23.6	67.2	128.7	132.1	2.071		-90.0	153.7	9.5	52.9	42.5	4.1	23.0	0 P
G	67.0	248.9	249.1	69.1	69.2	0.17	0.17	0.162	1-12	1.17	251.2	251.2	71.2	251.2	251.2	2.102	2.26.2	<b>6 6 7 7</b>	252.2	252.2	252.2	256.1	76.1	2.902	2.62	2. PC 2	250.2	70.2	6.67	259.3	260.2	260.3	260.3	261.3	6.102	261.3	81.3	261.5	6.102	261.4	261.4	261.4	81.4	81.4	*• T07	1.040	242.4	202.4	269.1	270.2	210.2	275.4	275.4	
3	128.8	264.2	209.5	170.8	357.3	117.0	126.9	2128.2	120.2	114.5	923.9	209.2	136.0	253.4	297.3	208.3		7.1251	218.3	267.7	224.6	326.8	46.8	323.8	1.426	29162	1.44		107 - 4	323.5	212.8	324.2	323.6	323.2	C • 676	323.8	134.9	326.6	0.42C	323.7	323.5	150.6	119.3	329.7	20.02	0 000		129.5	180.2	205.8	239.7	260.4	215.6	4.152
- <del>0</del>	5.109	3.089	> 50	0.992	33.058	2.866	266	1 1 1 1 7 1 1	17-812	>50	2.505	37.019	>50	7-115	660.4	50.30 50.505	100.41	0.55.0	5.846	4-846	3.403	1.973	3.415	2.733		2.143	> 200		50. 50	2.633	15.048	2.487	2.620	3.097	101-2	2.724	3.473	> 50	100.1	2.639	2.785	13.767	9.852	26.891	(1.03)		19.678	> 20	4-167	9.684	6.050	1.283	4.719	1.234
σ	C.218	C.635	C.921	0.495	0.985	0.359	C. 143	0-124	0.754	0.286	0.147	0.924	0.138	C.667	0.325	0.928		1.070	0.896	0.568	C.880	0.148	0.867	0.141	441.0	0.846	148.0		196.0	0.146	C.911	C.145	C.145	0.138		0.141	C.191	0.073		0-144	0.142	C.925	C.271	C.915	C • 522	24042		0-807	485.0	C.939	C.771	C. P44	C • 905	C.91C
Ð	C.518	0.659	1.026	0.334	C•542	C.177	1.009		C - 6 - 7 -	1.000	0.585	0.551	1.600	C. 829	0.853	C.941	C. V. C		0-734	C.790	0.589	0.86C	0.595	C.9C2	462°0	164.0		C. 35 C	1.612	0.855	0.886	C. 89C	0.855	C.915	0.855	0.901	0.856	1.019	C.891	0.856	C.9C3	C. 074	0.946	C. 334	C.329	0.586				0. 233	C.174	C.2C7	C.678	C.185
ĸ	2.664	1.862	-35.561	C.744	17.022	1.612	-20.744	92102-		-27.241	1.326	18.972	-318.658	3.851	2.205	15.616		175.1	175.5	2.707	2.142	1.061	2.141	1.437	1.356	1.455	45.614		-27.326	1.286	2555-1	1.316	1.383	1.617	1.422	1.4.1	1.832	-3.8C¢	1.326	1.392	1.464	7.346	5-062	13.503	C.779	165-54	12421		4C.3CC	511. S	3.410	1.064	2.612	1.122
уг	5.6	56	ŝ	56	56	56	9 v 2	0 4 0 4	2	56	5	56	56	56	56	5				56	56	56	56	10 i	9 i	9 i 6	9		с ч 0 ч	5	56	56	56	26	56	5 40 1	56	56	99		56	56	56	56	56	56	2.2	5	0 4	0 40 1 10	) - O	56	56	56
day	29305.95	31.24062	1.40830	1.40.66	1.46289	3.27699	2.0016.5	3 4 5 7 5 ° 5	89956.6	3.42608	3.47155	3.47674	3.48245	3.49207	3.49288	3.51580		0,144.4	4.48937	4.50492	4.50219	8.26C27	E.26146	11.32555	11.35014	11.35766	11.37214	64246.11	11 41210	11.44678	12.36390	12.39112	12.42000	13.41486	13.41255	13.42852	13.42563	12.42773	13.43520	12168-51	12.50640	13.50336	13.51115	13.51320	12.51645	14.45756	14.45507	14.51240	14.51655	20160012	52.17647	27.23268	27.23536	27.25451
ů	1	:2	12	12	12	12		2		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	2:	1:	:2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	21	21	7		12	11	12	12	2	21	12	12	12	71	11	12	12	12	12	12	2	12	1		10	:::	12	12
Film	9522	9530	9542	9542	9548	556C	9264	4766 9568	9569	6136	9578	9579	9580	9581	1856	9584	3666	25050	9596	9597	9597	9606	9606	9612	9615	9616	9618	1296	9623	06.20	9634	9638	9641	9659	9658	9654	9660	9660	9661	9661	1106	9671	9672	9672	9673	9675	9675	9684	9684	9688	1040 0100	3016	9105	1019

cz <sub>R</sub>	0.826	0.888	0.805	0.888	0.500	0.631		646 ° 0	0.948	0.642	0.675	0.193	0.683	0.743	0.673	0.831		001.00			0.430	0.873	0.853	0.753	666.0	0.506	0.918	0.041	0.904	0.538	0.363	0.697	0.700	0.987	0.765	169.0	0.877	0.927	0.787	0.896		0.877	0.870	0.462	0.862	0.711	0.894	0.287	0.936	0.568	0.590	0.364	0.815	0.417	0. 11 J	110.0
6•	24.70	44.54	67.03	54.15	53.29	55.19	10.26	17.02	61.94	67.21	-2.37	-23.00	-10.38	-5.60	-5.07	2.89		12.26			96.10-	36.98	17.45	30.14	33.71	-3.81	25.47	53.28 -	7.83	4.29	-0.23	-5.84	54•10 0 01	20°01	-4-73	18.84	21.97	34.30	0.35	6.62			46.15	0.23	2.46	13.94	6.64	-2.41	37.70	-14.87	4.45	74.42	65.33 	14.08	7	
•	299.02	228.98	292.51	246.46	330.61	322-24		06.142	280.38	211.80	47.67	322.77	329.36	345.87	334.22	354.99		41.62	70.32C	36.44		71.67	11.79	93.20	304.99	4.06	302.07	188.52	8.01	73.14	13.13	15.12	305.80	77 25	62.01	343.89	354.17	73.27	356.76	352.69			93.68	16.79	16.73	79.66	28.17	334.69	46.73	53.82	22.57	235.88	36.66	46.89	10.11	UT .CY
~	47.4	101.6	85.0	98.6	58.6	63.2				106.6	19.4	103.7	103.4	86.5	97.0	9.41		N•10				4.41	57.4	9-61	109.4	82.6	119.0	78.8	75.5	22.6	74.8	76.5	0.00		0C	100.8	90.9	22.1	98.5	1.66				92.4	2.68	21.8	71.3	123.8	48.1	62.8	17.0	75.9	66.5	72.8	2 - 2 2 - 2 2 - 2	c • 4 7
C. W.	2.34	45.6	2.96	2.93	-0.20	-0-29		01.01 01.01		-0.15	+0.01	4.08	1.03	0.25	2.98	3.25	02.01	20•1					2000- 200- 200-	9440	10.94	3.09	9.13	10.33	2.78	0.61	3.55	6.81 -	94.6	22.5		11.05	11.02	0.80	0.85	4.36	61.6 6	0000		00.4		0.69	3.37	1.21	<b>6.08</b>	10.16	3.25	1.25	10.40	1.76	5.20	1.50
i	100.3	21.0	28.6	35.4	83.6	17.8				E E I	146.9	3.7	1.0	4-0	2.9	6•2	2966 2000	9.58				154.4		167.0	20.0	8	14.3	15.4	5.1	147.4	6.9	16.7	30.5			12.4	18.0	157.8	1.0	4.9	•		127.6			162.2	7.6	1.4	113.9	68.6	6.4	60.2	59.4	5.6	6•2 • • •	0.001
a	20.2	4.04	48.4	68.4	4.06	90.5	2.012		9.101	101.9	315.5	330.9	160.4	160.5	160.5	160.5	340.6	101.4		C•101	2026	1 4 2 4	163.5	163.5	171.0	9.53.9	173.9	175.0	175.0	355.1	355.8	356.9	177.0	1-2-1		183.8	183.9	183.9	184.7	184.7								148.8	188.9	6.8	8.9	203.5	203.5	30.5	210.5	· 06
Э	140.9	213.9	152.9	196.6	173.4	179.5		1.12	1-7-1 20-7-1	160-6		67.0	248.1	278.9	258.7	303.9	136.4	196.5	C• / 17				327.8	117.3	214.3	106.7	209.3	72.2	302.0	42.6	123.3	118.0	210.2	2.1.62	1.04	2.66.3	262.9	239.8	256.0	253.1	130.6	9-26	0.001		105.3	45.6	4.161	221.6	9.106	0.46	119.0	177.5	265.9	130.0	255.3	6.3
Ъ.	9.976	2.591	1.449	30.066	21.185	λ20 1	516-1	4R/ - C		1.573	31.658	3.346	4.319	5.357	3.267	3.671	3.758	7.842		BC2.C	1 754	1.10	10000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5.007	355.5	4 . 254	1.170	3.180	36.225	3.085	6.636	4.999	5.177		5.007 4.149	7.566	~ 50	5.671	29.847	2.845	2.487		1745 - 274 745 - 3		191.7	9.449	1.816	> 25	6.245	4.491	47.572	3.053	29.308	5.556	> 5C
ď	0.900	0.956	C.992	C.993	1.013	1.016	C.6/8	464.0	014.0	1-006	1-012	0.774	0.746	0.475	0.689	0.284	0.181	066.0	368-0	462°D	201.02		1000		569.0	444	555-0	462.0	116.0	0.875	0.303	0.300	0.949	0.312	0.965	10.01	0.598	0.751	0.667	C.654	C.247	0.604	116.0	0.486			0.10	1910		19410	000	0.996	0.629	C.182	C.668	C.522
U	0.834	0.461	0.187	0.936	C-909	C.976	0.843	0.643		0.220	0.938	C.624	C.7C5	0.837	0.652	0.856	C. 908	C-176	1.109	468-0	6.T.D				1.685	0.765		161-0	0.822	C.953	C.821	C.913	0.681	0.697	1.002	207 °0		1.016	0.790	126-0	0.840	C.609	C.768	0.919						1.061	0.971	0.559	C+658	C.5E8	C.785	1.C32
٩	95428	1.773	1.221	15.530	11.059	42-924	4.325	951.6	12001	1000	16.235	2.060	2.533	2.916	1.978	1.917	1.969	4-416	-8.224	2.176	968-0				2,071		2.24.6	0.582	1 - 746	18.550	1.694	3.468	2.974	3.045	-400.923	2-194		-46.756	3.169	15.251	1.546	1.545	2.487	12.190	290.5	626°1	32.131			110-12-		24.254	1.841	14.745	3.112	-16.186
Ľ	5	5	25	57	52	51	5	5			:5	5	51	22	57	57	57	5	25	25	51	21						5	: 5	5	51	57	57	57	5	5	20		5	5	57	57	57	5	15	5	5	21	2	2			5	. 2	-5	57
day	10.44509	5.38933	9.42127	30.22695	22.23558	22.25467	27.26778	28.41376	22/56-97	4.27570	57137 B	24.43184	3.31624	3.35790	3.36042	3.37433	3.45676	4.36747	4.39131	4.43257	2+62+-5	51544.6	C/654.C	11664-9	11106-0	PO201.11	11 21544	10-27540	10 34505	18.35825	19.15970	20.26594	20.34598	20.40208	20.45262	27.26260	21.28530		28.20753	28.23846	28.24357	28.33212	28.33217	30.44346	-C.47544	2.33661	2.36245	2.36428	2.38415	2.46295	2.40405		11.2770P	34.28655	24.28648	24.31730
ŝ	4	P 141	m	-	4	÷U	÷	•••	U P	- p				ç	U,	5	s	5	œ	5	<b>UP</b> (	<u>م</u>	<b>.</b>	•	<b>,</b> q	• •	r 0	r u	r u	• 0		ţ	U	S	ſ	<b>v</b> (		<i>r</i> u	r u	v	J.	Ś	Ś	v	S	Ľ	2	2	2			<u>ا</u>	12		12	: 2
Film	10273	10332	10335	10404	10516	10518	10551	10562	6 9 C 0 T	10571	10401	10773	10761	10785	1C785	10786	10793	10802	10804	10808	10824	62901	10825	87801	67801					10894	10905	10939	10947	10951	10956	10980	10982	10000	2001	1106	11007	11015	11015	11035	11037	11040	11042	11042	11044	11052	11052	11052	6/011	11075	11092	11096

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cz <sub>R</sub>	0.825	0.785	0.828	0.694	120-0	0.692	0.908	0.827	4 E E • D	0.930	0.540	0.831	0.952	0.897	0.149	040	0.130	0.637	0.733	0.388	0.4.0	0.808	0.796	0.843	0.924	C.484	0.336	0.486	0.825	0.675	0.656	0.516	0.065	296.0	0.580	0.704	0.841		0.864	0.257	0.425	0.803	0.966	0.564		0.853	0.365	0.840	0.869	0.892	0.175
°°	0.43	33,38	12.14	15.26	68-61	60.83	45.23	20.31	62.85	10.00	35.68	2.78	14.97	30.90	19.24		61.80	-2.53	-2.37	-24.88	67.54 - 10, 78	14.67	30.56	1.05	10.55	11.09	24.76	51.73	-2.03	5/.40 -18.83	-11.70	-18.17	26.65	21.84	10.12	56.56	58.31		2.86	32.61	15.98	33.43	34.74	61.31	- 14.84 5.54	42.28	11.66	2.30	54.28	1.40	-14.75
•	350.70	319.42	42.56	91.92	11.44	307.28	356.67	65.46	21.662	00.00 1.00	159.67	63.38	63.71	92.53	158.93		306.73	67.89	304.35	274.43	10.262	23.173	357.20	316.60	317.06	27.40	338.65	9.27	312.96	62.02 27.66F	316.14	307.37	243.23	42.C15		30.06	49.59	10.44	12.82	69.44	353.20	82.34	63.70	64.50	20 4 C	104-54	19.86	24.34	358.53	30.39	267.10
X	130.6	125.1	78.6	25.9	105.8	104.8	117.9	01.1	2-001	2.1.	25.0	07.4	86.8	61.3	9 <b>.</b>		104.5	88.8	58.5	1.95	B. CU1		29.8	59.5	60.2	6.6	0.64			40.0%	75.2	85.0	128.8	11/03	9-56	41-0	1.04		6.69	15.2	8.68	10.2	23-3	n • 0 • 1		19.8	83.5	83.0	90.08 1	E. 57	158.3
c. w.	1.24	7.55	2.52	46.0		6.08	10.61	0.70			EE 0	64.6	3.58	6.30	0.09		<b>6</b>	11.88	12.11	06.0	81•0-	15.40	0.70	11.90	11.10	10.0	3.61	16.0	01-9	87 - D	3.26	0.50	-0.29	0C • 7	1.22	-0.12	1.35		1.63	0.32	3.05	10.0-	0.90	1.21		0.23	2.00	4.24	13.27	2.98	11.0
•#•	1.2	12.5	4.6	162.4	10.8	16.3	17.8	1.4	29.62		136.6	14.3	5.0	19.1	161.7		25.7	10.8	44.8	1.2		4.40	127.6	44.5	67.5	179.7	114.2	107.0	0.02	7.0F	7.6	0.9	12.8	2.1	113.6	114.3	112.3		6	162.2	20.0	162.5	146.9	109.8		146.8	2.7	8.1	40.8	• • •	1.9
a	211.4	211.4	31.4	31.5	231.5	237.4	237.5	57.5	231.0	9 · L 5	237.7	58.6	60.6	242.6	242.7	1.00	242.7	63.8	93.1	2.612	4 001	108.3	108.4	109.4	109.4	289.4	112.1	112.2	6./11	0.011	119.9	119.9	119.9	130.9	139.0	139.0	141.0	0.175	351.8	172.7	172.8	172.9	172.9	1/3.7	8.01 E.01	144.5	145.3	15.3	195.4	4.0	196.2
3	214.8	200.3	114.8	6 16	238.1	193.6	211.0	108.8	7.181	5° 50	183.0	9.06	96.0	329.0	111.5 2.71	1.441	190.0	84.2	326.5	0.54	1 1 1 C	265.8	210.8	345.7	304.8	329.0	255.4	157.4	<b>7</b>	152.6	303.0	281.3	193.3	213.5	150.7	177.5	148.6	125.5	135.8	210.8	278.9	179.6	226.1	20.602	1.17	191.6	284.7	105.2	250.C	1.12.1	1.171
Ţ.	4 . 4 40	3.714	3.586	7.205	5.341	.824	>50	6.267	70100 626 76	4-186	10.157	4.002	3°795	2.519	1.040	>50	4.479	5.161	2.447		260.5	2.138	3.477	2.756	6.233	^ 20	~ ~	064	19.102	6.062	5.820	6.697	4.147	10.843	17.734	> 50	11.696	450.4	4.537	<b>~ 20</b>	17.619	20.227	44.956	4 4 C 1	505.6	> 50 > 50	2.861	6.395	3.376	3.008	0.000 4.143
ъ	0.925	C.372	C.359	C.518	C.791	C.982	C.918	0.372	C. 483	0.478	C.987	0.557	0.516	C.111	196.0	100-0	C-981	0.534	C.136		1.000	0.699	C.965	C.133	r.251	.936	C.631	5.97B	807.0	C.068	C.267	C.445	1.005	6979.J	0.952	1.013	C.945	5.50	c.176	C.926	0.440	1.005	0.854	C. 440	0.288	C.989	C.477	507.0	C.743	C. 505	C.994
U	C.655	505.0	0.818	C.866	C.742	0.300	165.0	0.688		0.795	0.823	0.756	0.761	0.516	0.250	1,002	0.641	C.794	0.895		C. 427	C.507	0.566	0.908	C-923	1.065	1.030	296-0	407 ° 0	C.978	C.912	0.875	C. 610	0.909	C. 898	164.1	0.850	500 · U	0.926	1.269	C.551	C.905	C. 963		122.7	C.993	c.714	C. EBC	C.639	C. F. 3C P. 786	C.613
đ	2.622	2-3:3	5.6.1	3.4(i	3.066	1.403	103.851	3.315	213.6		5.572	2.275	2.155	1.315	1.316	2 H - C	2.730	2.817	1.252	251•7		1.419	2.221	1-444	3+2+2	-14.362	-20.746	34.170			2 • C 4 3	3.571	2.576	10,205	646.5	-2.348	6.32C		2.356	954.6-	5°0ž9	1C.616	22.905	2.661	1.956	556.355	1.669	3.402	2.060	1 - 1 51	2.568
уг	57	<b>-</b>	22	55	5	57	5	25			5	57	57	23		. 5	5	57	9 G 9 G	10 Q A 4		85	8	58	ер 1	80	86	20 0		0.00	28	58	86			58	89		8	58	58	58	85	80 0 81 4	ւս	5 60	58	5.8	a	יים שים	ນ <b>ຍ</b> ກ <b>ະຄ</b>
day	25.21318	25.21769	25.23792	25.34235 26.34235	14.24717	20.14447	20.20055	20.21422	20.20290	20.34635	20.37987	21.25751	23.28781	25.28897	25.30430	25.36765	25.38860	26.4097	25-30891	21665.62	107 27 34 E	11.1974.2	11.36369	12.34857	12.38125	12-39300	26161.61		21352.12	22.38781	E E89E. 22	23.40314	23.42393	10-26767	12.32778	12.33182	14.45582	10-21272	15.32680	16.24<30	16.33700	16.41619	16.44622	20512-11	24176-03	E.43437	9.23594	9.27708	9.29618 0.20015	9.29265	10.12892
om	1C	23	2		1	11	11		::		1	1	11	1	==	;=	1	11	-0-	0 7			• ~	1	~	~ 1	~ •	~ r			~	~	~ '	va		٩.	<b>e</b> D o		· •	σ	<del>ر</del>	<b>ر</b> م	<b>ر</b> م	5	, r -	22	2	10	2:		:2
Film	11111		61111	11123	11182	11201	11207	11208	11215	11221	11224	11227	11256	11282	11284	36611	11292	11315	11522	16611	11584	11598	11614	11630	11633	11634	11637	11042	11625	11669	11670	11670	11672	70071	11752	11752	11623	11875	11912	66911	11939	11946	11949	13599	1251	12048	12060	12064	12066	12666	12090

CZR	0.725	0.664	0.574	0.955	266.0	0.865	0.885	0.846	0.892	0.871	010.01	0.890	0.611	0.469	660°0	0.423	0.946	0.803	0.881	0.884	0.955	674.0	0.808	0.371	0.921	0.982	0.420	0.973	0.770	0.912	0.867	406.0	0.932	0.637	0.763	0.534	0.943	0.434	0-573	0.965	124-0		459.0	0.697	0.468	0.656
6	75.21	9.42	-18.80	48.34	37.61	10.05	11.77	14.68	52.55	8.75	20.22	15.20	12.92	-29.20	-12-08	10.11	15.99	-0-86	10.86	11.66	16.07	15.01	12.86	13.63	27.53	43.16	15.51	21.32	15.77	12.48	15,07	43.52	13.88	-7.05	-5.87	8.14	13.71	21.47	33.08	18.40	32.99		CD • 26	8-74	-24.81	19.27
9	311.56	15.77	355.89	333.05	349°94	54.45	29.05	86.05	93.C1	8.03 100 13	84.UUL	89.70	69.69	50.59	89.33	38.C1	24.06	39.11	38-52	107.33	94.40	20.14	50.91	50.45	20.62	1.94	71 - 1 C	50.40	95.29	55.17	142.02	41.35	65.51	149.35	1.06	44.66	92.15	117.23	111.63	87.64	111.93	99.06	112.34	127.33	57.79	194.37
~	81.4	89.0	117.4	98.9	96.9	17.3	76.2	22.9	32.6	101.3	139.6	25.0	22.9	80.6	42.6	16.0		79.3	75.7	13.5	24.2	0.10	81.1	82.3	103.7	107.0	81.5	80.5	24.3	82.7	23.1	8.46	82.1	18.9	0.00	69.0	76.1	54.7	62.1	82.3	64.8	121.8	6.63 1.63		128.3	
C. W.	5.75	1.39	5.39	13.13	14.29	96.0	0.07	0.73	1.36	2•23	40.4	0.80	0.76	11.42	05°E	2.43	2.26	8.69	2.73	0.30	12.0	1.80		2.76	7.89	12.23	3.19	1.70	0.81	4.16		11.71	4.57	0.36	8.03		5.92	0.28	8.14	2.95	7.74	5 . 94	- 56	1001	5.79	
	46.1	2.1	5.2	26.1	20.3	167.8		162.6	128-2	9.0 		7.641	159.9	46.5	107.8		<b>2 • 7 7</b>	19.4	5.5	160.9	164.9	143.4			9.5	13.7		0.1	163.7	1.1	141.6	18.1	7.5	148.6	2.55	36.7	13.0	0.5	23.7	5.1	26.7	6.0	23.2			
a	196.2	196.2	16.2	196.3	196.3	196.4		16.5	196.5	201.2	201.2	107	23.3	23.4	23.4	242		2442	24.4	24.4	26.4	206.5	C-C-7	1.8.1	223.1	223.1	43.64 19.65	2.622	27.3	48.2	227.3	237.4	57.4	58.5	75.6	5.77	77.6	259.5	259.5	79.6	262.5	81.5	261.6	20102	1.701	***
3	207.2	273.4	46.3	224.5	242.9	231.1	118.1	70.9	219.7	250.9	191.2	7.010 0 77	6.19	8.69	72.8	120.7		2.012	121.4	29.1	77.6	258.9	2.801	106.3	243.3	228.1	109.4	0° CB1	87.9	104.9	194.9	1.401	105.8	344.2	149.8	128.4	117.4	332.9	324.8	105.0	321.0	38.5	323.7	323.0	7•761	17.0
<b>.</b>	3.822	5.334	3.453	5.007	3.910	~ <u>5</u> 0		41.507	>50	>50	3.660	B 27 • 1	×50	>50	4.258	3.384		84.L.Y	3.951	9.128	39.978	>50	23.212	3-426	6.534	2.898	3.915	162.4	6 4 4 8	4.302	<b>~</b> 50	161.4	10.0	> 50	2.399	088.0	4.505	1.327	2.342	4.249	3.853	4.593	2.795	2.655	Z - 94 C	N76.2
σ.	0.957	C-522	0.884	0.880	0.781	C.809		0.668	C.882	0.652	0.990		1210	0.671	0.703	C.313	110.0	2000	c.295	0.940	0.610	C.592	C-616	0.437	C. 75C	C.876	C.407	0.989	C.557	0.430	0.972	0.394	0 - 0 - 0	0.965	C.108	0.948	0.100	01190	0-146	0.427	0.142	0.398	C.140	0.144	0.147	0.972
U	0.559	0.822	C.592	C.701	C.667	1.040	U. 803	C.968	1.024	1.063	C-574		1001	0.996	c.717	0.830	281.0	01100	0.861	0.813	6.970	1.008	C.948	C - 744	C . 794	C.536	0.012	0.621	0.841	0.018	1.234	0.828		1.026	C.914	0.722	1.002	C • 00 • 0		0.018	C.929	C.673	C-905	0.897	<b>C</b> • 5C5	0.443
M	2485	929.0	2.168	2.944	2.346	-20.019	101-2	21.687	-36.702	-10.403	2.325	0.866		166.818	2.481	1.645	2.368	112.2	5.123	5.034	20-294	-77.C2C	11.914	1.037	3.642	1.667	2.161	2.613	2.130	2.366	-4.145	2.256		-36.623	1.254	3.414	-116.715	016.2	476 1		1.958	2.745	1.467	1.400	1.545	1.746
уr	58			85	58	28	20 Q N 4		8	58	28	80 G		89	58	58		80 G 60 M		8	85	58	85	50 G 60 G 60 G		85	58	58	8 9 8 9	8	58	58	5	0 80 n 97	28	58	80 (	8				: ;;	) (n ) (n)	58	59	59
day	10.16503	10.15936	10.17415	10.19130	10.20074	10.35266	10.36216	10.40042	10.43241	15.2022C	15.22555	15.26898	11614.01	17.38247	17.44005	18.21289	18.24527	18-25881	10.28286	18.46350	20.46537	20.48749	21.34281	5.22096	C.1553C	6.16512	6.23139	6.24509	6.28737	11.26502	10.30618	10.38860	20.32751	10545.02	8.36565	9.13155	10.19523	10.34220		C+C47+71	16 15 205		14 27708	14.32037	2.24904	8.225CC
ŝ	5		22	12	10	10			22	2	ĩ	23		22	3	3C	2	2	: -	22	22	1C	2	1:	::	::	:1	11	=:	:=	11	11	=	::	12	12	12	12	2	21	7	7 1	1	:1	-	-
Film	1 2091	1 2032	12094	12036	12097	12111	21121	12114	12119	12125	12127	12131	64121	12173	12179	12186	12189	12190	10221	12210	12229	12231	12255	12317	75221	96501	12343	12344	12348	1 2395	12399	12407	12453	12421	12537	12544	12564	12577	12627	12627	12630	12695	120702	12706	12755	12797

Meteor trajectory data from Super-Schmidt double-station photographs Table 2.

.

Film	1806	2855	2655	9234	9285	9287	9298	9298	4474 4476		9000			1120	2169	9317	9318	9319	9321	9327	9328	6666	9342	6969	9343	9345	9361	9363	9369	1166	2054 2066	9966	1959	9398	9400	9405	9411	9412	5146	2644	9996	7449	9452	3466	9459	9472	9478	1846	9468	1545		4006	1120	9513	9521
۲ <sub>H</sub>	43.220	34.540	34.830	38.680	37.610	37.560	41.820	39.950	024-14	000 11		040		0111 01	36.620	42.470	38.790	36.130	41.460	36.210	36.680	41.360	42.310	42.290	35.120	26.910	38.140	40.800	38.990	36.560	040.14	091-16	36.610	97.110	36.980	36.990	34.970	28.980	11-670		024.10	39.200	41.380	37.220	40.610	35.800	42.340	069.TE	37.380	0/0.95	090.85	102.54	040.46	39.500	42.160
° C	069 55	34.450	35.470	28.590	15.630	16.570	58.350	61.950	0/ 0.99	23.060					22.140	040-44	17.520	066.94	60.660	29.290	32.110	66.130	67.540	68.020	23.370	27.430	13.640	43.630	15.780	27.710	061.24	046.02	051.62	28.430	31.960	24.700	20.720	0***6	41.500	60°0'00		61.040	58,860	25.920	67.950	21.620	61.310	29.150	28.240	11.350	14.180	93.15V	28.060	15.750	42.370
>8	60.900	36.400	36.900	30.800	19.000	19.570	59.600	63.300	67.700	27.360	000	14.600			24.700	001-17	004-06	31,100	62.600	31.300	34.900	67.200	68.600	69.000	25.590	29.470	17.500	45.250	19.100	29.750		1000016	28.400	30.500	33.800	26.900	23.500	14.600	43.000			62.400	69.000	28-100	59.100	24-100	62.300	31.000	30.100	15.540	18.100	11- COO	30.160	19.040	44.500
sin Q	C.398	C.341	C.2CO	C.610	0.427	0.622	0.372	0.033	0.141	0.364	822.0	0. 799						0.146		0.364	0.131	0.197	C.068	C.288	0.080	C.748	0.971	C-3C9	0.523	0.667	0/1-0	0.870	101.0	0.534	0.224	0.574	0.975	C.043	0.594	0.298		010-0	0.202	0.968	0.176	0.072	0.958	0.611	C - 744	C . 777	0.422	0.2.0	C.7.7	0.164	C.733
H <sub>B</sub> END	6°55	1.12	1.12	7.26	8C.5	82.4	<b>51.8</b>	104.8	<b>7 •</b> 76	82.3	56 <b>.</b> 9	78.6	<b>9</b> •78				7 .Ja			0.58	9	93.4	5.85	103.1	79.5	85.C	82.1	85.5	e1.5	84.5	4°26			87.7	97.4	E4.1	e1.3	82.4	85.5	***	2 · · · ·		< E31	87.0	110.8	76.3	96.4	E 8.7	6 <b>6.</b> 9	8C.0		90.4	8 8	61 <b>-</b> 0	55.2
H <sub>A</sub> END	5.59	91.6	1.19	5.5	6.97	75.5	\$5.4	110.1	93.7	83.2	96.9	78.6		2				- 4 - 4 - 4		0. C G		91.9	97.8	102.3	80.2	94.7	78.0	91.4	81.2	84.3	5.2	5.58				83.9	R2.C	86.1	96.8	96.8	0 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 0	172.8	102.4	97.6	105.3	78.1	96.8	89 <b>.</b> 6	e7.1	19.5	84.1	41•18		82°2	96.7
$^{\rm H}{}^{\rm ML}$	105.4	1.12	5.20	100.2	1.44	E ¢ • 5	96.6	114.6	96.2	96.4	164.0	8 Z • C	86.4	30.06		6.55	, ,			1.11			164.5	115.7	7.36	52.5				102.5	100.9	4.04			102.2	93.7	96 . C	85.1	111.3	111.6	9 ° 0 ° 0		9-501	100.8	116.5	0.18	107.1	55.1		82.4	1.25	9°15		50°25	102.6
н <sub>в</sub> вес	1.9-201		00.00	101.4	1 . 4 d	86.7	97.0	112.1	100.2	96.3	106.0	8C.5	86.3	8 <b>9</b> •3	1.25	ດ. ມີ	1.4.2	1.12	C.1.1			174.8		112.1	6.45	9.59	66.5	4•95	8°.52	102.0	100.1	100.4	102.6	80.1 103 b	5.9.5	6*56	96.8	84.4	105.1	110.9	30.1			01.6	:16.6	5.59	110.9	101.7	1C4.3	61.7	54.1	95.5		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	104.1
$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{BEG}}$	77671				P4.1	5 98	96.6	114.6	58.2	96.4	1C4.C	8 <b>2.</b> C	86.4	90°C	63.9	ວ. ອີ	102.2	ວ ເ ອ ອ ພ	 	1.111		- • u J I		115.2	6.92	22.5	87.C	96.6	5C.4	102.9	100.9	59.4	103.5	ະ ຍຸ ຍຸ ຍຸ	10.22	1.65	56.0	89.1	111.3	111.6	a 06				116.5	95.0	107.1	1.92	86.5	82.4	1.55	8°55		50°2	102.8
лм <sup>п</sup>		• •		9 () <b>4</b> -	•	- 11	• • •	12	٦	33	1¢	~	41	ŝ	4	u \ 4		JU V	<b>.</b>			17	r د		, J		•			27	u١	<b>-</b>	16		, r	3 1	5	4	÷	γ,	~ .		<b>u</b> 4			12	-	16		4	31	۳۱ C	<u>,</u>	v v v 4	
ď							1	22	ŝ	40	0	14	11	17	15	21	14	<b>ç</b> 0	9	4		02	1	-		; ;;	5 7 7 7	γ	2¢	42	51	61	6, i	1	5 5	3 2	66	13	07	15	<u>.</u>	ø			·	21	10	23	ŝ	12	6.7	13	4 7 0	34	, 0

Film	9522	9530	9542	9542	8466	2200	9966		09950	9573	9578	9579	9580	9581	9581	9584	9590	0656	6666	9596	1666		2225	9796	7126	7170	96189	9621	9623	9624	9629	9634	9638	9641	9658	9658	20440	9660	9660	9661	9661	9671	1.05	1104	9672	9673	9675	9675	9684	9684	9688	9696	0016	5019 2019	1010
۲ <sub>H</sub>	38.270	36.350	42.690	24.620	41.780	066.66	42.900	01.15 42.450	010.014	42.680	33.610	41.850	42 440	39.630	37.380	41.730	41.380	36.790	33.500	39.190	065.85	31.210		007 76		34.750	42.220	34.420	41.900	42.910	060.46	41.100	072.EE	34.050	35.390	34.310	044-15	062.45	45.090	33.650	39.430	34.110	010.45		1.670	25.740	42.210	34.300	41.410	42.180	38.180	40.430	39.270	31.130 20.560	31.820
د د	35.100	18.910	62.300	32.920	71.760	21.120	40.850	061.52		60.180	33.410	42.860	42.560	24.540	29.690	69.970	59.220	14.600	J7.720	16.380		047*76	91.1CU	12.000	046.46	033.55	67.960	34.920	71.770	64.960	34.440	53.340	33.910	34.340	36.010	34.640		35.210	49.860	0 <b>4</b> 6.EE	40-240	34.460	020.65	01 010	65.610	7.820	68.830	34.720	51.280	69.080	9.720	061°EE	29.600	010.41	5.530
>8	36.900	22.000	63.500	34.900	72.800	29-4-30	42.400	002-02	37.750	é1.200	35.400	44.360	43.710	26.700	31.400	70.880	60.500	18.200	39.100	19.600	20.150			0000-01		0000000	110000 T	36.600	72.500	66.000	36.050	54.700	35.650	36.000	37.600	36.300		36.750	51.000	35.600	41.600	35.970	30.300		000.00	13.860	70.000	36.300	52.640	70.150	14.600	35.000	31.700	12.110	12.400
sin Q	C.144	C.591	C.250	0.523	0.599	0.040	0.975	0.970	755	0.421	0.968	0.377	0.213	0.328	0.220	0.791	C.106	0.436	0.186	0.313	876.0	0.000					0.507	0.935	0.423	C. 970	666.0	0.101	0.598	0.911	0.051	0.566		0.020	0.446	0.669	0.323	0.559		152.0	545-0	0.500	0.221	0.595	0.119	0.576	0.537	0.289	0.417	0.524	0.530
H <sub>B</sub> END	94.2	8.43	100.3	61.O	92.9	18.0	61.5 66 7		1.12	6.86	6.6.0	103.7	98.2	92.2	1.16	6.66	91.5	63.5	86.8	90.5						2. C 0	100.5	90.5	98.8	98.2	86.0	105.4	87.6	89.8	84.5	65 <b>.</b> 9	1.04	08.0	92.4	84.4	a5.7	84.7			104.2	78.9	104.6	83 <b>.4</b>	100.9	96.7	67.5	0.65	85.7	74.8 A.14	76.0
HEND	51.C	84.6	97.2	64.1	33.62	. B.	2.02		3.40	6.85		102	56.8	93.2	91.2	100.4	6.19	81.4	2.09	51.0	1.02							0-16	98.9	100.9	65.8	105.1	88.7	86.5	78.2	85.8		0.00	92.2	84.5	e7.1	82.9			163.1	79.2	103.8	83•C	100.6	96.8	67.2	100.4	85.8	76.2	75.4
н <sup>мг</sup>	0-55	91.6	12C.4	61.8	105.8	90.1		4 4 4 C T	104.0	107.6	101.0	106.3	105.4	95.6	63.9	111.9	1.26	9.59	6.46	98.1			4 C C C	n 0 0 0				102.0	116.7	111.7	100.2	112.4	96.2	7.19	91.8	4*55		4.10	6.55	<b>65.6</b>	102.6	100.0	100.2	5•7N1	114.5	C. FR	115.6	6.92	111.3	118.6	77.5	103.8	96°59 90°50	78.9	78.2
H <sub>B</sub> BEG	51.5	6°è5	113.4	61.7	107.0	35.6	107.6			107.6	100.0	105.7	105.3	96.3	54.1	113.7	100.0	88.2	6.46	1.29	0 I 1 I 1 I 1 I		<b>n</b> c	1.75		101 O	1.10	102.8	115.8	6-111	100.2	111.7	7.65	56.0	105.0	1.22			101.2	0.99	1C2.9	100.1				2 - C 8	108.7	102.0	111.0	117.5	78.5	104.3	55.4	11.4	78.1
H BEG	55.0	9.19	120.4	67.E	105.6	40.1	104.6	1010 A	174.0	107.6	101-0	106.2	105.4	35.6	5°25	111.9	1.55	85.0	6.45	56.1	0 ° 1 6 0		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4					102.0	118.7	111.7	100.2	112.4	96.2	1.12	9 <b>7.</b> 8	4°65		05.4	0.05	55.6	102.6	100.0	1.0.2		1.0.11		115.6	96.9	111.3	118.6	17.5	103.8	3°36	78.9	76.2
лм <sup>п</sup>	12	÷	16	v	21	-	:	- -	-			•	ι u	~	<b>"</b> ,	u١	•1	23	<b>,</b>	l e	<u>,</u>		;;	-		-	•	<b>،</b> ر	21		5	4	:1	11	93	5	× :	., . →		21	14	16	<b>.</b>	•	14	• •	16	2	w	21	14	~	1		
۳	4	16	2¢	17	14	5.8	21	81	17	20	22	, eo	1	10	ъ	10	12	4	80	4.	0:	2;	52	71	; ;		32	4	2	;=		4	16	16	ŝ	51	23	ç, ı	' =	27	24	6		2	20	2	:5	62	15	23	15	15	28	<u> </u>	0 7 ¥

. 7	HABEG	H <sub>B</sub> BEG	ти <sub>н</sub>	H END	H <sub>B</sub> END	sin Q	× * *	о 9 л		Filn
5.111 24.0		112.5 84.1	111.3 64.C	100.8 80.2	98•2 8C•6	0.476 0.912	61.800	6C.68U	36.050	972
1.15		0.19	1.19	78.9	78.2	0.920	28.800	26.470	37.060	572
96.7		46.5	96.7	6-59	90.0	0.297	26.850	24.400	38.030	973
101.5		101.7		5.9	80°0	0.667	28.300	26.040	37.150	E19 E10
0.14		7.14	94.48	0 - 7 C B		227.0	23.700	21-060	38.840	679
90.2		92.6	30.2	87.5	85.2	0.611	28.C00	25.730	32.260	679
4.16		0.92	51.4	84.8	86.0	0.558	25.500	23.140	37.200	619
115.4		115.2	115.4	101.2 c2.8	101.3	0.260	42.550	69-620 41.540	076-14	4/6
		83.4		900 Y	80.8	0.428	16.000	11.710	33.610	116
105.8		105.3	105.8	94.8	91.8	0.318	33.500	31.770	42.200	978
90.1		5C.3	90.1	85.0	85.1	0.110	19.700	16.710	35.890	978
125.3		121.2	125.3	103.2	103.5	670.0		020.000	067.04	
			0.05 0.411	0 - 0 - 0 - 0	0.00	141.0	45.P40		040-04	879
114.6		1.011	7.411	10.00	87.1	C11.0	40.340	47.780	41.710	010
		000		25.9	74.1	0.877	25.200	22.800	27.100	185
74.1		13.6	74.1	6.9	71.0	0.427	11.300	1.870	31.440	286
51.4	_	93.0	91.4	78.5	76.3	0.423	24.100	21.080	38.630	686
1.19		56.6	4.19	86.6	92.4	0.124	33.900	31.680	37.760	983
104		105.5	104.5	94.2	1.19	0.046	42.200	40.340	37.920	686
2	<b>~</b> ) (	96.0	61. 1	76.2	76.0	0.692	16.310	12.070	38.300	47 66 6 47 60 6
						0.444	12-100	1.1.10	07.15 40.620	
			5 • 0 F	75.1	75.8	0.578	24-680	22.140	38.600	886
114.	- 00	116.9	114.8	106.3	106.1	0.330	72.600	71.580	42.330	066
• 5 5	0	1.001	6*55	108.5	101.8	0.279	48.600	47.070	40.470	992
106.	a.	101.9	106.8	95.2	95.2	0.310	70.500	69.330	40.690	266
105.	<b>с</b> (	108.2	105.9	98.4	0.62	0.321	53.600	52.130	42.670	Ê66
• • •		3,26	5	2.0	1 · · · ·	102.0			22-140	n 0 7 0 7 0
			2 - 2 D	1.40		0.188	36.800	35.410	35.180	566
	, <b>ה</b> ו	6.92	<b>5°6</b> 5	01.0	89.7	0.503	39.700	38.100	36.380	1000
8C.	ŝ	80.7	80.5	27.7	79.0	0.346	13.500	7.700	33.910	1000
1C4.	•	102.8	164.9	e9.8	86.8	0.751	59.610	58.570	41.590	1000
82.	~	82.5	82.2	80.1	80.2	0.452	17.000	13.050	35.620	1002
<b>6</b> 8	÷	86.9		84.7	81.8	0.636	13.300	7.680	37.540	1003
	<b>.</b>	9.16				200-0		020.61	006.76	FOOT
- 7 C	<b>ب</b> ر	85.1	84 . 4	90°08	9-62	0.201	16.400	12.270	066.2E	1007
110.	· eu	107.8	110.8	1.66	9.65	0.357	61.500	60.450	39.270	1008
65.	1	88.6	89.1	83.5	84.3	0.921	20.800	17.750	36.900	101
92.	ş	95.6	92.6	69.6	89.1	0.281	30.600	26.570	36.430	1011
98.	2	58.8	98.2	95.8	95 <b>.</b> 7	0.020	48.800	47.180	39.900	1011
112.	<u>о</u>	111.5	112.C	98.5	98.6	0.400	67.000	65.890	42.190	101
101		101.8	101.4		84.0	0.352	101 101	39.380	37.140	1101
101		100.4	101.7		<b>*</b> • • •		28.910	000.02	38.160	101
• • •	~ (	1.95			N. 58	710-0	20, 20	18.030	33.020	1016
5	• •	5°55				5.4.0		30.170	961.16	6101
		0.111	111.0		1 0 0 1	110				
		0.00			0.00					
- u		1.24					54 - CCC	014.35	20.050	
110.5		110.5	110.5	104.2	103.1	0.142	63.500	62.200	42.310	1075
86.7		86.7	66.7	17.4	1.1	0.159	21.100	18.260	37.140	1026
110.0		108.3	110.3	104.0	105.5	0.405	64.200	63.080	41.050	1026
113.5		112.0	113.5	103.3	102.9	0.139	67.600	66.350	41.940	1027
86.C		85 • C	86.0	82.9	81.5	0.148	19.440	16.340	35.160	1C276

Ч ч	лм <sup>п</sup>	HABEG	H <sub>B</sub> BEG	H <sup>ML</sup>	HA END	H <sub>B</sub> END	sin Q	>8	0 ^	Ч	Filr
63		84.3	92.2		10.6	70.3	0.907	15.600	11.070	38.110	1111
40		67.6	85.C		76.9	75.9	1.000	15.500	11.120	37.470	1111
17		5.19	96.7		87.4	86.6	0.830	29.900	27.570	36.510	1111
4	5	111.1	111.9	111.1	107.9	1C6.5	0.558	65.300	64.070	39.410	1112
12	s.	112.2	113.6	112.2	101.2	166.3	0.553	68.CC0	66.890	42.270	1112
14		59.1	101.1		87.3	86.4	0.998	20.700	17.550	38.760	1118
2 4	14	(5.4 61.4	4 ° C	41.6	1.01	P	0.926	21.600	022.41	54 • 040	1120
14	10		61.6	9.56	9C.5	80.3	0.389	32.100	29.900	39.070	1120
10	1	5*36	98.9		97.3	56.9	0.758	22.400	19.650	38.800	1121
ć3		105.1	104.8		90.8	90.4	0.756	41.550	39.910	41.590	1121
<b>1</b> 7		96.7	100.4	-	5°52	35.4	0.887	27.300	25.050	37.600	1122
26	5	1.111	111.5 05 7	111.1		2.44	0.1.0	66.9CU	02 4 50	064.04 72 400	1122
<u>0</u> .	r				0 - F - E	87.5	0.961	26.600	059.55	002-75	1125
и ч ч	4	1.40		94.1	90.5	88.6	0.211	36.800	34.910	064 EE	1128
49	26	105.2	105.3	105.2	97.0	96.7	0.193	64.200	62.860	33.500	1128
53	25	89.7	4.12	85.7	78.1	88.5	066.0	24.000	21.380	39.210	1128
15	11	104.8	105.7	104.8	93.7	94.2	0.529	46.200	44.870	42.620	1129
26	4	54.2	5.66	, , ,					082-11		6211
<b>-</b>	. v	1.50	0 .	2.52	1.01	87.1	10.776	37,900	010-12	32.520	11511
• •	26	6.25	91.5	92.9	86.4	86.7	0.175	24.800	22.410	36.610	1153
57	31	4.46	4.69	4.40	78.7	81.9	0.987	22.C00	19.030	39.040	1157
13	<b>C</b> 1	83.4	e3.5	63.4	80.2	81.1	086.0	16.900	15.280	36.540	1158
5	10	87.2	86.8	87.2	76.6	78.3	197.0	22.500	19.330	33.450	1159
4	~ ·	109.5	111.2	109.5	58 <b>.</b> 1	1.86	0.574	60.300	59.040	36.660	1161
- 1		2 • 3 6	1.22	96.2	1.70 7.0	63.50 53.50	0.980	38.010	026.05		1163
0 2	-		106.0	9.96			0.485	72.250	71.050	044-24	1163
. 7	14	100.1	100.4	100.1	92.9	95.6	0.152	60.000	58.610	42.260	1163
13	12	111.8	111.6	111.8	102.6	103.1	0.271	58.600	57.300	41.560	1164
18	16	100.2	103.3	100.2	90.7	90.6	6.933	36.500	36.870	40.320	1165
<u> </u>	<b>,</b>	108.1	114.2	106.1	98.5	7.79	0.524	64.700	63.480	39.520	1165
22		7.86	0.19	96°C	68°1	8.68	0.547	104.64	096.14	061.86	9911
5	<b>4</b> ≝'	6 . P 8	40°4	84.3	86.1	8.59	0.675	29-800	27.870	18.6.80	11670
22	NU NU	94.6	84.8	84.6	82.8	82.8	0.810	15.500	11.200	37.420	11672
¢	4	17.2	78.8	17.2	75.5	75.3	0.987	12-500	5.730	32.410	11682
- - -	2		109.2	110.4	8.95 0.1	105.5	0.161	59.1CU	57.850	081-04	11690
14		107.2	109.3	107.2	96.7	8.79	0.584	65.200	64.070	46.110	11752
ŝ	41	106.1	108.0	101.9	101.9	100.7	0.462	59.000	57.850	40.120	1182
15	ۍ . ا	111.6	111.3	111.6	59.2	98.2	0.924	60.200	59.070	41.870	11823
	• -	2.68	8°.98	89.2	85.6 80 J	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6	0.658	34.600	064°2E	37.680	11875
n ka		120.0	122.9	126.0	118.1		0.049	74.050	72.840	51.63U	11011
56	15	101.4	102.3	101.4	88.2	89.4	0.981	33.200	31.410	40.800	11939
10	s	112.5	115.7	112.5	102.9	103.6	0.156	70.900	69.800	40.980	11946
œ	÷	106.8	114.3	106.8	98.0	1°55	0.592	68.CCO	67.010	41.520	11949
27	21	113.1	114.2	113.1	1.76	97.8	0.417	56.500	55.220	37.850	11959
- 4	<b>J</b> 4	106.80		108.8	105.1	102.9	0.720	54.500	53.240	41.600	12002
		100.0	1.021	76.7 126.3	07.4 6.40	100.5	0.520		047-07	086.26	11021
; ;	- CO	95.2	97.2	95.2	80.1	94.9	495-0	25.200	044.00	35.260	
20	4	89.7	89.7	89.7	e1.2	79.5	0.883	31.000	28.850	38.910	12064
17		99.0	89.2		84.0	78.6	165°0	29.200	27.080	36.660	12066
27	20	5-26	101.6	97.5	85°. 101	84.9	0.952	30.800	28.650	35.790	12066
4 C	2	2.45	96.9	95.2	1.61	81°3	0.431	28.400	26.310	35.330	12075
<b>7</b>	IJ	5.0	7*68		10.1	6.91	016-0	13.700	8.460	37.610	12090

Film	12093		12094	12095	14771	11171	71121	41121	01121	12117	20121	12121	16121	54121	40121	02101	41777	00171	12100	06121	10221	20221	11771	12224	12221	12255	12317	26621	06671	55521		12240	1 7 2 5 8	12395	12399	12407	12453	12454	12471	12537	12544	12564	12577	12627	12627	1/01/	12640	16921	20121	00171	19761	12121	1001
٨	37.470	38.370	36.960	38.390	31.380	12.050	007 00		000.14			010010	0.00	047.24	010-54			060.05	37.480	31.4210	061.96	006.9E	040-04	41.672	42.330	41.300	35.570	36.460	94.300	36.310	071-16	36.050	012-16	000.45	44.760	37.470	39.880	37.220	42.640	93°050	39.240	42.510	37.840	25.140	32.980	007 • 7E	36.840	044.85	046.46		55.000	000 CT	0 · · · ·
° <	27.580	24.600	12.030	19.960	19.200	70.1e0	066.82	040*17	014-10	000.000	0.00.02	010.4	032.61	065.10	070-69		002.60	084.82	26.050	23.170	056.16	041.05	68.490	67.060	64.990	66.810	24.180	25.030	081.41	13.390	26.170	072.61	065-12		70.630	27.510	23.660	26.330	70.020	35.220	11.150	42.560	31.060	22.030	33.360	26.860	37.480	12.610	35.100	94	0000	057.5	01.070
>8	29.700	27.250	16.490	22.800	22.200	71.300	30.900	24.100	034.80	65.4CU	28.200	14.420	18.200	68.400	10.100	30.010	000.46	30.900	28.500	26.300	33.150	32.000	69.500	68.CCO	65.900	68.CCO	26.800	27.730	22+300	17.400	29.150	11.000	29.600		71-800	29.500	26.000	28.500	71.100	36.950	15.800	44.300	32.560	25.CC0	35.450	29.100	39.400	16.900	37.000	36.400		13.100	014.40
sin Q	1.000	C.852	C.967	C.987	0.719	C.397	0.975	0.691	0.820	0.230	0.820	C.736	C.987	0.708	0.483	0.000	446.0	0.906	C.723	0.158	0.584	0.697	0.953	C.901	0.912	0.700	0.964	0.335	666.0	0.755	0.596	0.883	0.905	202	240.0	0.172	996-0	0.309	0.819	0.298	0.671	0.704	0.286	0.489	0.514	0.587	0.187	0.789	1.000	0.623	198.0	294.0	0.4.5
Н <sub>В</sub> ЕИD	64.4	E4.7	90.1	84.3	74.9	29.0	74.2	80.7	6.45	100.2	81.2	72.0	1.11	55.1	103.8	6.16	426	84.7	82.5	17.0	e5.3	85.0	96.1	91.9	54.2	103.0	86.9	87.4	82.7	90-6	85.7	19.6	81.6 	100.3		4.18		71.2	4.66	81.7	81.3	91.0	78.4	e7.6	87.1	10.2	32.2	85.6	88 <b>.</b> 5	15.3	85.9	82.0	1C3.6
H <sub>A</sub> END	95°C	e5.1	<b>80.5</b>	F.4.7	1.1	9.96	13.6	81.4	6.86	105.1	82 ° C	71.5	13.9	96.8	105.C	98.2	96.6	85.0	82.7	76.0	86.2	85.3	96.5	9.99	94.3	102.6	87.9	89.4	83.5	81.1	85.9	19.2	A1.6	105.4			2.48	70.9	54.1	90.6	el.6	90.9	77.8	87.4	87.2	71.2	93°C	93.0	87.6	74.6	86.1	91.7	104.9
HML		102.9	1.53		26.7	1CE.9	64°C	5 56	115.7	116.3	65.3	78.2	84.5	114.C	110.8	98.2	106.3	103.2	51.C	65.4	100.4	100.5		113.9	117.C	1111	96.4		92.5	85.5		63.3	86.3	111.3		r			166.6	85.2	<b>*</b> • 5 8	104.5	5é.1			36.6	98.0		87.6	55.4			
н <sub>в</sub> вес	101.4	104.8	84.0	55.8	H5.3	110.1	83.5	52.7	118.9	125.8	92.1	11.3	89.6	115.0	116.7	105.0	10ć.8	102.6	97.5	92.1	96.7	6.82	109.4	112.9	115.8	112.1	96.7	100.7	94.4	85.4	104.2	82.8	86.8	111.3	102.0	0.221	1.001	5.00	C - C - I	89.1	89.5	105.8	9.86	95.5	100.2	6**5	1C8.7	89.1	97.5	6°66	<b>55.3</b>	86.4	110.5
H <sub>A</sub> BEG	£ č • 2	102.5	82.7	51.2	50. 10 10 10	106.8	84.C	65 <b>.</b> 4	115.7	118.3	89.3	76.2	64.5	114.C	11C.8	1C2.C	166.3	103.2	97.C	85.4	100.4	100.5	109.8	9.511	117.C	111.1	96.4	1.22	92.5	£5.9	103.2	82.3	86.3	111.3	96.5	11/12			100		4.04	0.404		56.2	78.5	90.6	105.9	90.7	9.52	55.4	55.2	87.4	106.5
лм <sup>п</sup>		4 E			18C	<b>u</b> 1	15	23	~	÷	•••	23	rc TC	12	<b>u</b> 1	13	~	36	35	15	1	30		5	15	æ	14	I	22	w		27	"	<b>U</b> 1		•	÷.	r	7	r 4	36	5 0	10	Ś		"		1	١ć	31			
۲u		- <b>1</b> 0	18	P 1	23	12	24	60	19	14	12	90	ţ	17	-	13	15	64	44	; ,	32	6	61	7	21	11	42	4	27	17	43	ŝ	10	\$	27	m)	5		7	1	5	, <u>r</u>	Ş	2	•••	60	8		16	, 7	12	<u>;</u> 1	61

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Figure 3. Distribution of meteor orbits in perihelion distance. Line plot: Hawkins and Southworth (1961).



Figure 4. Distribution of meteor orbits in inclination. Line plot: Hawkins and Southworth (1961).



Figure 5. Distribution of meteor velocities. Line plot: Hawkins and Southworth (1961).

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#### APPENDIX A

There is in the Super-Schmidt camera a focus post, which is photographed as a shadow on the periphery of the film. The line joining this marker (N) to the plate center defines the center-North Pole direction. The position of the shutter center on the film is well-defined. The observer records the approximate ( $\pm$  5°) direction of the camera axis when he sets the position circles of the camera at the beginning of each exposure.

A gnomonic projection is used in copying the spherical Super-Schmidt films onto flat glass plates. Angles are preserved at C, the center of projection. Distances along a radial direction r transform into angular separation in the sky, according to  $\theta = \tan^{-1} r/f$ , where f is the focal length of the camera. Thus, we can plot the center of the field, the north direction, and the position of the star relative to these on a representation of the celestial sphere. See Figures A-1 through A-3.

Applying spherical trigonometry, we can compute for the unknown star (\*), 90 -  $\delta_*$  and  ${}_{c}\Delta a_*$ . The sign of  ${}_{c}\Delta a_*$  is determined by the right- or left-handedness of the set NC\*.





Figure A-1. In the camera.

i

Figure A-2. On the film.



Figure A-3. In the sky.

#### APPENDIX B

Given the measured plate coordinates and the sky coordinates of three to six bright stars, as well as the plate coordinates of the center, one can solve the set of equations,

 $\lambda_* \lambda_c + \mu_* \mu_c + \nu_* \nu_c = \cos \theta_* ,$ 

where  $\lambda_*$ ,  $\mu_*$ ,  $\nu_*$  are direction cosines representing the spherical coordinates of the stars; the  $\theta_*$  are angular separations of the stars from the center as computed from their radial distances and from the focal length of the camera; and  $\lambda_c$ ,  $\mu_c$ ,  $\nu_c$  are the required direction cosines representing the spherical coordinates of the center.

A measure of the success of the fit can be obtained by comparing the  $\cos \theta$  computed from the new center coordinates with the input  $\cos \theta_*$ .

A further check should be made by comparing the plate-constants fit referred to the new center with that referred to the original input center.

#### APPENDIX C

The basic data computed for the trajectory are the distances from some zero point for each time segment along the trail.

The form of the relation between distance and time is assumed to be

 $D = a + bt + ce^{kt}$ ,

where b is identified with the no-atmosphere velocity,  $V_{\infty} = (dD/dt)_{t = -\infty}$ , and  $ck^2 e^{kt}$  with deceleration of the body.

The so-called "retardation curve" (see Fig. C-1) is a plot of

$$\Delta D = (D - D_0) - V_b(t - t_0)$$
,

where the subscript 0 refers to the first measured dash on this plate, and  $V_b$  is a mean beginning velocity computed from  $\Delta D/\Delta t$  for the first several dashes.

There is a departure from the method outlined in Whipple and Jacchia (1957). The search for k is made by machine, not by drawing a smooth curve by eye. From a given starting value, a search is initiated for a k for which a least-squares fit to a, b, and c produces a minimum rms deviation.

The minimum is, in practice, very shallow and broad, and often oscillatory. This is not entirely satisfactory. However, the critical quantities b and dV/dt are relatively stable.





#### APPENDIX D THE METHOD IN DETAIL

Films are selected in a convenient batch size from the library of 6000 pairs. They are examined, appropriately paired, and marked for copying onto glass plates. While they are being copied, the time and region data are transcribed and punched into cards. The glass plates are further marked to guide the measurer when the plate is on the measuring engine. A convenient morning's or afternoon's measuring is gathered for a sitting. A man can easily prepare in the morning the three or four plates that he can comfortably measure in the afternoon; the number depends on the quality of the images, the lengths of the trails, and related factors.

The original observers' records contain data on the approximate center of the field, the beginning time of the exposure, and the time of any visual event. The measurer, while preparing his films, must extract these data. He must establish that a mate exists, and then collect all the pertinent information. He marks the spherical film for the photographer so that the projection onto a flat plate by the copying camera has optimum density and focus in the region of the meteor. He then marks the plates for identification of points to be measured other than along the trail: the north point, shutter center, projection center, and six bright stars.

The initial division of the computer program is as follows:

A. Read in "library" data:

up to a total of 25 stations' coordinate cards; up to a total of 25 precession matrix cards; bright star map, list, and key.

B. Process each pair:

Identify station by film number.

Extract precession constants appropriate to year of meteor.

Compute sidereal time corresponding to input LST

Take means of repeated measures.

Identify the nature of each measure by a code on its card.

- Compute effective (HA)<sub>c</sub> by applying the time lapse between the exposure beginning and the meteor time, and the displacement of the projection center from the shutter center on the plate.
- Compute predicted sky coordinates for each bright star, one plate at a time, and its corresponding grid number.
- Search the nine grid positions of the map centered at this point and accumulate possibilities.
- If fewer than four stars are matched with possible positions, displace the center by 2° and try again (four times).
- If at least four stars are picked up, proceed to extract from the list precise corresponding positions.
- Compute a plate-to-sky coordinate transformation for pairs of these stars two-by-two, selecting for each solution the set of the other star positions that gives the "best fit," discarding individual stars with deviations >50 $\mu$ , or solutions with mean deviations greater than this.
- Select the best fit, and use these stars as the basis for a leastsquares plate-constants solution.
- If no satisfactory fit exists, move the center and try new predictions where the center is allowed to move by  $2^{\circ}$  in each coordinate (a,  $\delta$ ).
- If the effective focal length from this solution is satisfactory (within 3.5% of the accepted value), use these stars to compute an improved position of the projection center (Appendix B).
- With this new center, perform a new least-squares plate-constants computation for use to predict sky coordinates of the measured faint stars.

- Compute the grid codewords corresponding to these positions, and attach the plate number and star number to them.
- Write on a scratch tape the plate identification, direction cosines of center and standard plate coordinate axes, focal length, plate coordinates of faint stars and trail dashes, and precession constants.

Compute relative station coordinates of the pair.

Write on tape for use in trajectory computation: all date and time information, station coordinates, camera and shutter information, and trail measures for the pair.

- C. Order the list of predicted positions for faint stars for all 20 pairs of the batch by declination and codeword to correspond to the catalog order.
  - Read in three records of faint-star map at a time flanking the next  $\delta$  of interest, and extract codewords of occupied grid positions surrounding the predicted positions.

Sort again on  $\delta$  and codeword.

D. Read the faint-star list, degree by degree, and extract positions for the stars picked up from the map.

Order the entire batch on plate number and star number.

E. Do the following for each plate:

Read in the data previously written on the scratch tape.

- Set up the faint-star measures with the corresponding possible star positions.
- Perform trial plate-constants solutions and sort out valid identifications as for bright stars.
- Apply precession.
- Compute a fit to the field-correction curve.
- Apply field corrections, according to this curve, to the trail measures.
- Compute constants for a least-squares straight line through both corrected and uncorrected trails.
- Produce reference plots to help judge the success of these curvefitting operations.

F. Write on tape for use in the trajectory computation: plate constants, trail measures altered by the field corrections, and constants for equation of line with and without field corrections.

At this point, the computer program terminates. For sample output, see pages 42 through 44. The two tapes for further processing are saved. The output to date is examined. One must consider: Were there any failures of plates to proceed to this point? Do the plate-constants solutions indeed look reasonable? Does application of the computed field correction improve the appearance (straightness) of the trail? Are there scattered trail measures that unrealistically affect the determination of the trail equation? (Computer plots of field correction and of trails are provided for perusal.)

Having decided which pairs warrant continued processing, prepare the following input to the next programmed section:

- a. In the order of the previous section, one card for each plate, with the film number in the first eight columns, and a tag on those cards for plates for which the computed field correction should be omitted.
- b. The two data tapes prepared by the first programmed section.

The second program proceeds with a standard meteor-trajectory computation. For sample output, see page 45.

These data are now checked for inner consistency, for reliability of the solution for velocity and deceleration, and for any atypical behavior.

A "best" no-atmosphere velocity is computed to be used as input to the orbit computation.

The input to the orbit-computation program consists of the following: a. card "2" punched by the trajectory program, with  $V_{\infty}$  inserted, and b. card "1" punched by the star-identification program.

		plate constants 4 bright stars identified					plate constants with newly computed center direction															
		5469 5271		EXI - C.225C27 - O.181121 - C.197403 - C.135141 - C.001326 - O.226628 C.241754 - O.221396			1525 1824		EXI -C.244599 -O.183872 -C.216317 -O.137826 -C.220205 -O.230685 C.2211762 -O.286484													
		118.C9 C.7231		DY -C.004 -C.006			117.384 C.741C		DY -C.015 -C.002 C.032 -C.016													
CENTRE I AXIS A AXIS		206.137558 0.00484496		54000 54000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00	CENTRE I AX IS A AX IS		205 . 040838 0 . 00 48 68 6 2		DX 0.014													
		273 809 -		Y 157.03 147.36( 164.81	E		633 805		Y 157.03 147.36 164.81													
AXES 0.4494876 0.8932865		-7.124 -0.00016		X 853.322 858.687 899.739 949.929	AXES 0.4529713 0. 0.8915251		-7.922 -0.00018		X 853.322 858.687 899.739 949.929													
PLATE CENTRE AND -0.5713959 -0.7686615 0.2875174	N VER SE S	6333 898.205215 7828 -4.34759647	H 205 <b>.</b> 5	N 0. 276394 0. 319745 0. 240334 0. 185750	PLATE CENTRE AND -0.5831527 -0.7564022 0.2962917	N VE R SE S	6458 901.786484 1875 -4.36304110	H 205.3	N 0.276394 0.319745 0.240934 0.185750	STARS			22	78	542	980 253	1961	183	752	702	161	503 94 7
1 ME S OF 5 C 5 8 8 8	I GNN SI	- 7. 55 - C. COCI	AL LENGI	w 4328C7 445932 615818 785757	I NE SOF 15 69 85	I GNA ST	- 5• 21 - C• C002	AL LENG	M 4328C7 445932 615818 185797	F FAINT	5 r 0 r			10.0	9.7					11.8	11.2	
DIRECTION CUS - 0.66663 0.63965 0.34550	PLATE CONSTAN	2C5.341234 0.0C486375	EFFECTIVE FOCA	L - C. 85807C - C. - C. 836607 - C. - C. 746844 - C.	DIRECTION COS - C.67435 0.65410 0.342620	PLATE CONSTAN	2C5.122145 C.00486669	EFFECTIVE FOCI	L - C. 85807C - C. - C. 836067 - C. - C. 746844 - D. - C. 589932 - D.	PREDICTIONS 0	209-7316	21C•2121	210-20CU	212.6050	214.4664	215.4574	713.9140	1110-112	215-0903	219.8330	219.9760	220.5441 22C.74C5

Sample output from initial computer run.

SL 10C31.

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	CENTRE	EX I AX IS	ET A X IS
AXES	0.4534302	••	0.8912918
AND			
PLATE CENTRE	-0.5820972	-0.7572770	0.2961325
Ь			
DIRECTION COSINES	- 0. 6749547	0.6530938	0.3433722

# PLATE CONSTANTS AND INVERSES

116.685278	C.73359469
-207.678612	-0.00480647
-8.189466	-0.00019156
777667.106	-4.35518616
- 9. 387212	- C. C0021 958
205.480854	C.OC485788

EFFECTIVE FOCAL LENGTH 205.7

alata constants for	12 faint stars dantified	natifitiant erois litter ( I											
EXI ETA	-C.2C2792 -C.3C9750	-C.193489 -O.305127	-C.194681 -O.33298C	- C.1491C3 - O.3C0878	-C.C98684 -O.336219	-C.C89506 -0.314613	-C.055546 -0.332272	- C. C44436 - O. 3C4926	- C. C32437 - C. 340474	-C.C.8212 -C.269023	-0-015727 -0-280043	- C. CC573C - 0. 285984	- C. CC2243 - 0. 289122
рх рү	0-000 C-00E	-0.011 -C.003	0.029 C.012	-0.019 -C.015	0.002 -C.008	-0-006 -C-004	0.001 C.001	-0.0C5 C.004	-0.009 -C.003	0.008 -C.003	0.008 -C.003	0.0C2 C.003	0.001 C.012
Y	182.666	181-641	187.421	180.408	187.327	182.761	186.145	180.372	187.663	172.708	174.976	176.122	176.736
×	863.032	864.911	864.888	873.999	884.671	886.362	893.498	895.531	898.334	900-569	901.183	903.299	904-046
Z	0.166319	0.170675	0.146152	0.175623	0.145110	0.164445	0.149048	0.173597	0.141899	0.206285	0.196257	0.190879	0.188036
x	13 - 0.487851	77 - C. 494636	36 - C. 497547	96 - 0. 529243	59 -0.572785	43 -0.577381	35 - C. 6C5020	19 - 0. 61 C421	99 - 0.622932	54 - 0. 625628	51 - 0. 628850	4C - C. 6369C4	74 -0.635810
_	- C. 8569	- C-8521	-0.855C	- C. 83CC	- C. 8C67	-0.79974	-0.7821	- C. 7728	- C. 7652	-0.7523	-0.7523	-0-14694	-0-1451

plot of deviations from least-squares plate- constants fit DY vs X DX vs X	where represent the fitted field correction curves			
0 C • IX	•	× A A		X X CX
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× + + 5. • + • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			¢ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

plate measure standard plate coordinates direction cosines	ETAL FETAL	ctd.010 14441 17441 17444 12414 12414 12414 12414 0142550	d 18.057 184.537 685.945 -0.130218 -0.321411 -0.322451	885.642 184.692 -0.053205 -0.323419 -0.802672	895.386 164.844 -0.046095 -0.326376 -0.776056	903.921 184.972 -0.004661 -0.328623 -0.751303		893.580 180.973 -0.088245 -0.302059 -0.964584	899.863 181.010 -0.057891 -0.308715 -0.308715	905.460 181.042 -0.030855 -0.314644	911.534 181.078 -0.001511 -0.321079	918.082 181.116 0.030124 -0.328017 -0.328017
of 5 measured trail points	EN EN EN	-0.519114 946861.0 118.1311	-U.54c773 U.157388 104.085	-0.575608 0.156184 100.561	-0.611480 0.154365 96.425	-0.642095 0.152505 93.244	•	-0.258496 - 0.052522 120.458	-0.286511 0.046557 113.634	-0.311241 0.041212 108.254	-0.337784 0.035389 103.051	-0.365982 0.029104 98.077
earth curv. and elev.		0-915341 2-969 1-1-653	v.413554 2.962 58.049	0.910569 2.956 94.470	0.905129 2.953 90.230	0.898831 2.952 86.763		0.837918 2.347 103.281	0.840929 2.305 97.864	0.842987 2.275 93.532	0.844554 2.249 89.281	0.045468 2.225 05.147
rectangular equat. coord. relative to the station along the trail from point of greatest H		120-20 120-20 120-20 230-20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	265.50 265.50 285.31 285.31 285.51	-80.00 -51.849 15.697 12.455	-74.8831 -58.962 14.885 18.454	-70.055 -59.872 14.220 23.361		-116.192 -31.138 6.327 0.	-108-742 -32-557 5-290 7-655	-102.781 -33.693 -44.61	-96.925 -34.809 3.647 19.796	-91.220 -35.894 2.854 25.649
	POLE LENGTH Sa+Sb Ju Kelaii Kelaii	C.14 VE STATION	18785 358 1 €∪−0×65	U.U6U34U 8.699495 17.601634 3.66C997 3.66C997	0.98 23.	7027 -401	-24.402	0.10	1664 - -	-0.180589 6.607906 12.921826 3.667114	16.0	6290
	s <b>ing</b> cos z dir-co	и		0.106240	.16°0-	THI 3285 169.2124	E RADIANT 0.243789 0.185446 • 7.78	0-135	116	0.702286		

Sample output of trajectory program.

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