Notes on the 3.0 Beta version of Sedview:

1. You can start an analysis either by clicking on the ‘Launch’ button or by double-clicking on a data set in the ‘Available subdirectories’ on the ‘Select files’ tab .
2. Editing the data remains the same. Right-click on a file and choose ‘Exclude data’ or ‘Include data’ from the data file list on the ‘Select files’ tab. You may also select a block of files to use in the analysis.
3. For the individual data set analysis:
    a. The caption for each analysis tab initially is set to “Cell# wavelength” (e.g. 1- 280). However, you can use the ‘Analysis description’ box found on the ‘Raw data’ tab to change the tab caption. This description will be used in the ‘Analysis’ tab to identify the data set. It is best to keep it short and meaningful since it also is used for the Ratio and Difference analyses. Note: you may also change the description in the ‘Analysis’ tab by clicking on the data set in the list of data sets- a box will appear that allows a new description to be changed. Changing it here also changes the tab caption for that data set.
    b. The ‘dcdt analysis’ tab shows the s*g(s) vs s-star distribution. The distribution will have 4 vertical bars on it that are used to better define the region for analysis. Two bars are used to pick out the “Range”- this is the total area that defines the 100% analysis area. The “Region” bars select a region to be analyzed within the Range. For example, the fraction of the total signal is the portion of the s*g(s) signal between the Region bars divided by the signal between the Range bars. Setting these bars on one analysis carries over to all the other open analyses.
    c. Use the Zoom selection to focus the graph on either the Range or Region of the distribution graph. Selecting ‘None’ shows the entire distribution. The default is the Range.
    d. NOTE: if you do not see what you expect (i.e. there’s no peak in the graph), you should to set the Zoom to ‘None.’ Most likely, the peak is not within the Range.
    e. Peak characteristics are provided for the signal contained in the ‘Region.’ For an ideal Gaussian peak (which an ideal boundary will yield), both the Skew and Kurtosis will be zero. This almost never is found. Usually, there will be a slight skew, either + or -, and the

Kurtosis will be less than zero due to data smoothing. Full descriptions of these quantities will be included in the instructions. For the moment, they have no really useful function… I'm not even sure I am calculating them properly, yet (too many other things to deal with first).

f. In addition to the dcdt analysis (the default) originally provided by Sedview, two new analyses are available: Bridgeman and WDA. A fourth analysis, VanHolde-Weischet, is under development, but is not available at present. The final version will have VHW analysis. All of these will provide very similar (nearly identical) analyses, but WDA and Bridgeman may provide slightly higher resolution analyses under certain conditions. If you select either of these, a new tab will appear that allows you to adjust some of the characteristics used in the analysis (e.g. the radial region for analysis, smoothing parameters).

4. There are several changes to the main 'Analysis' tab.
    a. Distributions from Sedfit, Sedanal or Ultrascan may be included in the analysis. This is useful when you want to check whether fitted data from one of these programs 'makes sense' with respect to the model-free analysis.
    b. The "Difference" and "Ratio" analysis tabs are (hopefully) improved. Pairwise analyses may be selected, with as many data pairs graphed as wished.
5. Known problems:
    a. The Instructions are woefully incomplete and dated.
    b. The Beta version has not been tested by anyone other than me. This means there are tons of things that need to be done. Send them to me!

Thank you,

Tom