Using Polynomials

[B]=[T].[G]

Measured by using positions and polynomials

Polynomials

Equal to 1

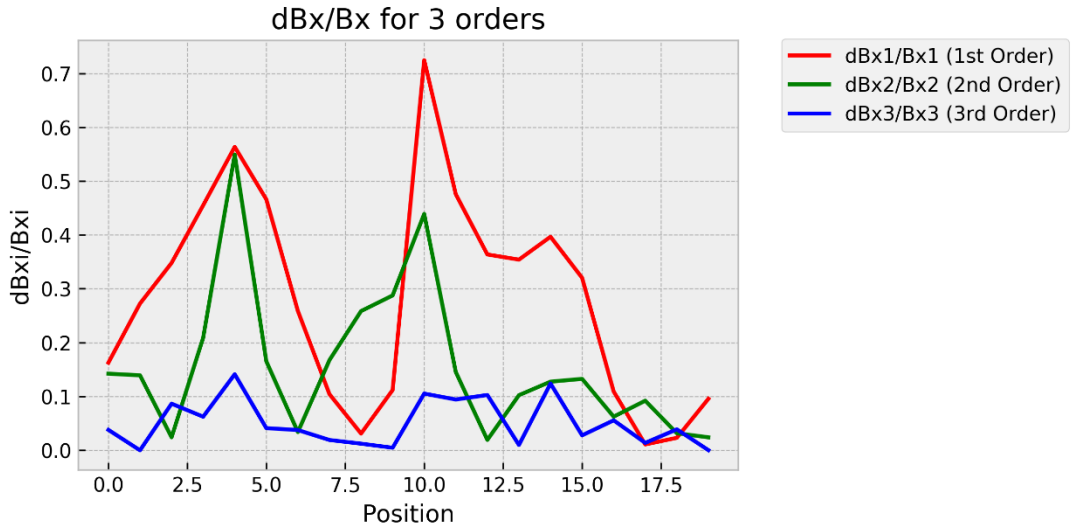
Table 5 – *Continued from previous page*

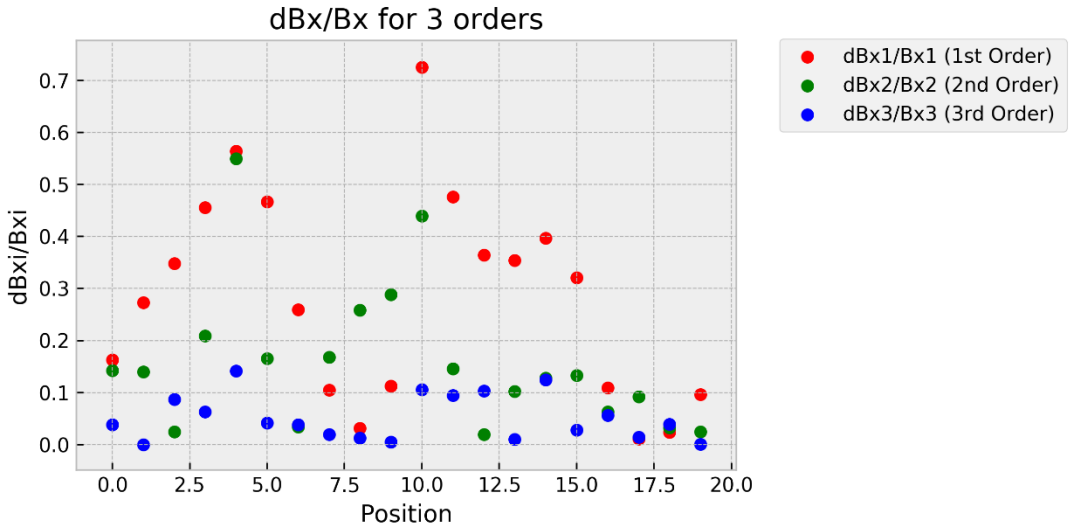
l m	Π_x	Π_y	Π_z
2 -2	$2yz$	$2xz$	$2xy$
2 -1	$-\frac{1}{2}xy$	$\frac{1}{4}(x^2+3y^2-4z^2)$	$2yz$
2 0	$-xz$	$-yz$	$z^2-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)$
2 1	$-\frac{1}{4}(3x^2+y^2-4z^2)$	$-\frac{1}{2}xy$	$2xz$
2 2	$2xz$	$-2yz$	x^2-y^2
2 3	x^2-y^2	$-2xy$	0
3 -4	$3x^2y-y^3$	x^3-3xy^2	0
3 -3	$6xyz$	$3(x^2z-y^2z)$	$3x^2y-y^3$
3 -2	$-\frac{1}{2}(3x^2y+y^3-6yz^2)$	$-\frac{1}{2}(x^3+3xy^2-6xz^2)$	$6xyz$
3 -1	$-\frac{3}{2}xyz$	$-\frac{1}{4}(3x^2z+9y^2z-4z^3)$	$3yz^2-\frac{3}{4}(x^2y+y^3)$
3 0	$\frac{3}{8}(x^3+xy^2-4xz^2)$	$\frac{3}{8}(x^2y+y^3-4yz^2)$	$z^3-\frac{3}{2}z(x^2+y^2)$
3 1	$-\frac{1}{4}(9x^2z+3y^2z-4z^3)$	$-\frac{3}{2}xyz$	$3xz^2-\frac{3}{4}(x^3+xy^2)$
3 2	$-x^3+3xz^2$	$-3yz^2+y^3$	$3(x^2z-y^2z)$
3 3	$3(x^2z-y^2z)$	$-6xyz$	x^3-3xy^2
3 4	x^3-3xy^2	$-3x^2y+y^3$	0
4 -5	$4xy(x^2-y^2)$	$y^4-6x^2y^2+x^4$	0

Continued on next page

dBx/Bx

dBx=|Bx(measured)-Bx(predicted)|

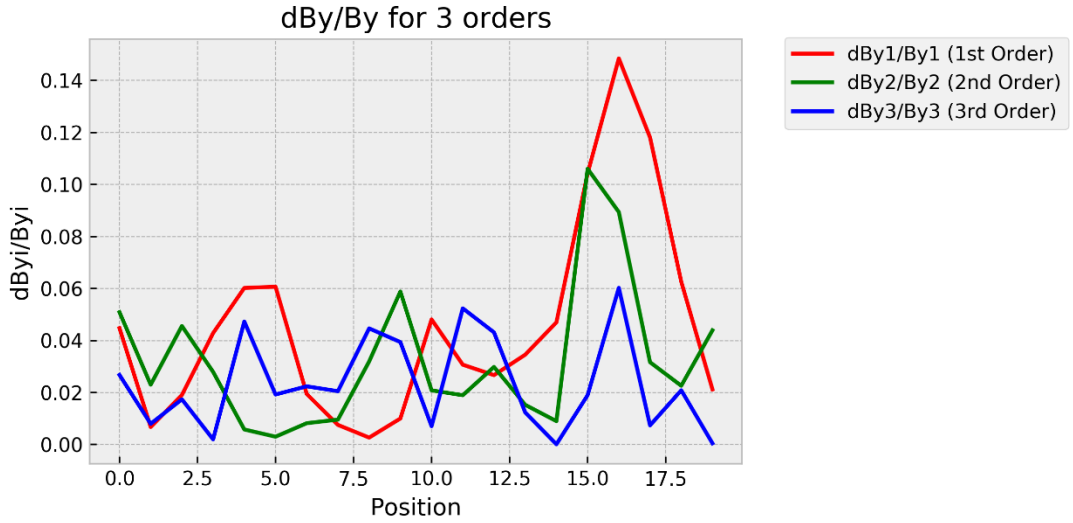


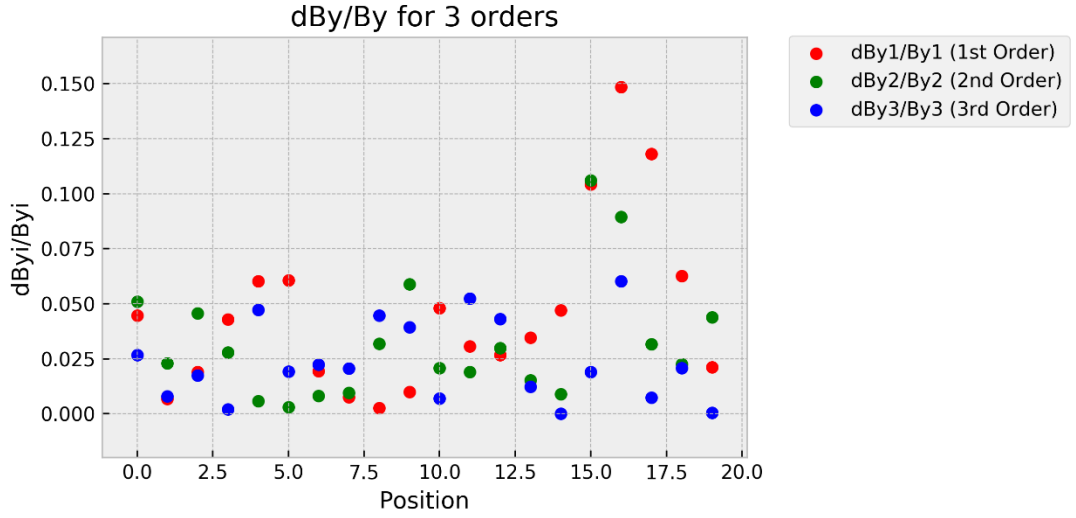


Bx (measured) = 0.2 - 0.5 gauss

dBy/By

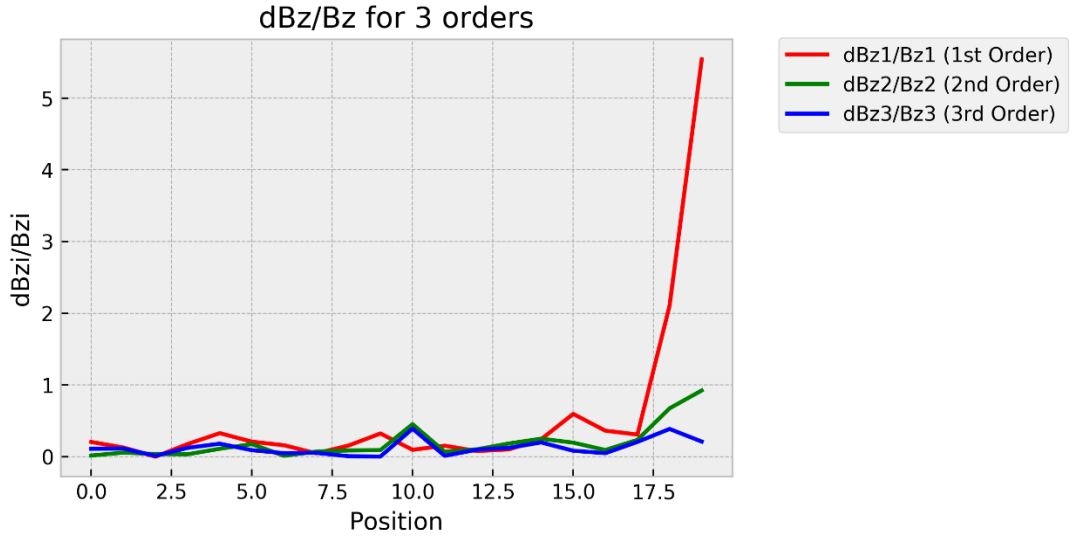
dBy=|By(measured)-By(predicted)|

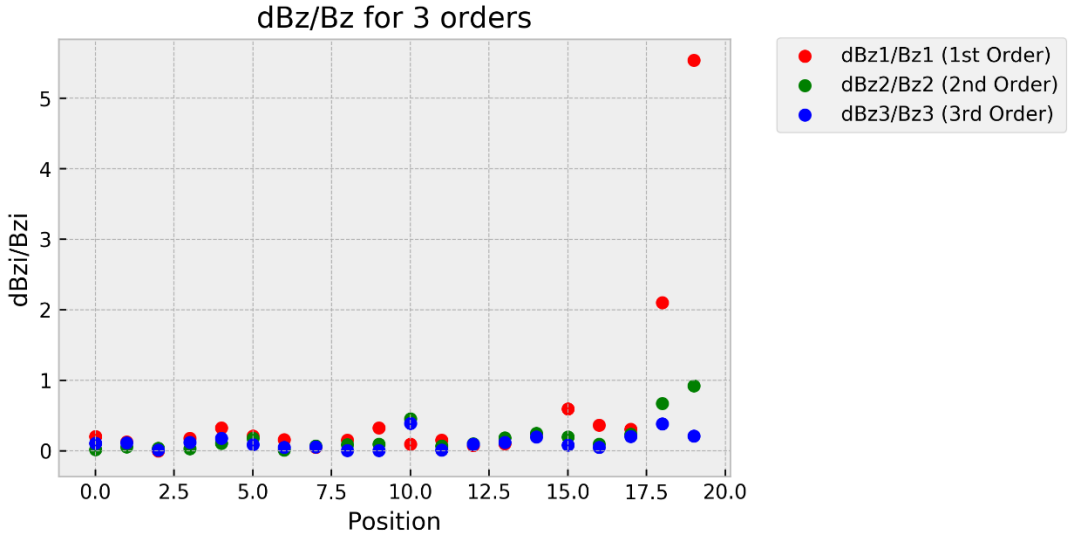




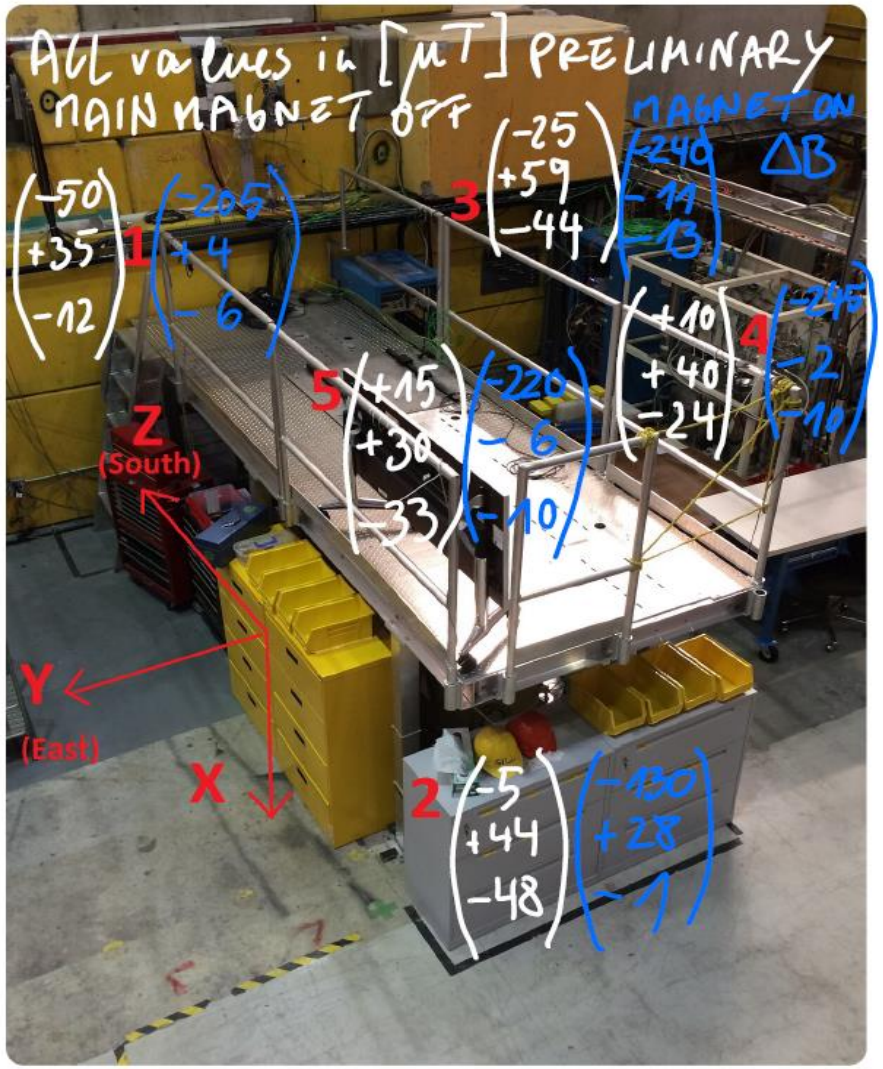
dBz/Bz

dBz=|Bz(measured)-Bz(predicted)|





Beatrice's B field from April



POS #	x	y	z	Bx	By	Bz
5	0	0	0	-205	24	-43
4	0	-168	0	-235	38	-34
3	0	-168	287	-265	48	-57
2	-222	0	0	-135	72	-49
1	0	0	287	-255	39	-18

Beatrice’s B field from April