Appendix D FIGURES

The figures in this appendix are intended to help illustrate some of the ideas explained in the text. Captions for the figures are located on the pages facing the images for quick reference. Below is a list of the contents of Appendix D.

PAGE	FIGURE
D-3	Examples of graphs and 3-D objects
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D-7	Example of a cross section, or sky cut, and its “complementary” cross section
D-9	Example of zooming
D-11	Example of dipole subtraction

Figure D.1 Graphs and 3-D Objects

The figure at the right shows examples of graphs and 3-D objects. Graphs include line plots (top), histograms, *etc.* 3-D objects are called spectral cubes, or stacks of skycubes. UIMAGE represents these three dimensional objects as shown in the bottom figure on the opposite page. (See section 4.2.7 for more information about object classification.)

Figure D.2 2-D Objects

This figure shows some examples of 2-D objects, which include skycubes (top left), any face(s) of a skycube, 3-D surface plots of skycubes (top right), and reprojections (lower figure). Although mildly confusing, 3-D surface plots are considered 2-D objects because the 3-D plot is simply another representation of a skycube and not actually a 3-D object. (See section 4.2.7 for more information about object classification.)

Figure D.3 Cross Sections/Sky Cuts

This figure explains the **`View "complementary" cross section`** option in the **`Cross sections, sky cuts`** menu. After two points have been specified, UIMAGE automatically draws the shorter arc of the great circle (upper right). However, if you choose the **`View "complementary" cross section`** option, UIMAGE will draw the other part of the arc (upper left). The graphs show data value vs. position along the arc.

Figure D.4 Zooming

This figure shows an example of UIMAGE's zoom function. When you begin this option, the zoom window (bottom window in the figure) is initially empty. Once the empty window is resized and a zoom factor chosen, click <MB1> on the zoom center and the zoom is displayed in the previously empty window. The box on the original data object (top window in figure) shows the region that will be displayed in the zoom window.

This example used a 6 × 6 zoom window and a zoom factor of 7.

Figure D.5 Reprojections and Dipole Subtraction

The top figure on the opposite page shows an example of a Mollweide reprojection. The figure underneath shows the same data after a dipole subtraction.