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Characterisation of wear areas on UHMWPE Total Knee Replacement Prostheses through study of their areal surface topographical parameters

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Abstract: Total knee replacement is one of the most common elective surgeries in the world, and presents a number of challenges related to the wear of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE). This paper presents an analysis of the surface topographical properties of the worn and unworn condylar surfaces on a small cohort of both wear simulated and retrieved prostheses of varying designs. A number of measurement points were taken on each prostheses in a mixture of worn and unworn areas through the use of focus-variation microscopy (FVM), a non-contact method of surface measurement. Surface areal parameters were extracted from this data to analyse and search for patterns within the data. It was found that in general, worn implant surfaces appear to show smoother, less peak dominated surfaces than unworn area. It was also found that wear simulated and retrieved implants display similar characteristics of surface topography. In addition, variation was noted between different designs of TKR device, with posterior stabilised designs found to be peak dominated and cruciate retaining type implants being valley dominated.

1.0 Introduction

The wear of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) is a critical challenge to the success of total knee replacement (TKR) prostheses. Polyethylene wear debris can elicit a macrophage response within the body and lead to aseptic loosening, one of the most common reasons for revision of TKR implant. It is difficult when measuring wear on UHMWPE to explicitly determine that the quantity being measured is solely a result of wear, due to deformation and creep. This paper describes a study which analyses worn and unworn regions of a TKR implant with respect to their areal surface topographical parameters using a non-contact optical measurement system. As well as studying the worn and unworn

Figure 1 - Example of CR type (L) and PS type (R) UHMWPE tibial inserts showing stabilisation peg

areas of the implants, the study also compares retrieved implants to those that have had their wear simulated. Variation in different designs was also studied, these being implants of either a posterior stabilised or cruciate retaining design.

Total knee replacement is one of the most common elective surgeries in the world with three quarters of a million performed in the UK alone between 2003 and 2014. It is expected to increase by over 650% in the next 15 years [1], whilst revision procedures are expected to undergo a five-fold increase [2]. Among these revisions, the main cause of failure is likely to be aseptic loosening, as evidenced by the National Joint Registry's data showing that 41.2% of revisions were as a result of aseptic loosening between 2003 and 2014. [3] This aseptic loosening occurs as a result of an immune response to UHMWPE wear particles [4]. These wear particles may be released from the surface of the implant to other areas of the joint, leading to an immune system response and causing osteoclastic resorption of the bone, causing aseptic loosening.[5, 6]

UHMWPE has seen incredible success in TKR due to a number very desirable properties such as good mechanical strength and biocompatibility, as well as good wear resistance. The gold standard in TKR remains as a UHMWPE tibial insert in a metallic tray interfacing with a much harder metallic femoral component. This relationship means that it is highly likely that the UHMWPE component will wear in a greater volume than the metallic component. TKR prostheses come in a wide variety of designs; one of the most common debates is between a fixed bearing – where the implant is rigidly held within a metallic tibial tray – and a mobile bearing – where the implant is able to move within the tray. Various studies have been performed without consensus on which of these is more advantageous.[7-12] Likewise another variation in TKR design is whether the implant is cruciate retaining (CR) or posterior stabilised (PS). This refers to whether or not the posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) is retained post-surgery. If the PCL is removed then the implant has a stabilising peg (PS) as shown in Figure 1 with the CR type implant shown left without a stabilising peg. Studies conducted have shown no difference in either clinical effectiveness [13, 14]or wear [15, 16] between the two types.

However the material still has inherent flaws such as a lack of creep resistance. At high temperatures or under high stress UHMWPE is easily deformed. This makes the measurement of wear difficult when considering the surface of UHMWPE, as the surface may have deformed as well as worn. Numerous studies mention the contribution of creep to the difficulty of measuring UHMWPE knee prostheses [17-19]. The advent of highly cross-linked polyethylene (HXLPE) and also the doping of UHMWPE with Vitamin-E for use within TKR could have an effect on this, with Takahashia et al finding that Vitamin-E doped HXLPE "significantly" improved creep resistance when compared to conventional UHMWPE [20, 21]. However, it has been suggested that stabilisation of parts for 48-100 hours after loading can lead to 80-90% of recoverable creep relaxation [22, 23]. As this study focuses on surface topographical parameters it is deemed that creep should not be a contributory factor.

In this study focus variation microscopy (FVM) was used for the measurement of surface topography. FVM is a relatively modern form of light microscopy which similarly to confocal laser scanning microscopy, and works on the basis of analysis of depth of field [24]. Danzl et al [25] compared surface texture results gained using FVM with those gained from a traditional contact measurement system such as a CMM. It was found that FVM provided comparable results to CMM when measuring surface roughness. They also found that both methods were able to measure steep surfaces as well as surfaces with "difficult reflectance behaviour". This is a desirable characteristic due to the reflective nature of UHMWPE inserts. As mentioned, FVM works on the principle of depth of field, this is achieved by moving a microscope vertically in relation to a sample which in turn brings the part in and out of focus. It then analyses the points within the scanning range at which the part was in the best focus and uses these to reconstruct the surface at different heights.[26] FVM has been regularly cited as a method that can be used for the measurement of areal surface parameters [26, 27], providing a good basis for the measurement of surface parameters for the UHMWPE implants used in this study.

2.0 Methods:

2.1 Wear area mapping

A cohort of 12 wear-simulated and 5 retrieved components was measured for the purposes of this study. The wear simulated components were of two different designs; 5 DePuy LCS and 7 DePuy PFC. The retrieved components were of multiple different designs. These 17 components covered both cruciate retaining (n=9) and posterior stabilised components (n=8), and also varied in type between fixed and mobile bearing types.

In order to present tangible results in this study, it was necessary to define areas upon the components that would be considered “worn” and also those that would be considered “unworn”. This was concluded through visual inspection and wear scar mapping of a number of the components. This determined that the extreme anterior condylar area and condylar region towards the centre of the implants would be considered as unworn whilst the middle of the condylar area and posterior region of the condyles would be considered as worn. In addition to this it was determined that the outer extremities of the condylar area can fall into either “worn” or “unworn” and would provide useful reference information. This information is displayed in Figure , which shows the locations of each of these. It can be shown that points 2,3,7 and 10 fall into the “unworn” category while 1,4,6 and 9 fall into “worn”, whilst 5 and 8 are the outer extremities.

By defining areas as worn and unworn it is possible to use the unworn areas to define the background surface properties of the implant, which can then be compared to the properties found in the worn area to determine if there are any particular surface topographical parameters that could be used to distinguish between the two areas.

Figure 2 - Image showing measurement points on CR type retrieved implant

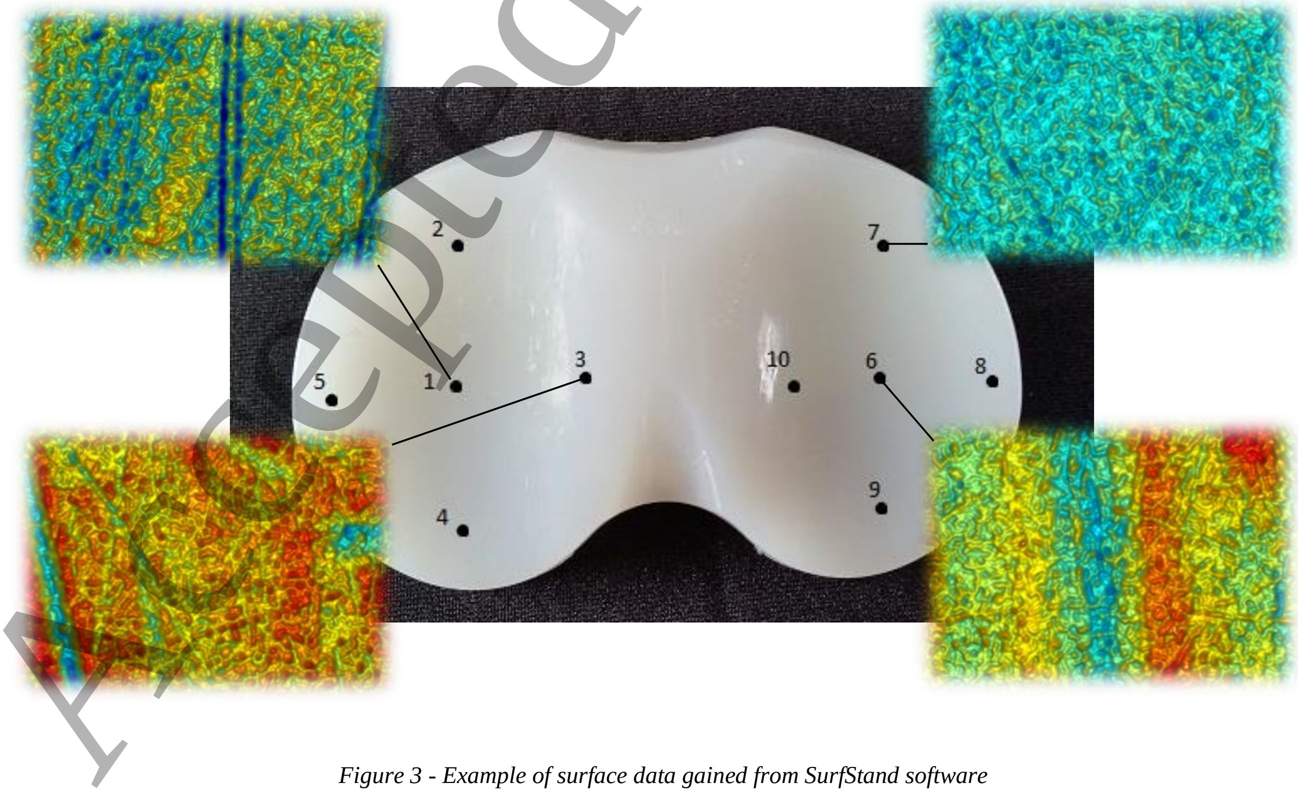

Figure 3 - Example of surface data gained from SurfStand software

2.2 Measurement strategy

Measurement was performed through the use of FVM. The FVM machine used was the Alicona InfiniteFocus®. Ten measurements were taken for each component as per Figure . Scans were taken using a 20x magnification lens. Due to the highly reflective nature of the implant surface scans were taken using a very high contrast ratio with low brightness to avoid glass-effect on the surface and ensure no penetration through the implant surface. Based on previous experience, scans used a lateral resolution of 2.94µm and a vertical resolution of 0.04 to 0.05µm. This led to approximately 4 x 10^5 data points over a scanning area of approximately 710 x 540µm for each measurement.

These measurements were then taken to surface analysis software Surfstand (University of Huddersfield, UK) to establish the surface topographical parameters. Each set of scan data was levelled and then filtered to be fitted to a second order polynomial surface. Any noisy scan data was also removed at this point, i.e. data spiking or pitting. Surface areal topographical parameters were then exported for each dataset. Figure shows examples of the data from the SurfStand software. It can be seen that from visual inspection it appears that the worn areas (symbolised by 1 and 6) show clear unidirectional scratching, whereas the unworn areas (3 and 7) show a more random pattern.

3.3 Surface Analysis

ISO 25178 defines the parameters used to measure surface texture. This long list of surface parameters was then cut down to a set of parameters that would be applicable to this study. Numerous parameters were identified as having none significant differences and were therefore excluded from the study. Nine different parameters were identified to be analysed for this study. These were; *Sq*, the root mean squared (RMS) height of the surface; *Ssk*, the surface skewness; *Sku*, the surface kurtosis; *Sp*, the height of the surface's maximum peak; *Sv*, the depth of the surface's deepest valley; *Sz*, the maximum peak-valley height; $S\delta q$, the RMS overall surface slope and *Sa*, the average roughness across the surface. [28] Despite not being present in ISO25178, $S\delta s$, the summit density i.e. number of summits per unit area was also chosen as initial analysis suggest that $S\delta s$ showed great variation. It was also considered whether there was any variation in parameters between implants of CR types and PS types, as well as whether there was any significant differences between wear-simulated or retrieved implants. The cohort used for this study was unsuitable to compare the outcomes of fixed or mobile bearing knees as all components were of a fixed bearing type.

4.0 Results:

4.1 RMS Surface Height (Sq)

When the values of *Sq* were compared it was found that worn areas of the implant show lower values of *Sq* than in unworn areas. This suggests that worn areas are smoother than unworn areasWhen comparing the values across implant types it was found that CR type implants had *Sq* values between 20 and 40% lower than those given by PS type implants. No significant difference was found in *Sq* between wear simulated components and retrieved components.

4.2 Surface Skewness (Ssk)

The results gained from comparing *Ssk* values presented some unusual patterns. It was found that while CR type implants nearly always demonstrate a negatively skewed surface i.e. indicating a valley dominated surface whilst PS type implants generally showed a fairly neutral skewness, generally tending towards a very small positive. No difference was noted in general between wear simulated and retrieved implants of the same type.

There was no noticeable difference in *Ssk* between the worn and unworn areas of the implant, indicating the *Ssk* may not be a suitable indicator for wear regions.

4.3 Surface Kurtosis (Sku)

The surface kurtosis of a perfectly Gaussian surface is 3. When looking at *Sku* in this study it was found that most measurements found values that were greater than 3 indicating a sharp peak-dominated surface. It was found that in general worn areas displayed values closer to 3 than unworn areas, albeit not significantly closer. It was found that CR type implants generally produced values of *Sku* that were 15% higher than PS type implants across wear simulated and retrieved implants. No difference was found between wear simulated and retrieved implants.

4.4 Highest Peak on Surface (Sp)

When considering the highest peak on each surface it was found that PS implants generally had much higher values than CR type prostheses with values generally 30% greater for PS type implants. There was no difference found between wear simulated or retrieved implants, but it is worth noting that within the group of wear simulated components, the PFC (PS) implants had significantly higher values than those found for the LCS (CR) type devices. This trend also applied within the retrieved implants but with limited evidence for PS type devices. It was generally noted that worn areas had lower values of *Sp*.

4.5 Deepest Valley on Surface (Sv)

Comparing the values of deepest valley on a surface it was found that in general worn areas display less deep valleys, generally about half the value of those found in unworn areas. In general it was seen that there was no real difference between CR and PS type devices in *Sv*. It was noted that retrieved implants and wear simulated implants exhibited similar values.

4.6 Peak to Valley Height (Sz)

As would be suggested by the results shown for *Sp* and *Sv*, worn areas showed much lower values of *Sz* than unworn areas. It was noted that points 2 and 7 (as shown in Figure) showed much higher values than most other areas on the implants, these are unworn areas.

Again, as 4.4 and 4.5 suggest, with PS devices having larger peaks, and there being comparably deep valley, there is a general trend for larger *Sz* values in PS type implants. This is of a similar magnitude to the *Sp* value relationship. No significant difference was found between wear simulated and retrieved implants in the values of *Sz*.

4.7 Peak Density (Sds)

When studying *Sds* values upon each measurement it was found that in general worn areas show lower values, suggesting less peaks per unit area. Interestingly, it was also shown that retrieved components consistently show lower values of *Sds* than wear simulated components. It was found that on average wear simulated components showed 16% higher values than retrievals. It was also found that PS type implants showed much higher values of *Sds* than CR devices. This trend appeared both within the wear simulated and retrieved implants.

4.8 RMS Surface Slope (Sdq)

The results for *Sdq* again showed similar results to a lot of the parameters studied in that worn areas appeared to show a lower value than unworn areas. However all values were relatively small with most values less than 0.3 degrees indicating that the overall surface does not have significant slope. When comparing *Sdq* values for PS and CR implants no significant difference was noted. This was also the case when comparing wear-simulated components and retrievals.

4.9 Surface Roughness (Sa)

Surface roughness was again found to be lower in worn areas, similarly to Sq. When comparing values it was found that there was no significant difference between wear simulated or retrieved implants. However it was found that in general PS implants show higher values than CR prostheses, similarly to as was found in *Sq*, roughly 25% higher in the case of PS.

5.0 Discussion:

This study attempts to distinguish between worn and unworn areas of a UHMWPE tibial inserts through an analysis of each areas surface topographical parameters. Nine different parameters were selected for this study and each has been compared for worn and unworn areas. In addition to this, comparisons were also made between wear-simulated and retrieved implants as well as those of a CR or PS type.

5.1 Comparison of topography across worn and unworn areas

When comparing the related parameters of *Sq* and *Sa* it was found that in general worn areas showed lower values of this indicating a smoother surface. This would be expected as the bearing surface of the implant underwent wear and would take on a polished appearance

It is interesting to consider the parameters *Sku* and *Sp* together as this gives an indication of the peak behaviour and characterisation of the surface. It was noted that in general worn areas showed values of *Sku* that were nearer to 3, a Gaussian surface, than unworn areas. This would suggest that the worn surface contains less sharp peaks and therefore has smoother peaks than the unworn areas. It is then noted that worn areas generally showed lower values of *Sp*, indicating smaller peaks than unworn areas. It is possible to hypothesise that the act of wear may perhaps smooth these peaks therefore making the peaks smaller than they would be in unworn areas.

Sv, the depth of valley on the surface was found to be significantly lower on worn areas of the surface as opposed to unworn areas. As it has been noted, *Sq* is shown to be much lower for worn surfaces indicating an overall lowering of the mean surface. This combined with the general smoothing and reduction of peaks upon the surface may lead to the valleys of the surface being reduced. If this was true it would be expected that surface skewness would begin to tend towards zero. However, no significant difference was found in skewness between worn and unworn areas. Similarly no comments of note were found regarding *Sdq*, as the values were very similar for worn and unworn areas.

The *Sds* values of summit density were found to be much lower in worn areas. This suggests that post-wear there is a reduction in the number of peaks per unit area on the implant surface. This again suggests a reduction in peak height and smoothing, as was suggested by the values of *Sku* and *Sp*.

	Worn	**Unworn**
Sq	Lower Values	Higher Values
Ssk	No difference noted	
Sku	Worn slightly closer to 3 but not significant	
Sp	No difference noted	
Sv	Lower Values	Higher Values
Sz	Lower Values	Higher Values
Sds	Lower Values	Higher Values
Sdq	Generally lower for worn but not significant	
Sa	Lower Values	Higher Values

Table 1 - Overview of Worn vs Unworn Topography

5.2 Comparison of topography between wear-simulated and retrieved components

By studying the surface topography of wear-simulated components and comparing these to retrieved components the efficacy of wear simulating techniques can be evaluated. Theoretically there should be no difference in topographical properties between the two types.

This was indeed the case for a number of the topographical parameters. In terms of surface roughness, it was found that for *Sq* and *Sa* there was little or no difference in values between wear-simulated and retrieved components, it was generally shown that the bigger difference occurred between CR and PS types, as will be discussed later. One observation is that retrieved implants appeared to show a smaller difference between worn and unworn areas than wear-simulated components.

Again when considering the surface skewness it was found that there was no difference between wear simulated or retrieved implants of the same CR or PS design. This was the same for surface kurtosis where it was found that wear-simulated and retrieved components of the same type were very comparable. This was also the case for the related parameters *Sp*, *Sv* and *Sz.*

	Posterior Stabilised (n=6)	**Cruciate Retaining (n=11)**
Sq	Higher Values	Lower Values
Ssk	Small Positive Skew	Negatively Skewed
Sku	All values above 3, CR generally higher than PS	
Sp	Higher Values	Lower Values
Sv	No significant difference noted	
Sz	Higher Values	Lower Values
Sds	Higher Values	Lower Values
Sdq	No significant difference noted	
Sa	Higher Values	Lower Values

Table 2 - Overview of PS vs CR Topography

The major difference between wear-simulated and retrieved implants was found in the summit density *Sds* parameter. It was found that retrieved components exhibited significantly lower values of *Sds* than both types of wear-simulated components. However, as shown in Figure , it may well be that three high *Sds* value simulated components account for this difference, whilst the other simulated implants display similar *Sds* values to the retrieved implants.

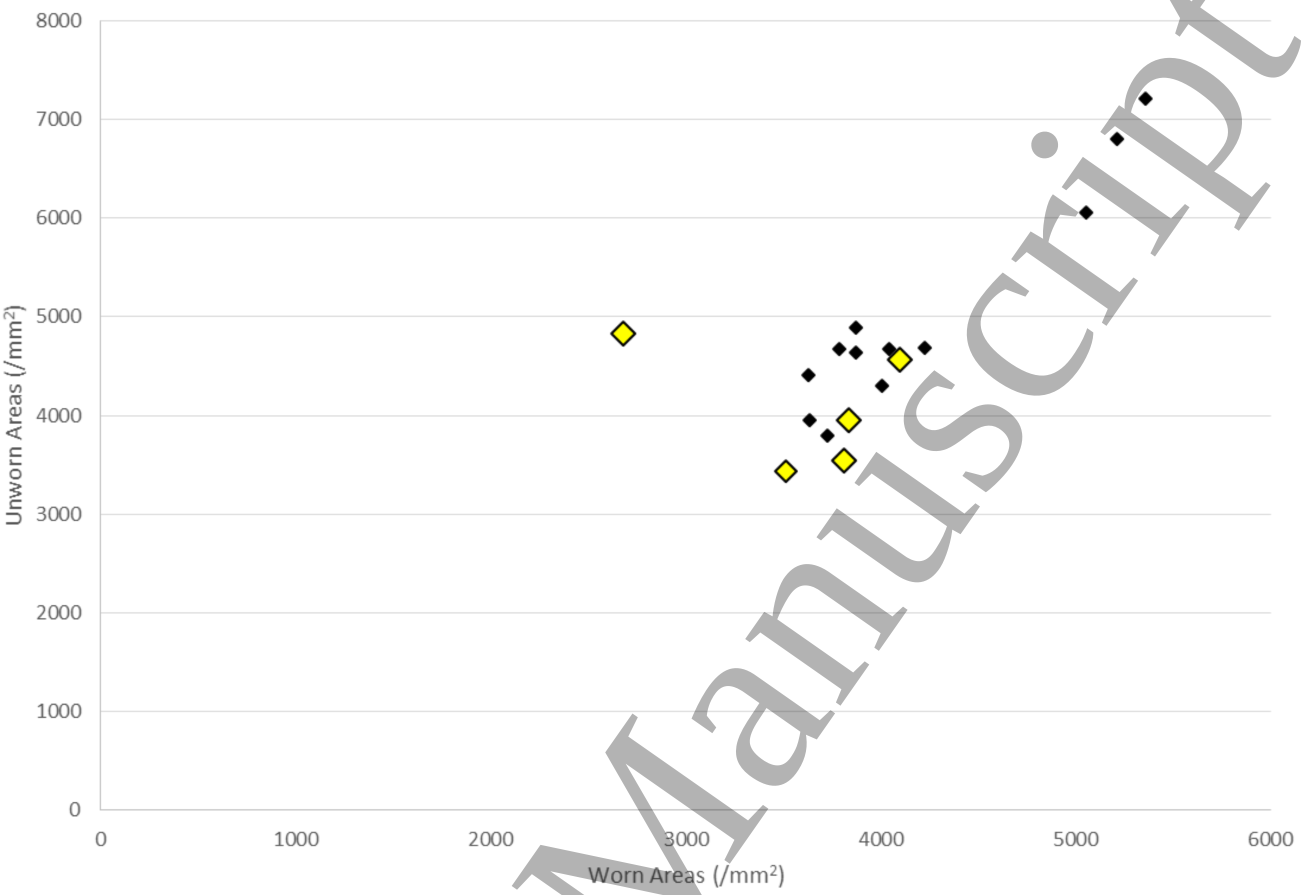

Figure 4 - Adaptation of graph showing location of retrieved implants within Sds dataset (shown in yellow)

This is shown in Figure where it can be seen that retrieved implants were generally the smallest values across all implants. No difference was noted across the *Sdq* values.

As shown, the topographical data given by retrieved implants appears to correlate well with wear-simulated components suggesting that the data gained from the wear-simulated components is accurate and reliable.

5.3 Comparison of topography between CR and PS type implants

As previously mentioned, numerous studies have been performed to distinguish if there is any discernable advantage to using a cruciate retaining or posterior stabilised type of UHMWPE implant[13-16]. None of these studies found any noticeable advantage between the two. However, this study has shown that the different types of implant have some very stark differences in topographical properties. All patterns of result presented were consistent across wear-simulated and retrieved implants.

Firstly considering the surface roughness parameters *Sq* and *Sa*. It was found that in both worn and unworn areas, the PS type implants exhibited much higher values of both *Sq* and *Sa*, in the magnitude of 20% higher in worn areas and 40% higher in unworn areas. From this it can be surmised that CR implants showed a much less significant difference between worn and unworn areas than PS type devices.

Considering the next set of parameters that relate to the peaks and valleys of the surface it was found that there was a significant difference in surface skewness between CR and PS type implants. It was found that while CR implants tend to be slightly negatively skewed, indicating a valley dominated surface, PS type devices appear to show a slight positive skew which would indicate a peak dominated surface. This is reinforced by the *Sp* values which show PS implants as having much higher peaks than those found on CR type devices. There was little difference between the two types in relation to the maximum valley depth. The combination of *Sp* and *Sv* means that in general PS type inserts appear to show a larger peak to valley value.

As mentioned in 5.2, retrieved implants appear to show much lower values of *Sds* than wear-simulated implants. Figure highlights the location of the PS type implants within the full dataset. As shown, in general PS type implants show higher values of *Sds* than CR type. However, the point shown in blue is a retrieved PS type implant. It can be seen that this implant displays a much lower values of *Sds* in worn areas than any other component that was tested. Similar to the comparison of retrieved and wear simulated components, no significant difference was found between PS and CR type implants when considering the *Sdq* parameter.

	Wear Simulated (n=12)	**Retrieved Components (n=5)**
Sq	No significant difference noted	
Ssk	No significant difference noted	
Sku	No significant difference noted	
Sp	No significant difference noted	
Sv	No significant difference noted	
Sz	No significant difference noted	
Sds	Higher Values	Lower Values
Sdq	No significant difference noted	
Sa	No significant difference noted	

Table 3 - Comparison of Wear Simulated and Retrieved Topography

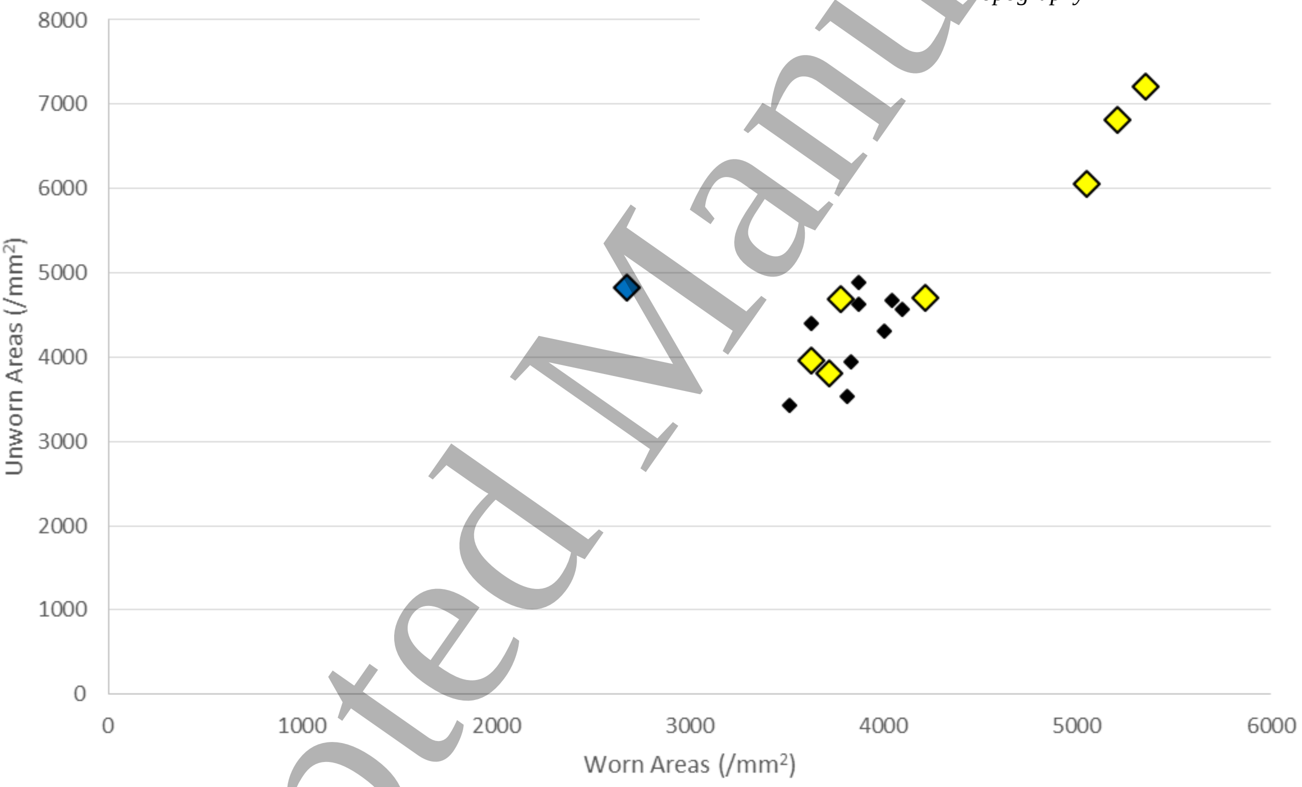

Figure 5- Graph showing location of PS implants in Sds values across worn and unworn areas.

6.0 Conclusions:

This study has shown that there are topographical differences between certain aspects of UHMWPE inserts used within TKR. Our results suggest that there are surface topographical properties that vary between worn and unworn areas upon an implants condylar surface. The most striking is the difference in surface kurtosis. It appears that worn areas of implants show kurtosis values closer to a typical Gaussian surface and also show generally lower peaks than unworn areas suggesting that the peaks on the surface have been flattened giving less sharp peaks on the surface. It also appears that worn areas tend to have a smooth surface texture as suggested by *Sq* and *Sa*. In addition to this it seems that worn areas tend to have a lower summit density on the surface which also fits with this pattern of peak smoothing and general surface smoothing.

As well as comparing worn and unworn areas this study also considered the topographical differences between wear-simulated and retrieved implants. In general, there were not wide ranging differences between the respective surface parameters of wear-simulated and retrieved prostheses. However, there was a noticeable drop in surface summit density on retrieved implants.

As a third study, the surface differences between cruciate retaining and posterior stabilised type devices were compared, with certain parameters showing very different characteristics across the two types. It appeared that PS type implants showed a generally rougher, peak dominated surface whereas CR type implants showed a smoother more neutrally skewed surface. These patterns appear to be consistent regardless of whether the component was wear-simulated or retrieved.

In conclusion, this paper has discussed observations of variation in surface topography between worn and unworn areas, wear-simulated and retrieved and CR and PS total knee replacement prostheses. The data appears to have shown some trends and patterns and applying the same methodology to a more comprehensive and cohesive cohort of implants should lead to a more defined analysis of the surface topographical variation between these respective areas.

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Appendix A: Raw Data

	Sq(um)	Ssk	Sku	Sp(um)	Sv(um)	Sz(um)	Sds(1/mm^2)	Sdq	Ssc(1/um)	Sdr(%)	Spk(um)	Sk(um)	Svk(um)	Smr1(%)	Smr2(%)	S5z(um)	Sa(um)
LCS1-1	0.455	-0.139	3.243	1.833	2.505	4.338	3.81E+03	0.122	0.047	0.75	0.428	1.173	0.508	8.8	89.8	3.684	0.36
LCS1-10	0.522	-0.125	3.679	2.95	4.185	7.135	4.43E+03	0.156	0.063	1.204	0.542	1.302	0.627	9.5	89.6	4.523	0.408
LCS1-2	0.693	-0.315	11.334	6.627	23.274	29.901	5.52E+03	0.267	0.116	3.326	0.777	1.748	1.233	9.6	90	6.659	0.542
LCS1-3	0.472	-0.105	3.898	3.677	4.554	8.231	4.46E+03	0.144	0.061	1.033	0.509	1.174	0.593	9.7	89.8	4.237	0.368
LCS1-4	0.374	-0.15	3.781	2.207	2.418	4.625	4.07E+03	0.102	0.041	0.521	0.403	0.908	0.462	9.3	88.9	3.411	0.29
LCS1-5	0.595	0.109	3.36	3.1	2.367	5.467	3.61E+03	0.156	0.059	1.205	0.661	1.491	0.581	10.1	89.9	4.762	0.467
LCS1-6	0.467	0.17	3.335	2.168	2.686	4.854	4.04E+03	0.125	0.05	0.782	0.542	1.165	0.464	11.1	90.9	3.601	0.367
LCS1-7	0.77	-0.057	3.906	4.54	7.428	11.969	5.15E+03	0.275	0.117	3.679	0.856	1.883	0.946	10.3	89.8	7.74	0.598
LCS1-8	0.561	-0.123	3.212	3.49	2.782	6.272	3.85E+03	0.148	0.054	1.094	0.56	1.438	0.612	8.6	89.1	4.443	0.445
LCS1-9	0.475	0.187	4.638	2.269	5.374	7.643	3.57E+03	0.108	0.041	0.595	0.627	1.116	0.557	11.3	90.2	4.17	0.363
LCS2-1	0.582	-0.085	3.542	3.688	3.833	7.522	3.65E+03	0.146	0.054	1.059	0.622	1.431	0.703	10.4	89.9	4.752	0.454
LCS2-10	0.441	0.244	5.987	4.825	2.903	7.728	4.30E+03	0.135	0.053	0.898	0.572	1.045	0.52	10.1	89.9	5.162	0.335
LCS2-2	0.346	-0.356	6.053	2.3	2.579	4.879	4.31E+03	0.098	0.032	0.486	0.438	0.69	0.576	9.6	86.7	3.818	0.249
LCS2-3	0.601	0.632	19.932	16.185	4.303	20.488	3.60E+03	0.176	0.066	1.452	1.008	1.411	0.732	9.8	89.4	6.029	0.454
LCS2-4	0.509	-0.089	3.611	2.368	3.219	5.588	4.16E+03	0.136	0.059	0.934	0.55	1.234	0.614	9.3	88.6	4.462	0.395
LCS2-5	0.642	-1.017	7.938	4.587	5.075	9.662	4.18E+03	0.166	0.059	1.34	0.571	1.433	1.011	8.1	87.9	7.45	0.474
LCS2-6	0.281	0.179	4.184	2.258	1.661	3.92	4.38E+03	0.08	0.034	0.326	0.345	0.682	0.301	10.6	90.1	2.721	0.217
LCS2-7	0.682	-0.119	6.021	5.784	6.663	12.448	5.00E+03	0.229	0.09	2.543	0.786	1.52	0.961	9.3	87.2	8.078	0.511
LCS2-8	0.543	-0.415	3.955	2.614	3.147	5.761	4.38E+03	0.16	0.058	1.256	0.511	1.283	0.742	8.8	87.7	5.086	0.419
LCS2-9	0.394	-0.322	4.425	2.776	2.489	5.265	3.83E+03	0.11	0.041	0.603	0.444	0.893	0.54	9.6	87.4	3.839	0.299
LCS3-1	1.066	-0.336	5.429	5.451	5.746	11.198	3.38E+03	0.162	0.055	1.269	1.465	2.102	1.474	12.1	86.7	9.305	0.773
LCS3-10	0.528	0.084	3.895	4	3.059	7.059	3.97E+03	0.16	0.061	1.263	0.67	1.254	0.591	10.5	89.1	5.111	0.407
LCS3-2	0.324	-0.007	5.578	2.177	4.331	6.508	4.82E+03	0.099	0.039	0.483	0.433	0.72	0.485	10.9	89.7	3.413	0.241
LCS3-3	0.468	0.067	4.186	4.36	3.445	7.805	4.13E+03	0.127	0.051	0.799	0.598	1.114	0.559	10.5	89.5	4.081	0.36
LCS3-4	1.002	-0.31	2.65	4.314	3.352	7.666	3.23E+03	0.122	0.047	0.748	0.66	2.526	1.063	8.4	85.8	5.811	0.807
LCS3-5	0.538	-0.569	3.91	2.041	2.512	4.552	3.83E+03	0.126	0.043	0.793	0.46	1.241	0.762	8.8	86.7	4.082	0.414
LCS3-6	0.523	-0.398	4.519	4.668	6.152	10.819	3.88E+03	0.134	0.048	0.885	0.538	1.288	0.709	9.1	88.8	3.976	0.407
LCS3-7	0.487	-0.818	7.116	2.738	5.234	7.971	4.71E+03	0.153	0.059	1.147	0.536	1.003	0.808	10.9	87.5	6.294	0.354
LCS3-8	0.552	-0.428	4.079	3.506	4.66	8.166	3.78E+03	0.135	0.051	0.911	0.515	1.34	0.753	8.9	88.3	4.841	0.429
LCS3-9	0.501	-10.308	264.411	2.185	14.754	16.94	4.03E+03	0.135	0.04	0.732	0.47	0.898	0.781	10.4	89.6	8.937	0.3
LCS4-1	0.658	0.371	4.027	3.34	2.694	6.034	3.49E+03	0.122	0.044	0.748	1.05	1.439	0.701	11.3	88.4	5.106	0.494
LCS4-10	0.499	-0.032	3.801	2.764	2.906	5.671	4.23E+03	0.131	0.054	0.862	0.561	1.234	0.564	9.6	89.9	4.487	0.388
LCS4-2	0.454	0.01	4.288	2.949	3.32	6.269	4.89E+03	0.144	0.063	1.037	0.565	1.079	0.568	10.1	89.8	4.391	0.347
LCS4-3	0.374	-0.257	3.475	3.177	2.242	5.419	4.14E+03	0.099	0.039	0.488	0.375	0.941	0.448	8.8	88.8	3.034	0.294
LCS4-4	0.411	0.255	3.721	2.448	4.18	6.628	3.60E+03	0.109	0.043	0.601	0.534	0.984	0.471	12.2	91.2	3.709	0.319
LCS4-5	0.928	-0.446	4.613	3.721	4.079	7.8	3.36E+03	0.139	0.05	0.961	1.087	1.856	1.601	11.3	87.3	7.438	0.676
LCS4-6	0.376	-0.163	7.357	4.394	3.643	8.037	4.27E+03	0.099	0.037	0.49	0.427	0.864	0.542	9	88.1	4.054	0.283
LCS4-7	0.957	-0.227	6.961	6.102	16.626	22.728	5.27E+03	0.354	0.142	5.51	1.267	2.021	1.583	11.2	88.9	12.036	0.697
LCS4-8	0.508	-0.549	4.759	4.594	2.781	7.375	3.86E+03	0.129	0.041	0.829	0.565	1.123	0.765	7.6	86	4.938	0.384
LCS4-9	0.396	0.329	15.943	10.803	3.56	14.363	4.14E+03	0.103	0.039	0.526	0.677	0.859	0.567	9.7	87.9	4.339	0.29
LCS5-1	0.419	-0.583	3.927	2.884	2.385	5.269	4.09E+03	0.111	0.04	0.627	0.369	0.979	0.604	7.7	86.5	3.373	0.324
LCS5-10	0.508	-0.206	5.009	2.647	11.893	14.54	4.57E+03	0.16	0.064	1.244	0.509	1.279	0.796	9.1	89.6	4.535	0.398
LCS5-2	0.371	-0.354	4.657	2.489	3.345	5.833	4.93E+03	0.116	0.046	0.67	0.41	0.854	0.534	10	88.6	3.794	0.281
LCS5-3	0.41	-0.298	4.594	2.393	5.478	7.871	4.04E+03	0.113	0.044	0.643	0.432	0.981	0.602	9	88.7	3.804	0.315
LCS5-4	0.317	0.051	5.325	2.796	3.4	6.196	4.10E+03	0.092	0.04	0.421	0.423	0.757	0.404	10.4	90.7	3.232	0.242
LCS5-5	0.61	-0.813	4.574	2.706	3.689	6.395	3.67E+03	0.135	0.046	0.91	0.45	1.393	0.958	7.9	86.6	5.11	0.466
LCS5-6	0.345	-0.781	5.224	2.113	2.44	4.553	3.99E+03	0.085	0.029	0.367	0.293	0.817	0.513	7.4	88.1	3.22	0.263
LCS5-7	1.056	11.13	214.701	25.369	4.245	29.614	5.24E+03	0.408	0.1	6.688	1.475	1.605	0.824	8.9	89.1	27.704	0.543
LCS5-8	0.339	-0.737	4.47	1.751	2.241	3.991	4.12E+03	0.088	0.032	0.39	0.279	0.759	0.552	8.7	86.9	2.883	0.257
LCS5-9	0.321	-0.225	3.926	2.618	2.967	5.585	3.99E+03	0.084	0.032	0.362	0.347	0.774	0.427	9.6	88.8	2.69	0.248

PFC1-1	0.562	0.276	2.969	3.661	2.45	6.11	3.77E+03	0.115	0.047	0.671	0.627	1.425	0.454	13	92.3	3.962	0.45
PFC1-2	0.831	-0.001	3.711	5.606	5.849	11.455	4.40E+03	0.234	0.093	2.657	0.864	2.116	0.933	9.5	90.2	7.446	0.654
PFC1-4	0.532	-0.119	3.536	3.608	4.499	8.107	3.89E+03	0.142	0.058	1.005	0.562	1.348	0.633	9.1	89.7	4.457	0.418
PFC1-5	0.475	0.193	3.597	2.755	3.613	6.369	3.92E+03	0.117	0.047	0.703	0.547	1.195	0.488	10.7	90.9	3.805	0.373
PFC1-6	0.556	0.063	3.284	2.225	5.741	7.966	3.86E+03	0.145	0.061	1.043	0.575	1.432	0.603	10.4	90.9	4.365	0.441
PFC1-7	0.927	-0.264	4.272	7.908	13.727	21.635	4.96E+03	0.317	0.129	4.77	1.016	2.262	1.345	9.7	89.5	9.88	0.718
PFC1-8	0.556	0.028	3.503	3.996	6.761	10.758	3.70E+03	0.125	0.052	0.788	0.608	1.446	0.628	9.1	90.2	4.789	0.441
PFC1-9	0.753	0.308	7.039	7.497	5.638	13.135	3.62E+03	0.179	0.07	1.575	0.854	1.819	0.894	9.2	89.3	7.364	0.575
PFC2-1	0.61	-0.112	3.146	3.689	2.628	6.317	3.66E+03	0.143	0.055	1.032	0.586	1.576	0.635	8.6	89.3	4.594	0.484
PFC2-2	0.873	0.46	3.971	4.355	14.175	18.53	3.64E+03	0.21	0.079	2.115	1.123	2.219	1.031	11.1	92.6	7.321	0.687
PFC2-4	0.54	0.166	3.742	2.569	2.439	5.008	3.53E+03	0.129	0.052	0.829	0.667	1.312	0.554	10.2	89.8	4.627	0.418
PFC2-5	0.605	0.344	3.886	4.014	2.976	6.991	3.66E+03	0.121	0.048	0.74	0.739	1.491	0.562	11.3	90.9	5.12	0.472
PFC2-6	0.75	-0.303	3.95	2.715	5.64	8.356	3.46E+03	0.148	0.059	1.079	0.721	1.826	0.95	10.2	89.5	5.75	0.582
PFC2-7	0.63	0.29	4.221	4.063	3.849	7.913	4.27E+03	0.173	0.068	1.477	0.808	1.523	0.636	10.6	90.1	6.094	0.486
PFC2-8	0.496	-0.308	6.381	3.423	4.439	7.861	3.62E+03	0.1	0.039	0.49	0.573	1.092	0.771	11.9	90.7	5.656	0.367
PFC2-9	0.369	0.183	3.986	2.266	1.891	4.157	3.89E+03	0.092	0.038	0.425	0.463	0.9	0.397	10.3	90.5	3.467	0.286
PFC3-1	0.581	-0.252	3.109	3.544	2.802	6.345	3.74E+03	0.146	0.055	1.053	0.505	1.519	0.65	7.8	89.2	4.268	0.464
PFC3-2	0.874	0.009	4.46	5.983	18.607	24.589	3.80E+03	0.205	0.077	2.002	0.934	2.298	1.23	9	90.9	7.457	0.694
PFC3-4	0.83	-0.171	2.811	3.824	3.711	7.535	4.39E+03	0.122	0.101	0.759	0.625	2.271	0.799	7.9	90.3	5.832	0.673
PFC3-5	0.475	0.42	3.899	2.83	2.592	5.422	3.73E+03	0.099	0.041	0.499	0.615	1.204	0.402	10.4	91.7	4.159	0.372
PFC3-6	0.625	-0.067	2.914	2.9	2.846	5.746	3.20E+03	0.11	0.047	0.605	0.546	1.678	0.606	8.6	90.6	4.579	0.502
PFC3-8	0.383	-0.293	3.379	1.823	2.161	3.984	3.67E+03	0.074	0.028	0.277	0.32	0.987	0.45	8.2	89.2	3.107	0.303
PFC3-9	0.888	-0.241	4.427	5.497	5.151	10.648	3.58E+03	0.134	0.054	0.879	1.02	2.033	1.131	8.6	86.5	8.424	0.678
PFC4-1	0.787	0.942	14.693	16.809	4.233	21.043	6.69E+03	0.242	0.441	2.675	1.143	1.9	0.808	9.6	89.8	12.12	0.598
PFC4-2	0.652	0.088	3.528	5.564	4.76	10.323	6.19E+03	0.207	0.186	2.111	0.777	1.63	0.713	10.6	90.7	5.669	0.511
PFC4-4	0.615	-0.04	3.271	6.024	3.931	9.954	4.89E+03	0.153	0.114	1.155	0.64	1.643	0.62	9.1	91.1	4.643	0.492
PFC4-5	0.496	-0.127	5.597	9.148	7.866	17.014	4.91E+03	0.13	0.097	0.831	0.651	1.223	0.682	9.1	88.9	4.556	0.385
PFC4-6	0.716	0.264	3.679	5.882	2.98	8.861	5.13E+03	0.164	0.181	1.324	0.929	1.788	0.665	10.8	91.3	5.881	0.56
PFC4-7	0.886	-0.205	3.701	5.613	9.391	15.004	8.23E+03	0.298	0.259	4.275	0.894	2.209	1.159	9.7	89.7	8.48	0.693
PFC4-8	0.591	0.073	3.224	3.812	2.967	6.779	4.71E+03	0.135	0.111	0.903	0.617	1.551	0.577	9.6	91.1	4.876	0.47
PFC4-9	0.654	0.056	3.433	5.526	3.574	9.099	4.72E+03	0.17	0.155	1.425	0.754	1.631	0.685	10.5	89.8	5.28	0.514
PFC5-1	0.61	-0.077	3.486	4.81	3.87	8.68	5.43E+03	0.161	0.147	1.283	0.652	1.556	0.693	8.9	89.7	5.599	0.481
PFC5-2	1.28	2.852	27.639	19.253	6.953	26.206	5.80E+03	0.39	0.335	6.118	2.231	2.6	1.131	9.8	89.9	20.657	0.862
PFC5-4	0.713	-0.303	3.188	4.537	5.465	10.002	4.46E+03	0.158	0.122	1.228	0.623	1.858	0.851	7.6	88.8	5.131	0.569
PFC5-5	0.551	0.072	3.384	3.096	4.369	7.465	5.09E+03	0.143	0.122	1.009	0.601	1.418	0.586	9.7	90.7	4.589	0.435
PFC5-6	0.649	0.042	3.415	4.165	4.807	8.972	5.95E+03	0.178	0.245	1.547	0.713	1.643	0.693	10.2	90.3	5.164	0.511
PFC5-7	0.804	-0.194	3.967	4.881	5.389	10.27	6.30E+03	0.243	0.203	2.835	0.86	1.982	0.972	9.7	89.8	8.812	0.624
PFC5-8	0.532	-0.067	3.695	4.631	4.096	8.727	4.87E+03	0.14	0.116	0.974	0.584	1.326	0.626	9.8	89.5	4.314	0.417
PFC5-9	0.674	0.136	3.028	4.773	3.795	8.568	4.37E+03	0.146	0.126	1.06	0.735	1.813	0.601	9.5	92	5.059	0.541
PFC6-1	0.714	0.161	3.094	4.044	3.039	7.084	5.46E+03	0.146	0.156	1.054	0.786	1.873	0.595	9.5	90.7	5.258	0.569
PFC6-2	0.747	-0.068	3.775	6.582	19.075	25.657	6.18E+03	0.24	0.202	2.76	0.808	1.935	1.191	9.7	90.8	6.75	0.592
PFC6-4	0.53	0.261	3.374	5.296	3.025	8.321	4.30E+03	0.114	0.096	0.64	0.646	1.373	0.49	11	92.2	3.912	0.421
PFC6-5	0.359	0.079	3.662	1.998	2.99	4.989	5.41E+03	0.102	0.085	0.516	0.403	0.91	0.389	10.1	90.8	3.329	0.282
PFC6-6	0.572	-0.161	3.343	3.065	2.903	5.968	5.57E+03	0.142	0.155	0.997	0.537	1.458	0.629	9.2	89.5	5.052	0.452
PFC6-7	0.972	-0.183	3.597	5.943	6.407	12.35	7.43E+03	0.313	0.284	4.695	1.023	2.409	1.169	9.3	89.2	9.982	0.76
PFC6-8	0.646	-0.673	3.811	3.355	3.719	7.074	4.66E+03	0.126	0.082	0.794	0.453	1.508	0.947	6.9	85.5	5.388	0.504
PFC6-9	0.641	0.081	3.428	5.157	5.619	10.776	5.52E+03	0.151	0.184	1.123	0.726	1.633	0.69	10.2	90.4	5.571	0.506
PFC7-1	1.491	-0.233	2.963	4.342	4.275	8.617	3.52E+03	0.113	0.088	0.646	1.278	3.438	2.085	12.5	88.1	8.248	1.163
PFC7-2	0.582	-0.16	3.151	2.342	3.197	5.539	5.22E+03	0.126	0.104	0.81	0.522	1.49	0.665	9.3	89.6	4.549	0.461
PFC7-4	0.752	0.336	3.175	3.89	3.175	7.065	4.34E+03	0.137	0.113	0.931	0.823	2.018	0.566	10.5	93.1	6.008	0.604
PFC7-5	0.48	0.156	4.252	5.794	4.302	10.097	5.47E+03	0.123	0.101	0.754	0.634	1.183	0.555	10.7	91.2	4.89	0.373
PFC7-6	0.571	0.654	12.156	10.7	2.66	13.36	4.79E+03	0.145	0.11	0.99	0.785	1.408	0.591	9.6	89.9	8.23	0.439
PFC7-7	1.039	0.834	5.056	7.321	4.283	11.605	4.16E+03	0.169	0.132	1.444	1.908	2.173	0.98	12.9	90.6	8.703	0.764
PFC7-8	0.496	-0.172	3.447	2.617	2.428	5.045	4.66E+03	0.107	0.08	0.576	0.48	1.25	0.567	9.6	89.8	4.118	0.389
PFC7-9	0.928	-0.266	2.857	3.1	3.88	6.98	4.24E+03	0.124	0.096	0.774	0.682	2.446	1.04	7.9	89.1	5.867	0.746

POLY031-1	1.349	-0.113	2.593	4.502	5.163	9.665	2.32E+03	0.113	0.039	0.637	0.961	3.772	1.228	7.2	90.3	8.003	1.099
POLY031-2	0.699	-1.524	16.33	3.452	9.922	13.374	4.84E+03	0.189	0.078	1.744	0.66	1.527	1.096	9.8	88.5	8.968	0.508
POLY031-4	0.689	0.122	3.314	3.53	4.261	7.792	3.26E+03	0.144	0.051	1.03	0.78	1.734	0.714	10.9	91	5.202	0.543
POLY031-5	0.667	-9.701	145.949	2.058	14.298	16.356	4.32E+03	0.121	0.039	0.671	0.432	0.876	1.195	10.7	90.5	7.143	0.313
POLY031-6	1.344	0.767	3.105	5.211	4.013	9.224	2.34E+03	0.123	0.055	0.75	2.448	2.344	0.934	22.3	90	7.877	1.047
POLY031-7	0.867	-0.074	10.699	17.151	6.128	23.279	4.81E+03	0.254	0.102	3.096	1.194	1.95	1.283	9.9	88.5	9.023	0.647
POLY031-8	0.525	-0.349	4.791	2.879	3.34	6.219	3.49E+03	0.112	0.038	0.618	0.546	1.199	0.751	11.1	89.6	5.422	0.397
POLY031-9	0.777	0.926	4.272	3.687	3.441	7.128	2.81E+03	0.126	0.052	0.791	1.381	1.48	0.64	18.3	92	5.999	0.588
POLY040-1	0.653	-0.439	3.798	2.877	3.523	6.4	3.63E+03	0.134	0.048	0.894	0.567	1.608	0.874	8.3	88.7	5.189	0.508
POLY040-2	0.498	0.009	4.372	4.013	2.854	6.867	3.98E+03	0.132	0.052	0.885	0.588	1.186	0.595	10.3	89.5	4.992	0.383
POLY040-3	1.273	-0.935	4.963	4.932	6.26	11.192	3.35E+03	0.15	0.052	1.105	1.272	2.118	2.689	15	85.4	9.196	0.895
POLY040-4	0.653	-0.257	3.335	3.286	4.494	7.78	3.85E+03	0.168	0.066	1.405	0.588	1.657	0.804	7.8	88.5	5.441	0.516
POLY040-5	0.571	-0.504	3.76	2.565	3.694	6.259	3.95E+03	0.152	0.053	1.144	0.456	1.39	0.774	7.1	87	5.139	0.447
POLY040-6	0.433	-0.469	4.544	2.854	2.715	5.568	4.06E+03	0.113	0.039	0.637	0.435	0.999	0.628	9.1	88.1	4.259	0.329
POLY040-7	0.432	-0.065	4.038	2.507	2.628	5.135	4.30E+03	0.12	0.05	0.728	0.485	1.048	0.515	10.5	90.2	4.395	0.334
POLY040-8	0.636	-0.439	4.251	5.706	4.892	10.598	3.99E+03	0.156	0.071	1.211	0.61	1.597	0.837	8.3	89.3	5.762	0.497
POLY040-9	0.496	-0.048	4.372	4.613	3.052	7.665	3.81E+03	0.126	0.046	0.787	0.532	1.245	0.56	8.1	88.4	4.648	0.39
POLY040-10	0.485	-0.133	3.412	2.507	2.695	5.202	4.16E+03	0.136	0.055	0.914	0.49	1.211	0.551	9.2	89.1	4.104	0.38
Poly041-1	0.757	1.216	10.797	5.89	2.667	8.557	3.37E+03	0.107	0.042	0.572	1.353	1.381	1.006	10	87	7.895	0.512
Poly041-2	1.697	-0.924	6.35	12.417	10.81	23.226	2.77E+03	0.221	0.049	2.089	2.225	3.033	2.954	12.4	85.3	12.623	1.203
Poly041-3	0.255	-0.28	7.679	4.082	2.751	6.833	4.77E+03	0.077	0.034	0.306	0.335	0.602	0.334	10.1	89.5	2.762	0.194
Poly041-4	0.501	-0.137	4.16	3.79	2.694	6.484	3.89E+03	0.134	0.053	0.89	0.596	1.183	0.644	9.5	88.8	4.582	0.384
Poly041-5	0.581	-0.272	7.135	3.543	5.371	8.914	3.74E+03	0.126	0.048	0.786	0.751	1.287	0.761	10	88.9	5.972	0.428
Poly041-6	1.032	-0.094	3.468	3.846	5.721	9.567	2.86E+03	0.114	0.042	0.649	1.035	2.441	1.262	12.1	89.1	7.478	0.801
Poly041-7	1.04	1.474	5.308	4.954	5.982	10.936	2.10E+03	0.104	0.042	0.535	2.291	1.564	0.664	21.7	94.7	7.981	0.77
Poly041-8	0.924	-1.146	6.29	2.979	6.552	9.531	3.36E+03	0.137	0.047	0.935	0.72	1.898	1.81	10.1	87.9	7.542	0.668
Poly041-9	0.504	-0.125	4.47	3.933	2.59	6.523	3.95E+03	0.129	0.05	0.831	0.502	1.224	0.619	8.8	88.3	4.339	0.391
Poly041-10	0.598	-0.42	3.843	2.75	4.971	7.721	4.06E+03	0.136	0.054	0.929	0.481	1.491	0.765	8	87.9	5.426	0.47
POLY042-2	0.685	-2.336	31.095	2.726	10.715	13.441	3.73E+03	0.133	0.046	0.841	0.685	1.461	1.026	10.1	89.4	9.551	0.483
POLY042-3	0.521	0.146	3.622	3.878	4.227	8.105	3.93E+03	0.106	0.048	0.555	0.617	1.337	0.561	10	91.3	4.696	0.41
POLY042-4	0.334	-1.327	7.736	1.789	2.889	4.677	3.92E+03	0.083	0.026	0.344	0.267	0.689	0.602	8.3	86.4	3.651	0.242
POLY042-5	0.507	-0.836	9.329	5.361	8.664	14.025	3.71E+03	0.118	0.039	0.682	0.654	1.023	0.888	9.4	86.8	5.981	0.362
POLY042-6	0.625	-0.709	12.274	3.68	7.582	11.262	3.94E+03	0.156	0.071	1.182	0.781	1.401	0.783	12.1	90.9	8.886	0.463
POLY042-7	0.556	-0.005	4.304	7.003	3.543	10.546	3.63E+03	0.12	0.043	0.709	0.697	1.393	0.641	9.4	90.3	5.62	0.433
POLY042-8	0.7	-0.167	3.356	3.018	7.544	10.561	3.90E+03	0.172	0.063	1.461	0.59	1.875	0.8	8.6	90.7	5.855	0.561
POLY042-9	0.637	-0.298	2.807	3.079	4.311	7.391	3.59E+03	0.156	0.051	1.206	0.421	1.745	0.69	6.7	89.5	4.243	0.516
POLY042-10	1.254	0.42	3.706	7.136	10.563	17.699	2.85E+03	0.123	0.04	0.638	1.658	2.949	1.1	12.1	88.6	7.937	0.973
POLY049-1	0.641	-0.425	3.138	3.122	2.847	5.969	3.98E+03	0.158	0.055	1.239	0.47	1.675	0.759	6.3	88.3	4.661	0.515
POLY049-2	0.277	-0.019	4.616	1.878	2.205	4.083	4.31E+03	0.077	0.03	0.296	0.321	0.66	0.351	9.2	88.8	2.875	0.212
POLY049-3	0.438	-0.148	5.218	3.71	4.598	8.308	4.51E+03	0.122	0.052	0.762	0.532	1.013	0.641	10.4	90.1	4.225	0.33
POLY049-4	0.558	-0.382	4.226	2.466	3.344	5.81	4.12E+03	0.149	0.053	1.099	0.549	1.338	0.727	8.3	88.1	5.357	0.431
POLY049-5	0.543	-0.554	4.605	4.696	4.375	9.071	3.78E+03	0.129	0.046	0.827	0.546	1.26	0.801	9.5	87.9	6.013	0.415
POLY049-6	0.357	-0.384	4.791	2.213	3.009	5.223	4.28E+03	0.099	0.039	0.497	0.386	0.796	0.53	9.6	87.5	3.666	0.268
POLY049-7	0.518	-0.057	4.578	4.337	3.38	7.718	4.84E+03	0.16	0.075	1.269	0.619	1.198	0.654	10.1	88.3	6.213	0.395
POLY049-8	0.634	-8.27E-04	3.717	3.93	4.058	7.988	3.93E+03	0.167	0.071	1.385	0.708	1.563	0.711	9.8	89.4	5.809	0.494
POLY049-9	0.451	-0.772	5.66	2.335	3.088	5.422	4.02E+03	0.112	0.043	0.62	0.431	0.983	0.727	9.2	87.5	4.717	0.334
POLY049-10	0.509	-0.349	3.588	2.725	2.697	5.422	4.58E+03	0.151	0.062	1.127	0.455	1.243	0.647	8.5	87.9	4.543	0.398