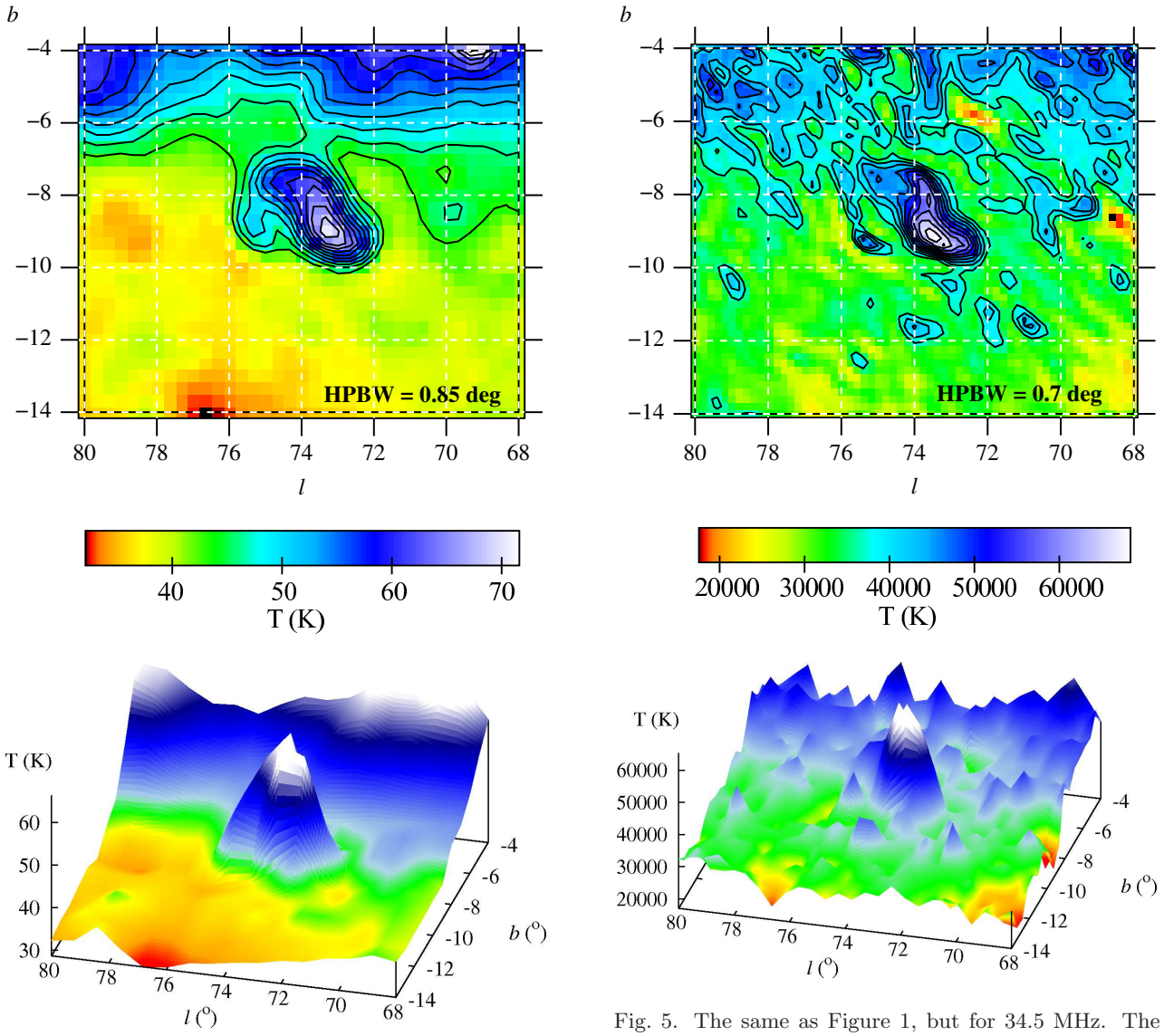

Fig. 4. The same as Figure 1, but for 408 MHz. The HPBW is 0°.85. The contours are plotted every 3.1 K, starting from the lowest temperature of 41 K and up to 72 K. The color figure can be viewed online.

Fig. 5. The same as Figure 1, but for 34.5 MHz. The HPBW is 0°.7. The contours are plotted every 3550 K, starting from the lowest temperature of 34500 K and up to 70000 K. The color figure can be viewed online.

each frequency: average temperature of the loop is $<T_{\rm sum}> - T_{\rm back}$. The areas over which an average brightness temperature is determined at each of the five frequencies are taken to be as similar as possible within the limits of the measurement accuracy. $T_{\rm min}$ in Table 1 means the lower temperature limit between the background and the loop, and $T_{\rm max}$ means the upper temperature limit of the loop. So we used all measured values between $T_{\rm min}$ and $T_{\rm max}$, inside the corresponding regions of l and b, to calculate the brightness temperature of the loop including the background. The mean brightness temperature for the loop is found by subtracting the mean value of the background brightness temperature from the mean value of the brightness temperature over the area of the loop.

After deriving the mean brightness temperatures $T_{{\rm b},\nu}$, we have converted these values into surface brightness Σ_ν by:

$$\Sigma_\nu = \left(2k\nu^2/c^2\right) T_{{\rm b},\nu}\,, \qquad (1)$$

where k is the Boltzmann constant and c the speed of light. Results are given in Table 1.