

Waltraut Carola Seitter

ATLAS

for

OBJECTIVE PRISM SPECTRA

BONNER SPECTRAL ATLAS II

VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DER ASTRONOMISCHEN INSTITUTE BONN

WALTRAUT CAROLA SEITTER

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FERD. DÜMMLER'S VERLAG · BONN · 1975

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Meinen Eltern

To my Parents

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PREFACE

As in PART I of the atlas the author is indebted to a number of dedicated and capable collaborators.

Above all, thanks go to *Dr. Hilmar W. Duerbeck* who contributed about 20 % of the spectra used in the atlas. Without his excellent assistance the completion of the plate material could not have been achieved during the allotted time interval. His untiring attention and valuable advice during all stages of preparation of the atlas were equally indispensable.

It is a pleasure to thank *Professor Dr. Hans Schmidt*, Director of the Bonn Observatory, who extended his generous hospitality to me on numerous occasions, thus permitting me to carry out this project at Hoher List, even after I had accepted a position in the USA. It is due to his efforts that financial support for this project was secured.

Alice Lindner-Koch proved to be as dependable and efficient in performing the laborious task of labelling the atlas plates as in the first part of the atlas. Several of my American students participated in the preparatory work.

Drs. Carlos and Mercedes Jaschek and *William and Vicki Sherwood* gave valuable advice.

Again, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the extreme care exercised by the printing company, *Graphische Kunstanstalten E. Schreiber, Stuttgart*, especially the competent work of *Harry Häfner, Günter Höll* and *Werner Kind*.

Thanks go to the administrations of *Smith College* and the *Five College Astronomy Department* (and my deserted students there) for granting a number of leaves during which I had the opportunity to work on the atlas.

The *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* supported the atlas with several grants which are most gratefully acknowledged.

Spring 1975

Waltraut Carola Seitter

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Objectives and Correlation with the MK System

PART II of the *Bonner Spectral Atlas* presents side by side MK standard spectra of (reciprocal linear) dispersions 645 and 1280 Å/mm at Hγ.* The application of the MK system is thus extended to low and very low dispersions following the objectives stated in PART I (1) of the atlas:

To link the classification of objective prism spectra, especially those of low dispersion, to the MK system.

To approach the classification accuracy of the MK system as closely as possible within the instrumental limits.

All stars displayed in PART I and PART II of the atlas are taken from the catalogue of MK standard stars of 1953 (2). The 159 different types are represented by the same stars in all three dispersions (with the accidental exception of KO III). The arrangement of the stars is the same on all atlas plates so that intercomparison of the spectra taken with different dispersions is facilitated.**

The combination of PART I and PART II then gives:

The collateral presentation of different dispersions in order to trace the change of useful criteria in proceeding to smaller resolutions. It serves as an aid in interpolating criteria for dispersions over the total range 240 - 1280 Å/mm at Hγ.

2. The Revised 1973 System of MK Classification

During the period in which PART II of the *Bonner Spectral Atlas* was in preparation, a revision of the MK system was published by Morgan and Keenan (3). A comparison of the 1953 and the 1973 standards is given in the *Bonner Spectral Atlas Supplement* (4).

* Throughout the second part of the atlas we retain the unit Ångström for wavelength measures in order to be consistent with the first part. The unit *nanometer*, which will be in official use in some countries starting in 1976, is larger by one decimal place:

$$1 \text{ Ångström} = 0.1 \text{ nanometer} = 10^{-10} \text{ meter.}$$

Thus all numbers given in the text and on the atlas plates can be transformed into the new unit through division by 10.

** A small change in the scale of the atlas plates of PART II was requested by the printer. The alignment of plates from the two parts is thus not perfect.

Here it has to be explained why we did not use the revised "dagger - system" and what the resulting errors in the *Bonner Spectral Atlas* are.

Five reasons made it desirable or justified to retain the 1953 MK system:

- 1) PART I of the *Bonner Spectral Atlas* was already published and for PART II all observational work had been completed before the 1973 system became available.
- 2) Our *primary* purpose, the use of several dispersions side by side for the *same* stars, could not have been accomplished if in PART II we had changed the stars according to the new system.
- 3) So far, relatively few stars of early and medium types define the new system (though additional standards from various sources are suggested by Morgan). A more complete coverage of types, however, leads to a higher classification accuracy, which partly balances the defects of the older system.
- 4) Considerable overlap exists between the two systems. All stars common to both are marked in the LIST OF STANDARD STARS according to a key given on page 19.
- 5) It is shown in reference (4) that the errors introduced through the use of the older system lie largely within the accuracy expected at the low dispersions used in the *Bonner Spectral Atlas*.

3. Classification Accuracy

The classification accuracy at all three dispersions (240 Å/mm at H γ in PART I; 645 and 1280 Å/mm at H γ in PART II) is considerably larger than has hitherto been expected for dispersions less than about 100 Å/mm. A detailed discussion of the classification accuracy attainable on low-dispersion spectrograms is given in the *Bonner Spectral Atlas Supplement* (4). In the present introduction it may suffice to list in TABLE 1 the mean errors in spectral types and luminosity classes for the different dispersions, obtained according to a method described in (4). For comparison, estimates made by M. and C. Jaschek (5) are given.

TABLE 1

09 - M2 V - Ia	240 Å/mm	645 Å/mm	1280 Å/mm
S	± [0.31] 0.16 (0.16)	0.16 (0.16)	0.31 (0.23)
L	± [1.2] 0.8 (1.0)	1.0 (1.5)	1.5 (1.8)

S = spectral type

The numbers are errors in spectral classes of the sequence O9 - M2. The numbers in brackets are estimates by M. and C. Jaschek (5); the values in square brackets are uncorrected earlier estimates which include larger personal errors.

L = luminosity class

The numbers refer to seven luminosity classes (V, IV, III, II, Ib, Iab, Ia). The numbers in brackets are estimates by M. and C. Jaschek (5); the values in square brackets are uncorrected as above.

II. TECHNICAL DATA

1. Instrument

As in PART I of the atlas, the instrument used for observation is the 340/500/1375 mm (diameter of correcting plate/mirror diameter/focal length) Schmidt-telescope of the Hoher List Observatory of Bonn University.

The data pertaining to the prisms used in the second part of the atlas are given in TABLE 2 and TABLE 3.

TABLE 2

Glass F3	Refractive Index at h 1.62464			Angle of Refraction 2°67
Reciprocal Linear Dispersion in Å/mm at Different Wavelengths				
3500 Å	3700 Å	Hγ	Hα	8000 Å
260	350	645	2200	4100

TABLE 3

Glass UBK 7	Refractive Index at h 1.52198			Angle of Refraction 3°12
Reciprocal Linear Dispersion in Å/mm at Different Wavelengths				
3500 Å	3700 Å	Hγ	Hα	8000 Å
600	755	1280	3800	7000

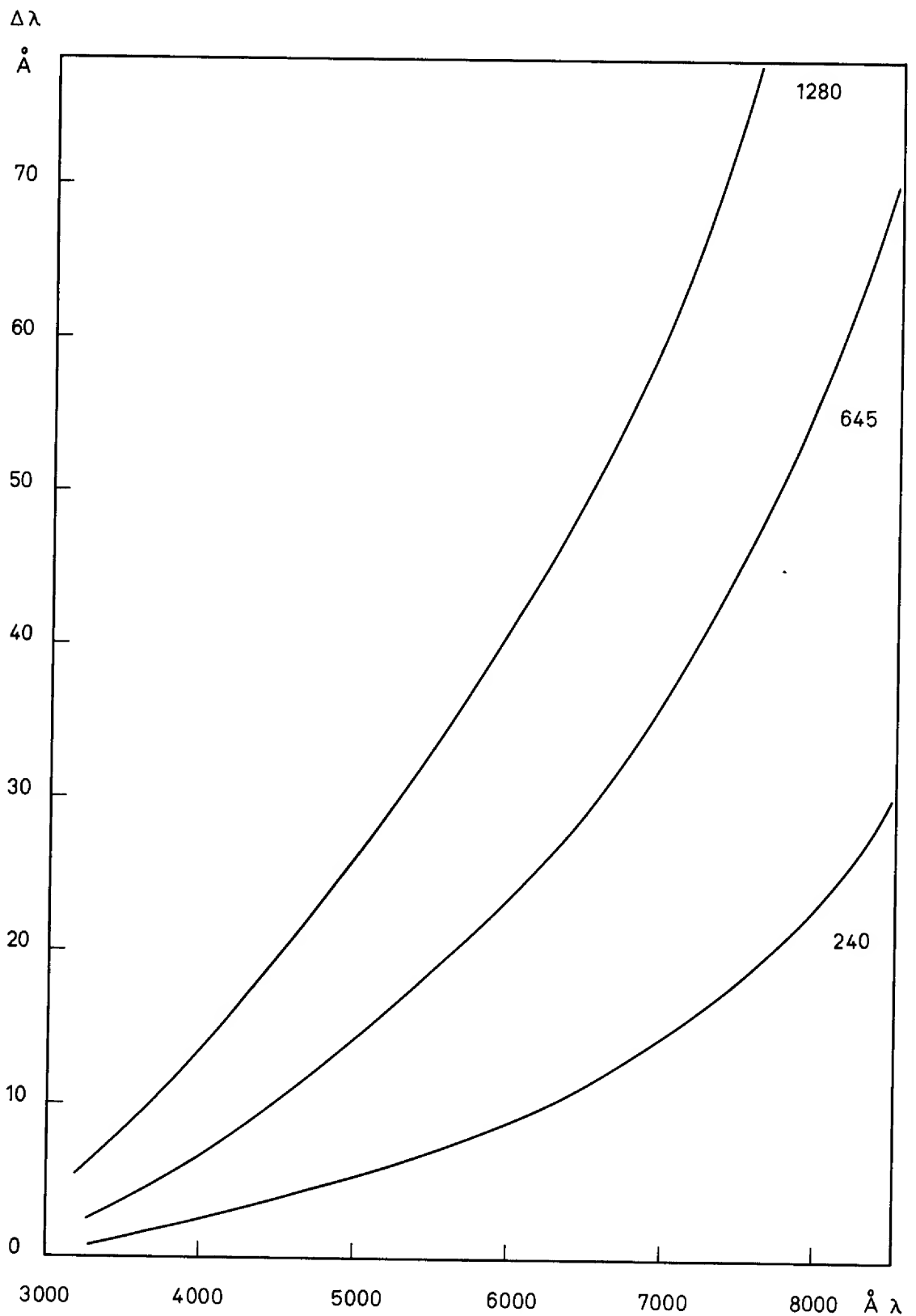


FIG. 1. Wavelength resolution $\Delta\lambda$ in Angström units as a function of wavelength λ for dispersions 240, 645 and 1280 $\text{\AA}/\text{mm}$ at H γ at the Bonn Schmidt telescope with 2" seeing.

The different changes in slope with wavelength of the three curves result from the fact that the two higher dispersions are obtained with flint glass prisms (F3) and the lowest dispersion with a crown glass prism (UBK 7).

The wavelength resolution $\Delta\lambda$ (separation in Ångström units of two sharp lines which are just resolved) at 2" seeing (other effects neglected; equivalent to medium resolving power of the photographic emulsion) is determined according to Bowen (6) through the relation

$$\Delta\lambda = T \cdot \beta \cdot K$$

where

$\Delta\lambda$ = resolution in Å
 T = focal length of the telescope in mm
 β = seeing in radians
 K = (reciprocal linear) dispersion in Å/mm.

The relations for all three dispersions used in PART I and PART II of the atlas are shown in FIG. 1.

2. Plate Material

In order to produce comparable spectra, the plates used in PART II of the atlas are the same as those in PART I, *Kodak I-N plates*. For justification of this choice we refer to Chapter 3.b in the first part of the atlas. Among the advantages cited there are the availability of the red and infrared regions which become useful for late-type stars and emission-line objects. This is most important in view of further parts of the *Bonner Spectral Atlas* which display and describe stars not included in the 1953 MK system, among them very late-type stars, Wolf-Rayet stars and novae.*

The most important quality of the I-N plate, however, is its steep gradation and good grain size. The latter is essential when the width of features looked for is of the order of magnitude of a few grains, as is the case on low-dispersion spectrograms. While the IIIa-J emulsion is somewhat superior in this respect, it lacks the quality cited in the above paragraph.

The rôle played by grain size is obvious from the enlargements. In this context we must explain the remarkable differences between plates which result from different developing times. *Rodinal* in concentration 1:20, the developer which was used in all cases, gives good grain size only up to developing times of 7 - 8 minutes. Longer times, up to 20 minutes, increase the plate density at the cost of small grain size. For faint stars developing times leading to coarser grain were necessary because the high reciprocity failure of the I-N plate gives insufficient gain with increased exposure times.

*

Extensions of the *Bonner Spectral Atlas*, *PECULIAR STARS* and *AN ATLAS OF NOVA DELPHINI 1967* are in preparation.

The much more noticeable grain in the reproductions of PART II of the atlas as compared to PART I is, of course, explained by the fact that the enlargements of the spectra in the second part are larger by almost a factor of two.

3. Exposures

Most spectra were obtained during the years 1970 - 1972, with some exceptions from earlier and later years. Exposure times range from 1.5 minutes with reduced aperture to two hours with clear aperture.

4. Reproductions

Six steps lead from the original negatives of the spectra to the prints displayed in the atlas:

1) *Original Negatives*

The original negatives are the photographs obtained at the telescope.

2) *Intermediate Positives*

The original negatives are enlarged nine times on *Agfa N 33 p film* (see PART I, 3.d) leading to intermediate positives. At lower dispersions focussing became extremely trying.

3) *Paper Negatives*

The enlarged positives are copied on paper *Tura Brom 11 PEW, soft* (for PART I: *Agfa Brovira BEW 1, extra soft*) leading to paper negatives with total enlargements of 22.5 for dispersion 240 Å/mm and about 40 for the two lower dispersions. The enlarged negatives are assembled on plates S and L (see below), important features are marked and comments are written on the L-plates.

4) *Printing Photographs*

The plates are photographed with a reduction to about 2/3 of their original sizes as the first step in photo-printing. Separate films are obtained for the half-tone spectra and the high-contrast writing. Retouches of plate defects, considered unavoidable by the printer, were carried out under close supervision by the author to insure that spectral features were not affected by the process.

5) *Printing Plates*

The copies of spectra and texts obtained in step 4) are combined on the gelatine of the printing plates through double exposures.

6) *Atlas Prints*

About 500 prints are obtained from each printing plate.

In spite of the extreme care exercised by the printing company, the above process cannot preserve all information that is available on the paper negatives. *No loss* of information occurred between the original negatives and the paper negatives.

All statements made in the texts are based on the paper negatives. Because of the losses indicated above, it is not always possible to verify the written comments through inspection of the reproductions. In these cases the text should be taken as the primary source of information.

III. APPROACH TO SPECTRAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Number of Criteria

In PART I of the spectral atlas it was stated that, in order to achieve high classification accuracy at low dispersions, an approach different from that usually taken in spectral classification has to be followed. It is necessary to make *use of large numbers of criteria*, to perform a *detailed study* of the "totality of lines, blends and bands" referred to by Morgan in (3).

Extensive work with low-dispersion spectra has strengthened our conviction that classification must be based on *as many criteria as are available*. For this purpose the *Bonner Spectral Atlas Supplement* (4) supplies virtually all criteria which are useful at the three atlas dispersions.

Explanations for the above requirement are given in points a) - d) of Chapter 1 in PART I of the atlas where seeing and exposure effects and plate defects are discussed. While we should like to emphasize all that is said there, we want to expand on the statement concerning the *widening* of spectra, one of the *major* prerequisites for the recognition of criteria.

2. Widening of Spectra

It has been realized by several investigators, e.g. Morgan and Keenan (3), that ample widening of spectrograms is important for high accuracy in spectral classification. This message has not yet reached all observers and the astronomical literature shows that, especially for objective prism spectra, the optimal width is frequently underestimated.

We have often noticed that on insufficiently widened spectra spurious lines *appear* or real lines *disappear* because of smudges or even *chance configurations* of plate grain. The *Spectral Atlas Supplement* (4) gives examples illustrating the statement: *Narrow as well as faint features require length to be seen.*

Since the effect is most pronounced for intrinsically weak lines at low dispersions (the decrease in contrast between features and background with decreasing resolution can be followed on the R-plates) two rules should be observed:

- 1) The *widening* of the spectra must be large.
- 2) The *width/length ratio* of the spectra must increase with *decreasing* dispersion.

Our own results are good at ratios:

1/14 for dispersion 240 Å/mm at H γ

1/7 for dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ

1/5 for dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ

for the long I-N spectra. On blue-sensitive plates with shorter images these ratios should be increased by a factor 1.5. (See *Bonner Spectral Atlas Supplement* (4) for widening at higher and lower dispersions and corresponding diagram).

The above ratios are approximately reproduced on the atlas plates and the reader can judge for himself how far below these ratios one can go and still retain sufficient information.

The gain in limiting brightness with decreasing dispersion depends, of course, on the widening. TABLE 4 shows different gain factors under three different assumptions: I. *Equal width* at all dispersions. II. *Changing width/length ratios* according to the above values. III. *Equal width/length ratios* at all dispersions.

TABLE 4

Assumption	240 Å/mm	645 Å/mm	1280 Å/mm
I. Equal width	1	2.7	5.3
II. Changing ratios	1	5.4	14.8
III. Equal ratios	1	7.2	28.4

3. Types of Classification Criteria

Four types of classification criteria are distinguished at all three dispersions

- 1) *lines*
- 2) *blends*
- 3) *bands*
- 4) *continuum features.*

From the atlas plates it is seen that in:

EARLY- TO MEDIUM-TYPE STARS

Strong lines (e.g. H-lines) are *retained* between dispersions 240 Å/mm and 1280 Å/mm at H γ or *replaced* by blends to which these lines are the *main* contributors.

Single weak lines *disappear* at low dispersions.

Weak lines with *weak neighbours* may combine into noticeable *blends*.

The most important *continuum* feature, the Balmer discontinuity, appears *enhanced* at lower dispersions.

MEDIUM- TO LATE-TYPE STARS

A few of the *strongest* lines (CaII, CaI) show relatively small contributions from neighbouring lines. All other lines are heavily *blended*.

Fairly uniform and broad blends extend over those regions in which *absorptions of comparable strength* occur within *wavelength intervals comparable to the wavelength resolution* (e.g., MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-4078 at lower dispersions).

Spectral regions with only *very weak* absorptions over wavelength intervals *large* compared to the wavelength resolution appear as "emission-like" features enclosed between absorption-rich regions (e.g. around λ 4500 at higher dispersions).

Molecular absorptions (CN, TiO) appear generally *strengthened* at lower dispersions due to the fact that the individual band components overlap and due to additional superpositions of line-absorptions.

Band heads are better defined (sharper) at higher dispersions.

At lower dispersions blends of metallic lines, which occur near the same wavelengths as the TiO bands and appear structurally similar, produce *mock-bands* in *earlier* spectral types.

IV. DESCRIPTION AND USE OF THE ATLAS

1. Contents

The atlas consists of 57 plates with reproductions of spectra, 4 plates with tracings of spectra and 6 plates with verbal descriptions of spectra. They are labelled P1 (Spectra in Original Sizes), C1 - C6 (Verbal Descriptions), S1 - S24 (Spectral Types), L1 - L32 (Luminosity Classes), R1 - R4 (Spectral Tracings).

Plate P1 (*Spectra in Original Sizes*)

Plate P1 shows the original sizes of spectra as obtained at the telescope with the three dispersions used in PART I and PART II of the *Bonner Spectral Atlas*. It is intended to illustrate with this plate the extreme difficulties encountered in reproducing the spectra with the enlargements shown in the atlas and to explain why certain features described in the texts may not be readily visible on the atlas plates (see Section II.4).

Plates C1 - C3 (645) and C4 - C6 (1280) (*Verbal Description*)

Plates C1 - C3 give brief summaries of the major classification criteria in different ranges of spectral types at dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ . Plates C4 - C6 give the same for dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ . The information should suffice for rough determinations of spectral types and luminosity classes. Finer subdivisions are found according to the procedure described below.

Plates S1 - S24 (*Spectral Types*)

Plates S1 - S24 illustrate the sequences of spectra from the hottest to the coolest stars of the MK system within each of the luminosity classes. Spectra with dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ are shown on the right-hand side of each plate, spectra of the *same* stars with dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ are shown on the left-hand side. Each plate gives in the upper and lower parts, adjacent to the spectrum photographs, schematic drawings of line spectra resembling the nearest photographic spectrum. They are intended to aid in line identification. Most absorption features visible in the original spectra are marked with wavelengths and spectroscopic symbols according to Moore (7); only *major* contributors to blends are listed.

The arrangements of the spectra are identical to those of the same *plate numbers* in PART I and comparisons of the spectra at the three different dispersions are possible through alignments of corresponding plates from PART I and PART II. (As mentioned above, technical reasons required a slightly smaller scale for the plates of PART II so that the alignments are not perfect).

Plates L1 - L32 (*Luminosity Classes*)

Plates L1 - L32 compare stars of the *same* spectral type but *different* luminosity classes. The two dispersions are shown in the same order as on the S-plates. Each spectrum is accompanied by a schematic spectrum showing the features which can be used for luminosity classification as well as features which experience no signi-

ficant or no systematic variations and can thus be used for comparison. The classification features are identified in the upper part of each plate, separated according to whether they show maximum strength in *lower* or *higher* luminosity classes. The comparison features are identified in the lower parts of the plates.

The strength of each feature is estimated on an arbitrary scale based on the apparent strength of the atmospheric A-band in early-type stars where it is not drowned in the stellar continuum. In order to obtain an evaluation of the quality of the estimated line strengths comparisons were made with published equivalent widths. The results are discussed in the *Bonner Spectral Atlas Supplement* (4).

Verbal descriptions of the major luminosity criteria are given at the bottom of the plates.

Plates R1 - R2 (645), R3 (1280), R4 (645,1280) (Spectral Tracings)

Plates R1 - R3 give computed tracings of the solar spectrum based on the revision of Rowland's table by Moore, Minnaert and Houtgast (8). In order to derive the artificial tracings, the strengths of all absorption features present in a wavelength interval equal to the resolution of the spectrum are added and displayed as a function of wavelength. The intensity scales in $m\text{\AA}$ correspond to those used in PART I, corrected by factors which take into account the larger wavelength intervals over which the line strengths are averaged. As in PART I, the continuously changing resolutions of prism spectra are approximated by 13 steps. Their widths range from 3 \AA in the ultraviolet to 60 \AA in the infrared for dispersion 645 $\text{\AA}/\text{mm}$ at H γ , and 7.5 \AA to 100 \AA for 1280 $\text{\AA}/\text{mm}$ at H γ . The resolutions obtained with the three different objective prisms for 2" seeing are also shown in FIG. 1.

The intervals in which a given step width is used are indicated at the bottom of the R1 - R3 plates. Also listed are the factors by which the units along the abscissa and along the ordinate have to be multiplied in order to go from the listed numbers, which apply to the interval of shortest wavelengths, to the values valid for the other intervals.

For comparison with the computed *intensity* tracings, portions of *density* tracings of the G2 V star HR 483 as obtained with dispersions 645 and 1280 $\text{\AA}/\text{mm}$ at H γ are given on plate R4.

The wavelengths and spectroscopic symbols of the most important contributors to a given absorption feature are listed in the upper parts of the R-plates. Their strengths are indicated on R1 - R3 through the lengths of the corresponding arrow tails up to the zero absorption level; on R4 the lines simply connect the features with their respective identifications.

The R-plates show the following:

With low resolution and large numbers of absorption lines per resolution interval, most lines contribute to the *overall depression of the continuum* rather than to individual absorption features, which tend to occur only around the *strongest* lines. The former leads to a loss in limiting magnitude, especially in the ultraviolet, which partially counteracts the gain obtained through the use of lower dispersions.

At lower dispersions even strong lines and blends appear increasingly washed out and their separation from the continuum becomes more difficult. These disadvantages, however, may be used to derive new classification criteria (e.g., the presence of an absorption feature in a *more limited* range of types helps to segregate this group from others).

The blend patterns on the computed tracings facilitate the identification of absorption features in late-type stars. The major contributors to blends can be obtained from the listings.

2. Classification Procedure

The classification procedure is as follows:

- I. With the aid of the C-plates the unknown spectrum is fitted into the sequences S1 - S24, a process which yields simultaneously a preliminary range of both spectral types and luminosity classes.
- II. The first step sets aside a small number of plates from the L1 - L32 group from which the most similar standard spectrum can be found or interpolated, i.e., that spectrum is chosen from the preselected ones, for which a majority of line intensities, ratios and other criteria agree with those of the unknown spectrum.

For the choice of criteria the complete catalogue of criteria in the *Bonner Spectral Atlas Supplement* (4) should be consulted.

The interpolation process mentioned in II. refers to *types* which are not represented in the sequence of standard stars as well as to *dispersions* which lie in the range 240 - 1280 Å/mm at Hγ.

Intercomparison of *several* unknown spectra which are arranged according to progressing spectral types facilitates the classification process.

EXPLANATION TO THE LIST OF STANDARD STARS

The column headings of the following list are self-explanatory.

The objects marked by crosses and asterisks are common to the 1953 and the 1973 MK systems:

- † stars having the *same* types assigned in both systems
- *† stars having *finer subdivisions* in the new system, but the same basic types
- * stars having *revised* types in the new system
(mean revision: 0.07 spectral classes
0.6 luminosity classes).

NO.	HD	HR	NAME	RA		DEC		$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	VISUAL MAG	TYPE		
				1900.0									
				h	m	s	o	'	s	'			
1	21 46 80	8622	10 Lac	22	34	46	+	38	32	+ 2.69	+ 0.31	4.88	† O9 V
2	3 74 68	1931	σ Ori	5	33	44	-	2	39	+ 3.01	+ 0.03	3.75	† O9.5 V
3	3 65 12	1855	ν Ori	5	27	6	-	7	23	+ 2.90	+ 0.04	4.63	† B0 V
4	2 47 60	1220	ϵ Per	3	51	8	+	39	43	+ 4.03	+ 0.17	2.88	* B0.5 V
5	2 41 31	1191	-	3	45	30	+	34	3	+ 3.84	+ 0.18	5.76	B1 V
6	33 60	153	ζ Cas	0	31	24	+	53	21	+ 3.34	+ 0.33	3.61	* B2 V
7	12 03 15	5191	η UMa	13	43	36	+	49	49	+ 2.36	- 0.30	1.86	† B3 V
8	19 81 83	7963	λ Cyg	20	43	31	+	36	7	+ 2.34	+ 0.22	4.47	B5 V
9	2 33 38	1145	19 Tau	3	39	15	+	24	9	+ 3.57	+ 0.19	4.29	* B6 V
10	8 79 01	3982	α Leo	10	3	3	+	12	27	+ 3.19	- 0.29	1.36	B7 V
11	21 49 23	8634	ζ Peg	22	36	28	+	10	19	+ 2.99	+ 0.31	3.47	B8 V
12	19 68 67	7906	α Del	20	35	0	+	15	34	+ 2.79	+ 0.21	3.77	* B9 V
13	22 26 61	8988	ω^2 Aqr	23	37	32	-	15	6	+ 3.11	+ 0.33	4.48	B9.5 V
14	17 21 67	7001	α Lyr	18	33	33	+	38	41	+ 2.03	+ 0.06	0.04	† A0 V
15	17 00 73	6923	39 Dra	18	22	27	+	58	45	+ 0.88	+ 0.03	4.85	A1 V
16	12 80	63	θ And	0	11	52	+	38	8	+ 3.14	+ 0.33	4.61	A2 V
17	5 65 37	2763	λ Gem	7	12	21	+	16	43	+ 3.45	- 0.11	3.58	A3 V
18	9 76 03	4357	δ Leo	11	8	47	+	21	4	+ 3.19	- 0.33	2.55	A4 V
19	1 16 36	553	β Ari	1	49	7	+	20	19	+ 3.32	+ 0.29	2.65	A5 V
20	69 61	343	θ Cas	1	5	1	+	54	37	+ 3.66	+ 0.32	4.33	A7 V
21	5 89 46	2852	ρ Gem	7	22	41	+	31	59	+ 3.86	- 0.12	4.16	F0 V
22	11 31 39	4931	78 UMa	12	56	26	+	56	54	+ 2.57	- 0.32	4.93	† F2 V
23	2 66 90	1309	46 Tau	4	8	10	+	7	28	+ 3.23	+ 0.15	5.32	F3 V
24	21 00 27	8430	ι Peg	22	2	21	+	24	51	+ 2.79	+ 0.29	3.76	F5 V
25	17 36 67	7061	110 Her	18	41	21	+	20	27	+ 2.58	+ 0.06	4.20	F6 V
26	1 68 95	799	θ Per	2	37	22	+	48	48	+ 4.10	+ 0.25	4.12	F7 V
27	98 26	458	ν And	1	30	56	+	40	54	+ 3.52	+ 0.30	4.08	F8 V
28	46 14	219	η Cas	0	43	3	+	57	17	+ 3.63	+ 0.32	3.45	G0 V
29	11 50 43	-	-	13	9	32	+	57	14	+ 2.44	- 0.32	6.74	G1 V
30	1 03 07	483	-	1	35	42	+	42	7	+ 3.66	+ 0.30	4.94	G2 V
31	2 06 30	996	κ Cet	3	14	7	+	3	0	+ 3.15	+ 0.22	4.82	G5 V
32	10 15 01	4496	61 UMa	11	35	47	+	34	46	+ 3.16	- 0.34	5.35	G8 V
33	18 51 44	7462	σ Dra	19	32	33	+	69	29	- 0.12	+ 0.10	4.68	K0 V
34	2 20 49	1084	ϵ Eri	3	28	13	-	9	48	+ 2.83	+ 0.20	3.73	K2 V
35	21 91 34	8832	-	23	8	28	+	56	37	+ 2.89	+ 0.33	5.57	K3 V
36	20 10 91	8085	61 Cyg A	21	2	25	+	38	15	+ 2.69	+ 0.29	5.19	† K5 V
37	BD+56°1458	-	-	10	24	2	+	56	31	+ 3.86	- 0.31	(8.9)	K7 V
38	14 73 79	-	-	16	16	29	+	67	29	+ 0.19	- 0.15	8.9	M0 V
39	9 57 35	-	-	10	57	52	+	36	36	+ 3.32	- 0.32	7.60	M2 V

NO.	HD	HR	NAME	RA		DEC		$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	VISUAL MAG	TYPE	
				1900.0								
				h	m	s	o	'	s	'		
40	886	39	γ Peg	0	8	5	+14	38	+3.09	+0.33	2.83	† B2 IV
41	147394	6092	τ Her	16	16	44	+46	33	+1.80	-0.14	3.89	† B5 IV
42	14951	702	ξ Ari	2	19	27	+10	9	+3.22	+0.27	5.49	B7 IV
43	47105	2421	γ Gem	6	31	56	+16	29	+3.47	-0.05	1.93	A0 IV
44	211336	8494	ϵ Cep	22	11	21	+56	33	+2.21	+0.30	4.19	F0 IV
45	432	21	β Cas	0	3	50	+58	36	+3.20	+0.33	2.25	* F2 IV
46	11443	544	α Tri	1	47	23	+29	6	+3.42	+0.29	3.53	† F6 IV
47	216385	8697	σ Peg	22	47	20	+9	18	+3.04	+0.32	5.22	F7 IV
48	220657	8905	ν Peg	23	20	23	+22	51	+2.99	+0.33	4.51	F8 IV
49	150680	6212	ζ Her	16	37	31	+31	47	+2.26	-0.11	2.82	* G0 IV
50	161797	6623	μ Her	17	42	33	+27	47	+2.35	-0.03	3.35	G5 IV
51	188512	7602	β Aql	19	50	24	+6	9	+2.95	+0.15	3.71	† G8 IV
52	198149	7957	η Cep	20	43	15	+61	27	+1.22	+0.23	3.43	K0 IV
53	222404	8974	γ Cep	23	35	14	+77	4	+2.46	+0.33	3.22	K1 IV
54	37043	1899	ι Ori	5	30	32	-5	59	+2.94	+0.04	2.77	† O9 III
55	48434	2479	-	6	38	22	+4	2	+3.17	-0.06	5.74	B0 III
56	184915	7446	κ Aql	19	31	31	-7	15	+3.23	+0.13	4.96	B0.5III
57	23180	1131	σ Per	3	38	3	+31	58	+3.76	+0.19	3.82	† B1 III
58	214993	8640	12 Lac	22	37	0	+39	42	+2.69	+0.31	5.22	B2 III
59	21483	-	-	3	22	38	+30	2	+3.68	+0.21	7.06	B3 III
60	22928	1122	δ Per	3	35	48	+47	28	+4.27	+0.19	2.99	B5 III
61	195810	7852	ϵ Del	20	28	26	+10	58	+2.87	+0.20	3.98	B6 III
62	23630	1165	η Tau	3	41	32	+23	48	+3.57	+0.19	2.86	† B7 III
63	23850	1178	27 Tau	3	43	13	+23	45	+3.57	+0.18	3.62	† B8 III
64	176437	7178	γ Lyr	18	55	12	+32	33	+2.24	+0.08	3.25	B9 III
65	186882	7528	δ Cyg	19	41	51	+44	53	+1.87	+0.15	2.92	B9.5III
66	123299	5291	α Dra	14	1	41	+64	51	+1.63	-0.29	3.64	A0 III
67	50019	2540	θ Gem	6	46	12	+34	5	+3.95	-0.07	3.59	A3 III
68	159561	6556	α Oph	17	30	18	+12	38	+2.78	-0.04	2.08	A5 III
69	127762	5435	γ Boo	14	28	3	+38	45	+2.42	-0.26	3.03	A7 III
70	147547	6095	γ Her	16	17	31	+19	23	+2.65	-0.14	3.74	A9 III
71	89025	4031	ζ Leo	10	11	8	+23	55	+3.34	-0.30	3.43	† F0 III
72	13174	623	14 Ari	2	3	44	+25	28	+3.42	+0.28	5.01	F2 III
73	21770	1069	36 Per	3	25	30	+45	43	+4.16	+0.20	5.30	F4 III
74	111812	4883	31 Com	12	46	50	+28	5	+2.92	-0.33	4.95	† G0 III
75	27022	1327	-	4	11	16	+64	54	+5.65	+0.15	5.27	* G5 III
76	148856	6148	β Her	16	25	55	+21	42	+2.58	-0.13	2.83	G8 III
77	197989	7949	ϵ Cyg	20	42	10	+33	36	+2.43	+0.22	2.45	*† K0 III
78	137759	5744	ι Dra	15	22	42	+59	19	+1.34	-0.21	3.26	K2 III
79	3627	165	δ And	0	33	59	+30	19	+3.21	+0.33	3.21	K3 III
80	131873	5563	β UMi	14	51	0	+74	34	-0.17	-0.25	2.08	K4 III

NO.	HD	HR	NAME	RA		DEC		$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	VISUAL MAG	TYPE		
				1900.0									
				h	m	s	o	'	s	'			
81	291 39	1457	α Tau	4	30	11	+	16	18	+ 3.44	+ 0.12	0.86	† K5 III
82	68 60	337	β And	1	4	8	+	35	5	+ 3.36	+ 0.32	2.03	*† M0 III
83	11 92 28	5154	83 UMa	13	36	57	+	55	11	+ 2.28	- 0.30	4.73	*† M2 III
84	20 71 98	8327	—	21	42	8	+	62	0	+ 1.65	+ 0.28	5.96	O9 II
85	3 64 86	1852	δ Ori	5	26	54	-	0	22	+ 3.07	+ 0.04	2.20	O9.5II
86	4 38 18	—	—	6	13	14	+	23	31	+ 3.65	- 0.02	7.03	B0 II
87	19 92 16	—	—	20	50	38	+	49	9	+ 1.94	+ 0.23	7.13	B1 II
88	5 20 89	2618	ϵ CMa	6	54	42	-	28	50	+ 2.36	- 0.08	1.50	B2 II
89	5 13 09	2596	ι CMa	6	51	41	-	16	55	+ 2.68	- 0.08	4.38	B3 II
90	5 32 44	2657	γ CMa	6	59	14	-	15	29	+ 2.71	- 0.09	4.10	B8 II
91	4 38 36	—	—	6	13	18	+	23	19	+ 3.65	- 0.02	7.03	B9 II
92	3 45 78	1740	19 Aur	5	13	25	+	33	51	+ 3.96	+ 0.06	5.03	A5 II
93	2 52 91	1242	—	3	56	7	+	58	53	+ 5.00	+ 0.17	5.03	F0 II
94	16 41 36	6707	ν Her	17	54	41	+	30	12	+ 2.30	+ 0.00	4.48	F2 II
95	19 52 95	7834	41 Cyg	20	25	19	+	30	2	+ 2.45	+ 0.20	4.02	F5 II
96	8 44 41	3873	ϵ Leo	9	40	11	+	24	14	+ 3.40	- 0.28	2.96	* G0 II
97	15 91 81	6536	β Dra	17	28	10	+	52	23	+ 1.36	- 0.04	2.87	*† G2 II
98	17 37 64	7063	β Sct	18	41	52	-	4	51	+ 3.18	+ 0.06	4.22	* G5 II
99	20 21 09	8115	ζ Cyg	21	8	41	+	29	49	+ 2.55	+ 0.25	3.20	*† G8 II
100	18 08 09	7314	θ Lyr	19	12	54	+	37	57	+ 2.08	+ 0.11	4.35	*† K0 II
101	16 37 70	6695	θ Her	17	52	49	+	37	16	+ 2.06	- 0.01	3.84	*† K1 II
102	3 94 00	2037	56 Ori	5	47	15	+	1	50	+ 3.12	+ 0.01	4.78	* K2 II
103	18 67 91	7525	γ Aql	19	41	30	+	10	22	+ 2.85	+ 0.15	2.62	† K3 II
104	21 08 09	—	—	22	7	50	+	51	56	+ 2.28	+ 0.30	7.7	O9 Ib
105	20 99 75	8428	19 Cep	22	2	4	+	61	48	+ 1.85	+ 0.29	5.10	O9.5Ib
106	20 41 72	8209	69 Cyg	21	21	42	+	36	14	+ 2.45	+ 0.26	5.95	B0 Ib
107	21 30 87	8561	26 Cep	22	23	52	+	64	37	+ 1.93	+ 0.31	5.46	B0.5Ib
108	2 43 98	1203	ζ Per	3	47	51	+	31	35	+ 3.77	+ 0.18	2.83	† B1 Ib
109	19 31 83	—	—	20	13	42	+	37	55	+ 2.20	+ 0.19	7.12	B1.5Ib
110	20 61 65	8279	9 Cep	21	35	14	+	61	38	+ 1.61	+ 0.27	4.72	B2 Ib
111	4 20 87	2173	3 Gem	6	3	40	+	23	8	+ 3.64	- 0.01	5.76	B2.5Ib
112	16 43 53	6714	67 Oph	17	55	38	+	2	56	+ 3.00	+ 0.00	3.97	B5 Ib
113	20 85 01	8371	13 Cep	21	51	31	+	56	8	+ 2.02	+ 0.28	5.79	B8 Ib
114	3 56 00	1804	—	5	20	44	+	30	7	+ 3.84	+ 0.05	5.65	B9 Ib
115	4 63 00	2385	13 Mon	6	27	30	+	7	24	+ 3.24	- 0.04	4.48	A0 Ib
116	20 76 73	8345	—	21	45	36	+	40	41	+ 2.44	+ 0.28	6.42	A2 Ib
117	21 02 21	8443	—	22	3	44	+	52	49	+ 2.22	+ 0.29	6.14	A3 Ib
118	5 96 12	2874	—	7	25	37	-	22	49	+ 2.55	- 0.12	4.85	A5 Ib
119	3 66 73	1865	α Lep	5	28	19	-	17	54	+ 2.65	+ 0.04	2.59	† F0 Ib

NO.	HD	HR	NAME	RA			DEC		$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	VISUAL MAG	TYPE	
				1900.0									
				h	m	s	o	'	s	'			
120	18 28 35	7387	ν Aql	19	21	24	+	0	8	+ 3.07	+ 0.12	4.64	F2 Ib
121	2 09 02	1017	α Per	3	17	11	+	49	30	+ 4.29	+ 0.21	1.79	† F5 Ib
122	19 40 93	7793	γ Cyg	20	18	38	+	39	56	+ 2.15	+ 0.19	2.24	F8 Ib
123	2 66 30	1303	μ Per	4	7	33	+	48	9	+ 4.41	+ 0.15	4.13	† G0 Ib
124	20 97 50	8414	α Aqr	22	0	39	-	0	48	+ 3.08	+ 0.29	2.93	† G2 Ib
125	20 68 59	8313	9 Peg	21	39	47	+	16	53	+ 2.84	+ 0.28	4.35	† G5 Ib
126	4 83 29	2473	ϵ Gem	3	37	47	+	25	14	+ 3.69	- 0.06	3.08	† G8 Ib
127	21 07 45	8465	ζ Cep	22	7	23	+	57	42	+ 2.08	+ 0.30	3.36	* K1 Ib
128	20 67 78	8308	ϵ Peg	21	39	16	+	9	25	+ 2.95	+ 0.28	2.42	† K2 Ib
129	1 75 06	834	η Per	2	43	24	+	55	29	+ 4.38	+ 0.25	3.76	*† K3 Ib
130	20 09 05	8079	ξ Cyg	21	1	18	+	43	32	+ 2.18	+ 0.24	3.72	* K5 Ib
131	3 63 89	1845	119 Tau	5	26	21	+	18	31	+ 3.52	+ 0.04	4.73	* M2 Ib
132	3 63 71	1843	χ Aur	5	26	13	+	32	7	+ 3.91	+ 0.04	4.89	B5 Iab
133	20 28 50	8143	σ Cyg	21	13	29	+	38	59	+ 2.36	+ 0.25	4.24	B9 Iab
134	19 55 93	7847	44 Cyg	20	27	11	+	36	36	+ 2.28	+ 0.20	6.17	F5 Iab
135	5 08 77	2580	σ^1 CMa	6	49	59	-	24	4	+ 2.49	- 0.08	3.78	* K3 Iab
136	4 45 37	2289	ψ^1 Aur	6	17	12	+	49	20	+ 4.62	- 0.03	4.95	* M0 Iab
137	3 98 01	2061	α Ori	5	49	45	+	7	23	+ 3.25	+ 0.01	0.80	* M2 Iab
138	3 06 14	1542	α Cam	4	44	6	+	66	10	+ 5.97	+ 0.10	4.29	O9.5 Ia
139	3 71 28	1903	ϵ Ori	5	31	8	-	1	16	+ 3.04	+ 0.04	1.70	† B0 Ia
140	3 87 71	2004	κ Ori	5	43	1	-	9	42	+ 2.85	+ 0.02	2.04	B0.5 Ia
141	29 05	130	κ Cas	0	27	19	+	62	23	+ 3.41	+ 0.33	4.15	B1 Ia
142	19 06 03	7678	-	20	0	41	+	31	56	+ 2.35	+ 0.17	5.60	B1.5 Ia
143	4 11 17	2135	χ^2 Ori	5	57	59	+	20	8	+ 3.56	+ 0.00	4.63	† B2 Ia
144	19 84 78	7977	55 Cyg	20	45	32	+	45	45	+ 2.04	+ 0.22	4.83	B3 Ia
145	1 32 67	627	5 Per	2	4	31	+	57	10	+ 4.18	+ 0.28	6.39	B5 Ia
146	1 54 97	-	-	2	24	38	+	57	15	+ 4.34	+ 0.27	7.20	B6 Ia
147	3 40 85	1713	β Ori	5	9	44	-	8	19	+ 2.88	+ 0.07	0.08	† B8 Ia
148	2 12 91	1035	-	3	20	58	+	59	36	+ 4.86	+ 0.21	4.23	B9 Ia
149	2 13 89	1040	-	3	21	55	+	58	32	+ 4.79	+ 0.21	4.58	A0 Ia
150	1 29 53	618	-	2	1	41	+	57	57	+ 4.19	+ 0.29	5.68	A1 Ia
151	19 73 45	7924	α Cyg	20	38	1	+	44	55	+ 2.05	+ 0.21	1.26	† A2 Ia
152	1 73 78	825	-	2	42	8	+	56	40	+ 4.43	+ 0.25	6.26	A5 Ia
153	79 27	382	φ Cas	1	13	47	+	57	42	+ 3.78	+ 0.32	4.95	F0 Ia
154	16 35 06	6685	89 Her	17	51	23	+	26	4	+ 2.42	- 0.01	5.47	F2 Ia
155	1 04 94	-	-	1	37	17	+	61	21	+ 4.12	+ 0.30	7.46	F5 Ia
156	5 46 05	2693	δ CMa	7	4	20	-	26	14	+ 2.44	- 0.10	1.84	F8 Ia
157	21 74 76	8752	-	22	55	52	+	56	26	+ 2.53	+ 0.32	4.99	* G0 Ia
158	4 25 43	2197	6 Gem	6	6	15	+	22	56	+ 3.64	- 0.01	6.11	* M1 Ia
159	20 69 36	8316	μ Cep	21	40	27	+	58	19	+ 1.84	+ 0.28	3.99	† M2 Ia

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NO
(

Dispersion:

Field: $10^{\text{h}} 26^{\text{m}} 1; 56^{\circ} 31'$ (1900)

E

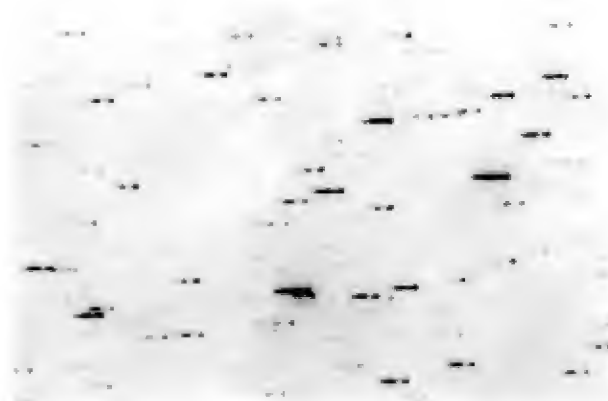
N

 240 \AA/mm at H_{γ}

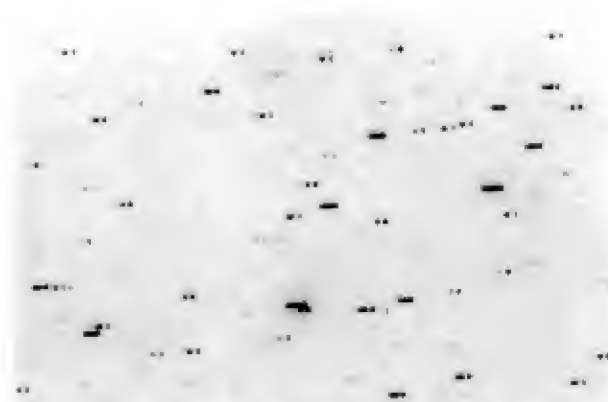
Part I

 645 \AA/mm at H_{γ}

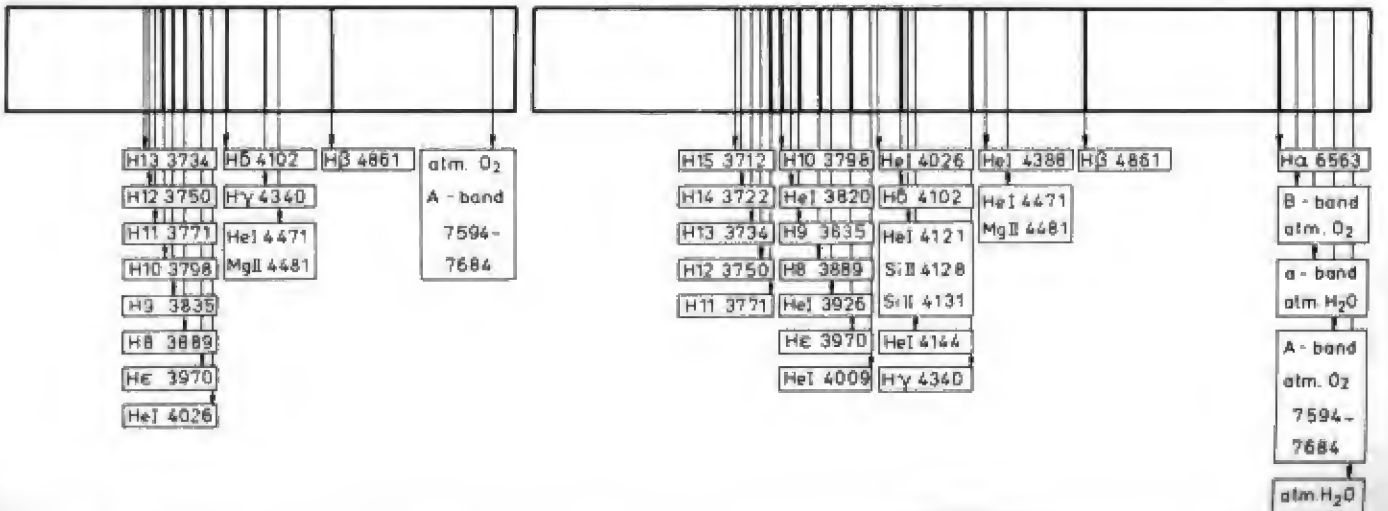
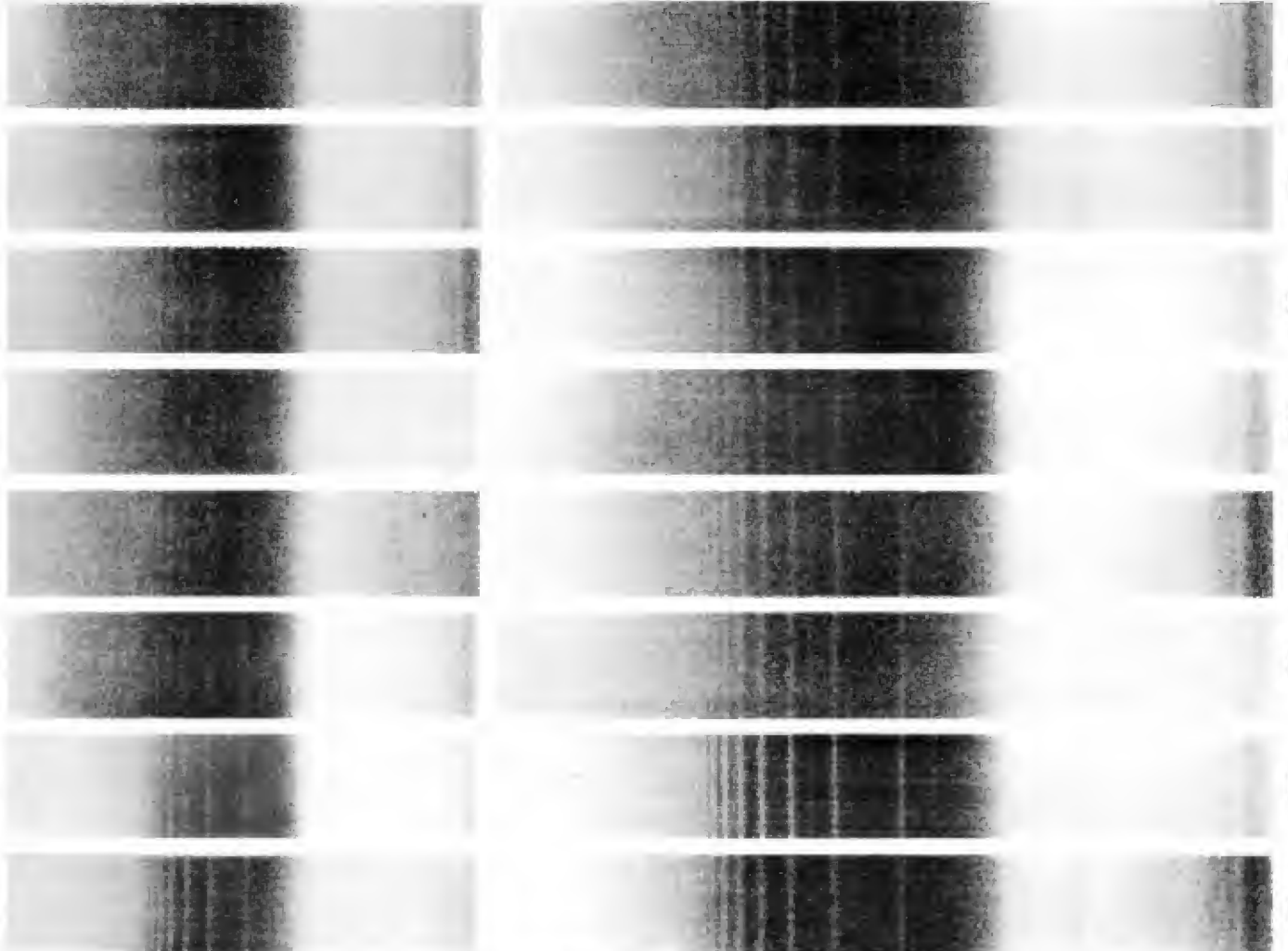
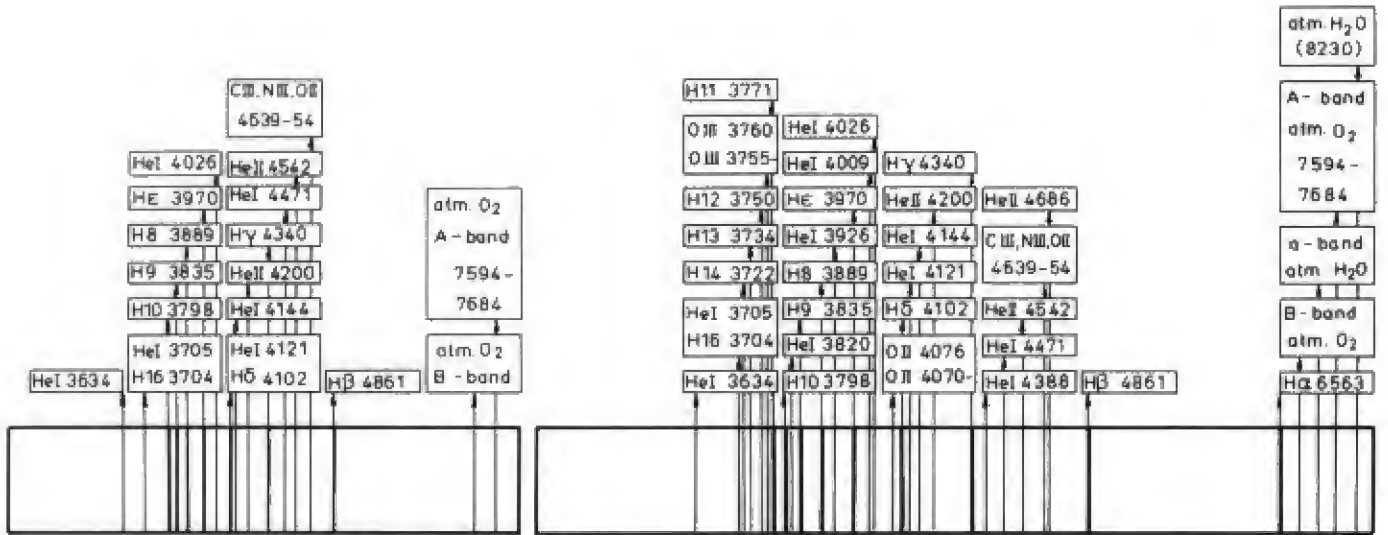
Part II

 1280 \AA/mm at H_{γ}

Part II



Original sizes of spectra in the Bonner Spektral Atlas I and II





10 Lac

O9 V

α Ori

O9.5 V

ν Ori

B0 V

ε Per

B0.5 V

HR 1191

B1 V

ζ Cas

B2 V

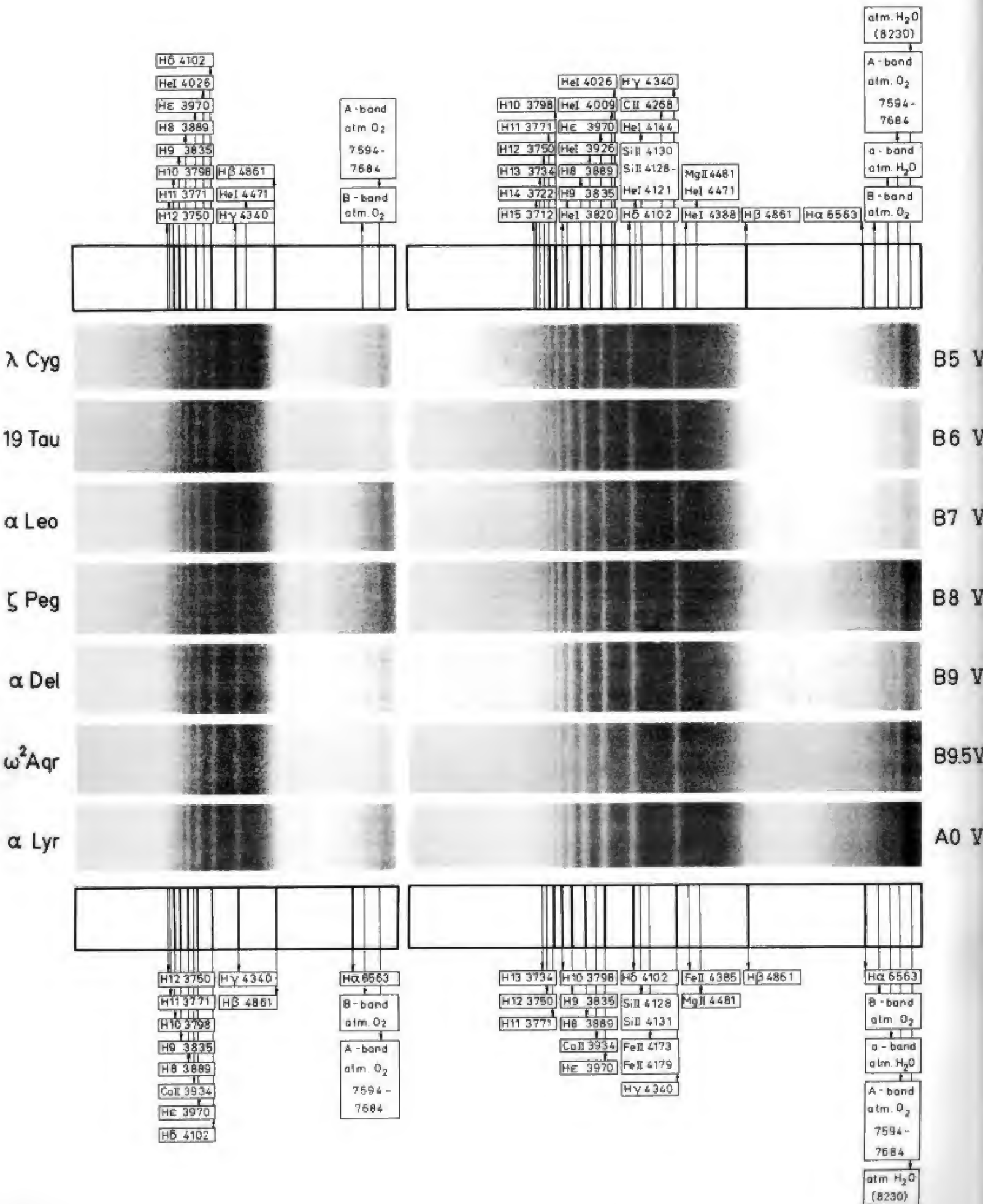
η UMa

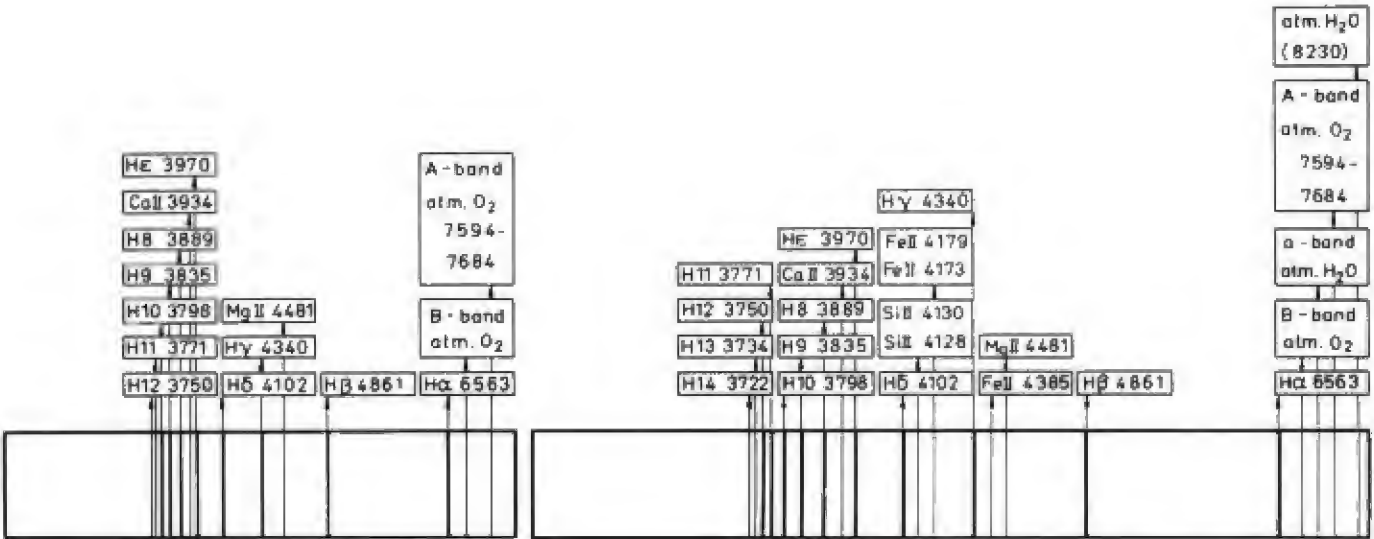
B3 V

λ Cyg

B5 V







α Lyr

A0 V

39 Dra

A1 V

θ And

A2 V

λ Gem

A3 V

δ Leo

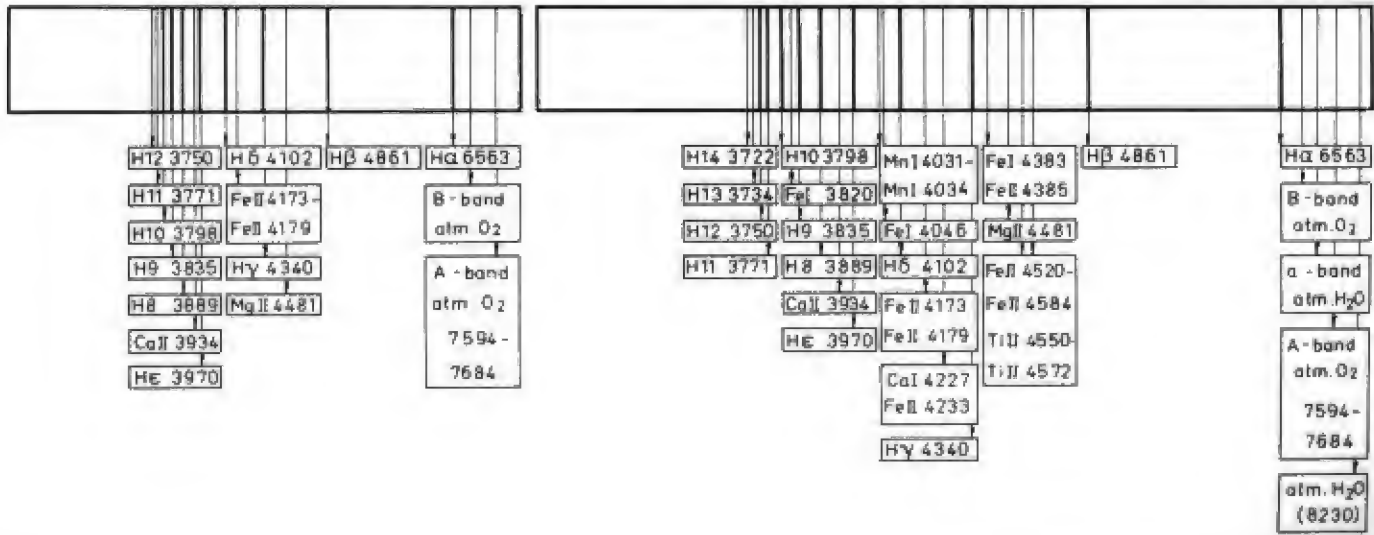
A4 V

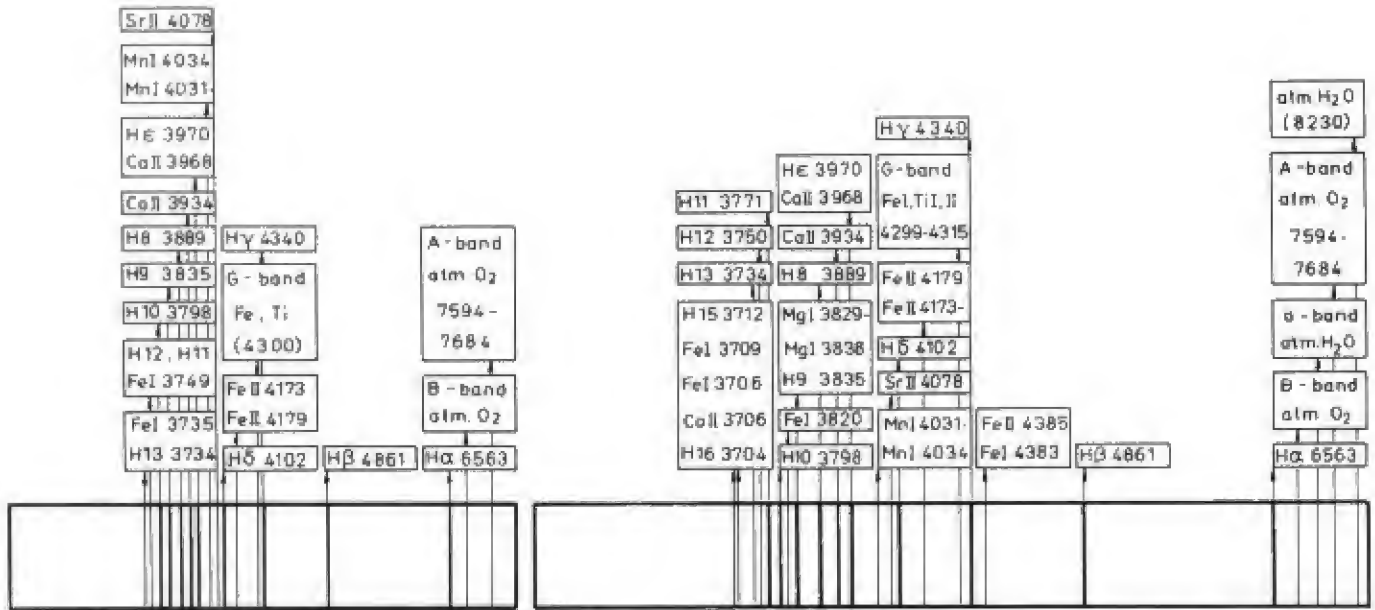
β Ari

A5 V

θ Cas

A7 V





α Gem

F0 V

78 UMa

F2 V

46 Tau

F3 V

ι Peg

F5 V

110 Her

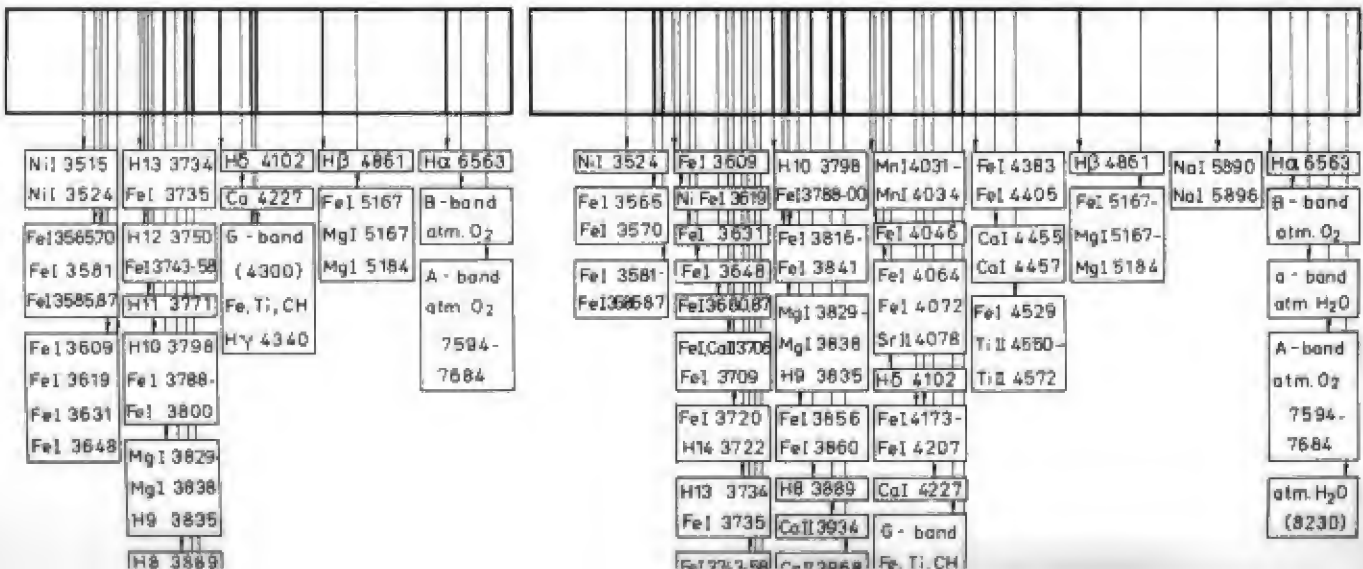
F6 V

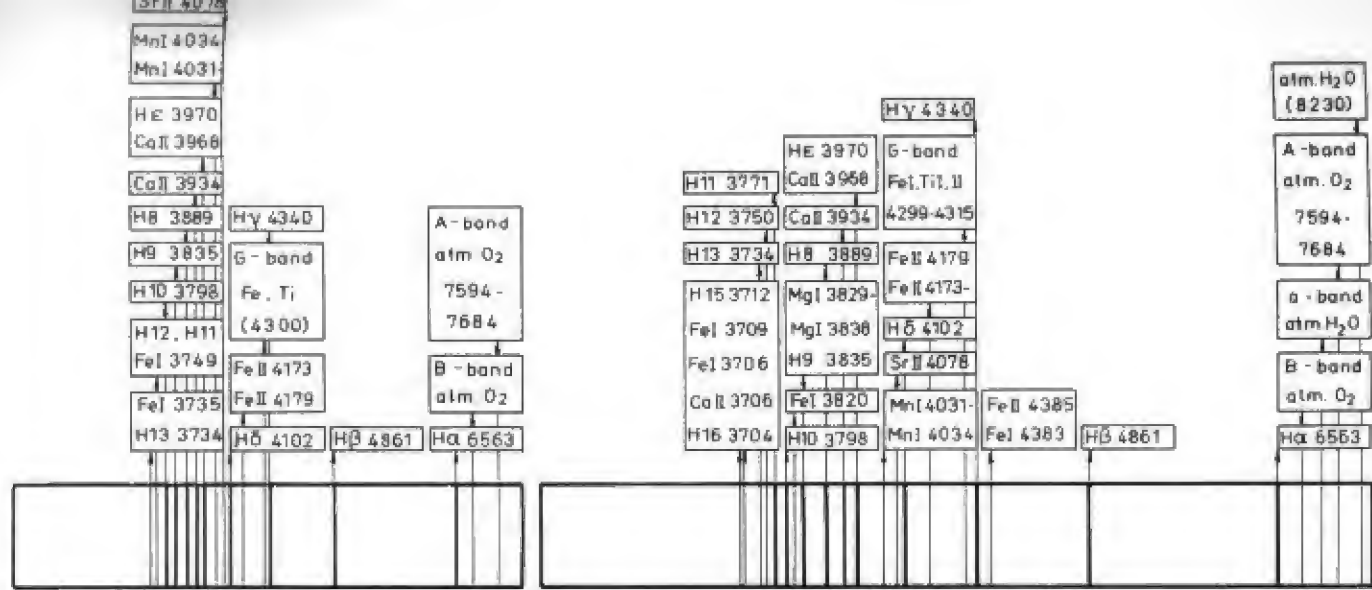
Θ Per

F7 V

ν And

F8 V





α Gem

F0 V

78 UMa

F2 V

46 Tau

F3 V

ι Peg

F5 V

110 Her

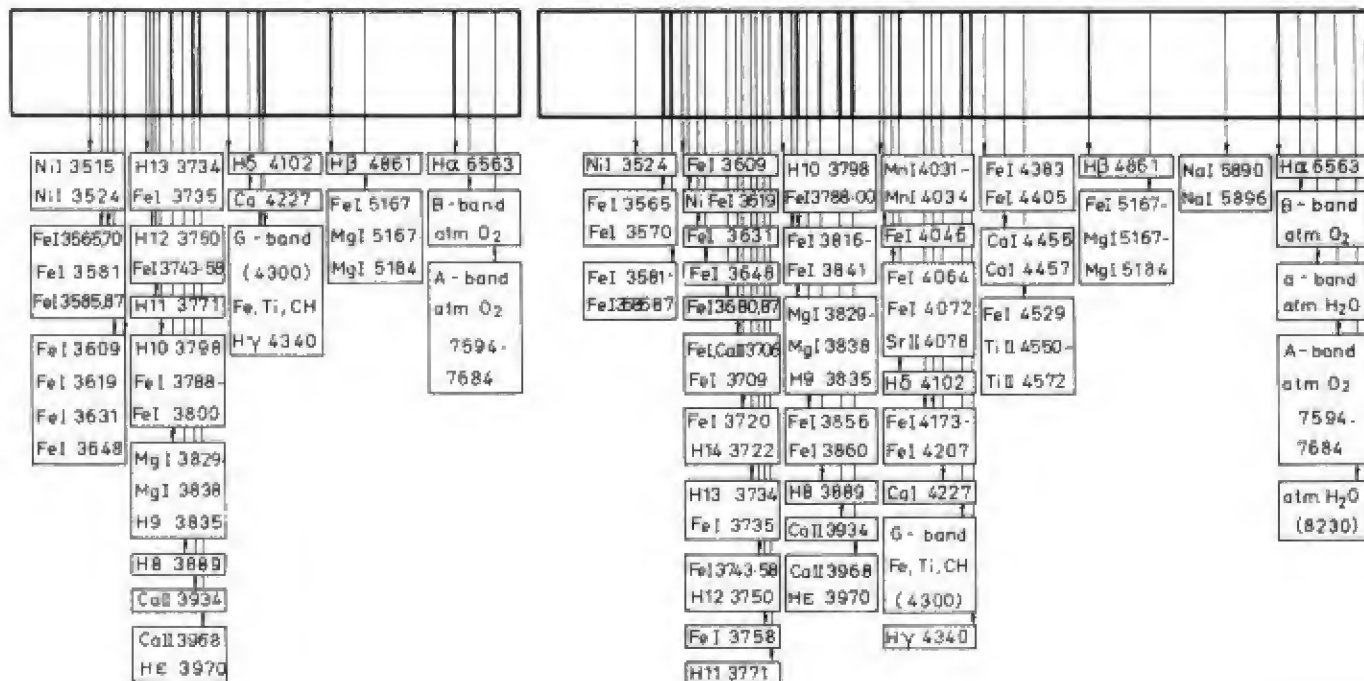
F6 V

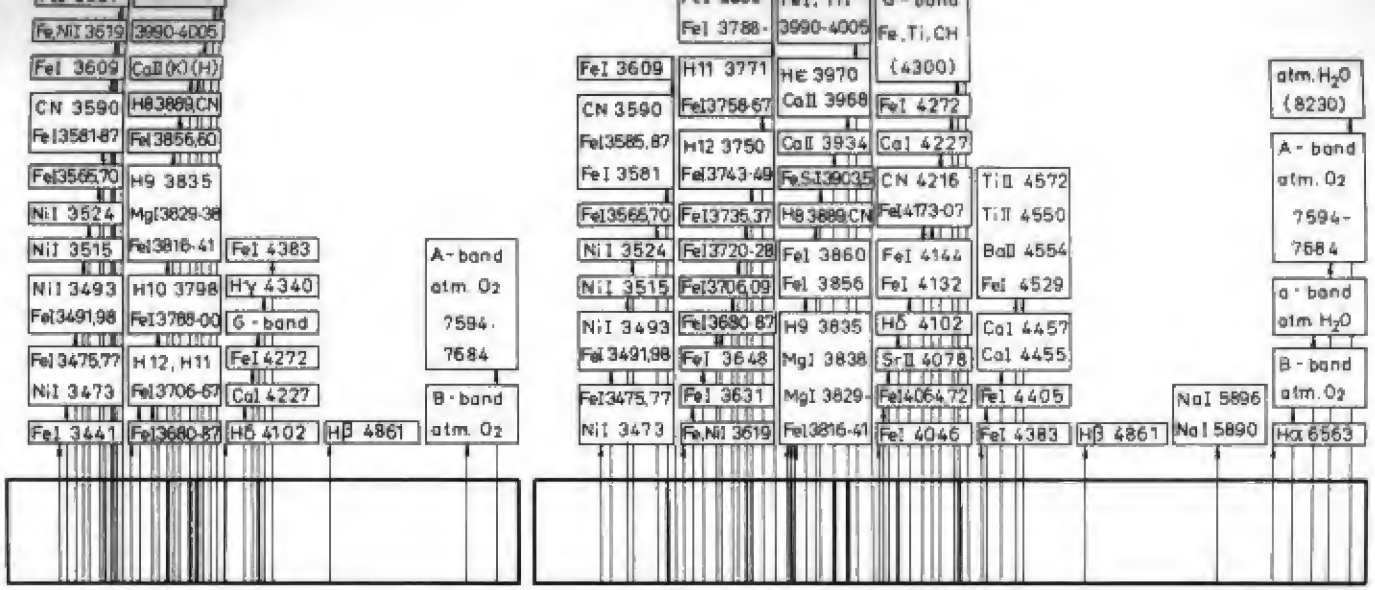
θ Per

F7 V

υ And

F8 V





η Cas

G0 V

HD
115043

G1 V

HR
483

G2 V

α Cen

G5 V

61 UMa

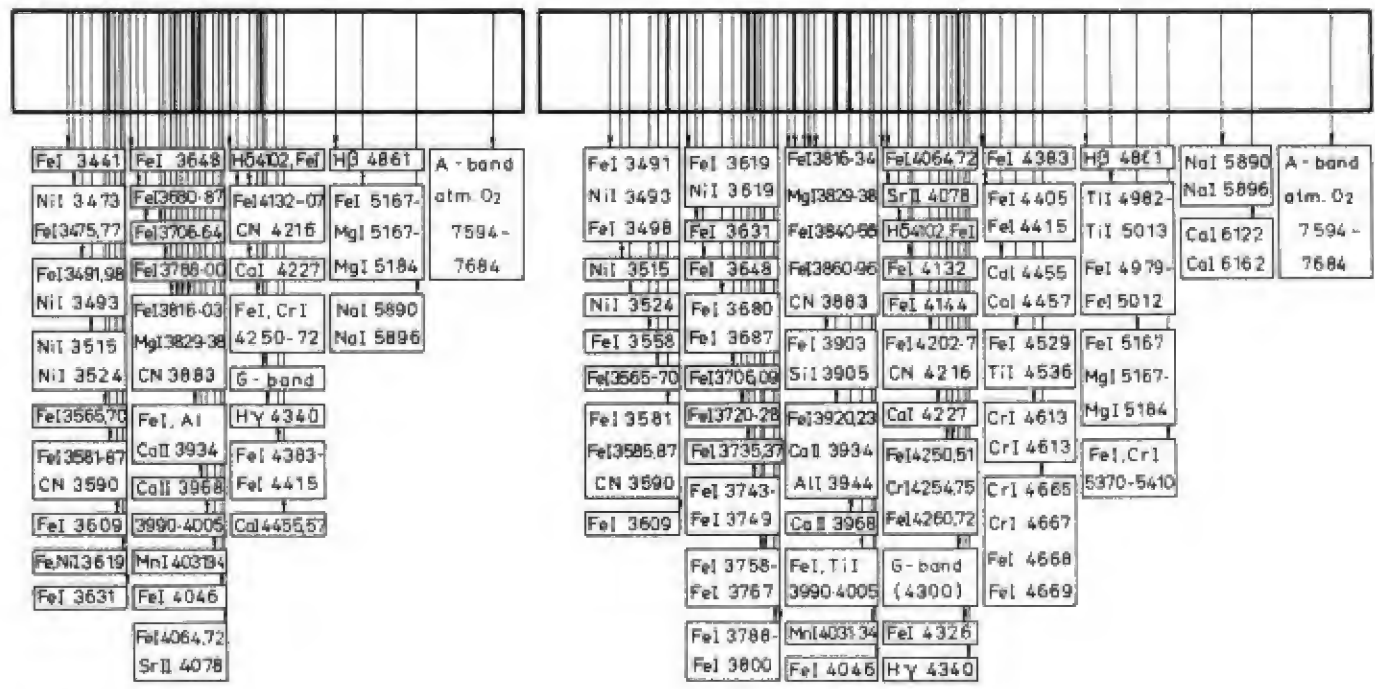
G8 V

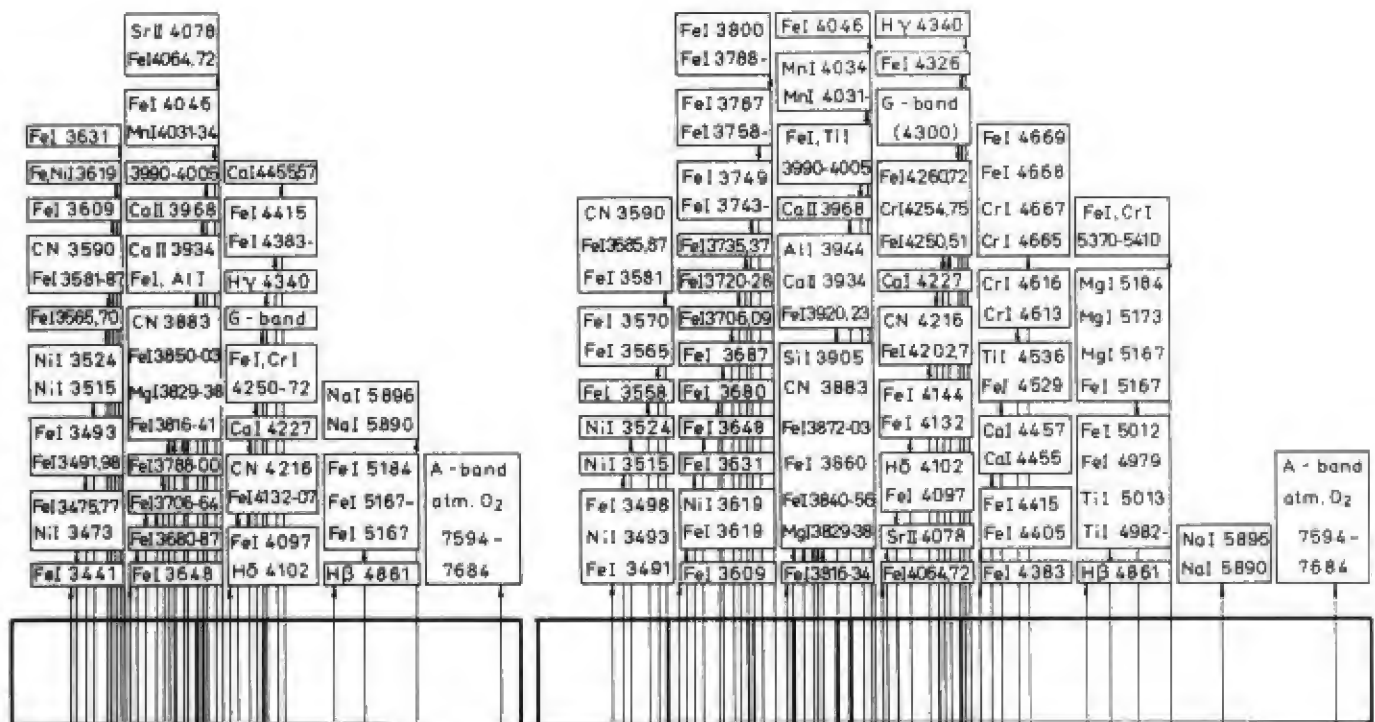
α Dra

K0 V

ϵ Eri

K2 V





ε Eri

K2 V

HR 8832

K3 V

61Cyg A

K5 V

+56° 1458

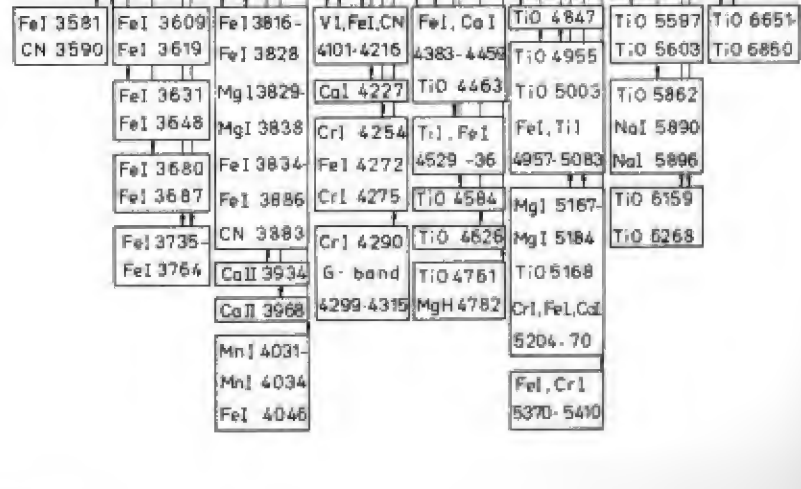
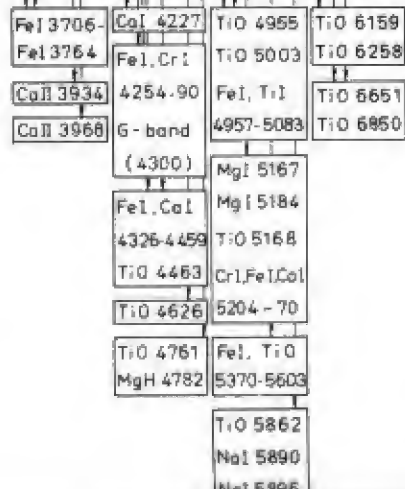
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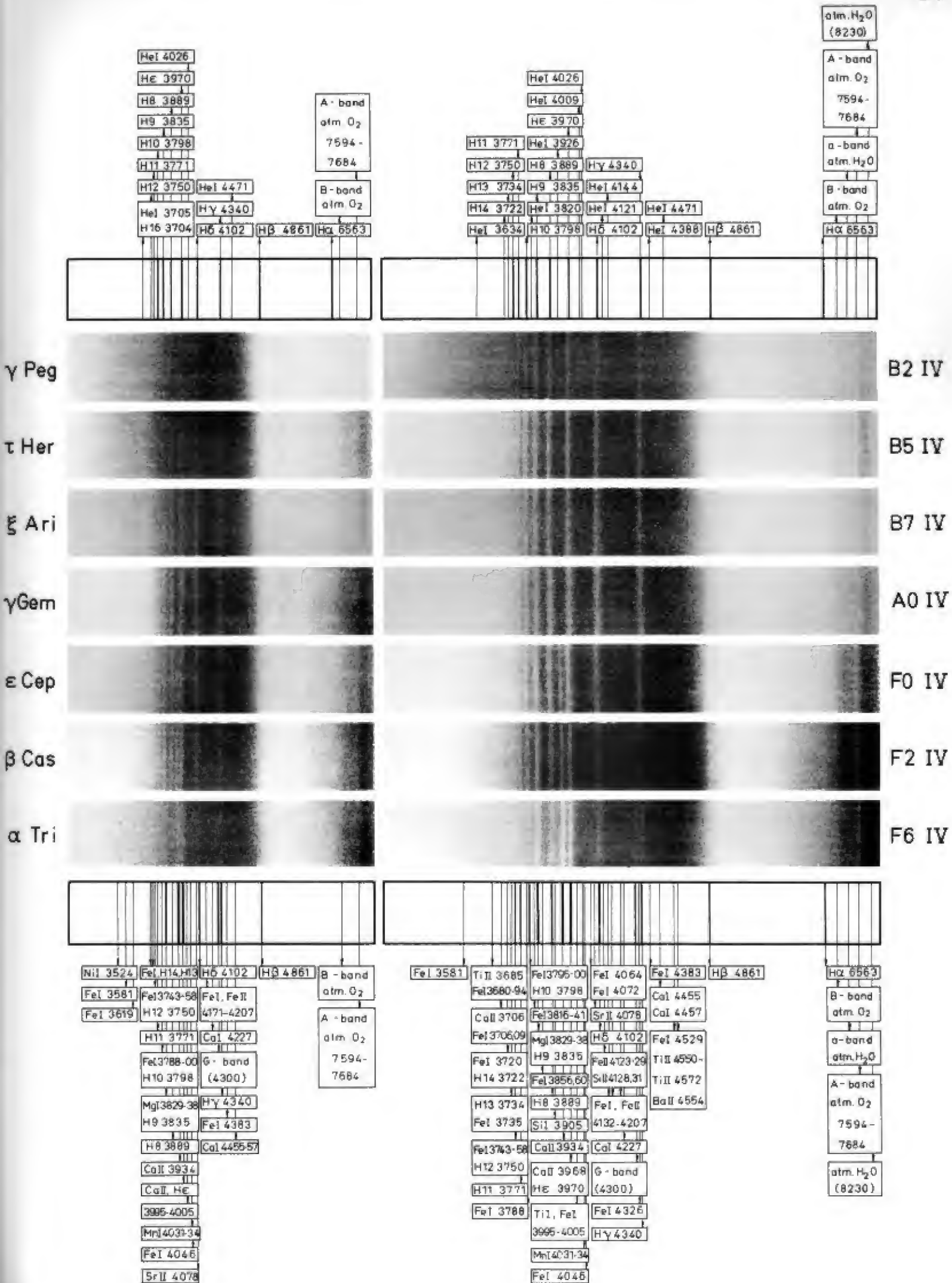
HD 147379

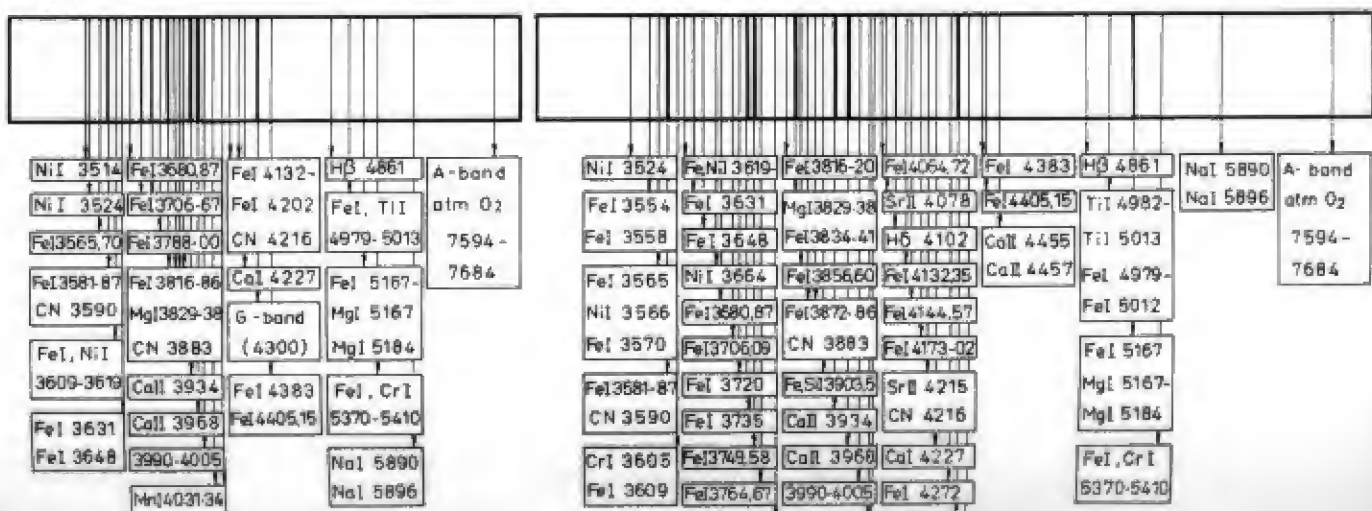
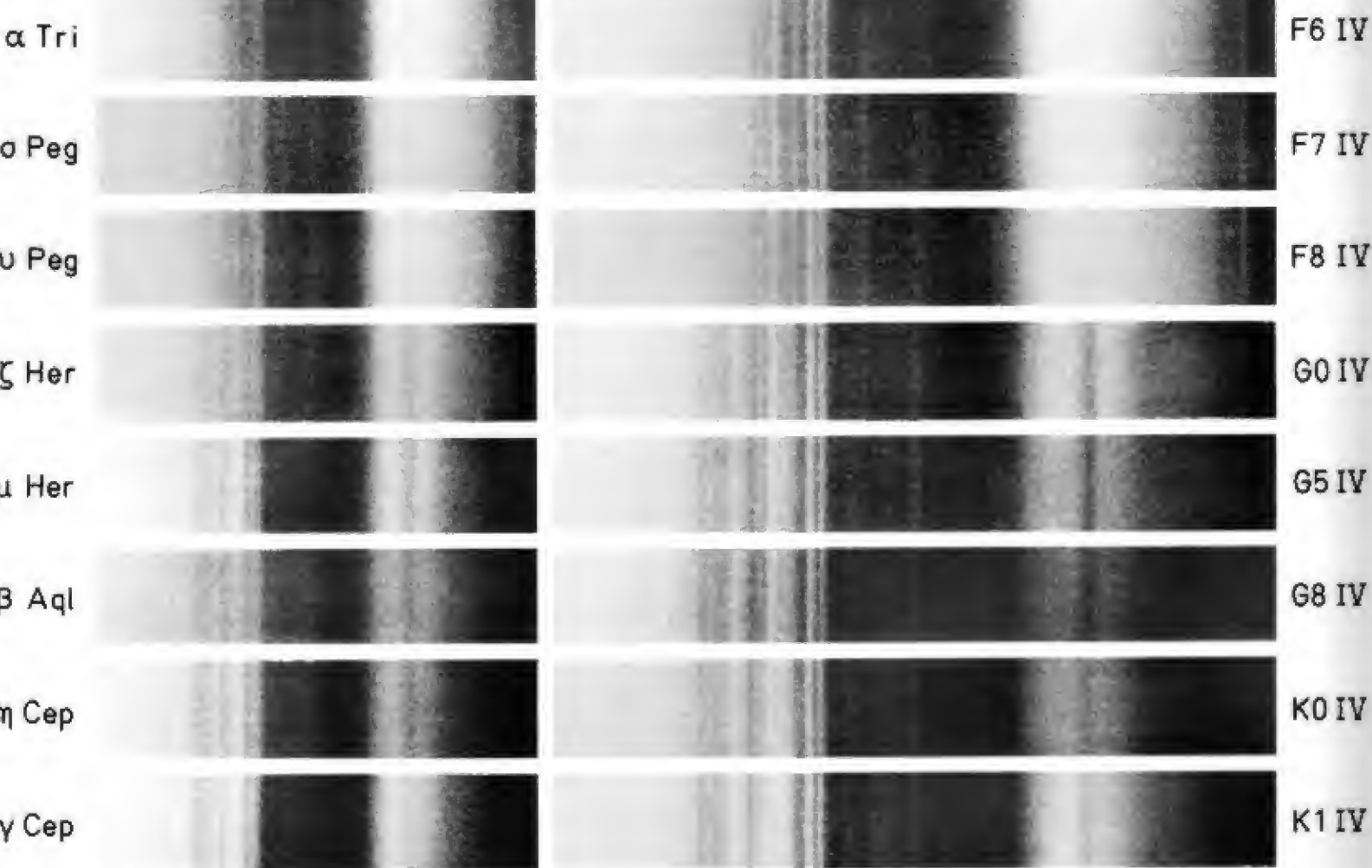
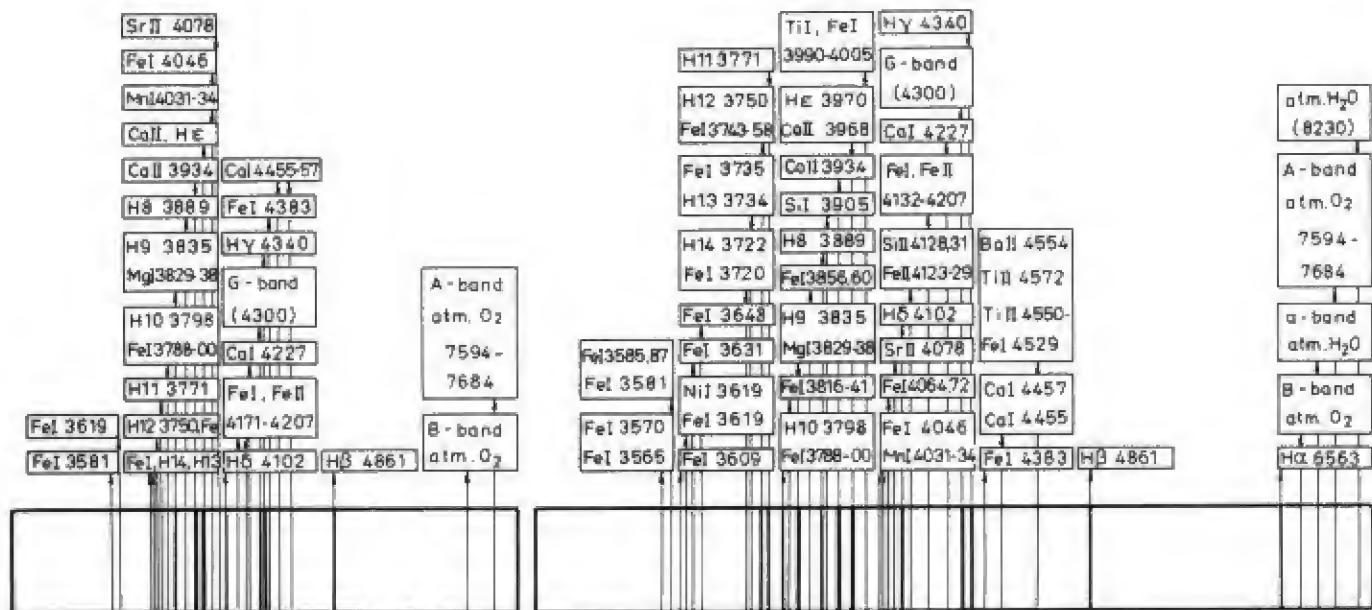
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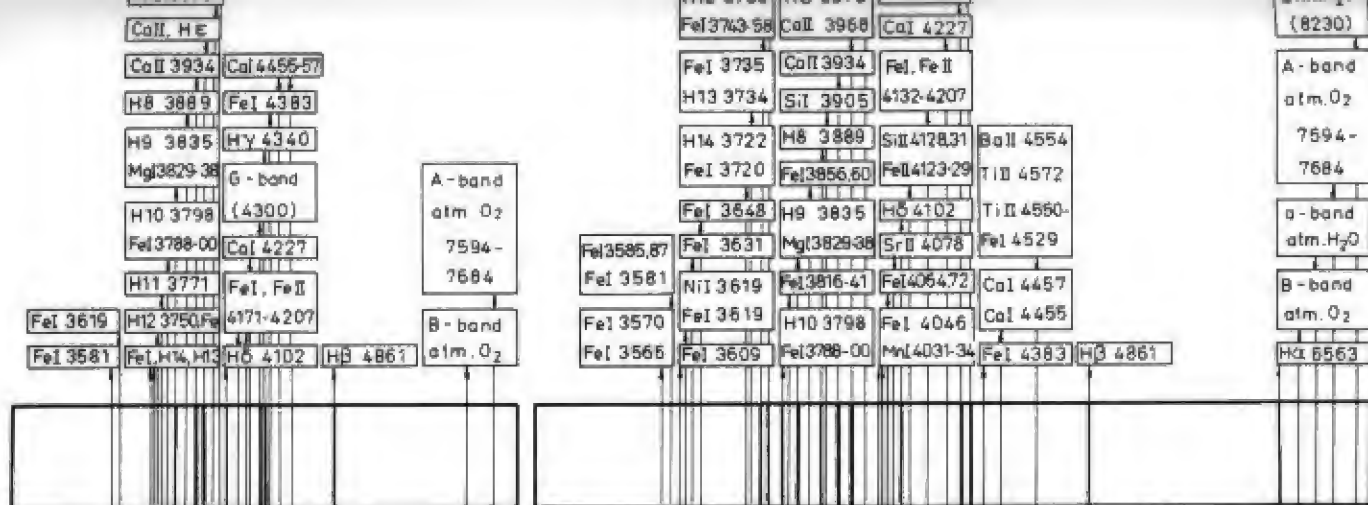
HD 95735

M2 V









α Tri

F6 IV

o Peg

F7 IV

u Peg

F8 IV

ζ Her

G0 IV

μ Her

G5 IV

β Aql

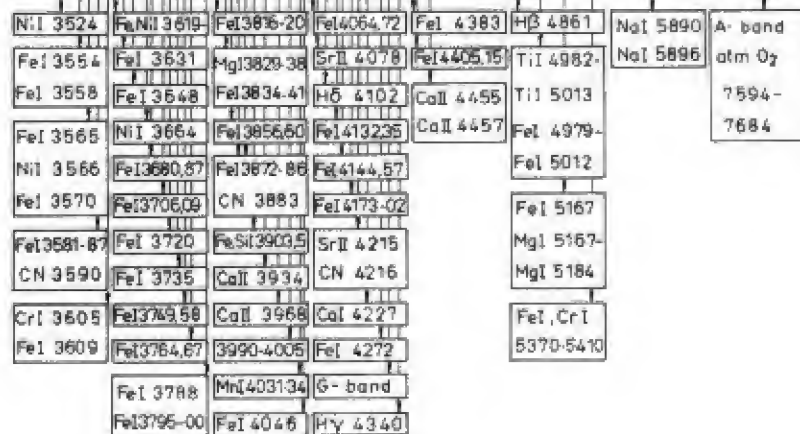
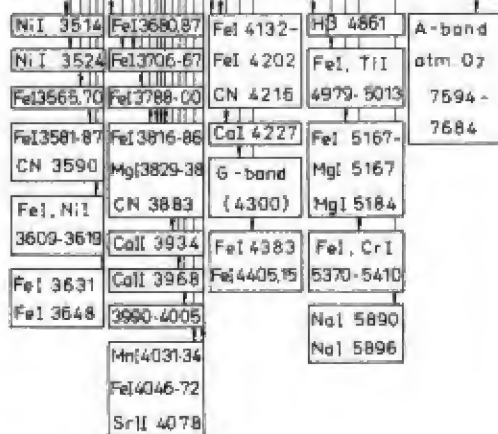
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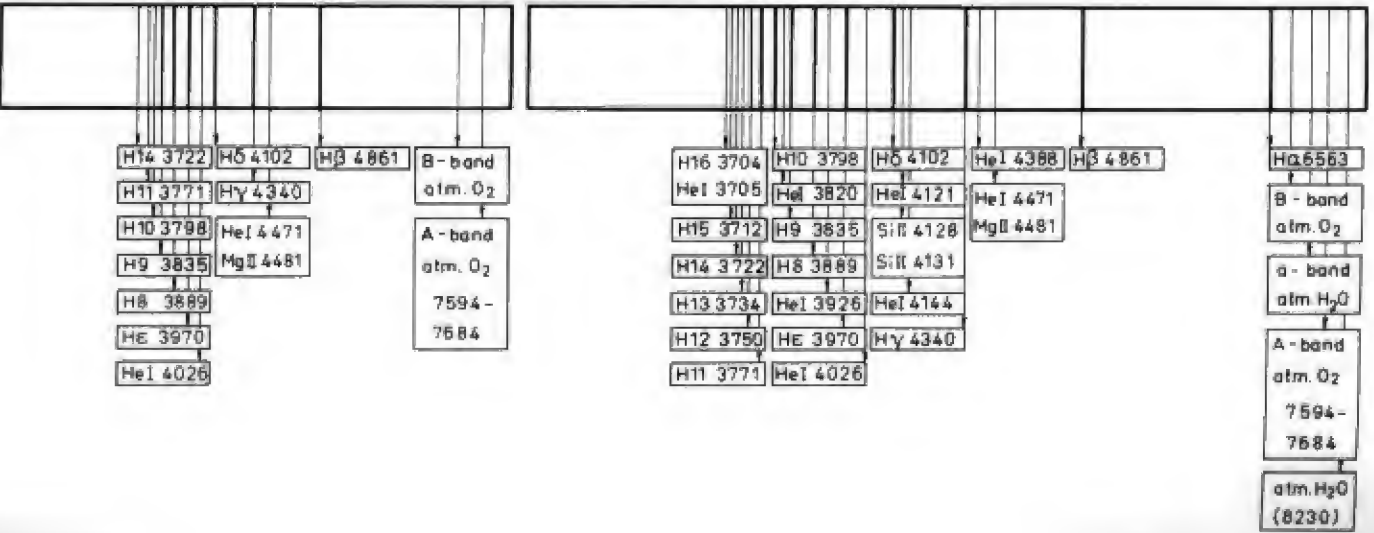
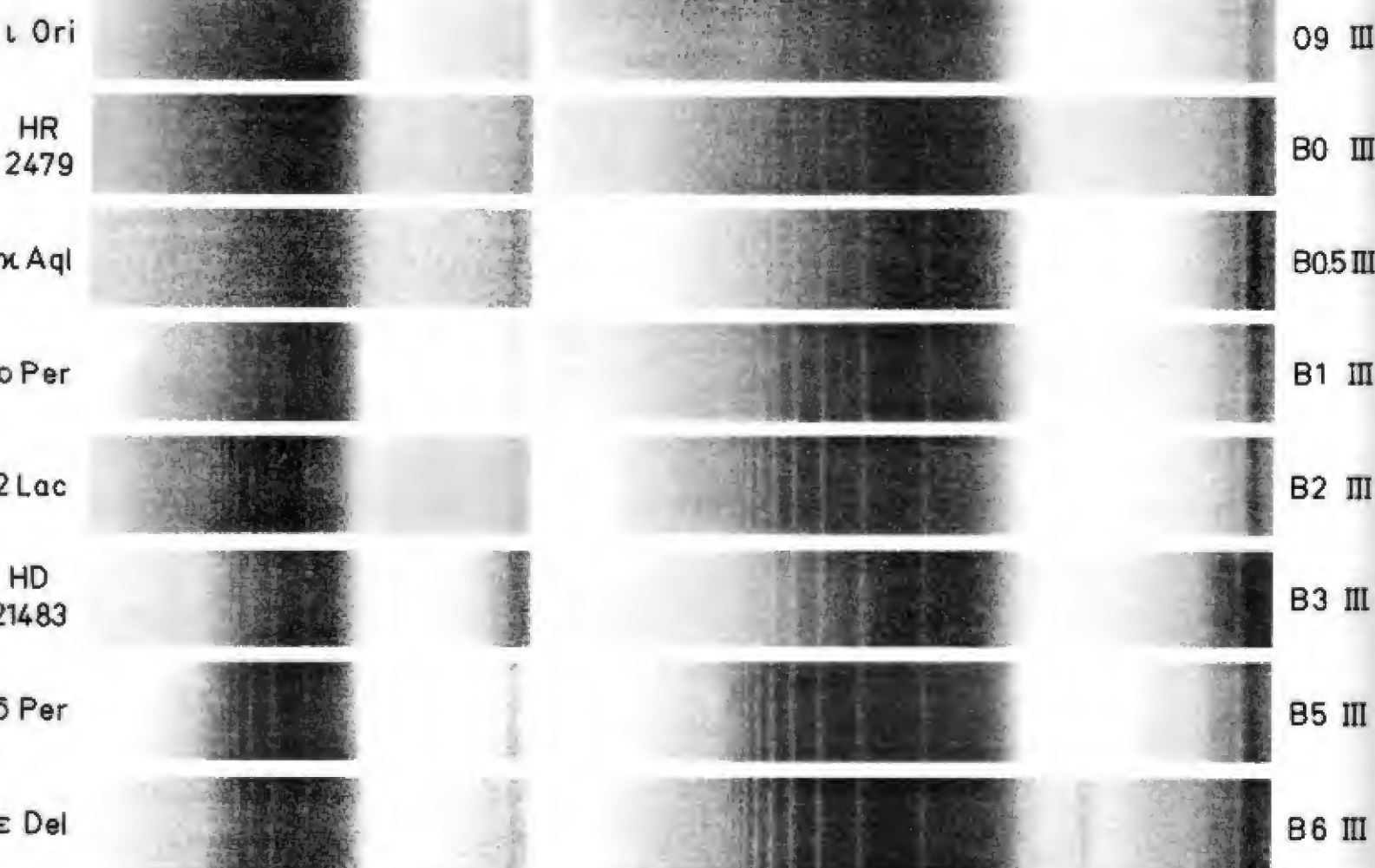
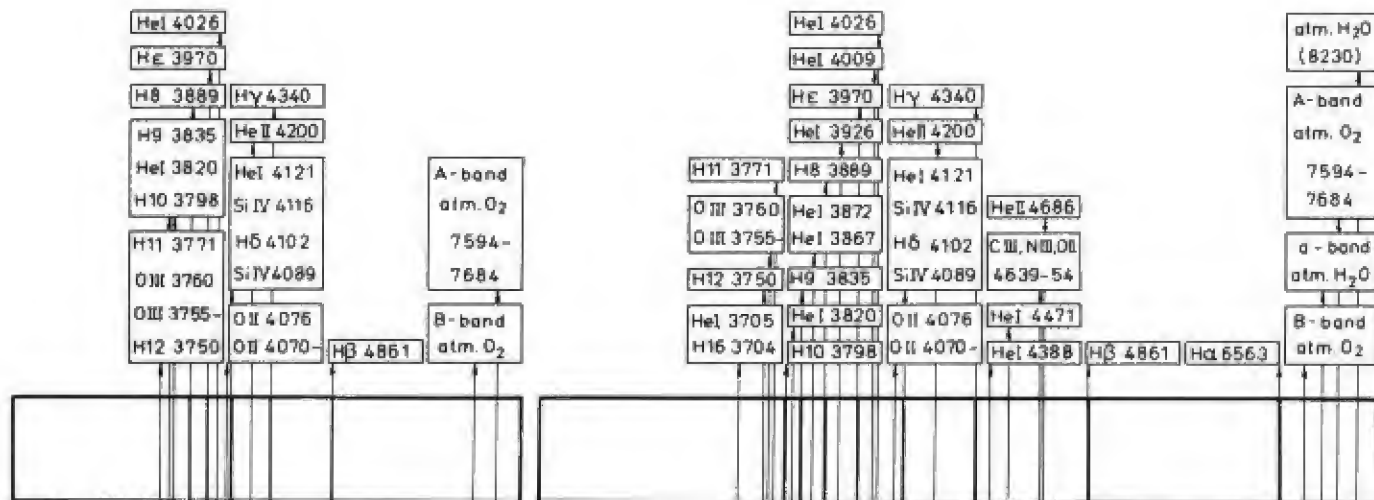
η Cep

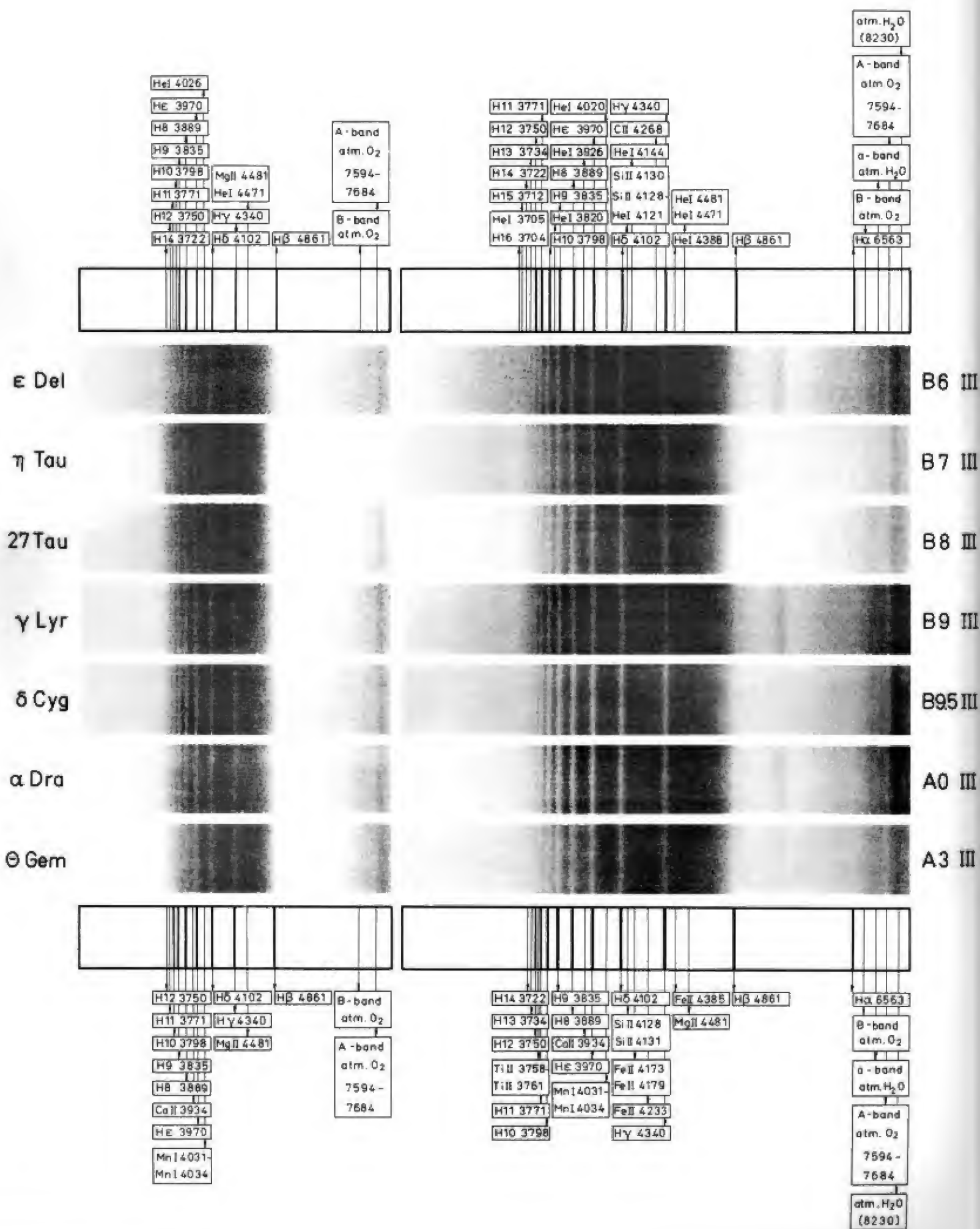
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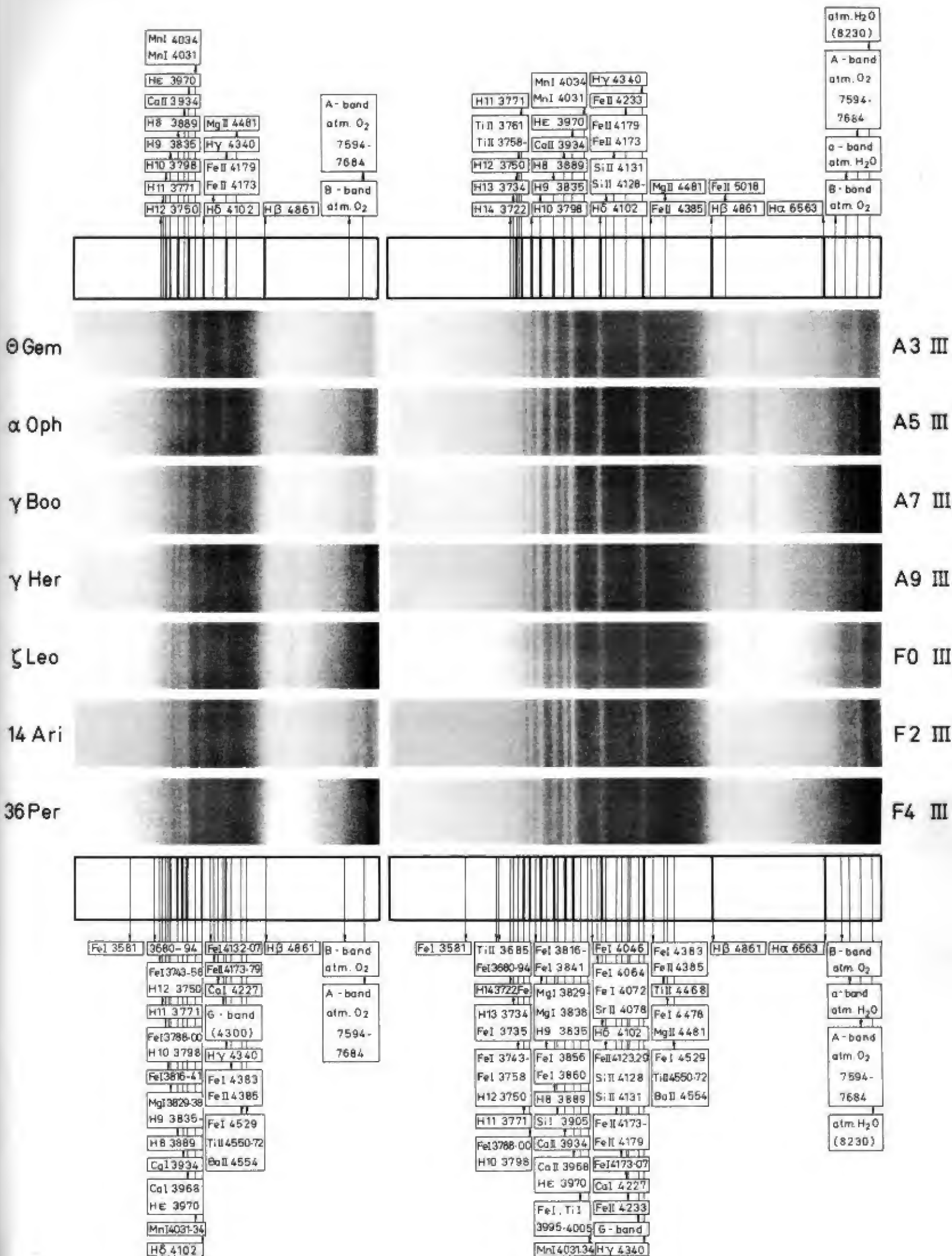
γ Cep

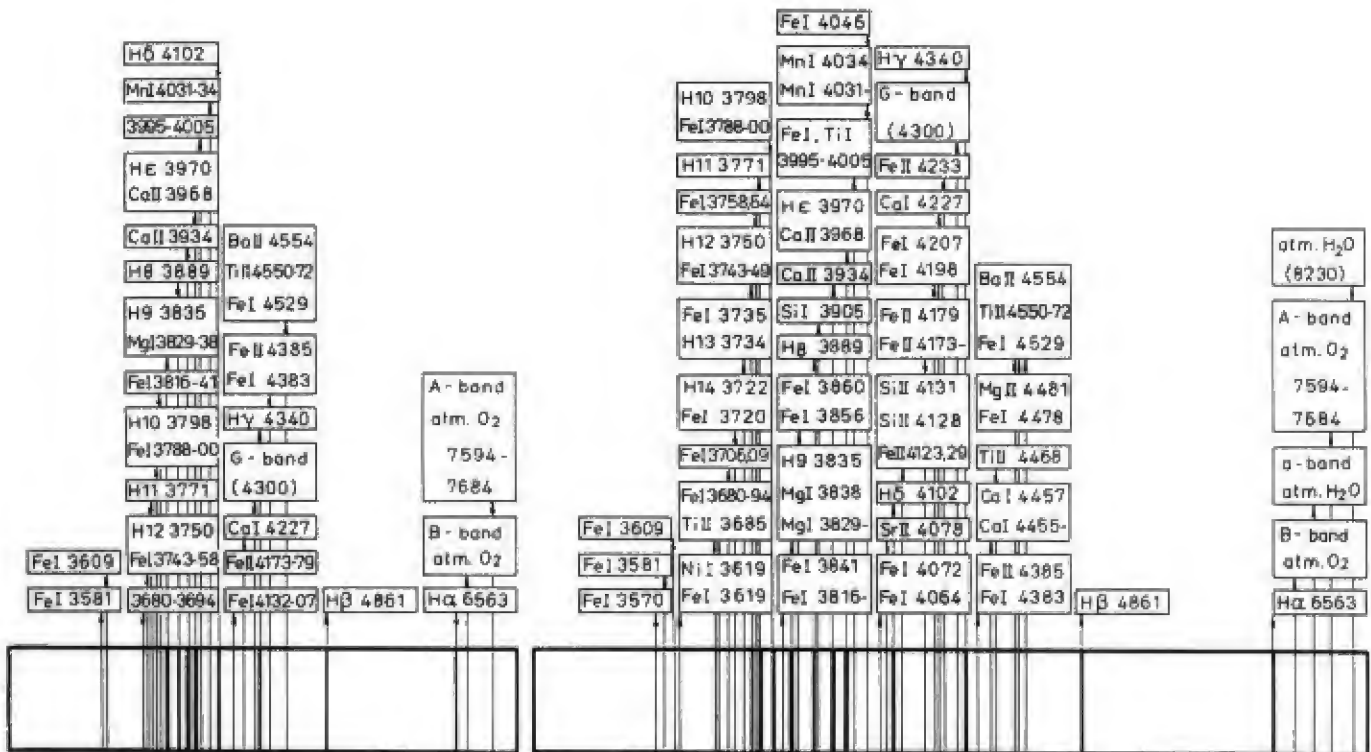
K1 IV











36Per

F4 III

31Com

G0 III

HR 1327

G5 III

β Her

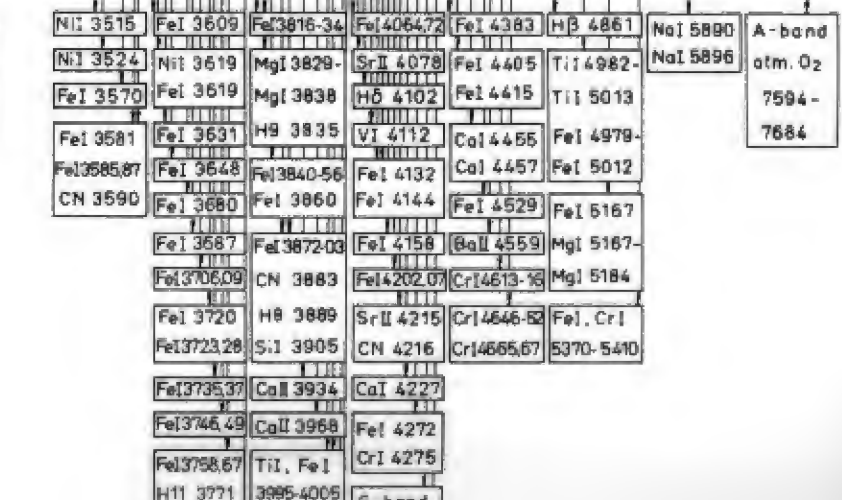
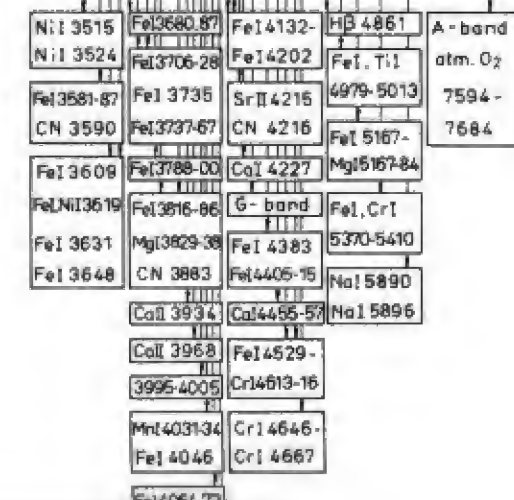
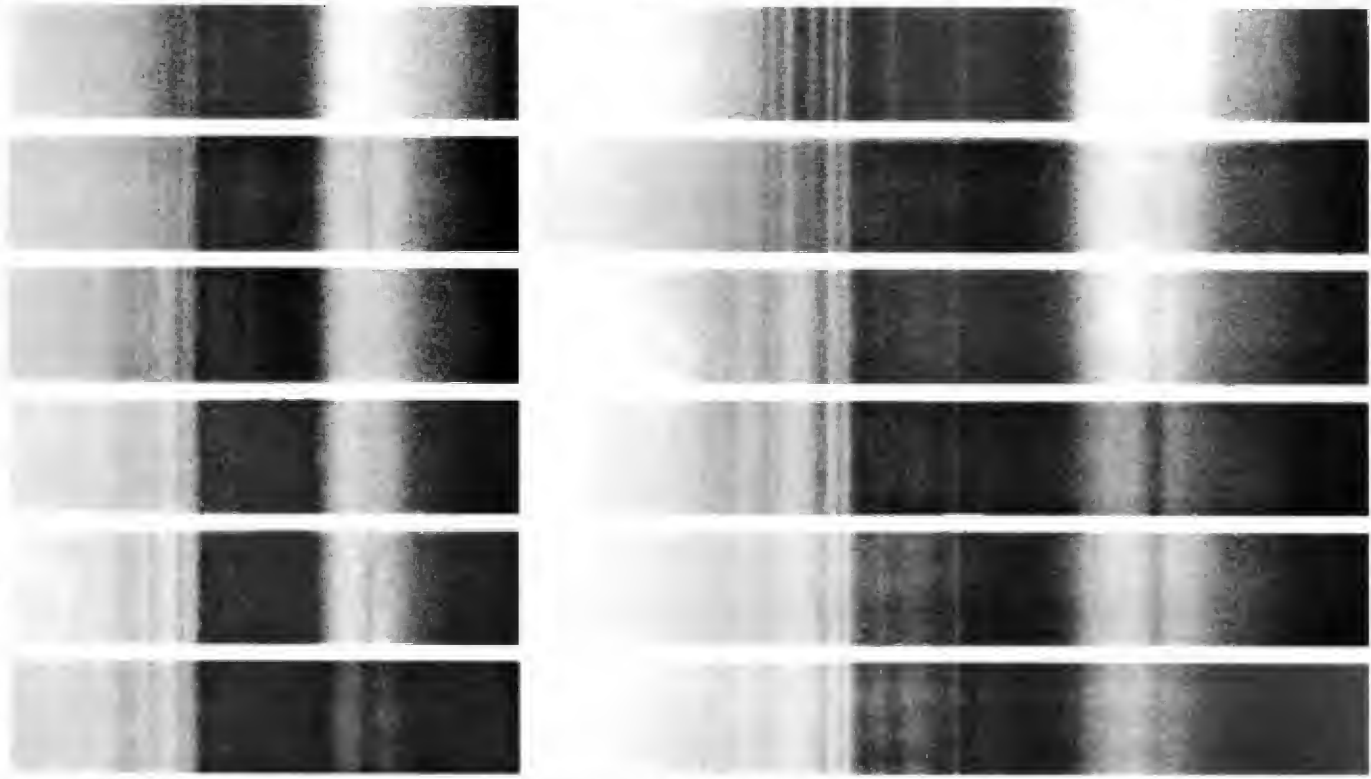
G8 III

ε Cyg

K0 III

ι Dra

K2 III





36 Per

F4 III

31 Com

G0 III

HR 1327

G5 III

beta Her

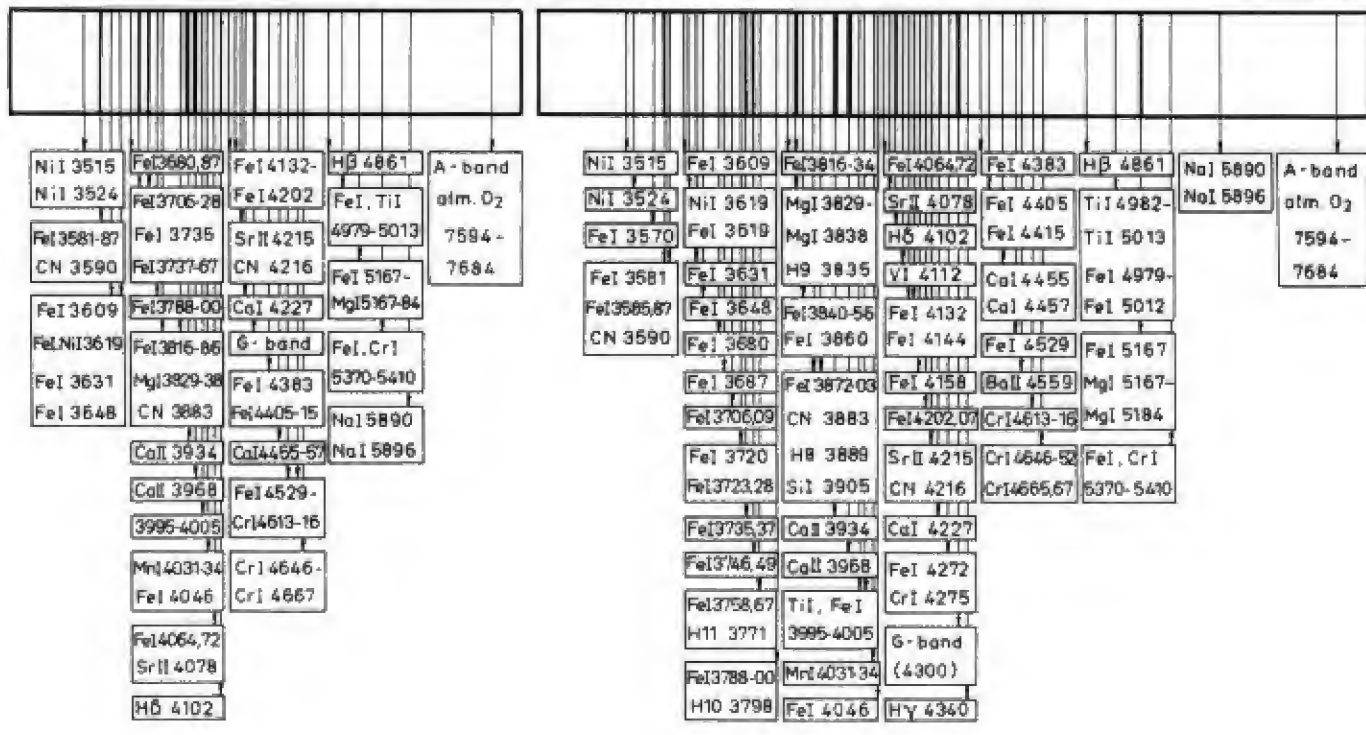
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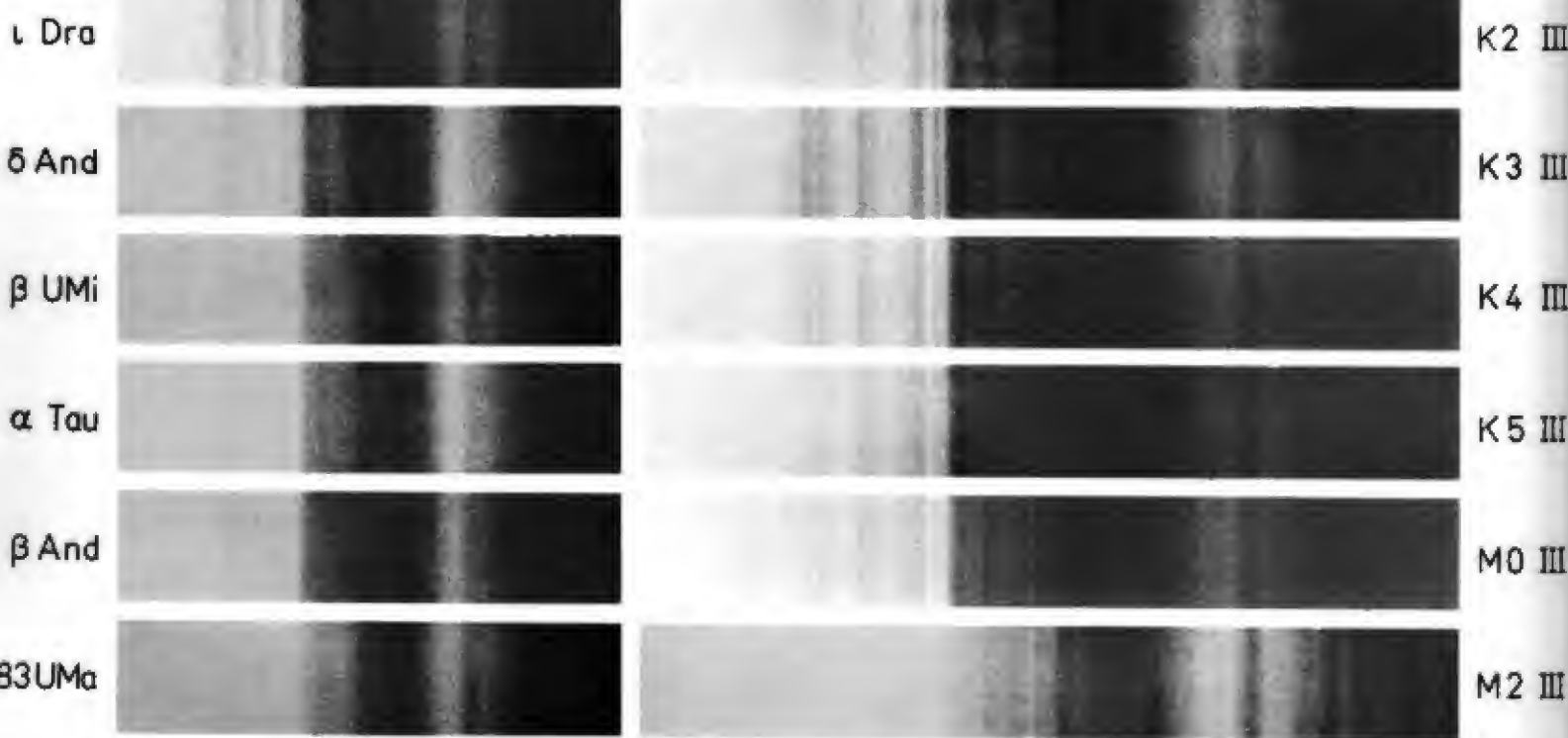
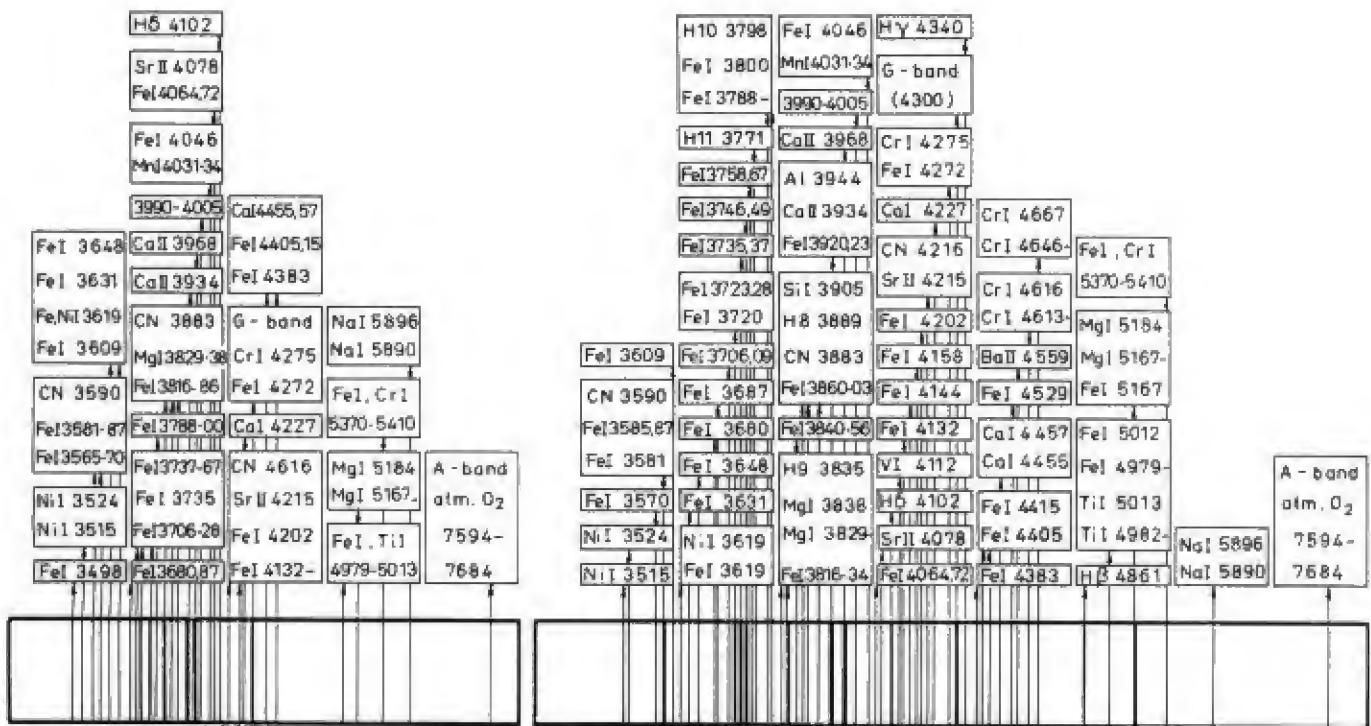
epsilon Cyg

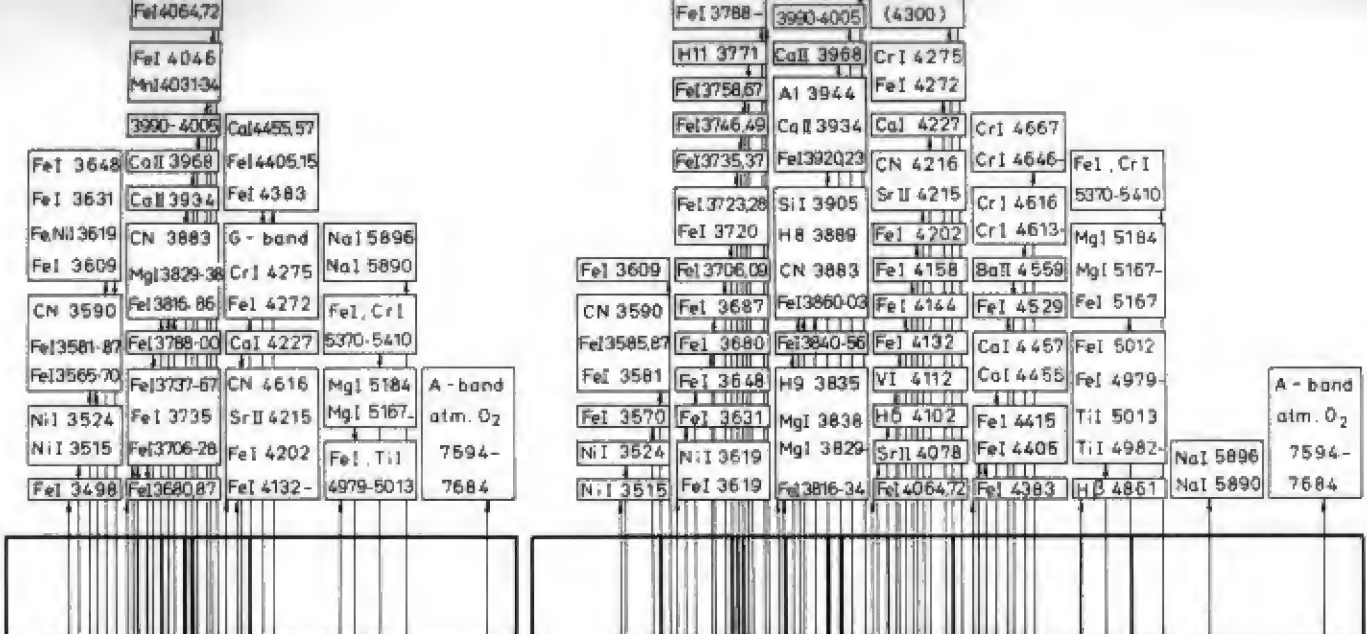
K0 III

i Dra

K2 III







l Dra

K2 III

δ And

K3 III

β UMi

K4 III

α Tau

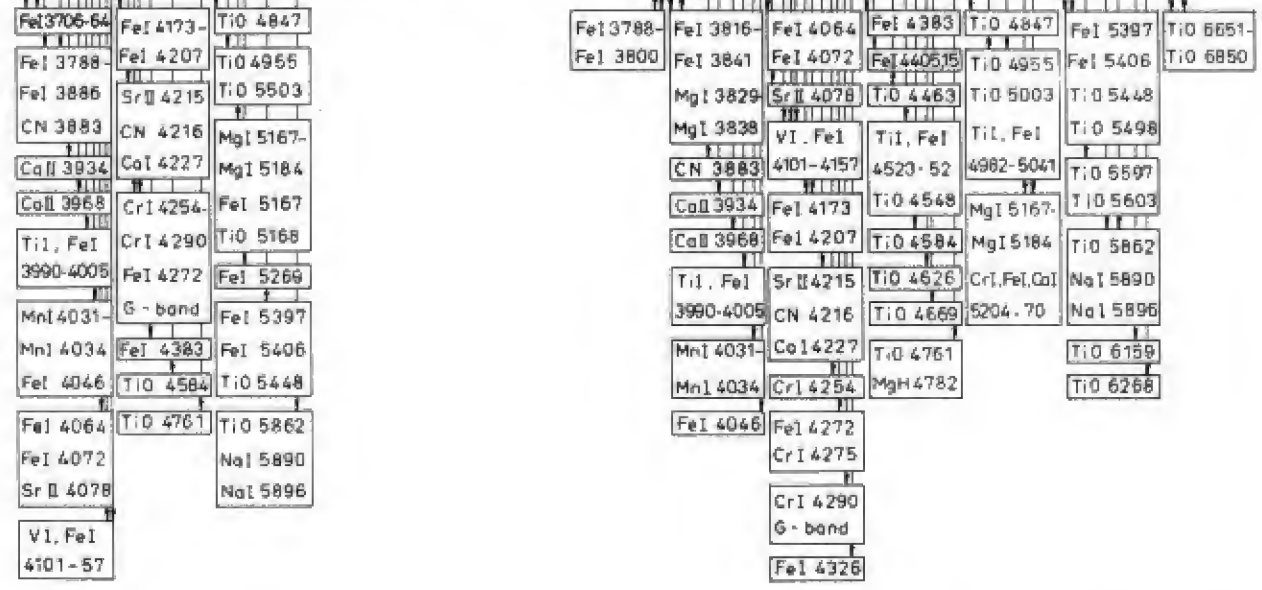
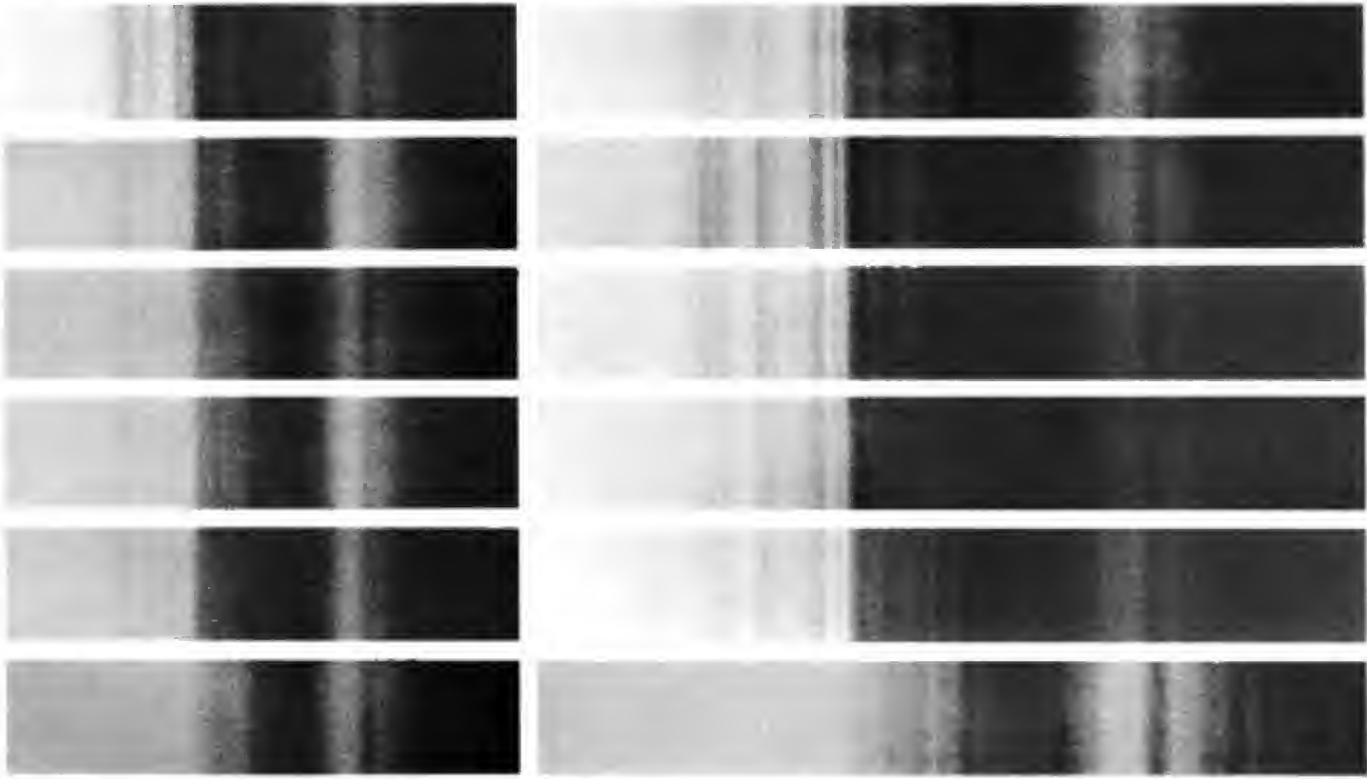
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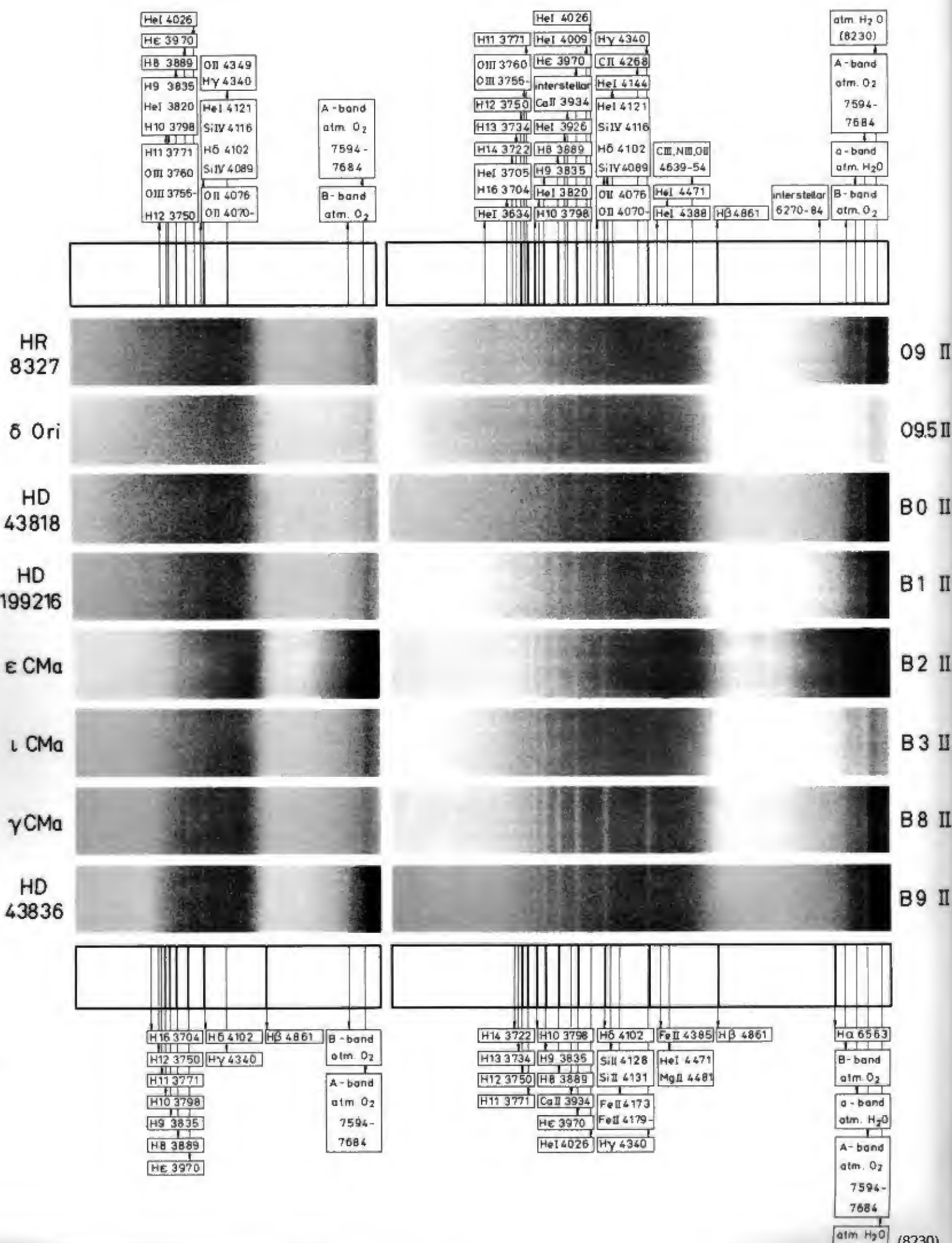
β And

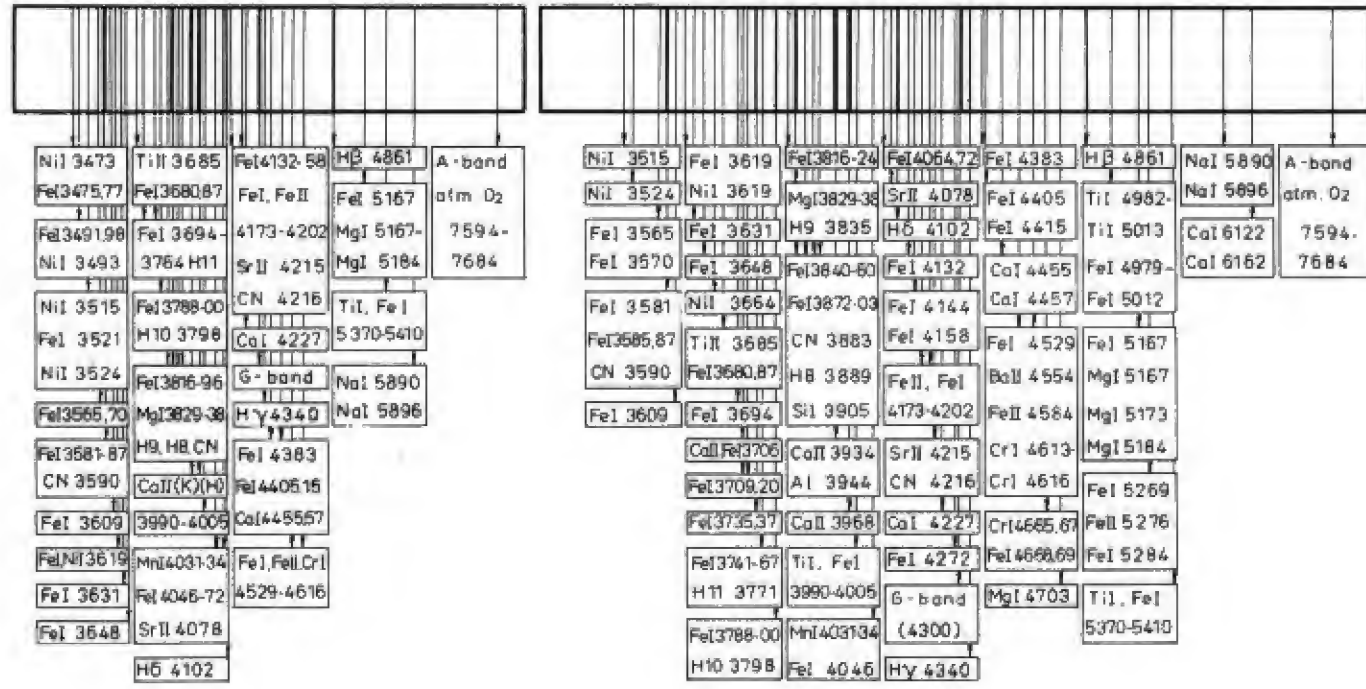
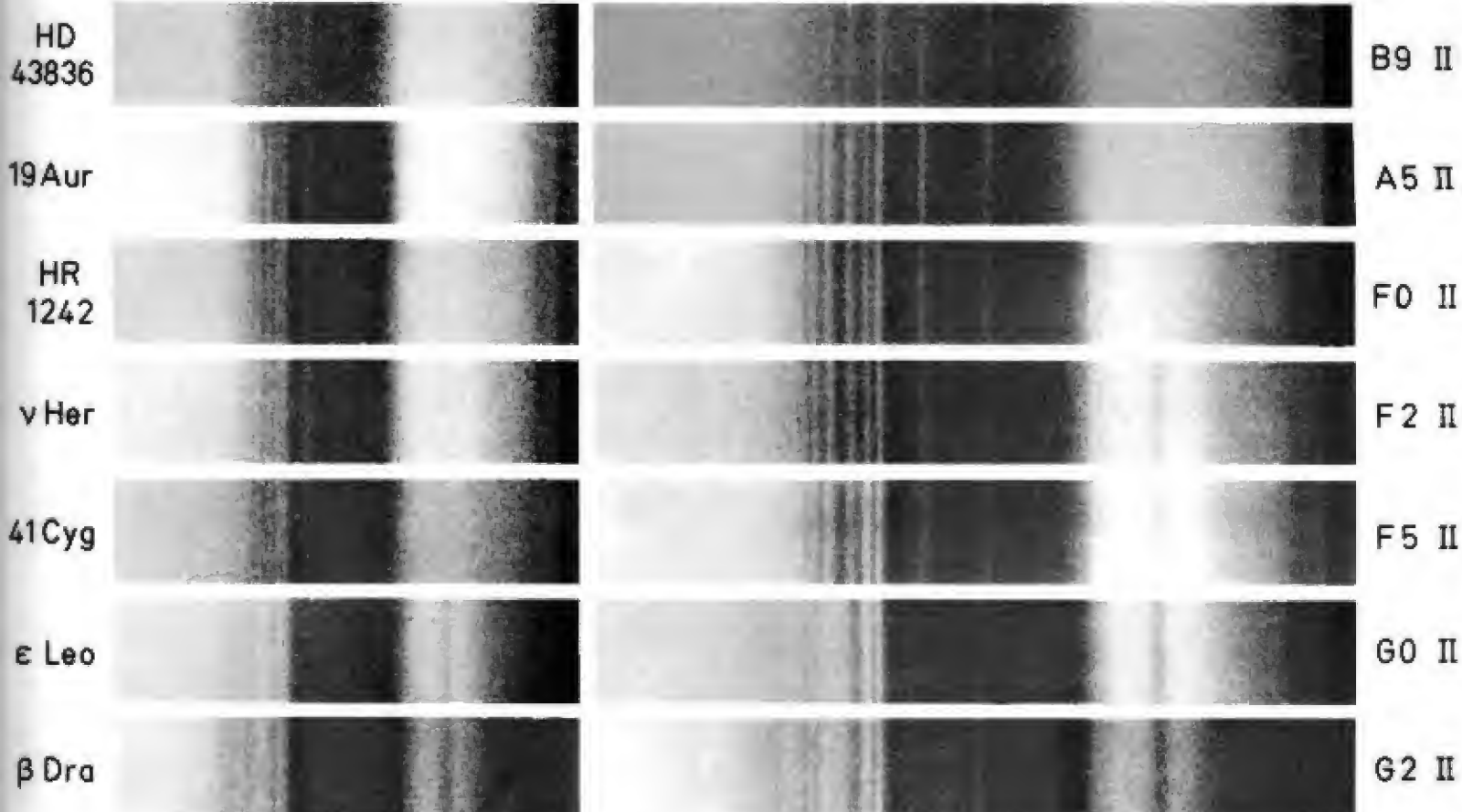
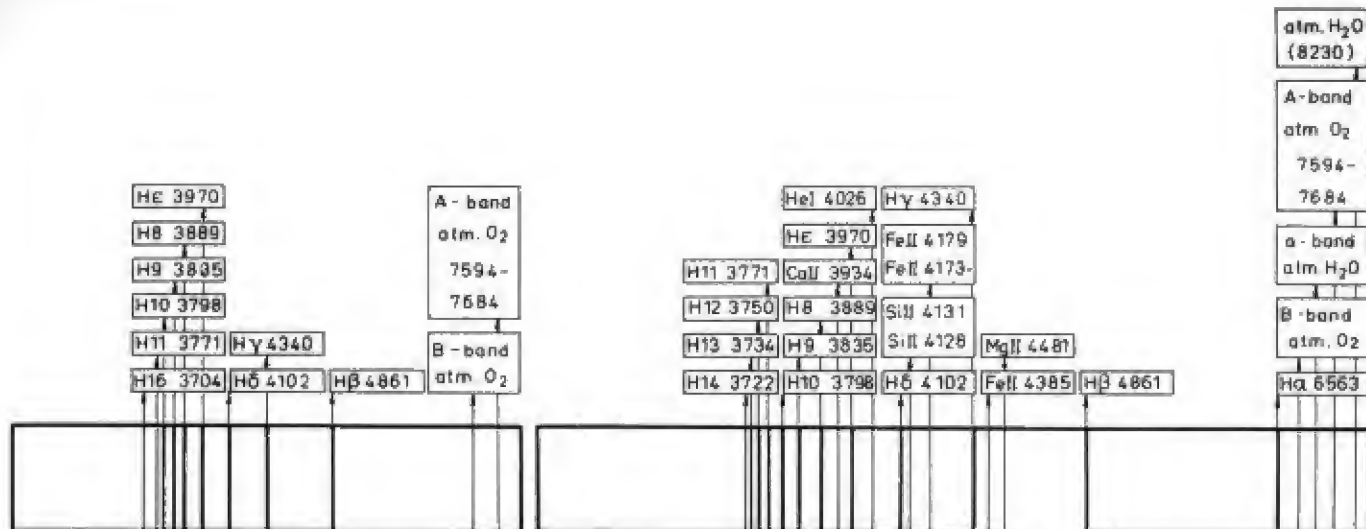
M0 III

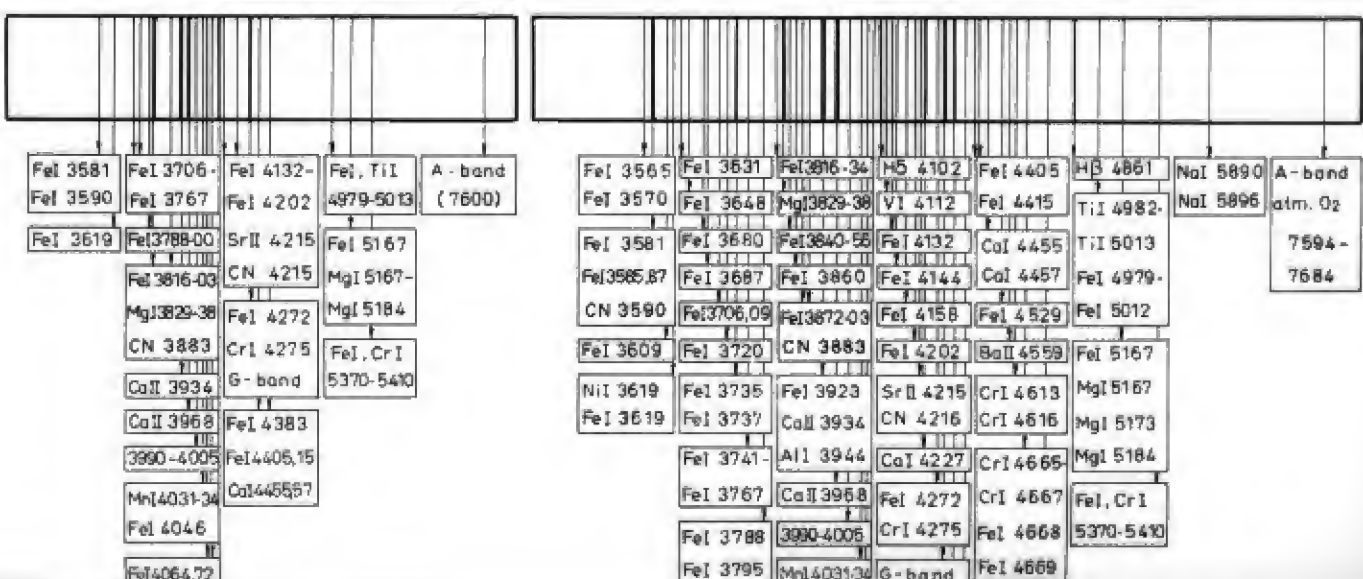
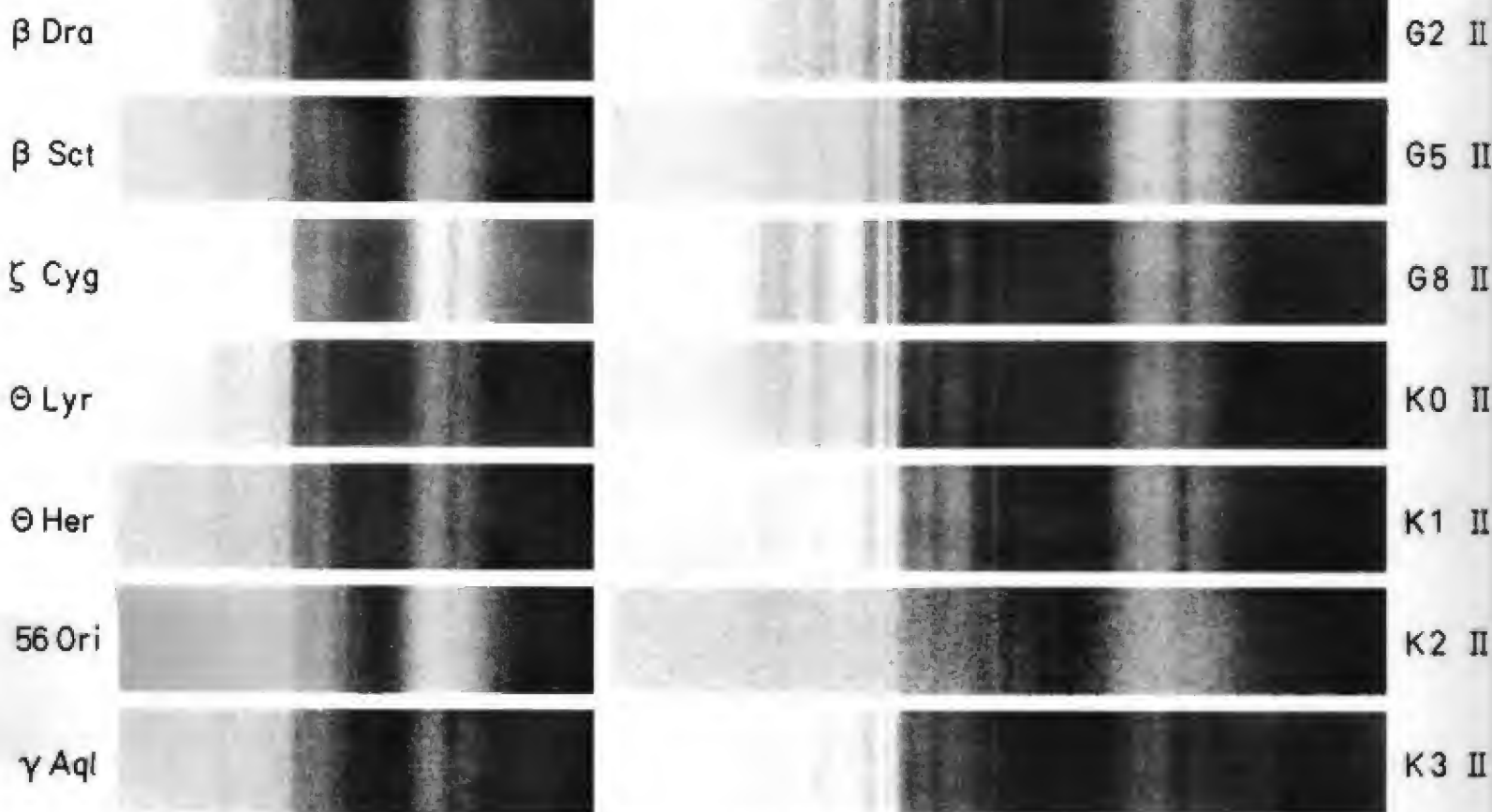
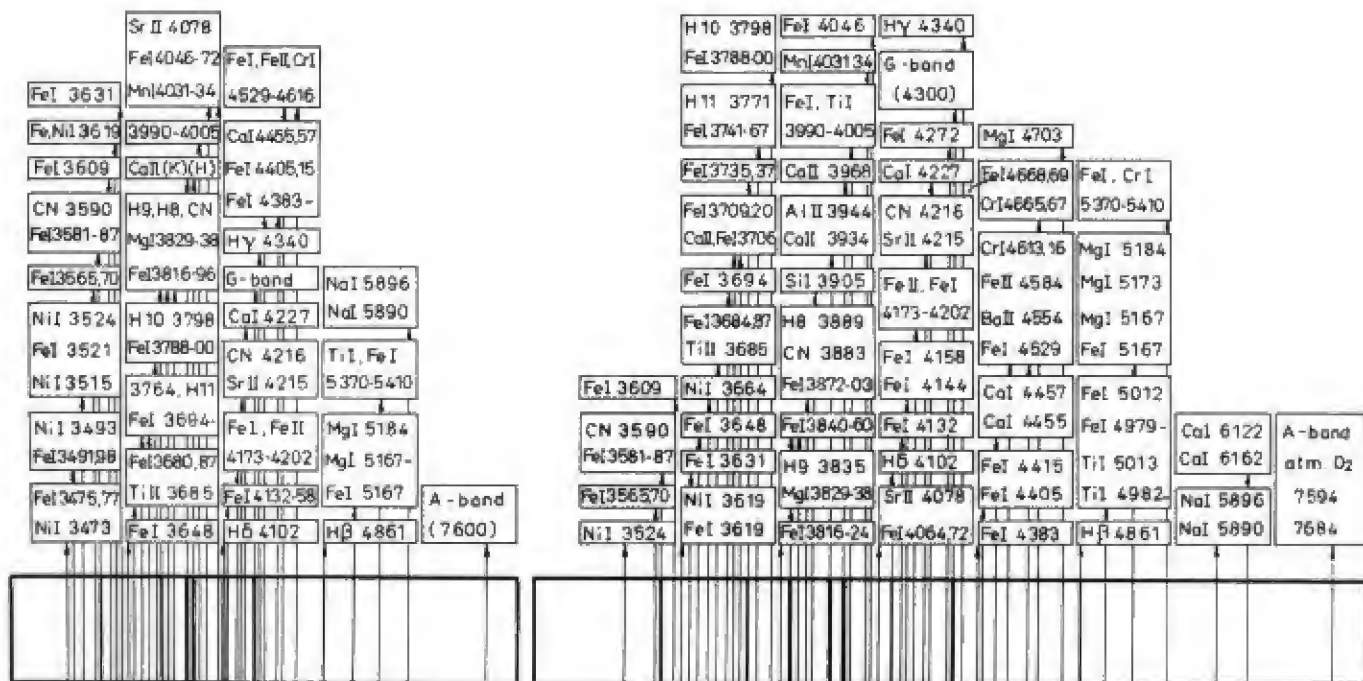
83UMa

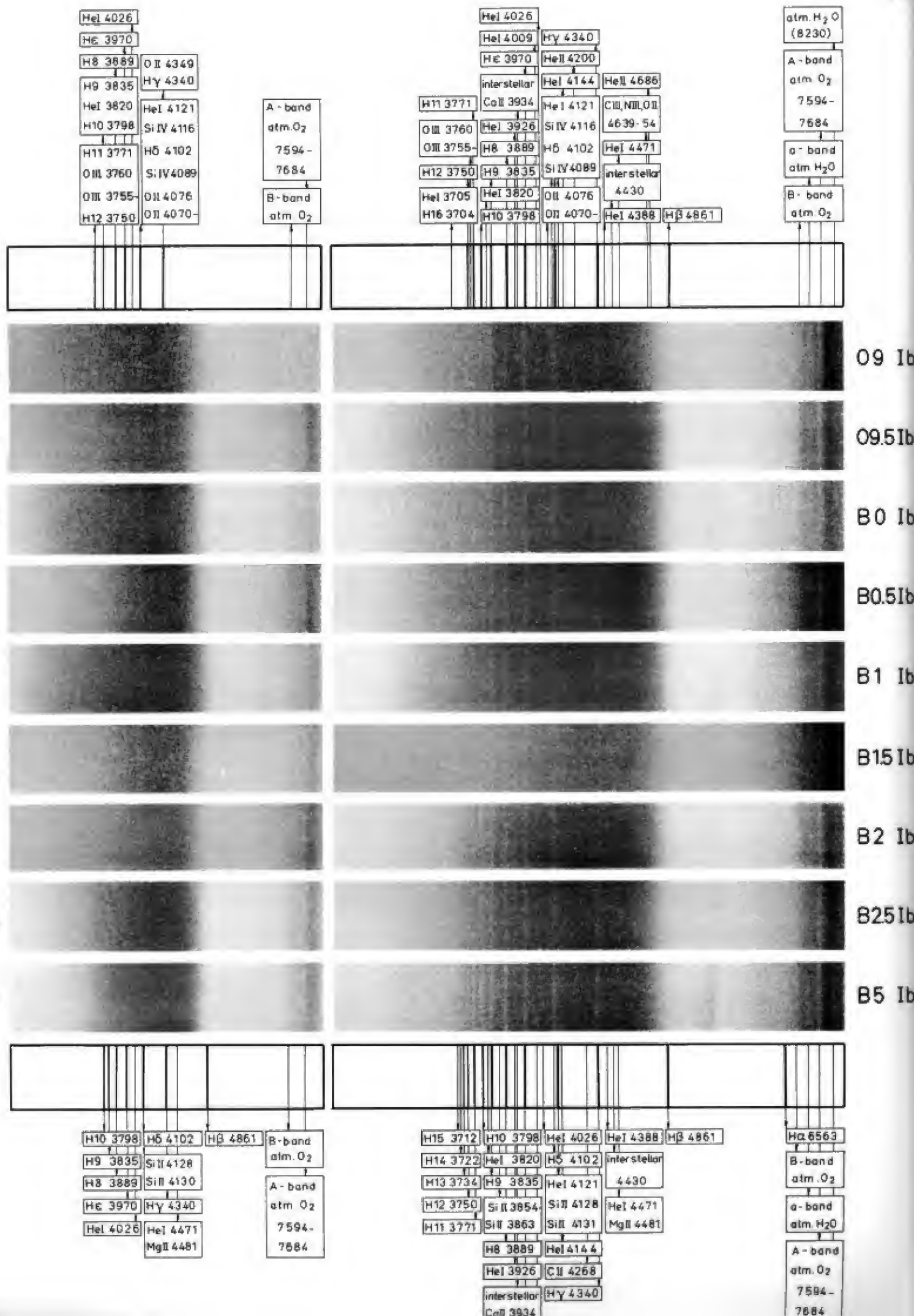
M2 III

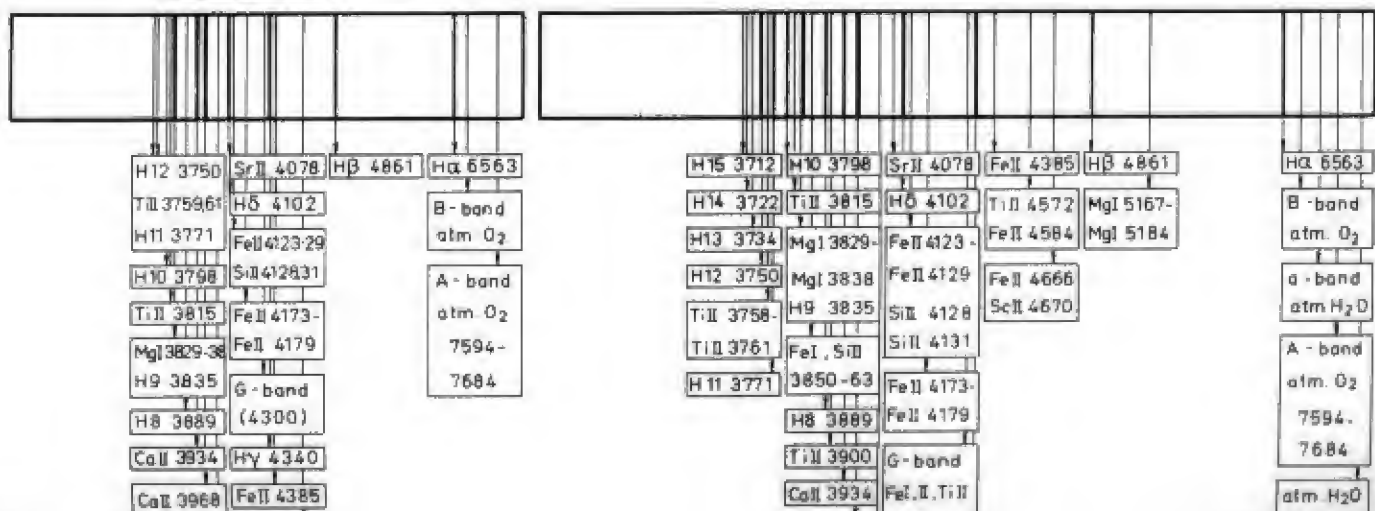
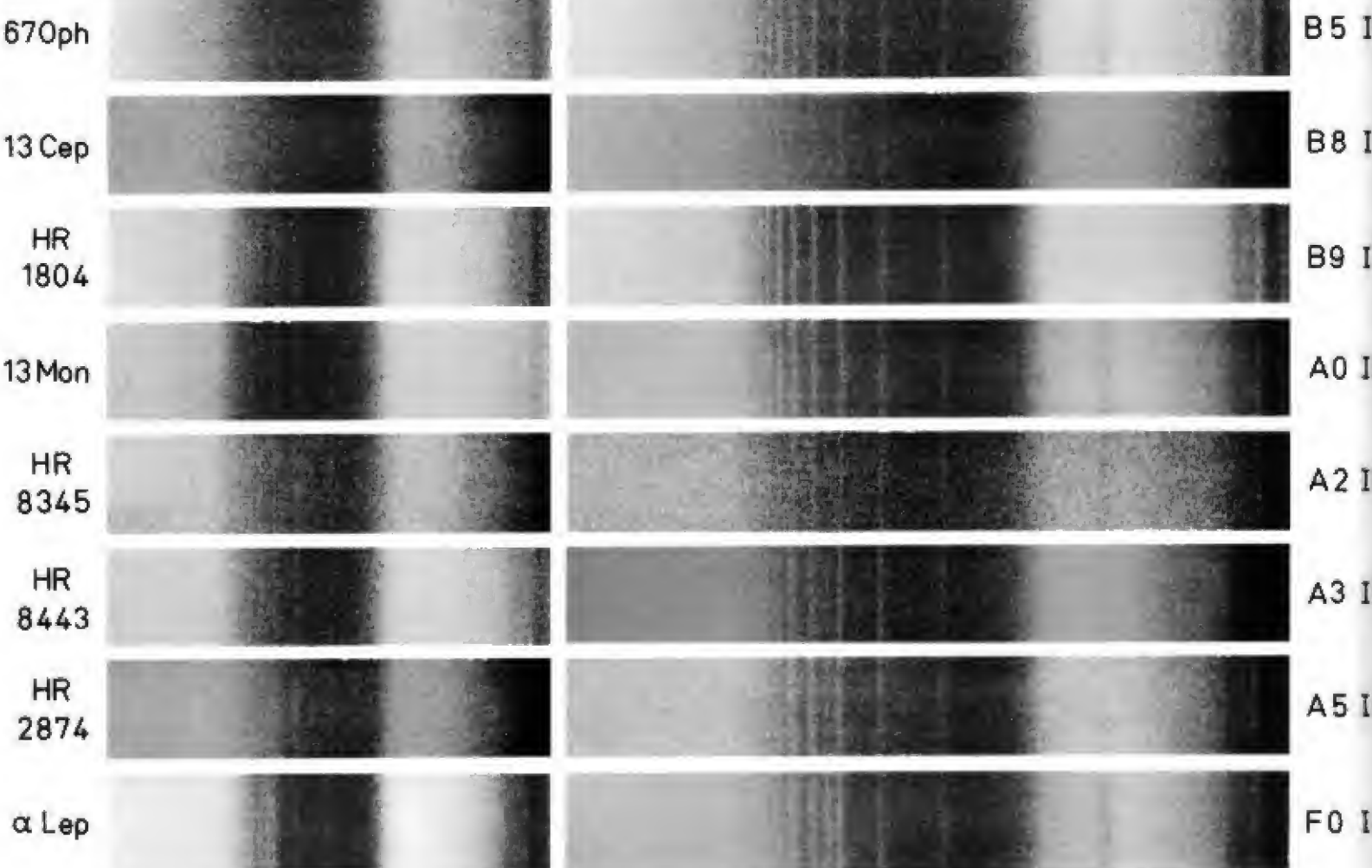
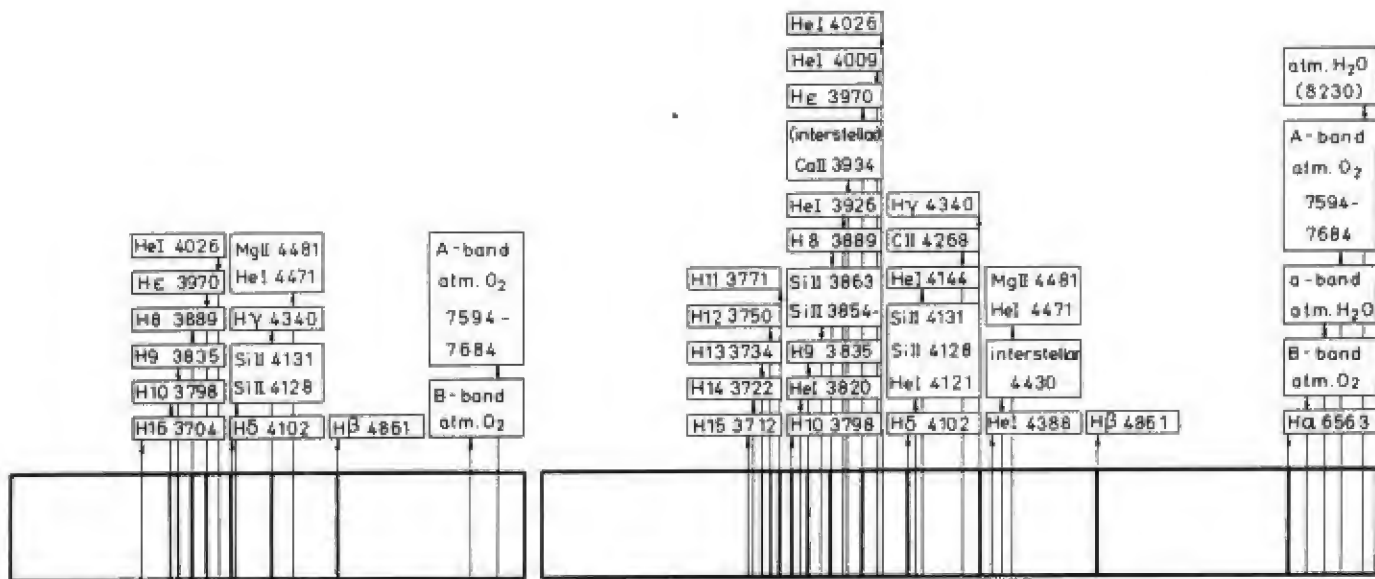


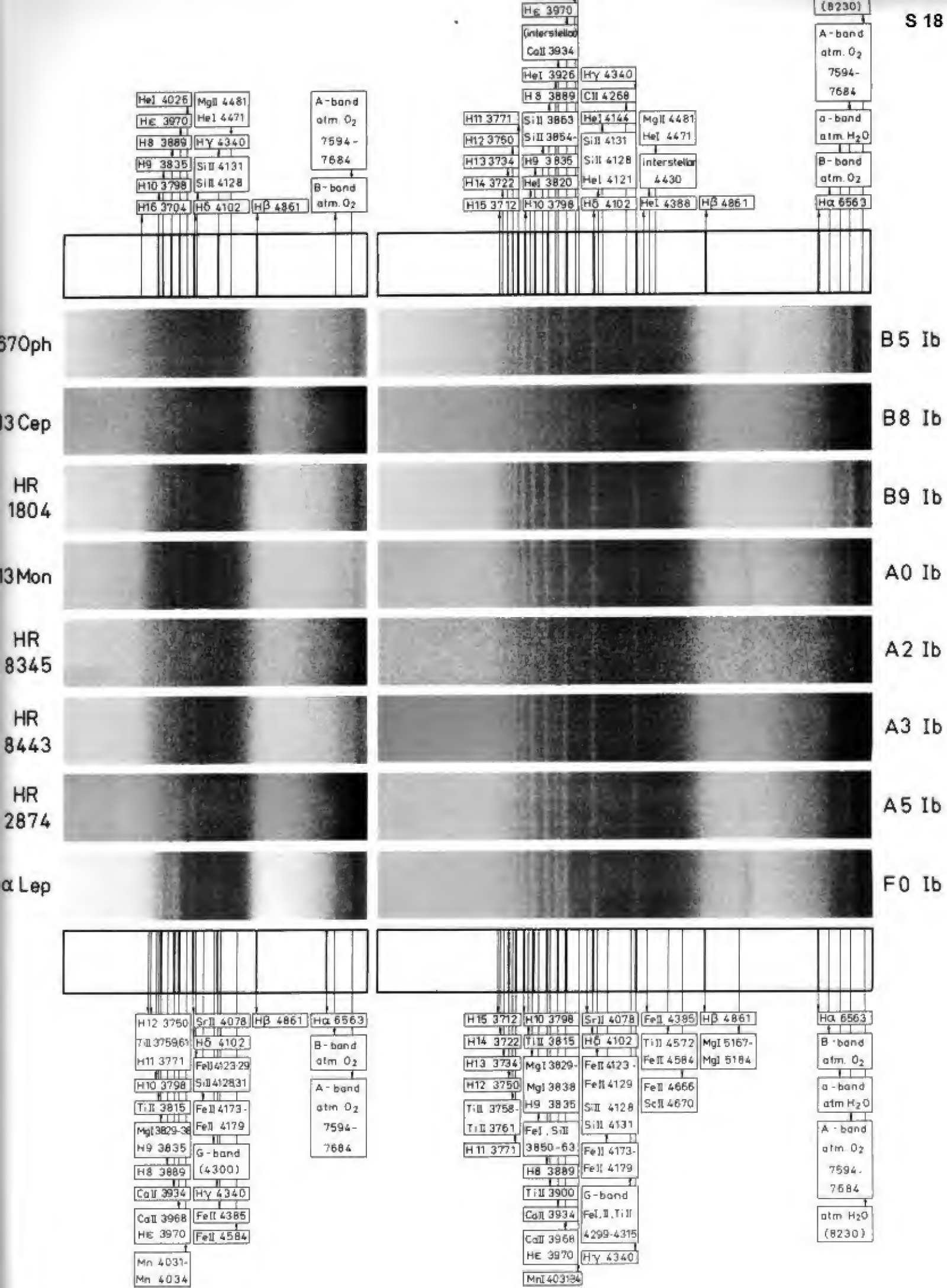










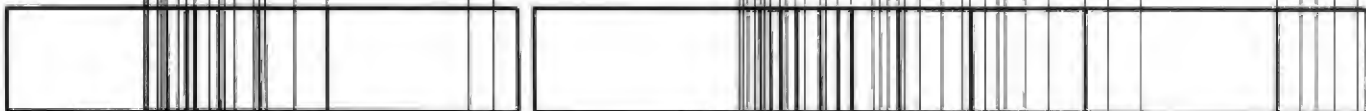


H δ 4102
 MnI 4031-34
 He 3970
 CaII 3968
 CaII 3934
 H δ 3889
 H γ 3835 FeII 4584
 MgI 3838 FeII 4385
 MgI 3829 Hy 4340
 TiII 3815
 H10 3798
 H11 3771 FeII 4179
 TiII 3761 FeII 4173-
 TiII 3759 SiII 42831
 H12 3750 FeII 4123-29
 H β 4861

A-band
 atm. O₂
 7594-
 7684
 B-band
 atm. O₂

Hy 4340
 MnI 4034 G-band
 MnI 4031- FeII 4233
 He 3970 CaI 4227
 CaII 3968 FeII 4179
 CaII 3934 FeII 4173-
 TiII 3900 SiII 4131
 H11 3771 H δ 3889 SiII 4128- ScII 4670
 TiII 3761 FeI, Si II FeII 4129 FeII 4666
 TiII 3758- 3850- 63 FeII 4123- FeII 4584
 H12 3750 H γ 3835 H δ 4102 TiII 4572
 H13 3734 MgI 3838 SrII 4078 TiII 4468 MgI 5184
 H14 3722 MgI 3829- FeI 4072 TiII 4444 MgI 5167-
 H15 3712 TiII 3815 FeI 4064 FeII 4385 FeII 5018
 H16 3704 H10 3798 FeI 4046 FeI 4383 H β 4861

atm. H₂O
 (8230)
 A-band
 atm. O₂
 7594-
 7684
 a-band
 atm. H₂O
 B-band
 atm. O₂
 H α 6563



α Lep

F0 Ib

ν Aql

F2 Ib

α Per

F5 Ib

γ Cyg

F8 Ib

μ Per

G0 Ib

α Aqr

G2 Ib

9 Peg

G5 Ib

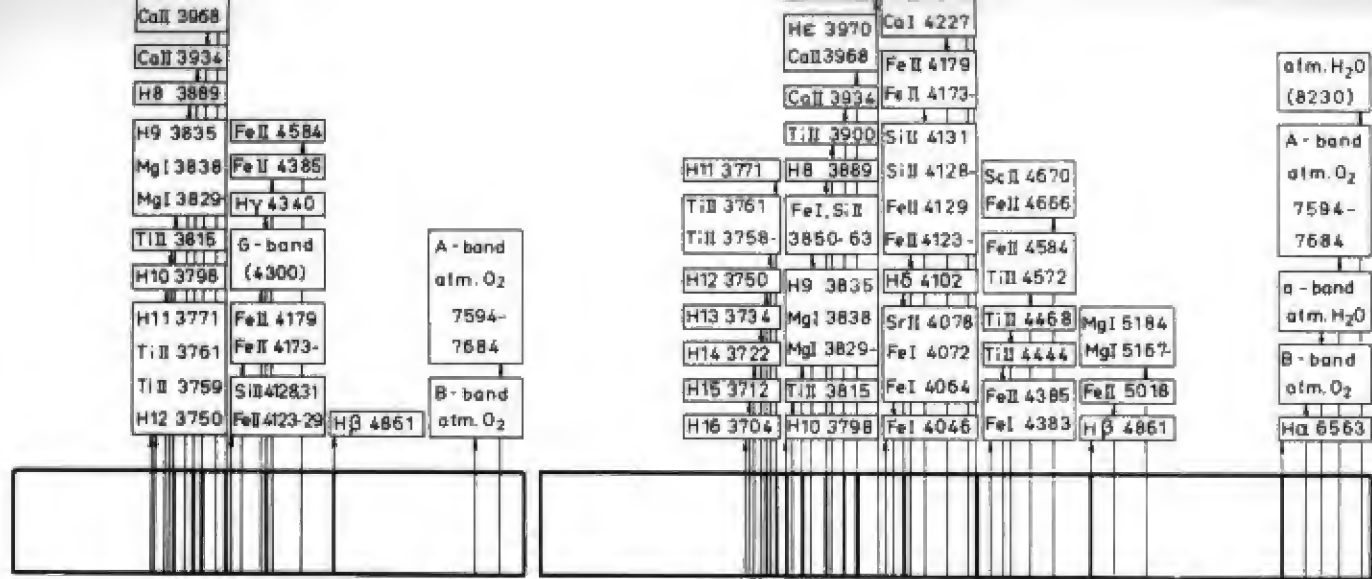


FeI 3560 FeI 3687 FeI 4173- H β 4861 A-band
 FeI 3587 FeI 3706- FeI 4207 FeI 5002- atm. O₂
 NiII 3566 FeI 3764 SrII 4215 FeI 5027 7594-
 FeI 3609 FeI 3816- CN 4216 MgI 5167- 7684
 FeI 3619 FeI 3886 CaI 4227 MgI 5184
 FeI 3631 MgI 3829 G-band NaI 5890
 FeI 3648 MgI 3838 (4300) NaI 5896
 CN 3871 FeI 4383
 CaII 3934 FeI 4448
 CaII 3968 TiII 4468
 (3997-0507) FeI, TiII
 MnI 4031-34 4529-49

FeI 3581 FeI 3687 FeI 3816,20 FeI 4046 FeI 4383 H β 4861 NaI 5890 A-band
 CN 3590 FeI 3706,09 FeI 3824, 26 FeI 4064,72 FeI 4405 FeI 5002- atm. O₂
 FeI 3720,23 FeI 3828,34 SrII 4078 FeI 4415 FeI 5027 NaI 5896 7594-
 FeI 3728 MgI 3829,38 H δ 4102 CaI 4435,36 MgI 5167- 7684
 FeI 3735 FeI 3840,41 FeI 4118-35 FeI 4448 MgI 5184
 FeI 3749 FeI 3850,56 FeI 4143-58 CaI 4455-59
 FeI 3758,64 FeI 3860,72 FeI 4173-84 TiII 4468
 FeI 3795 CN 3871 FeI 4195-07 FeI 4529-06
 FeI 3800 FeI 3878,86 SrII 4215 TiII 4534-72
 FeI 3920 CN 4216 TiI 4536-52
 CaII 3934 CaI 4227 CrI 4646-67
 AlI 3944 CrI 4275 FeI 4667-68

(1)
 FeI 3997-
 FeI 4005
 TiII 3999

(1)
 FeI 3997
 FeI 3998
 TiII 3999
 FeI 4005



α Lep

F0 Ib

ν Aql

F2 Ib

α Per

F5 Ib

γ Cyg

F8 Ib

μ Per

G0 Ib

α Aqr

G2 Ib

9 Peg

G5 Ib

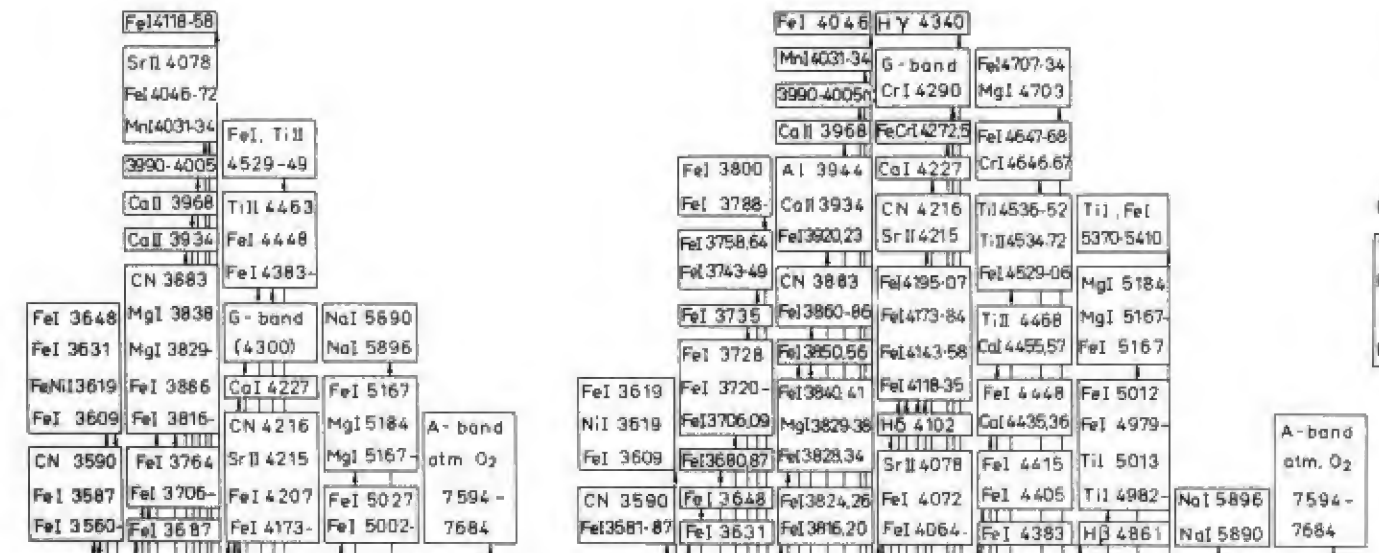


(1)

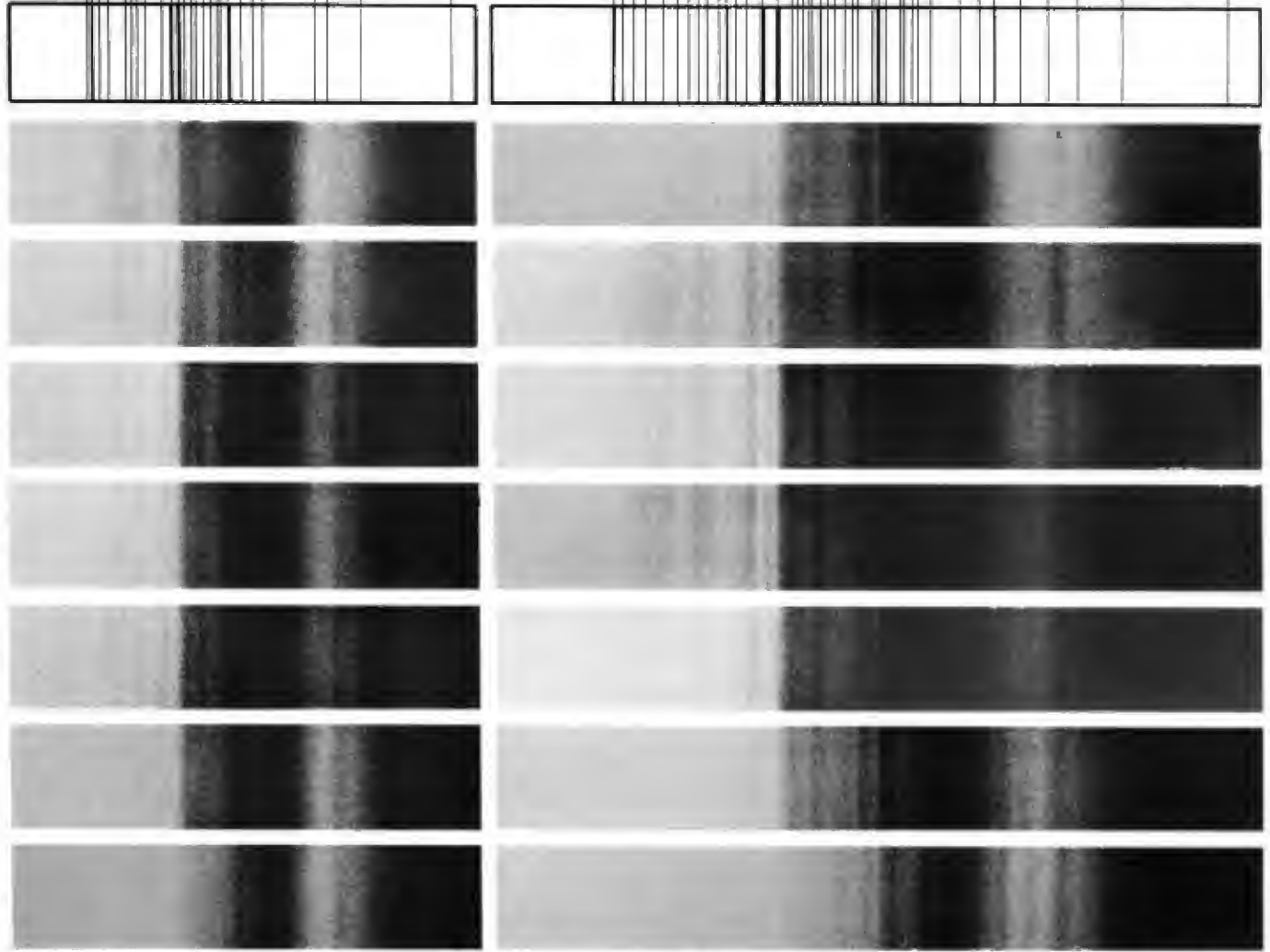
FeI 3997-
FeI 4005
TiII 3999

(1)

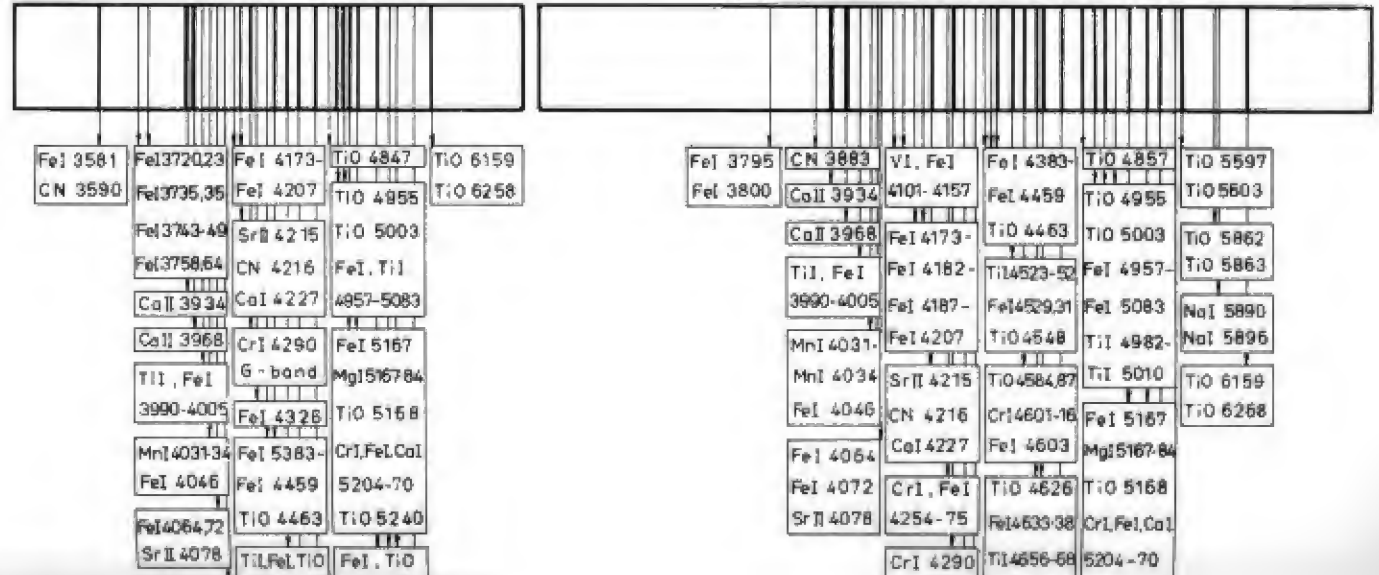
FeI 3997
FeI 3998
TiII 3999
FeI 4005

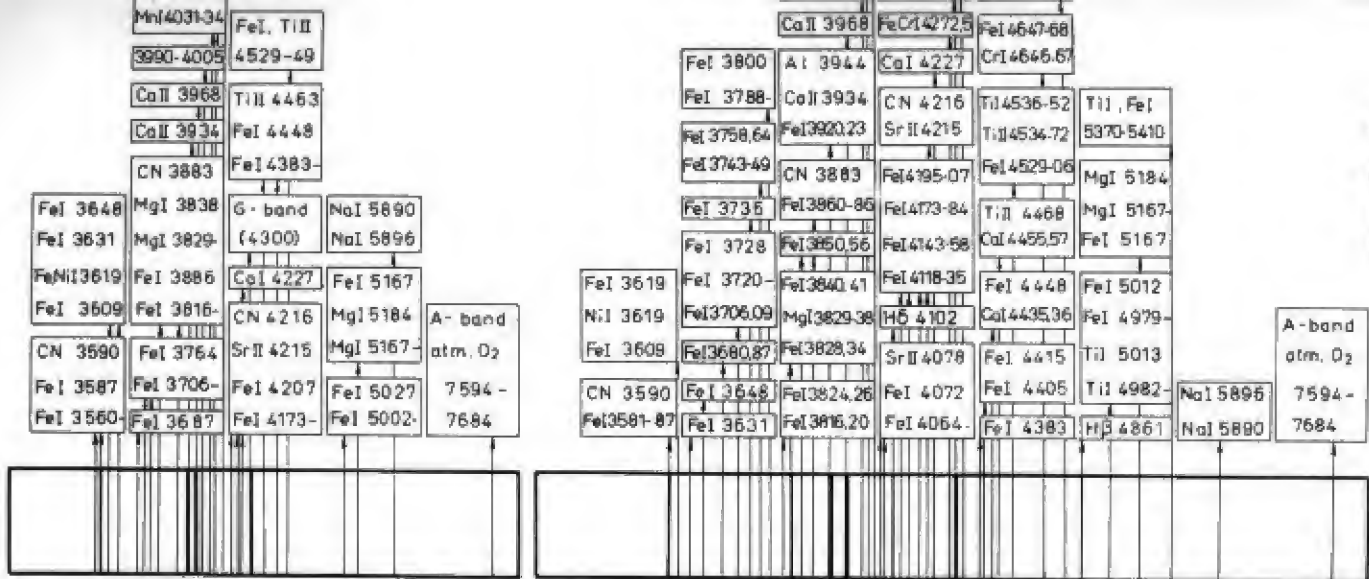


(1)
TiI 3990
FeI 399798
TiI 3999
FeI 4005



9 Peg
ε Gem
ζ Cep
ε Peg
η Per
ξ Cyg
119 Tau
G5 Ib
G8 Ib
K1 Ib
K2 Ib
K3 Ib
K5 Ib
M2 Ib





(1)
TiI 3990
FeI 3992.98
TiI 3999
FeI 4005

A-band
atm. O₂
7594-
7684

9 Peg

G5 Ib

ε Gem

G8 Ib

ζ Cep

K1 Ib

ε Peg

K2 Ib

η Per

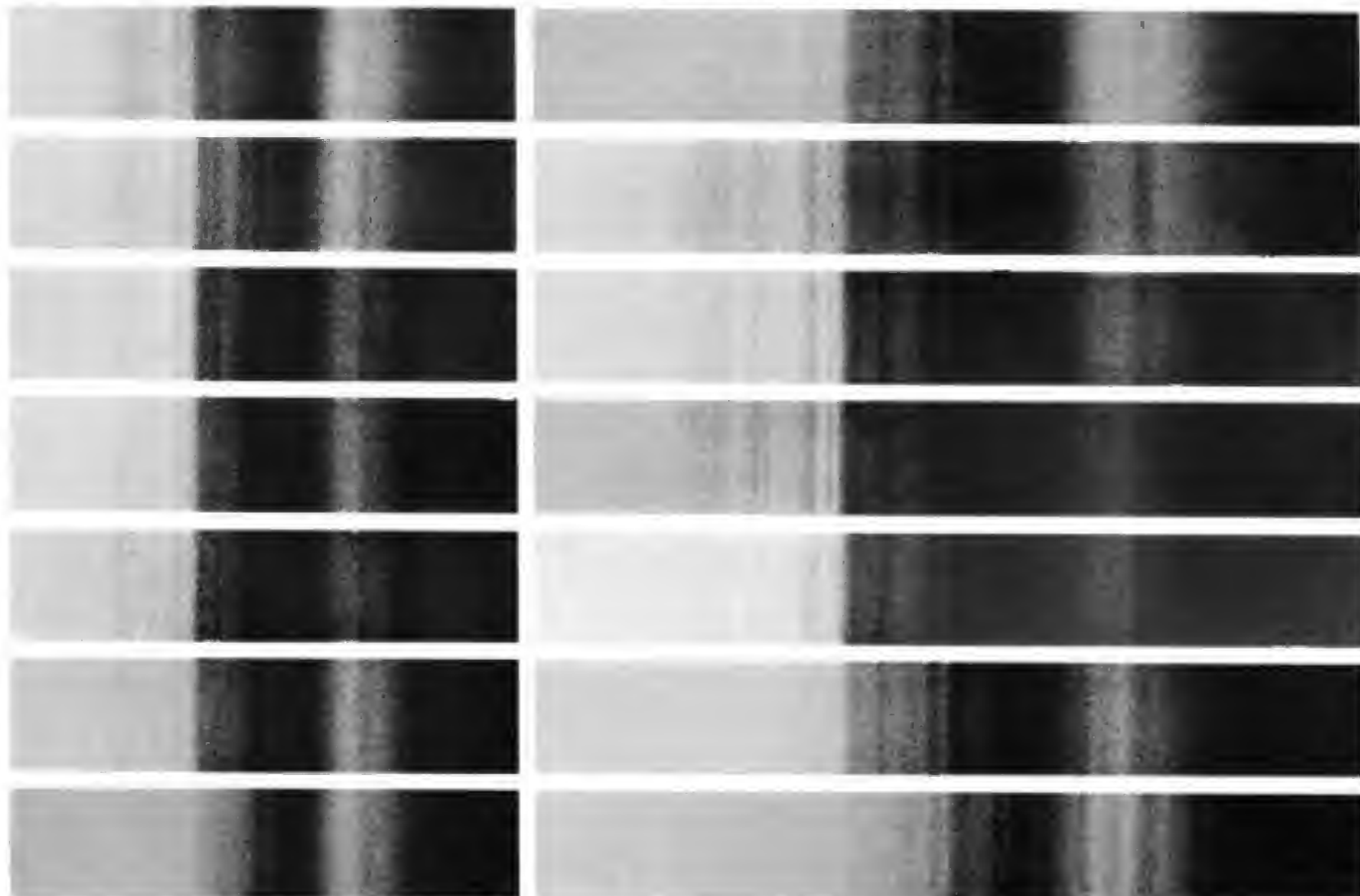
K3 Ib

ξ Cyg

K5 Ib

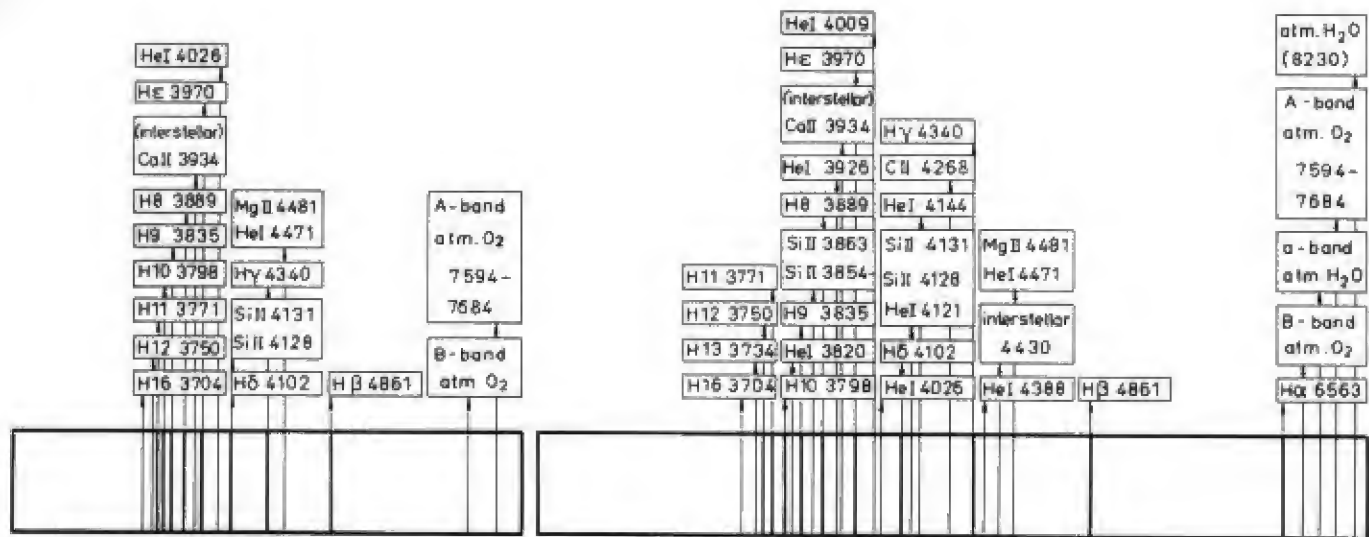
19 Tau

M2 Ib



FeI 3581
CN 3590
FeI 3720.23
FeI 3735.35
FeI 3743-49
FeI 3758.64
CaII 3934
CaII 3968
TiI, FeI
3990-4005
MnI 4031-34
FeI 4046
FeI 4064.72
SrII 4078
VI, FeI
4101-57
FeI 4173-
FeI 4207
SrII 4215
CN 4216
CaI 4227
CrI 4290
G-band
FeI 4326
FeI 5383-
FeI 4459
TiO 4463
TiO 4761
TiO 4955
TiO 5003
FeI, TiI
4957-5083
FeI 5167
MgI 5167.84
TiO 516.8
CrI, FeI, CoI
5204-70
TiO 5240
FeI, TiO
5370-5603
NaI 5890
NaI 5896
TiO 6158
TiO 6258

FeI 3795
FeI 3800
CN 3883
CaII 3934
CaII 3968
TiI, FeI
3990-4005
MnI 4031-
MnI 4034
FeI 4046
FeI 4064
FeI 4072
SrII 4078
VI, FeI
4101-4157
FeI 4173-
FeI 4182-
FeI 4187-
FeI 4207
SrII 4215
CN 4216
CaI 4227
CrI, FeI
4254-75
CrI 4290
G-band
FeI 4326.53
Hy 4340
FeI 4459
TiO 4463
TiI 4523-52
FeI 4529.31
TiO 4548
TiO 4584.87
CrI 4601-16
FeI 4603
TiO 4626
FeI 4633.38
TiO 4669
TiO 4761
MgH 4782
TiO 4857
TiO 4955
TiO 5003
FeI 4957-
FeI 5083
TiI 4982-
TiO 5010
FeI 5167
MgI 5167.84
TiO 516.8
CrI, FeI, CaI
5204-70
TiO 5168
TiO 5240
TiO 5597
TiO 5603
TiO 5862
TiO 5863
NaI 5890
NaI 5896
TiO 6159
TiO 6268



χ Aur

B5Iab

σ Cyg

B9Iab

44Cyg

F5Iab

δ CMa

K3Iab

ψ¹ Aur

M0Iab

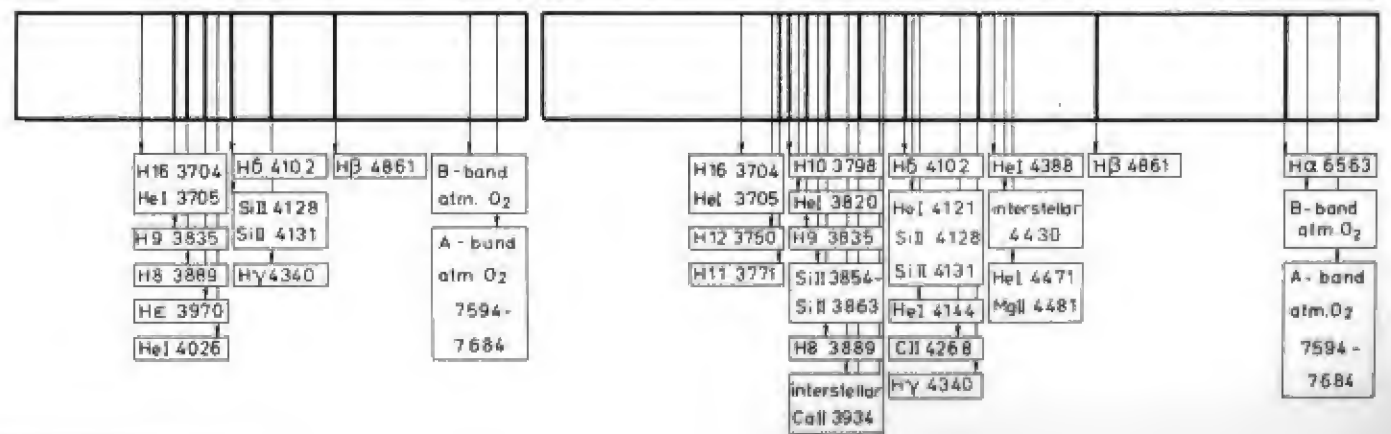
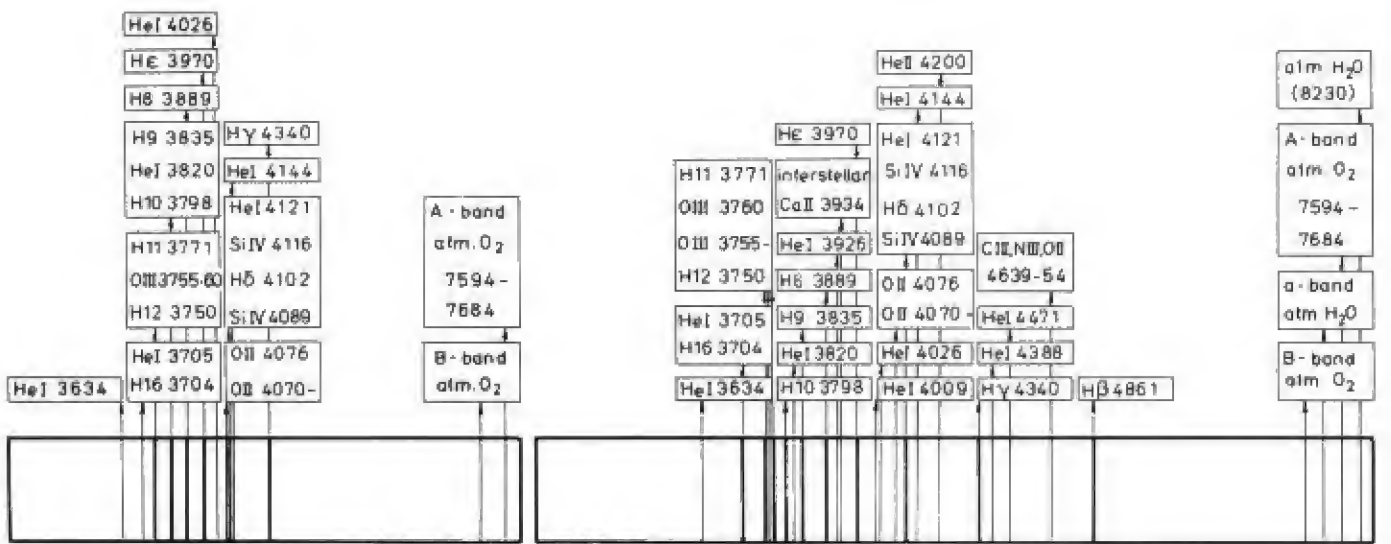
α Ori

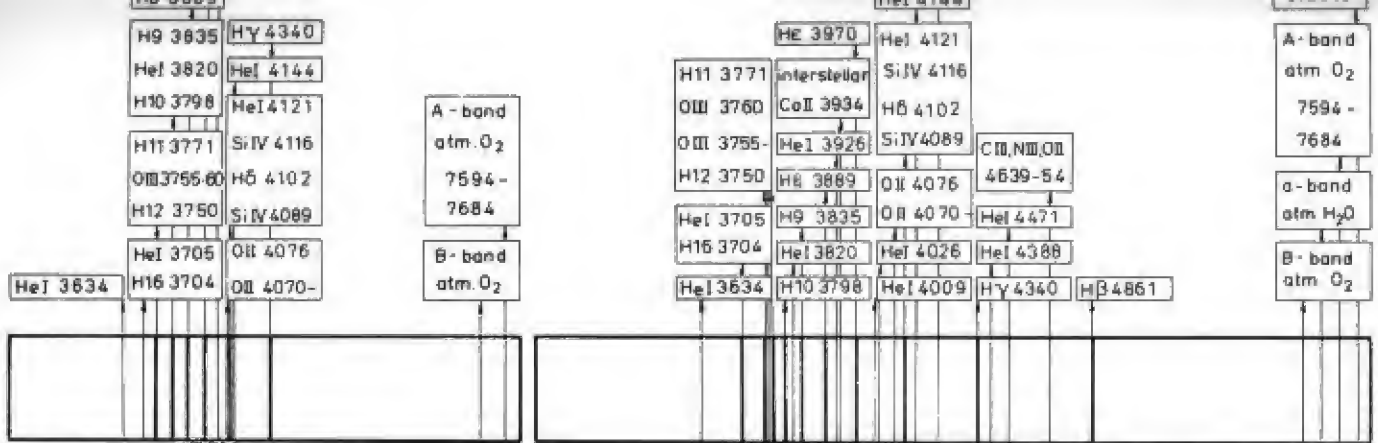
M2Iab



FeI 3581	FeI 3816	FeI 4173	TiO 4847
CN 3590	FeI 3841	FeI 4207	TiO 4955
	MgI 3829	SrII 4215	TiO 5003
	CN 3883	CN 4216	FeI, TiI
	CaII 3934	CaII 4227	4957-5083
	CaII 3968	CrI, FeI	FeI 5167
	TiI, FeI	4254-90	MgI 5167-84
	3990-4005	G-band	TiO 5168
	MnI 4031	FeI 4383	CrI, FeI, CaI
	MnI 4034	FeI 4459	5204-70
	FeI 4046	TiO 4463	TiO 5240
	FeI 4064	TiI, FeI, TiO	FeI, TiO
	FeI 4072	4523-52	5370-5603
	SrII 4078	TiO 4626	NaI 5890
	VI, FeI	TiO 4761	NaI 5896
	4101-57		

FeI 3706.09	FeI 3816	FeI 4064	FeI 4383.6	TiO 4847	FeI 5447	TiO 6651
FeI 3720	FeI 3841	FeI 4072	CaI 4455.57	TiO 4955	FeI 5507	TiO 6850
FeI 3735	MgI 3829	SrII 4078	TiO 4463	TiO 5003	TiO 5448	
FeI 3749	MgI 3838	VI, FeI	TiI 4523.52	FeI 4957	TiO 5498	
FeI 3764	CN 3888	4101-57	FeI 4529.31	FeI 5083	TiO 5597	
	CaII 3934	FeI 4173	TiO 4548	TiI 4982	TiO 5603	
	CaII 3968	FeI 4207	TiO 4584.87	TiI 5010	TiO 5862	
	FeI, TiI	SrII 4215	CrI 4601	FeI 5167	NaI 5890	
	3990-4005	CN 4216	FeI 4603	MgI 5167-84	NaI 5896	
	MnI 4031	CaI 4227	TiO 4626	TiO 5168	TiO 6159	
	MnI 4034	CrI, FeI	FeI 4633	CrI, FeI, CaI	TiO 6268	
	FeI 4046	4250-75	FeI 4734	5204-70		
		CrI 4290	TiO 4669	TiO 5240		
		G-band	TiI 470.15	FeI, CrI		
		FeI 4326	TiO 4761	5370-5410		
		MgI 4352	MgH 4782			





α Cam

O95Ia

ε Ori

B0 Ia

κ Ori

B0.5Ia

κ Cas

B1 Ia

HR 7678

B1.5Ia

χ² Ori

B2 Ia

55 Cyg

B3 Ia

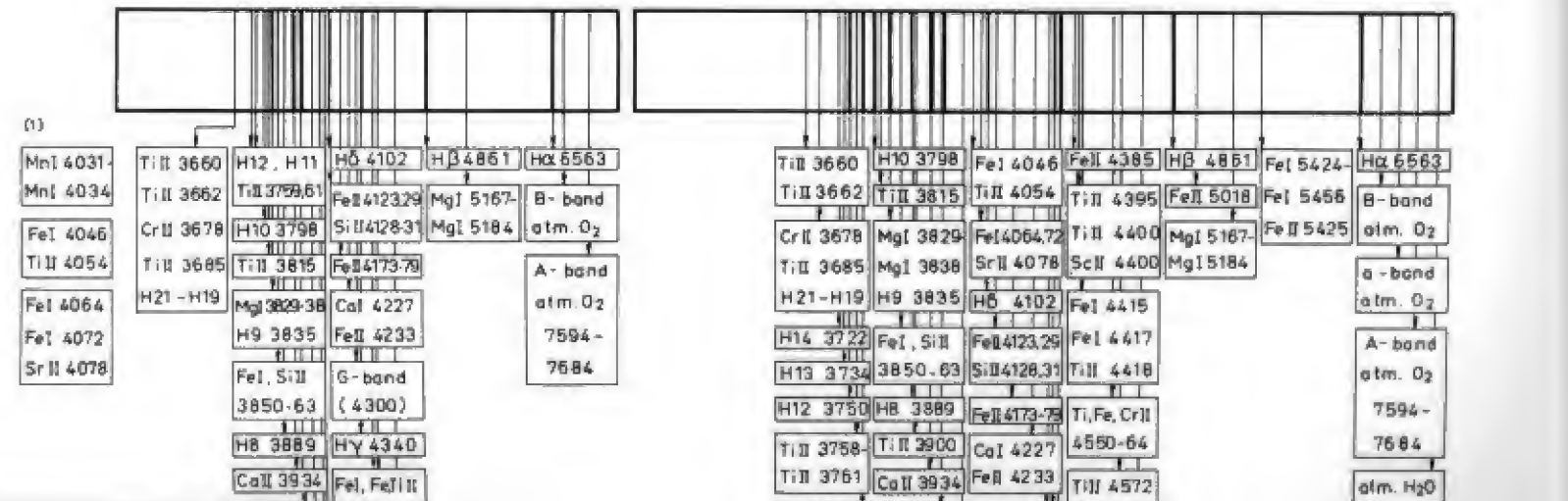
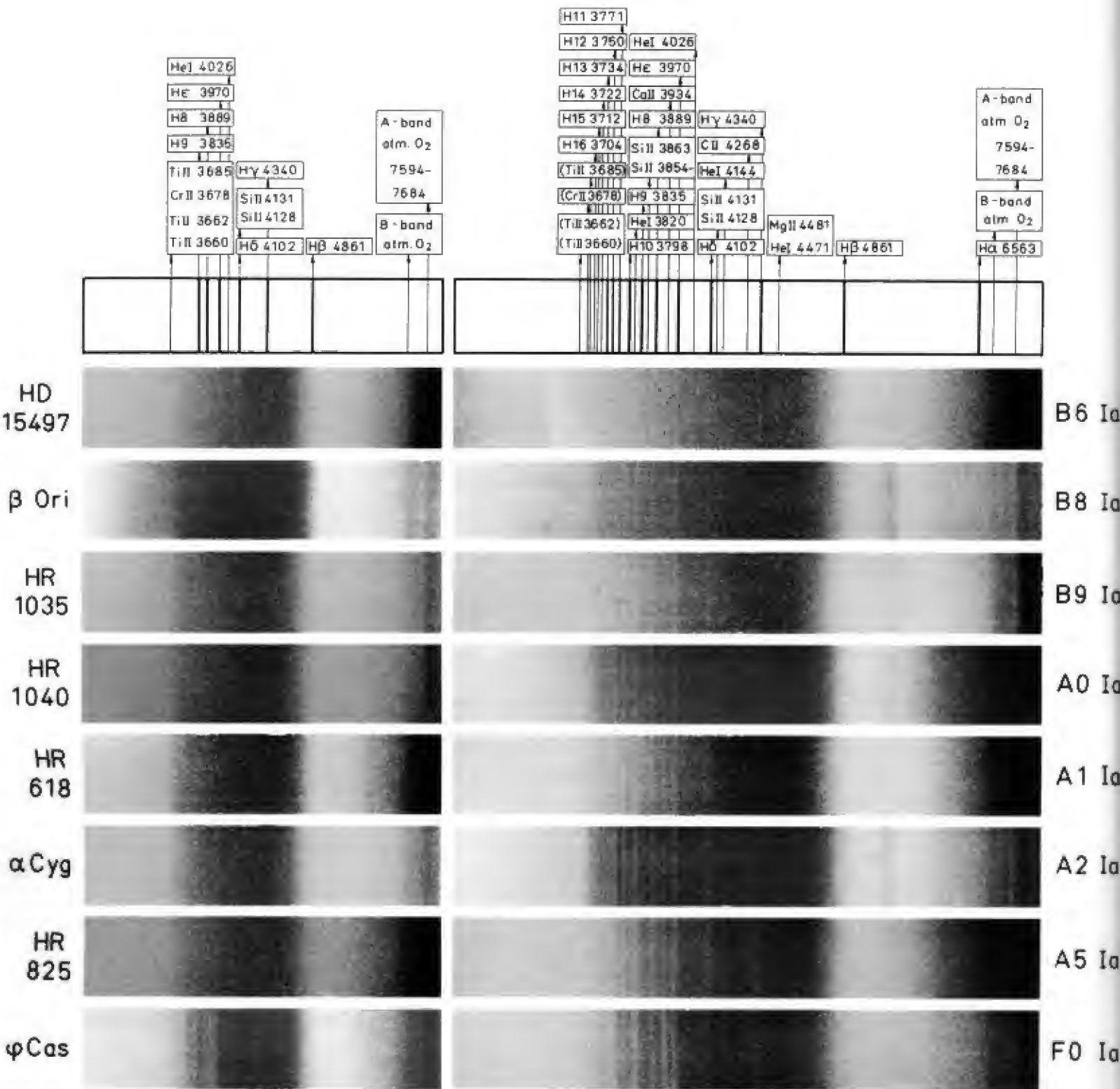
5 Per

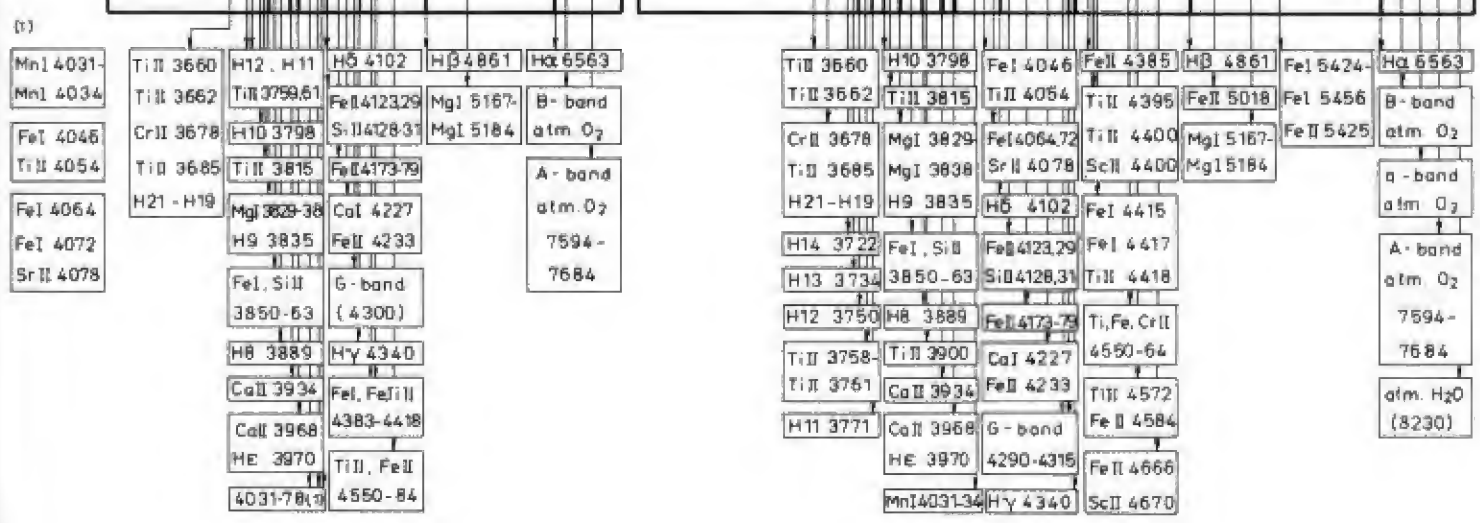
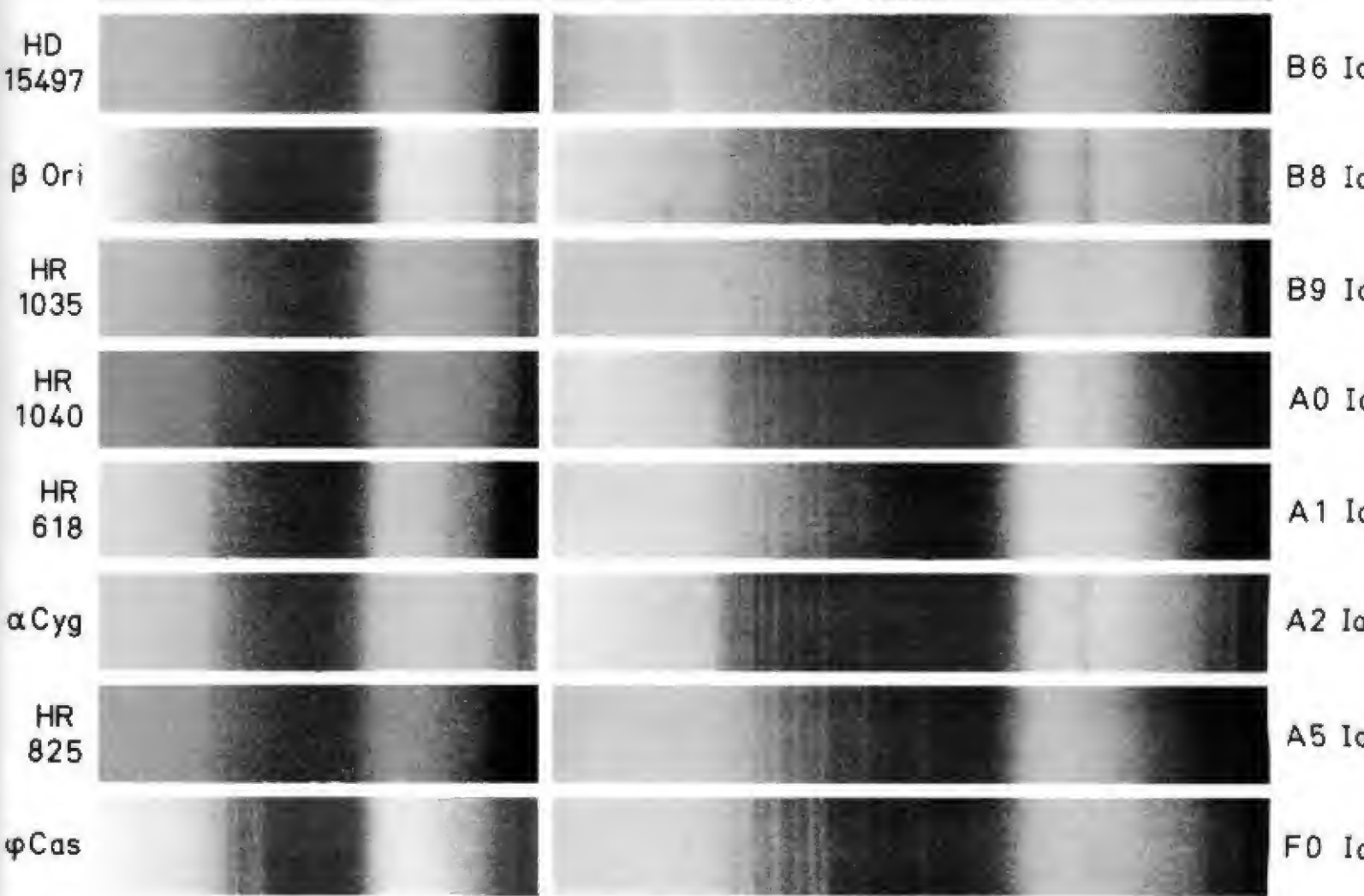
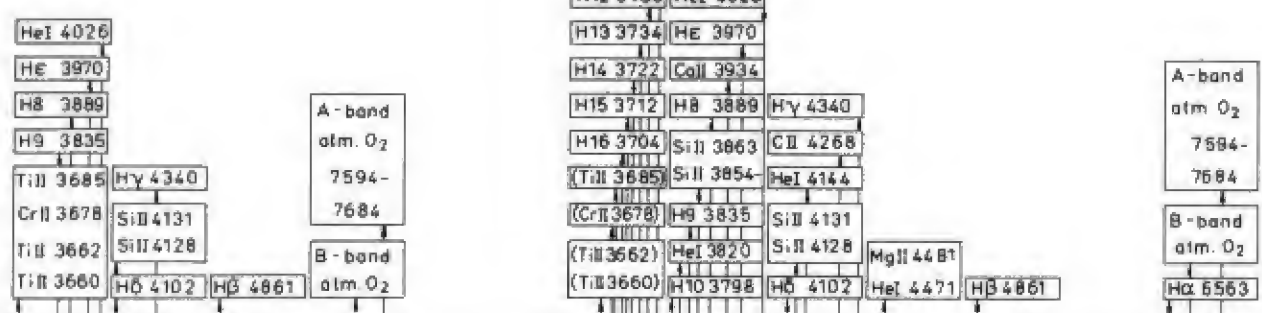
B5 Ia

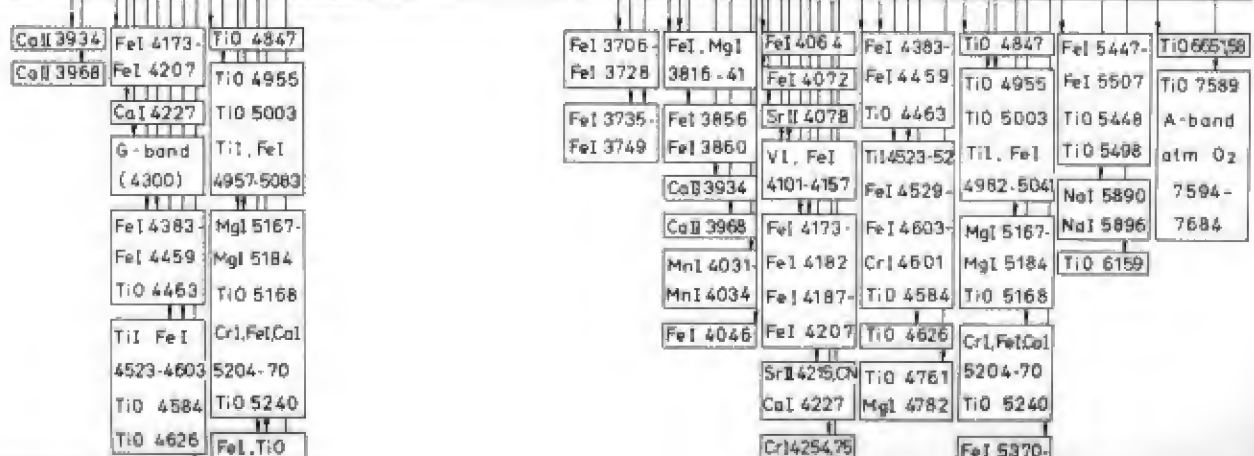
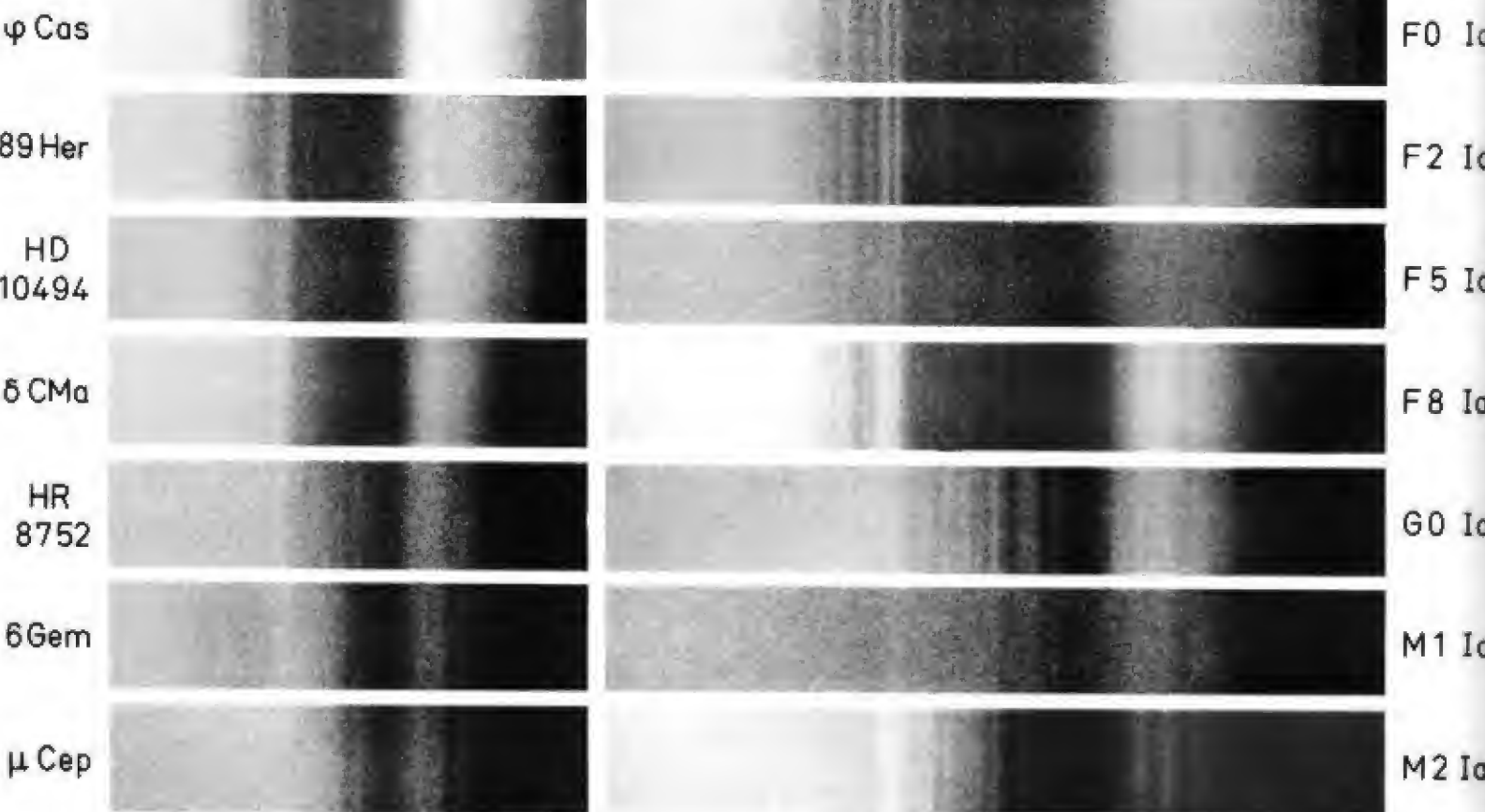
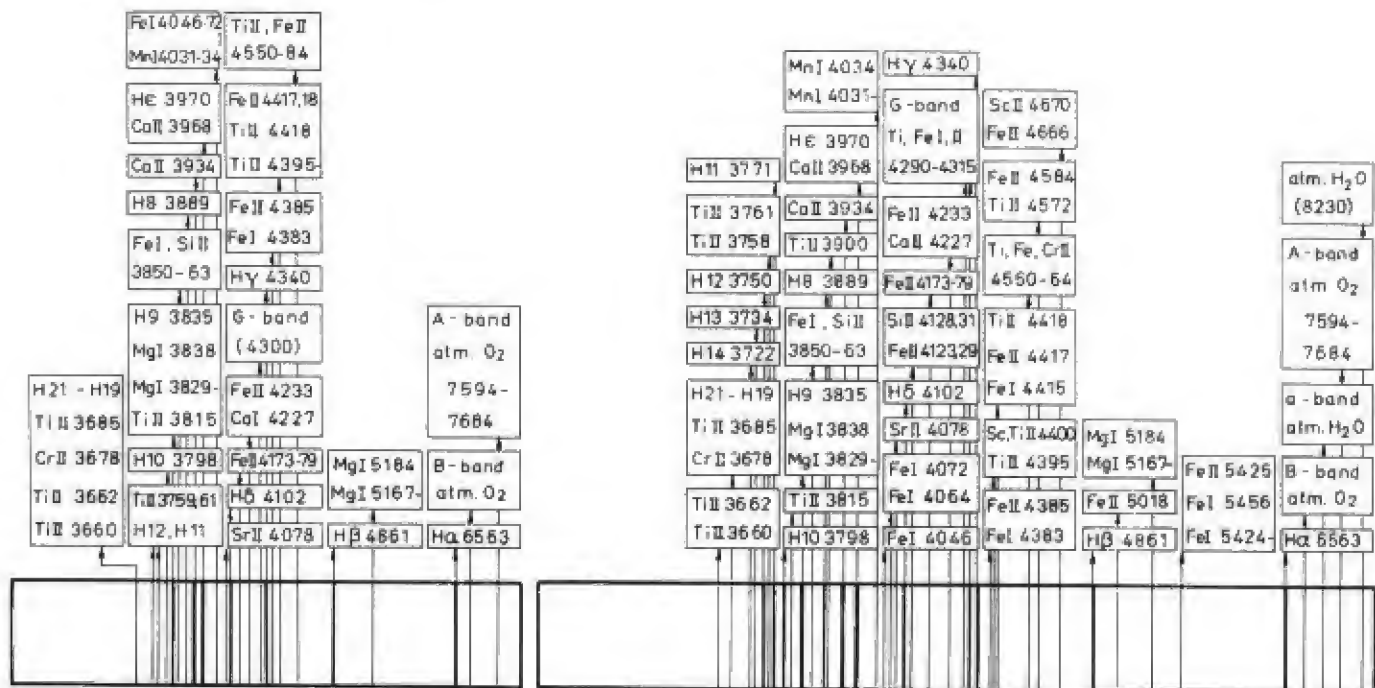
HD 15497

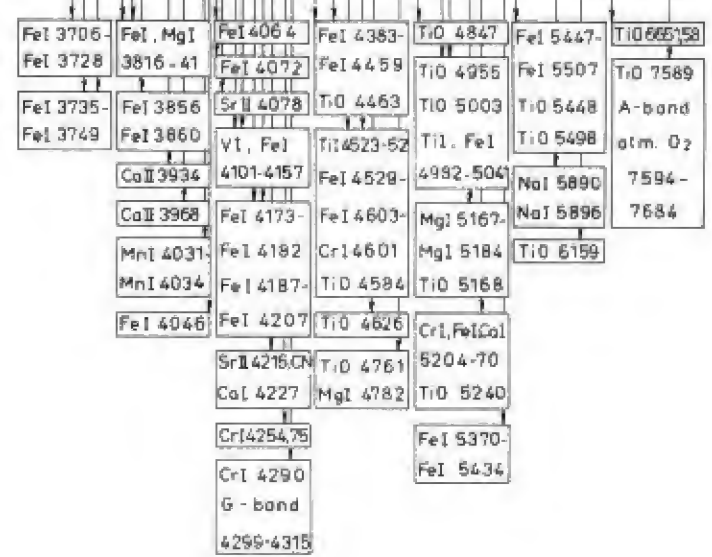
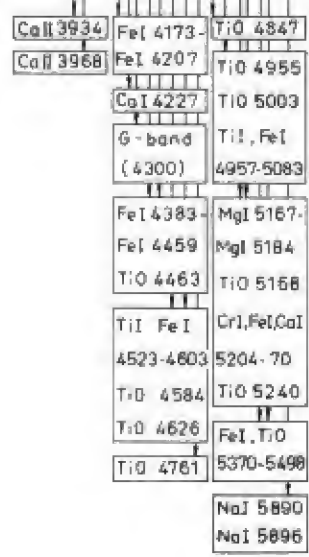
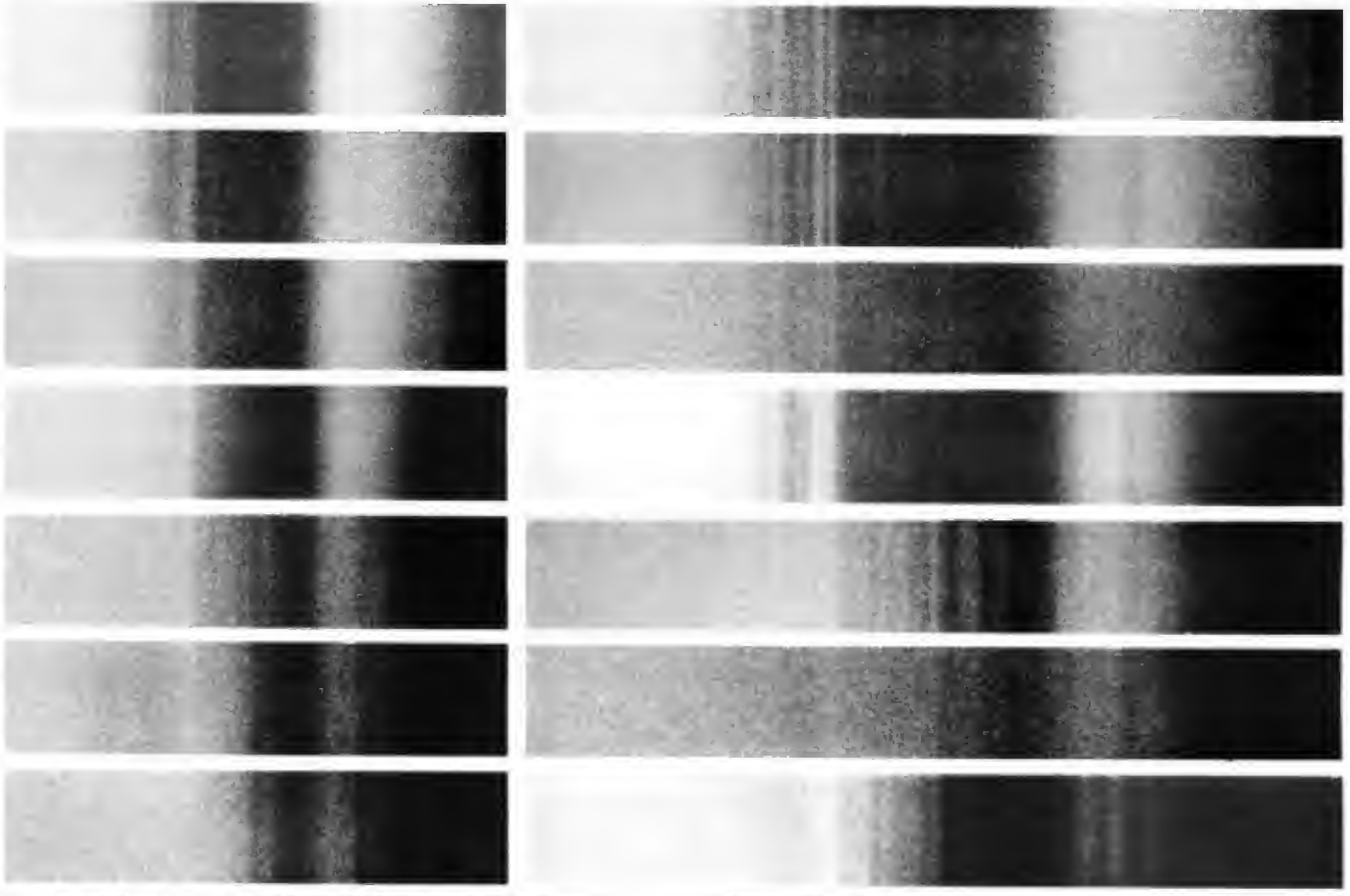
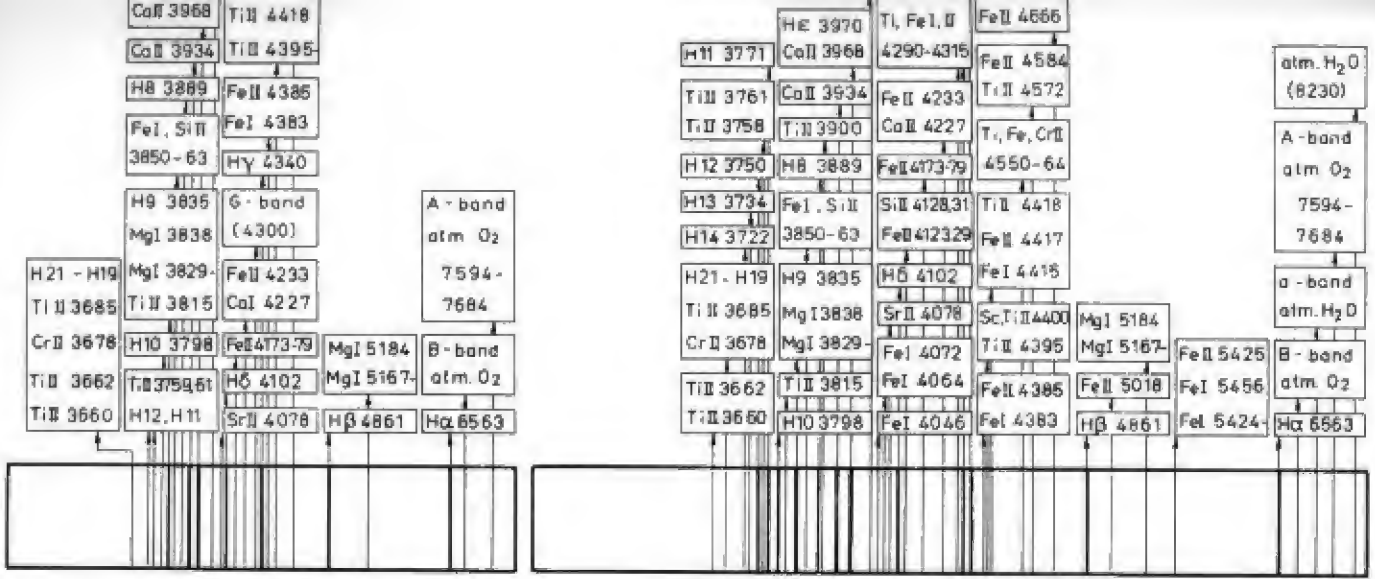
B6 Ia

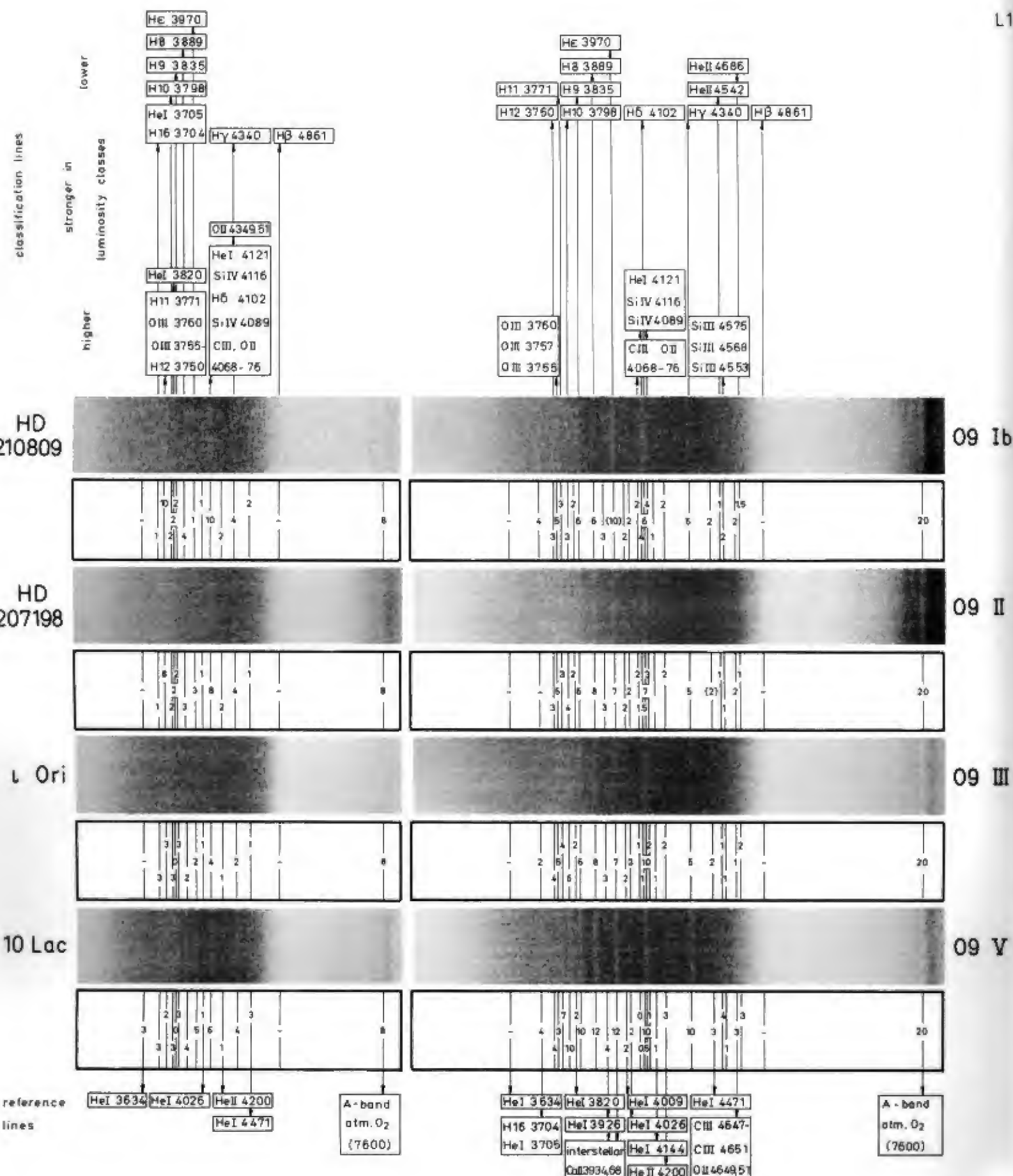










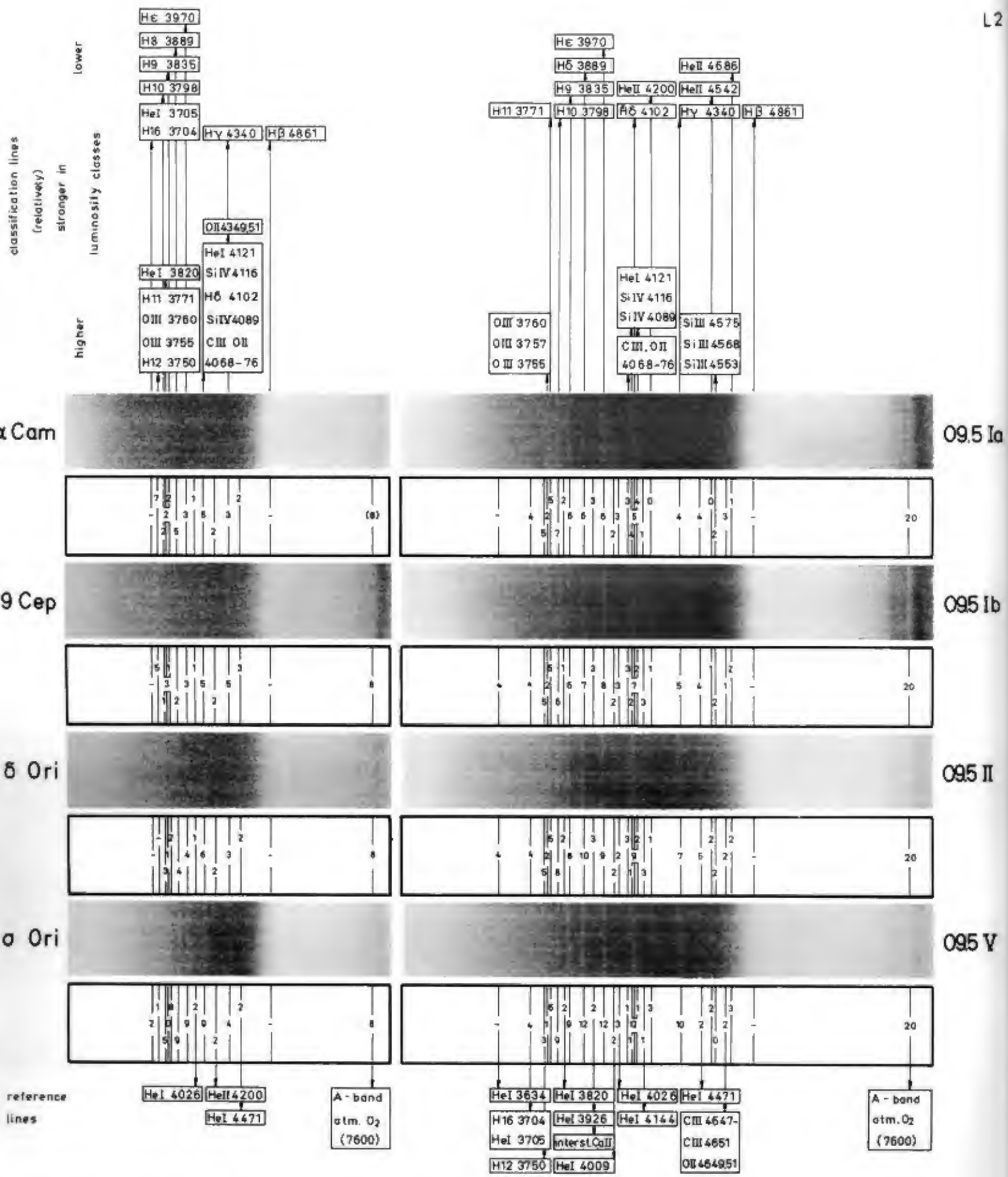


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: blends of H-lines with C III, O III, O II, Si IV as listed above.
3. Important ratio: $H_{12}, H_{11}, O_{III} 3750-71 : C_{III}, O_{II}, Si_{IV}, H_{5}, HeI 4089-4121 = 1$ in II and Ib < 1 in V and III
4. Structural difference: broad blend H10, He I, H9 (with He I 3820 apparently stronger) in higher classes.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends of C III, O III, O II, Si IV, Si III, as listed above
3. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: He II 4542; He II 4686
4. Structural differences: region H9 - H16 dominated by H-lines in lower luminosity classes, smoother appearance through fill-in of He I 3820 and O III 3755-60 in higher luminosity classes.

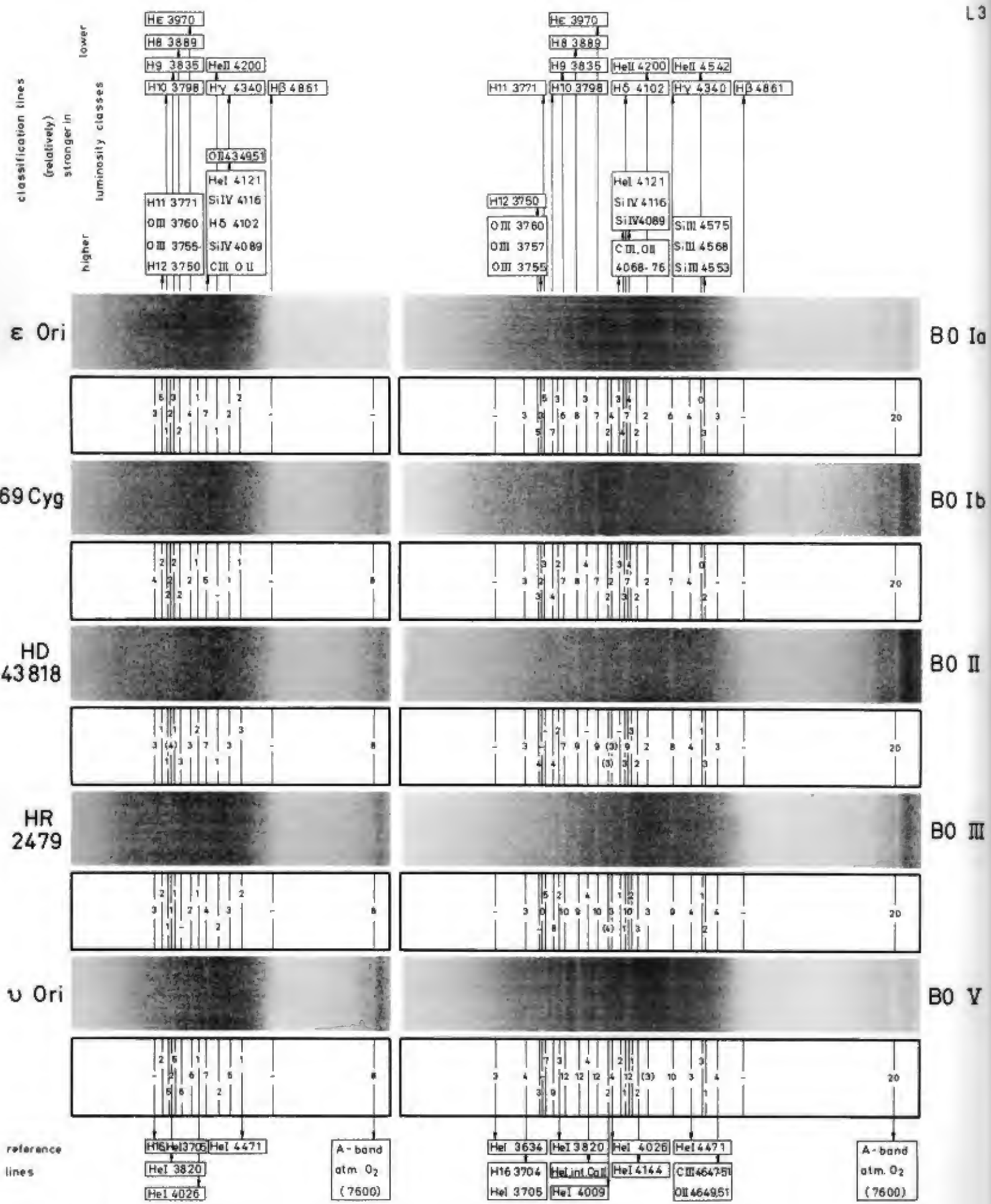


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: blends of H-lines with CIII, OIII, OII, SiIV as listed above relative to unblended H-lines
3. Important ratio:
 $H_{12}, H_{11}, O_{III}, 3750-71 : C_{III}, O_{II}, Si_{IV}, H_{\delta}, HeI\ 4089-4121 = 1$ in Ib
 > 1 in Ia; < 1 in V, II
4. Structural difference:
 broad blend H10, HeI, H9 (with HeI 3820 apparently stronger) in higher classes

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends of CIII, OIII, OII, SiIV, SiII, as listed above.
3. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: HeII 4200, HeII 4542, HeII 4686
4. Important ratio:
 $HeII\ 4542 : SiIII\ 4553-75 = 1$ in II; > 1 in V; < 1 in supergiants.

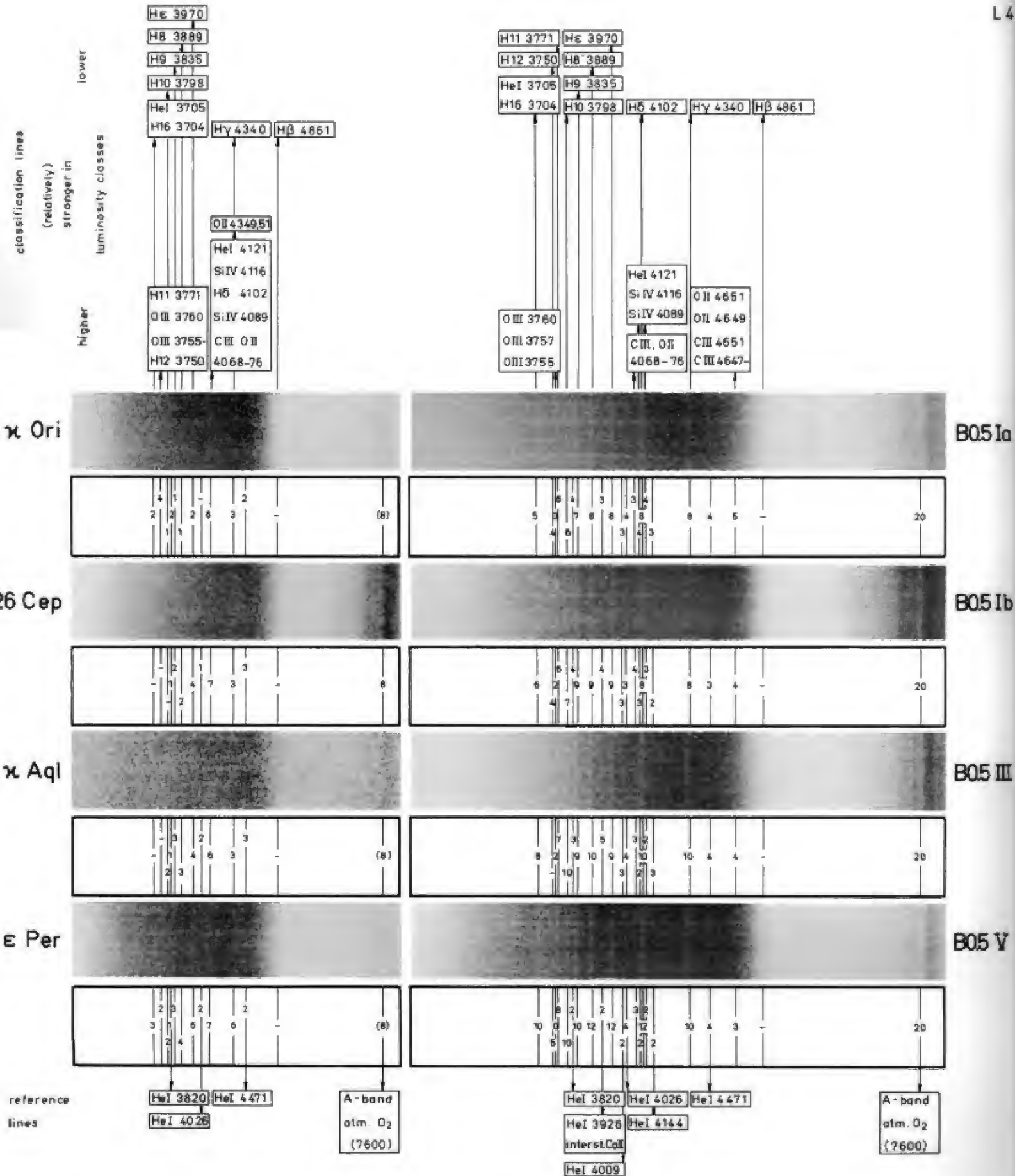


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: blends of H-lines with C III, O III, O II, Si IV as listed above relative to unblended H-lines.

Dispersion 845 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes, except high series members.
2. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends of C III, O III, O II, Si IV, Si III as listed above.
3. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: He II 4200, He II 4542.



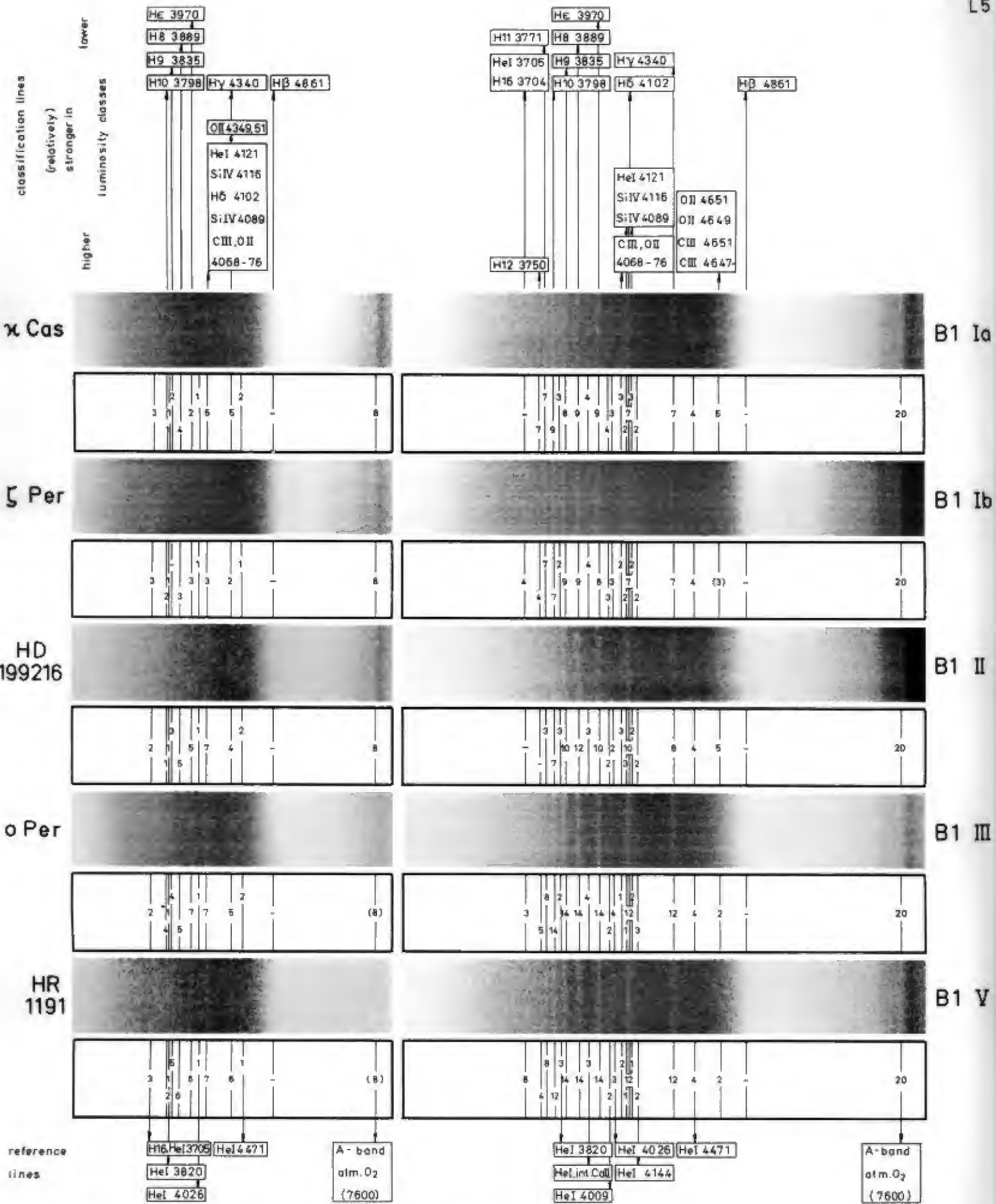
Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: blends of H-lines with C III, O III, O II, Si IV as listed above relative to unblended H-lines.

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Blend H16 3704. He I 3705 stronger in lower luminosity classes.
3. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends of C III, O III, O II, Si IV as listed above.
4. Important ratio:

He I 4471: C III, O II 4647-51 = 1 in III; < 1 in supergiants; > 1 in V

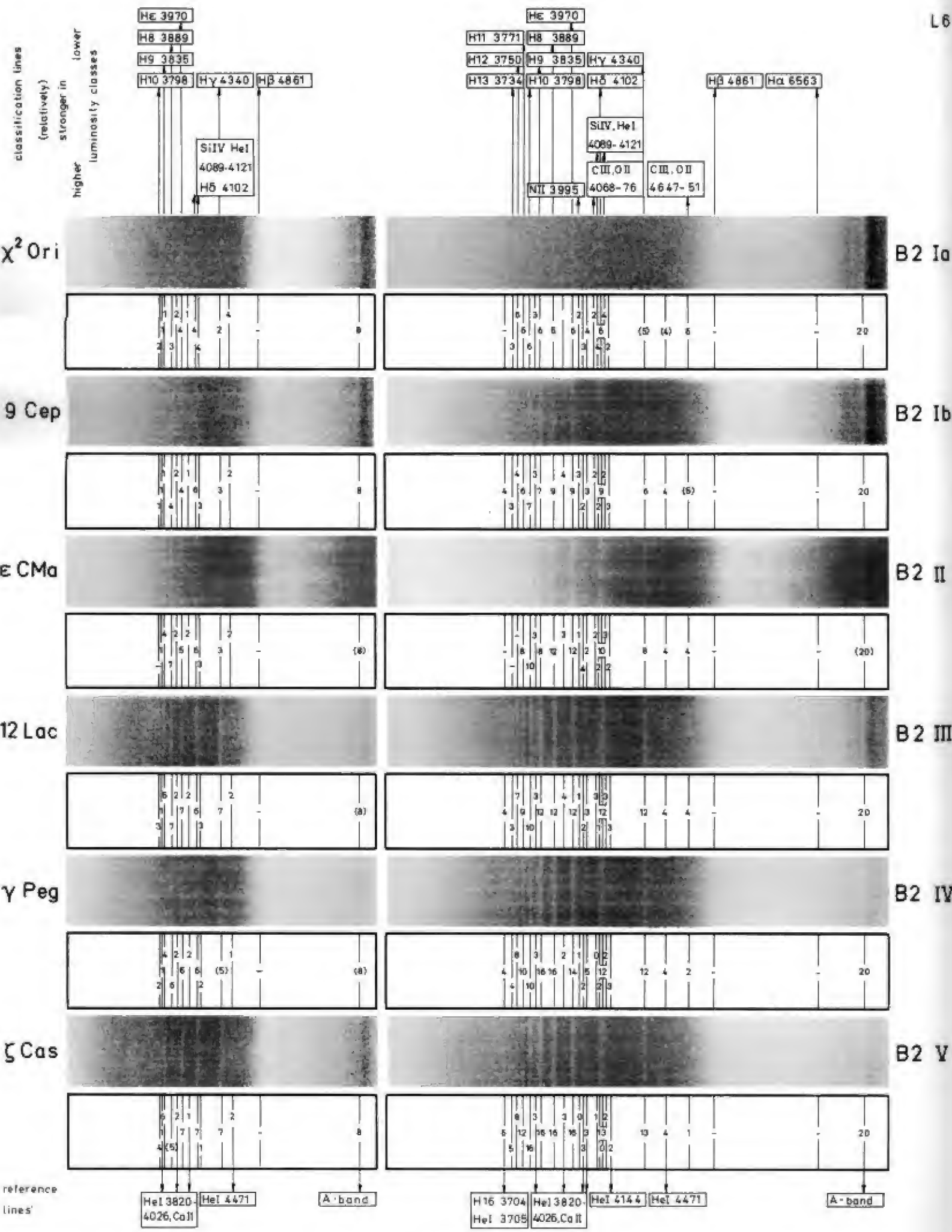


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hy:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes
2. Stronger in higher classes: blends of H-lines with C III, O II, Si IV as listed above relative to unblended H-lines.

Dispersion 845 Å/mm at Hy:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes except high series members.
2. Blend H16 3704, HeI 3705 stronger in lower luminosity classes
3. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends of C III, O II, Si IV as listed above.
4. Important ratio:
HeI 4471: C III, O II 4647-51 > 1 in Vand III; < 1 in II and supergiants

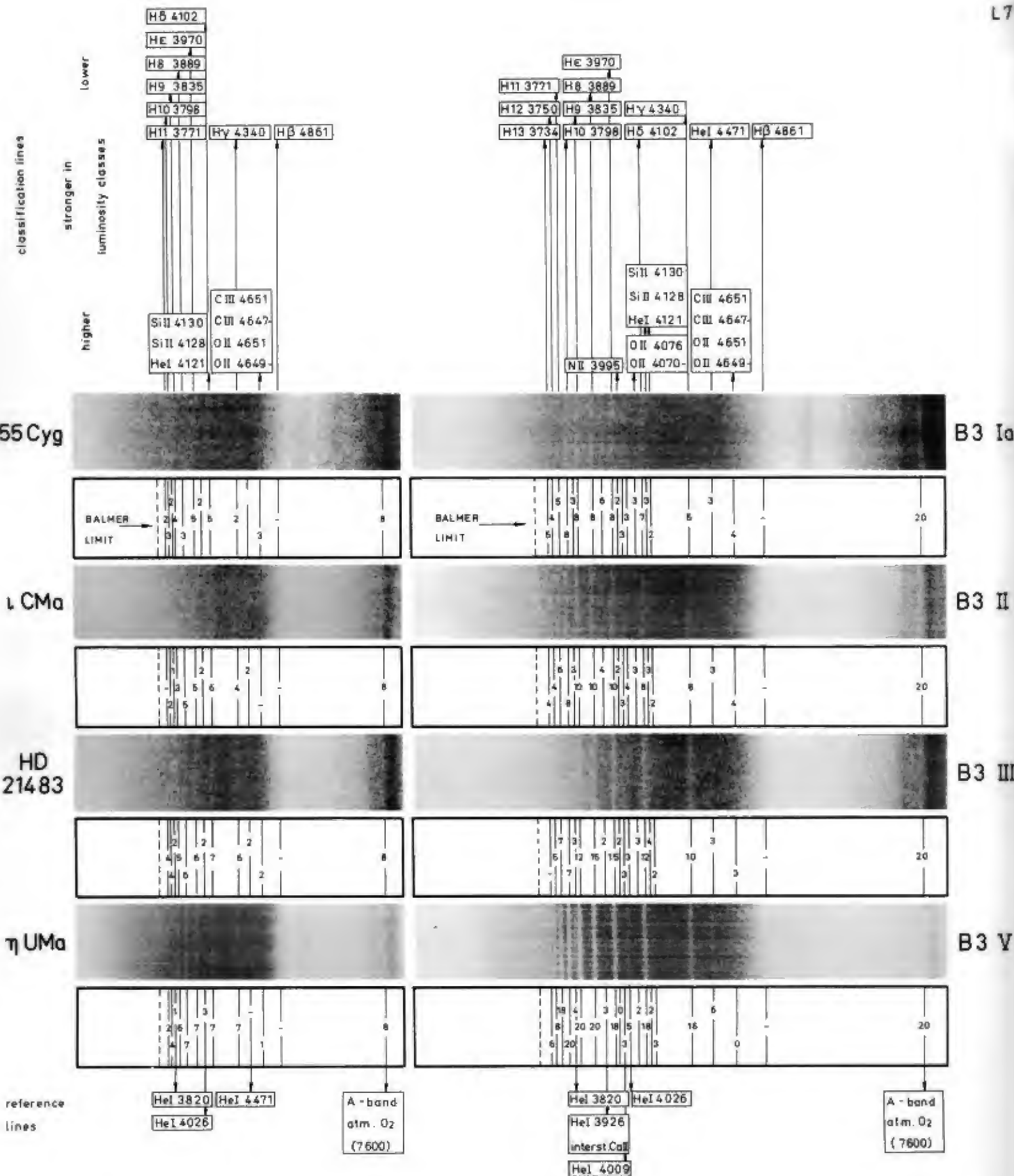


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ.

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: blend of H δ with SiIV and HeI relative to unblended H-lines.
3. Important ratio:
H γ : HeI 4471 = 1 in Ib, II; < 1 in Ia; > 1 in V-III

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ.

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: CIII, NII, OII, SiIV as listed above.
3. Important ratio:
HeI 4471: CIII, OII 4647-51 = 1 in III, II; > 1 in V, IV; < 1 in supergiants



Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

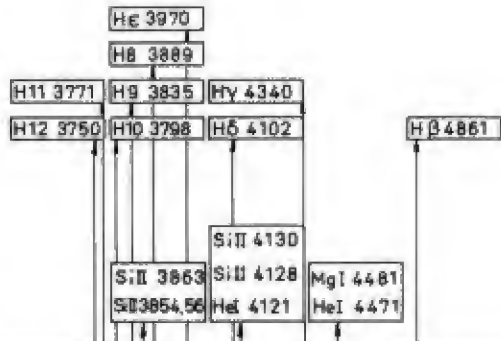
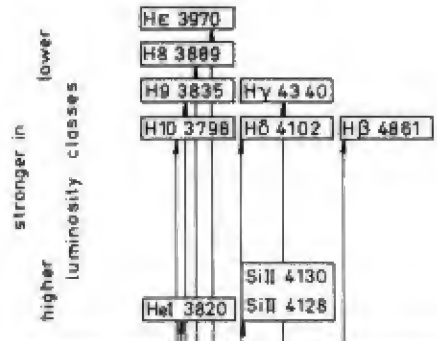
1. H-lines stronger in lower classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: C III, O II, Si II as listed above.
3. Structural differences:
 - a) blend Hδ, He I, Si II 4102-30 appears as broad feature in high luminosity classes; Hδ dominates as a single line in lower classes.
 - b) broad blend H10, He I 3820, H9 (with He I apparently stronger) in higher classes.

Dispersion 545 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: C III, N II, O II, O III, Si II as listed above.
3. Important ratio:

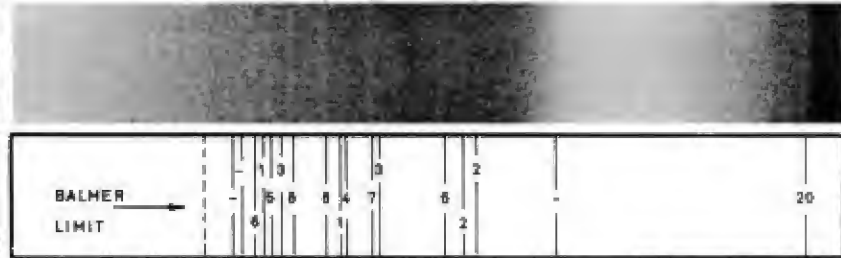
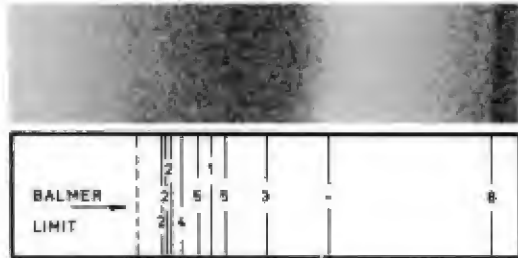
He I 4471: C III, O II 4647-51 = 1 in III; < 1 in II and Ia; > 1 in V.

classification lines



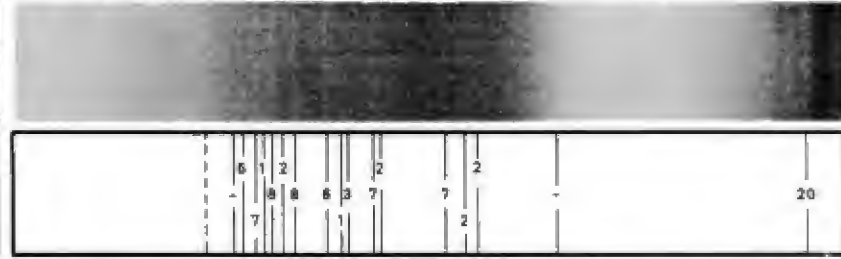
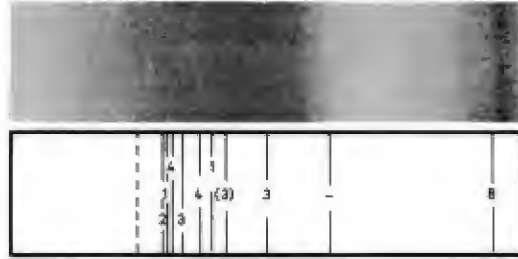
5 Per

B5 Ia



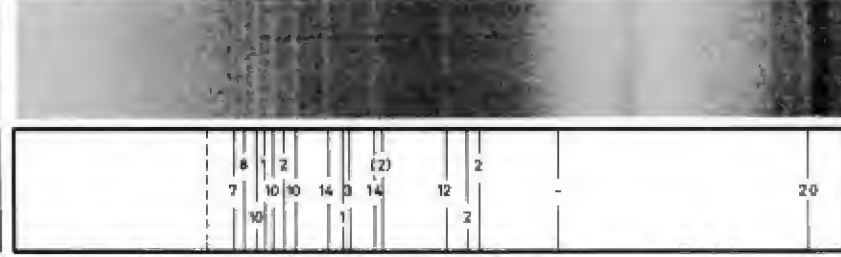
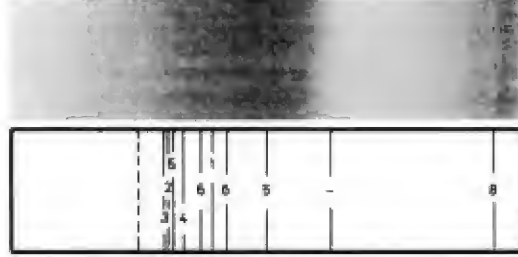
χ Aur

B5 Iab



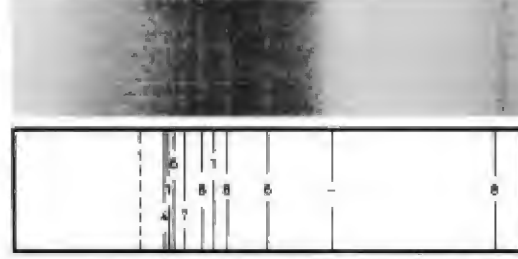
67 Oph

B5 Ib



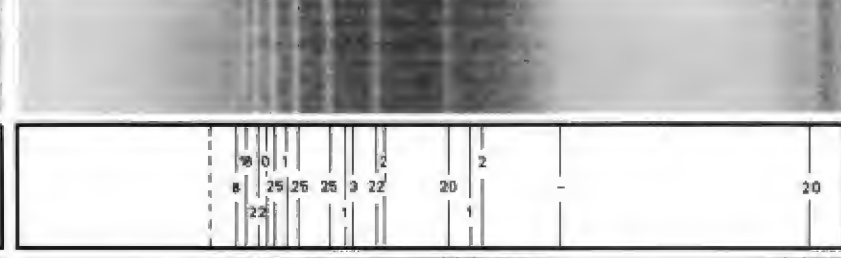
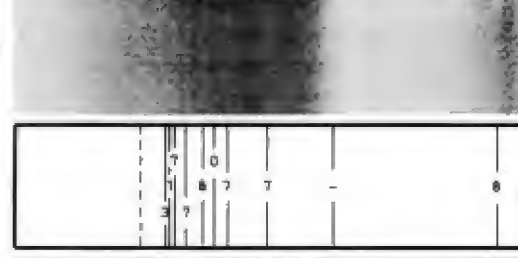
δ Per

B5 III



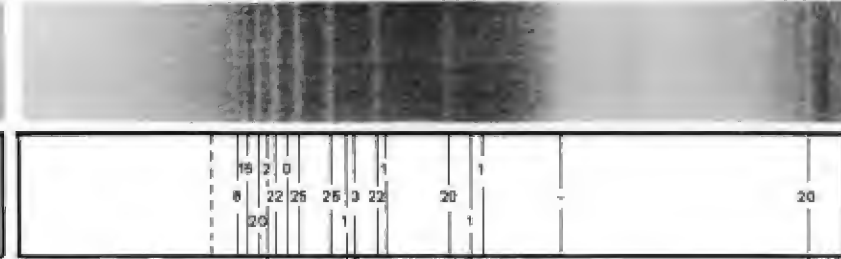
τ Her

B5 IV



λ Cyg

B5 V



reference lines

He I 4026 A-band

He I 3820 He I 4026 interstellar 4430 A-band
He I 4009

Dispersion 1280 Å/mm

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.

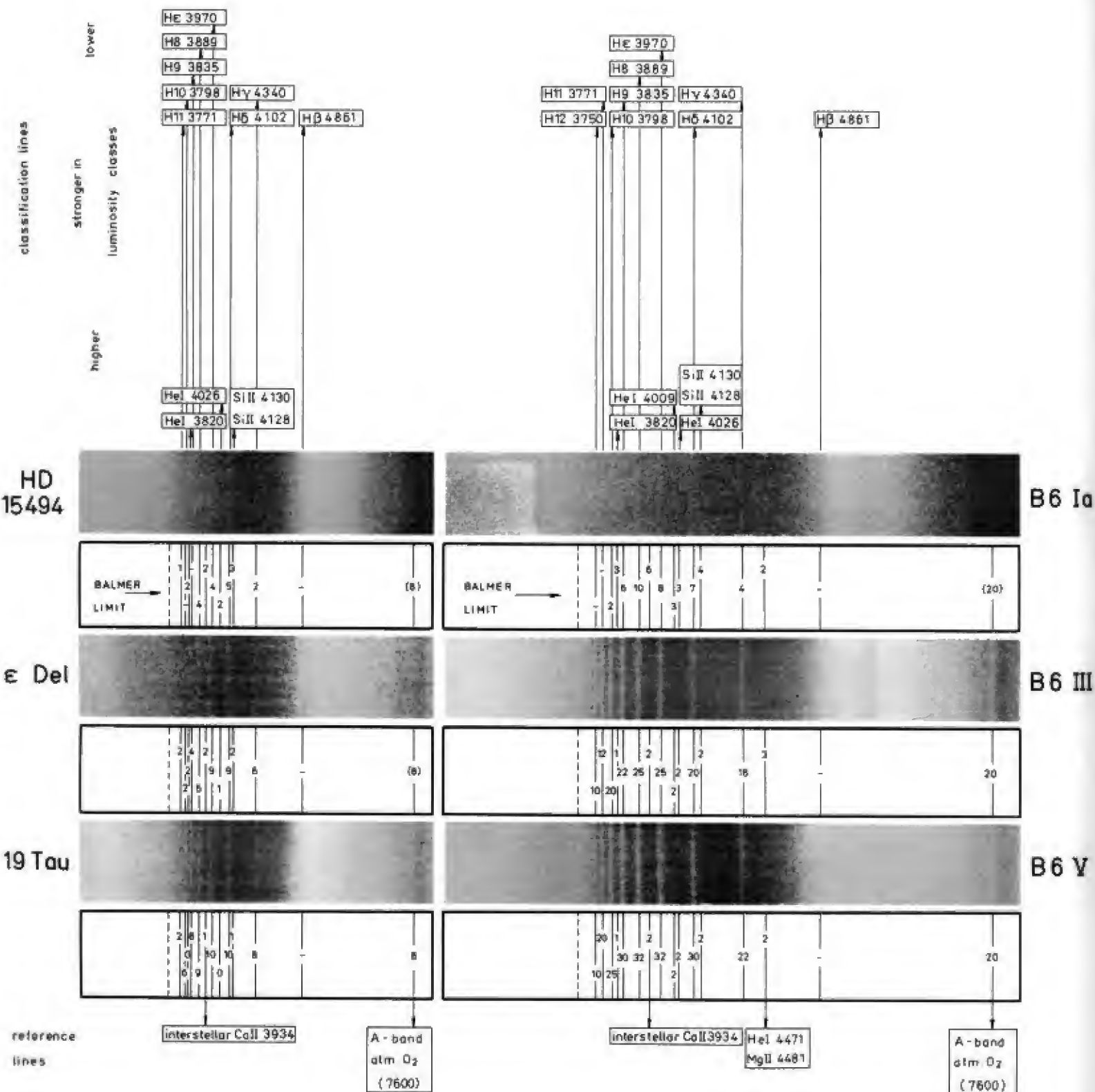
2. see L9, 2

2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and of smaller amplitude in higher luminosity classes.

3. see L9, 3

3. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends He I, Mg I, Si II as listed above.

3. Structural difference: broad blend H10, He I 3820, H9 (with He I apparently stronger) in higher classes.

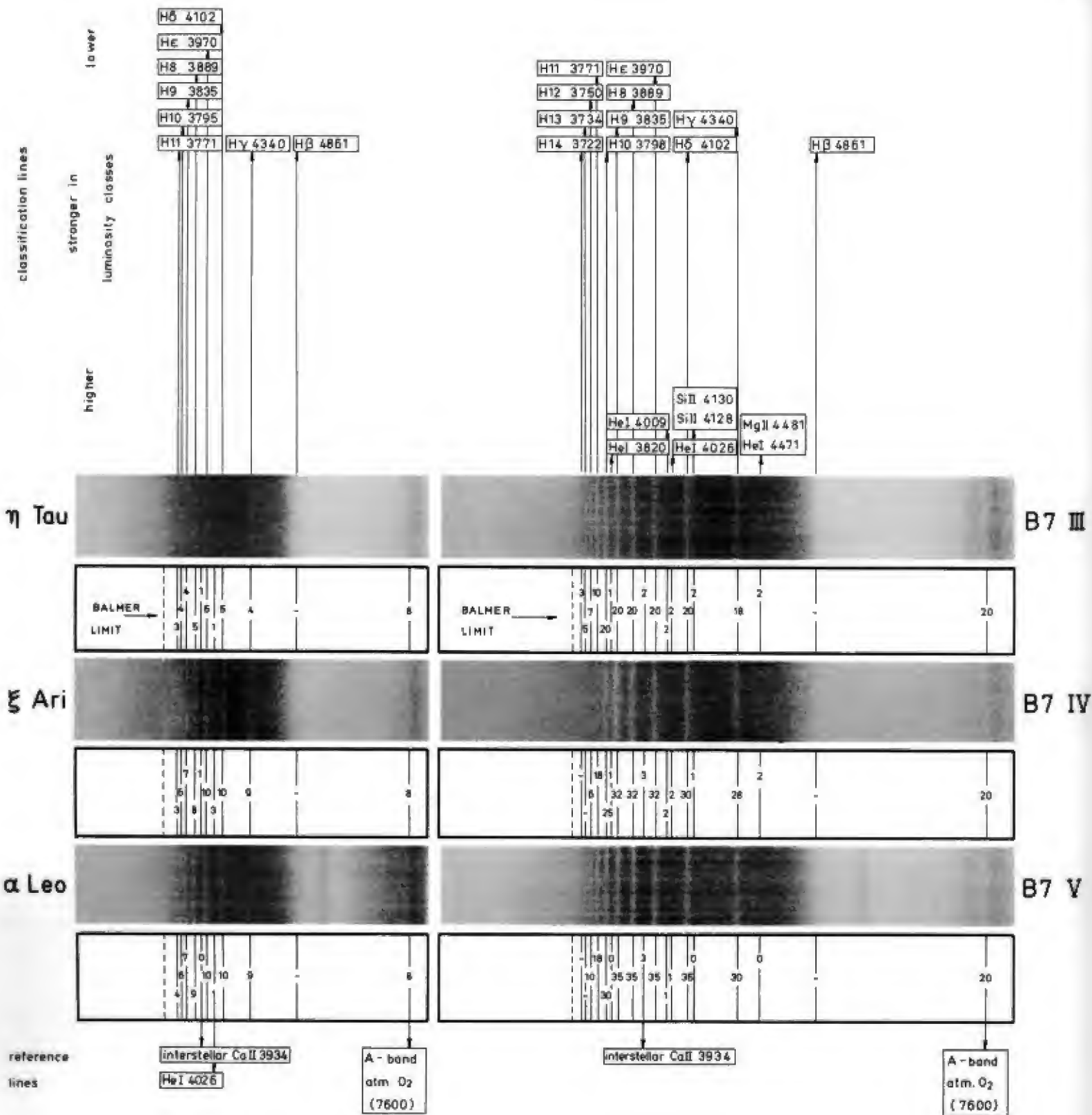


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and of smaller amplitude in higher classes
3. Broad absorption feature redward of Balmer discontinuity (blend of high series members) stronger in lower luminosity classes.
4. Stronger in higher classes: He I 3820, He I 4026, Si II 4128-30.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and of smaller amplitude in higher luminosity classes
3. Weak and broad feature redward of Balmer discontinuity (blend of high members of the Balmer series against the ultraviolet continuum) stronger in lower luminosity classes.
4. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: He I 3820, He I 4009, He I 4026, Si II 4128-30.

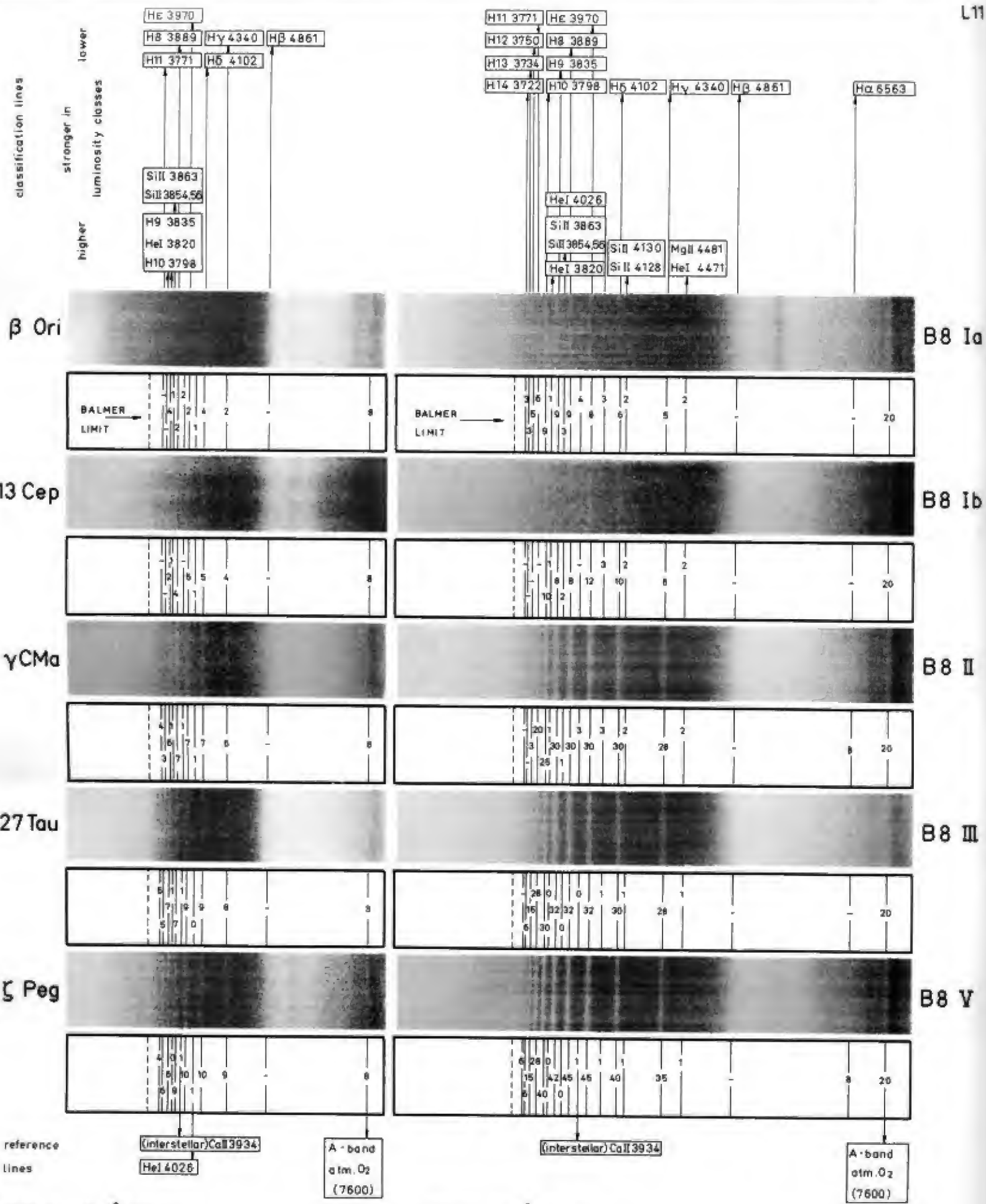


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines slightly stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity at slightly shorter wavelengths in class III.

Dispersion 545 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. H-lines slightly stronger in classes V and IV than in class III.
2. Balmer discontinuity at slightly shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in class III.
3. He I-lines stronger in higher luminosity classes.

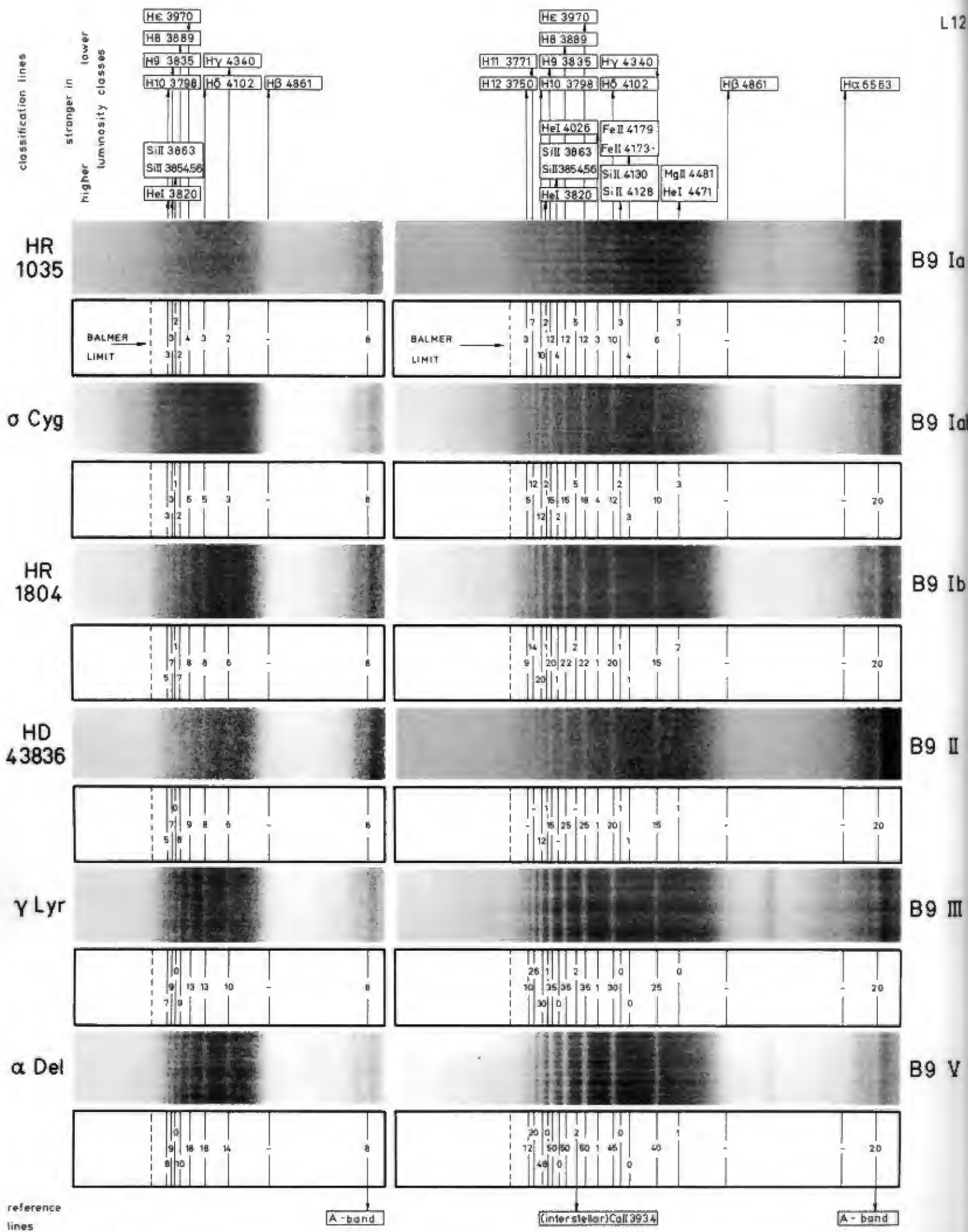


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger and broader in lower classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
3. Blend H ϵ , He I 3820, H δ strong in supergiants
4. Si II 3854-63 clearly present in supergiants.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
3. He I-lines stronger in higher luminosity classes.
4. Si II stronger in higher luminosity classes.

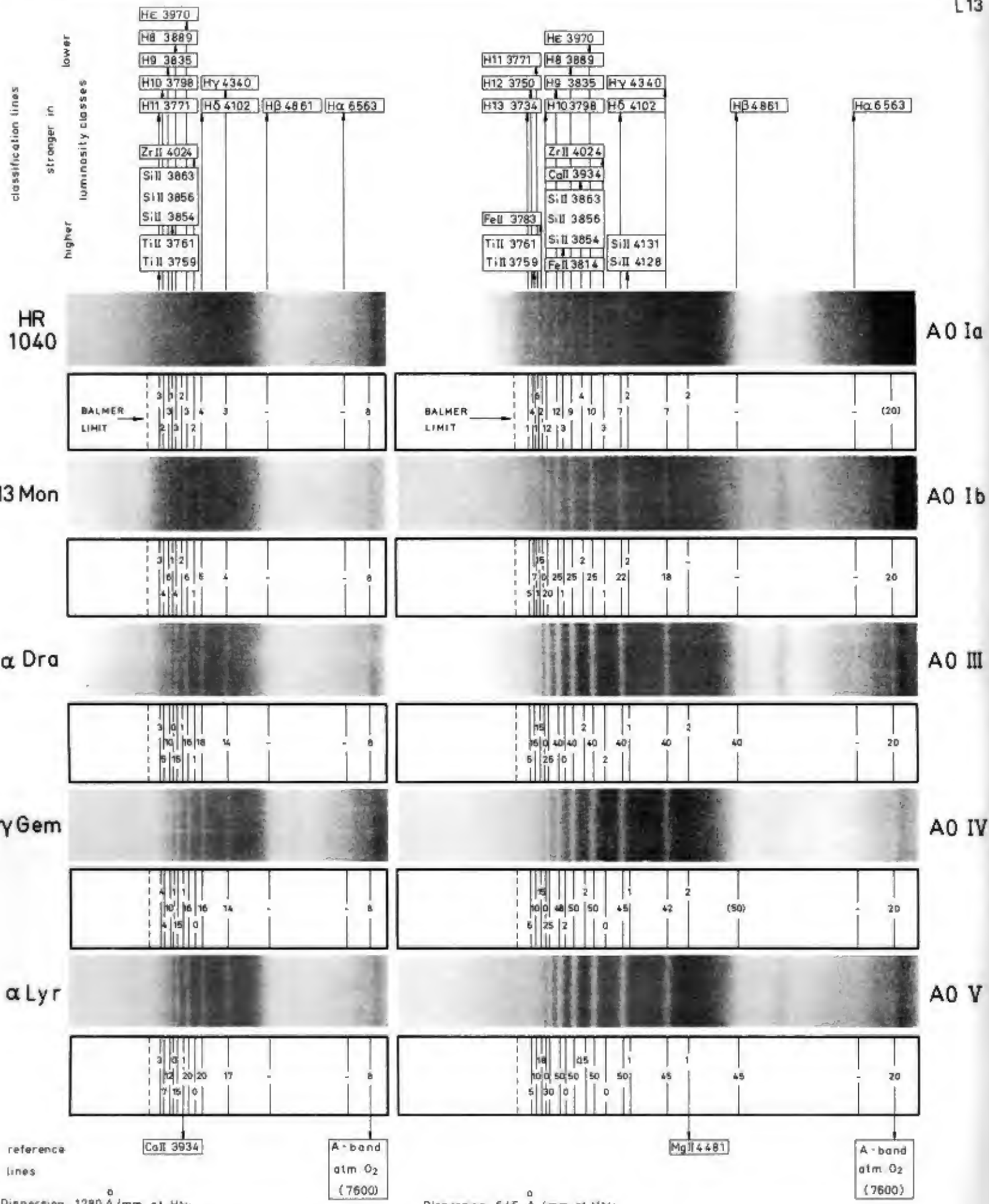


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

- 1 H - lines stronger and broader in lower classes.
- 2 Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
- 3. Blend H9, HeI 3820, H10 strong in Ia and Iab.
- 4. SiII 3854-63 clearly present in supergiants.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ:

- 1 H - lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes
- 2 Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher classes.
- 3. HeI - lines stronger in higher luminosity classes.
- 4 SiII, FeII stronger in higher luminosity classes.



1. H- lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.

2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.

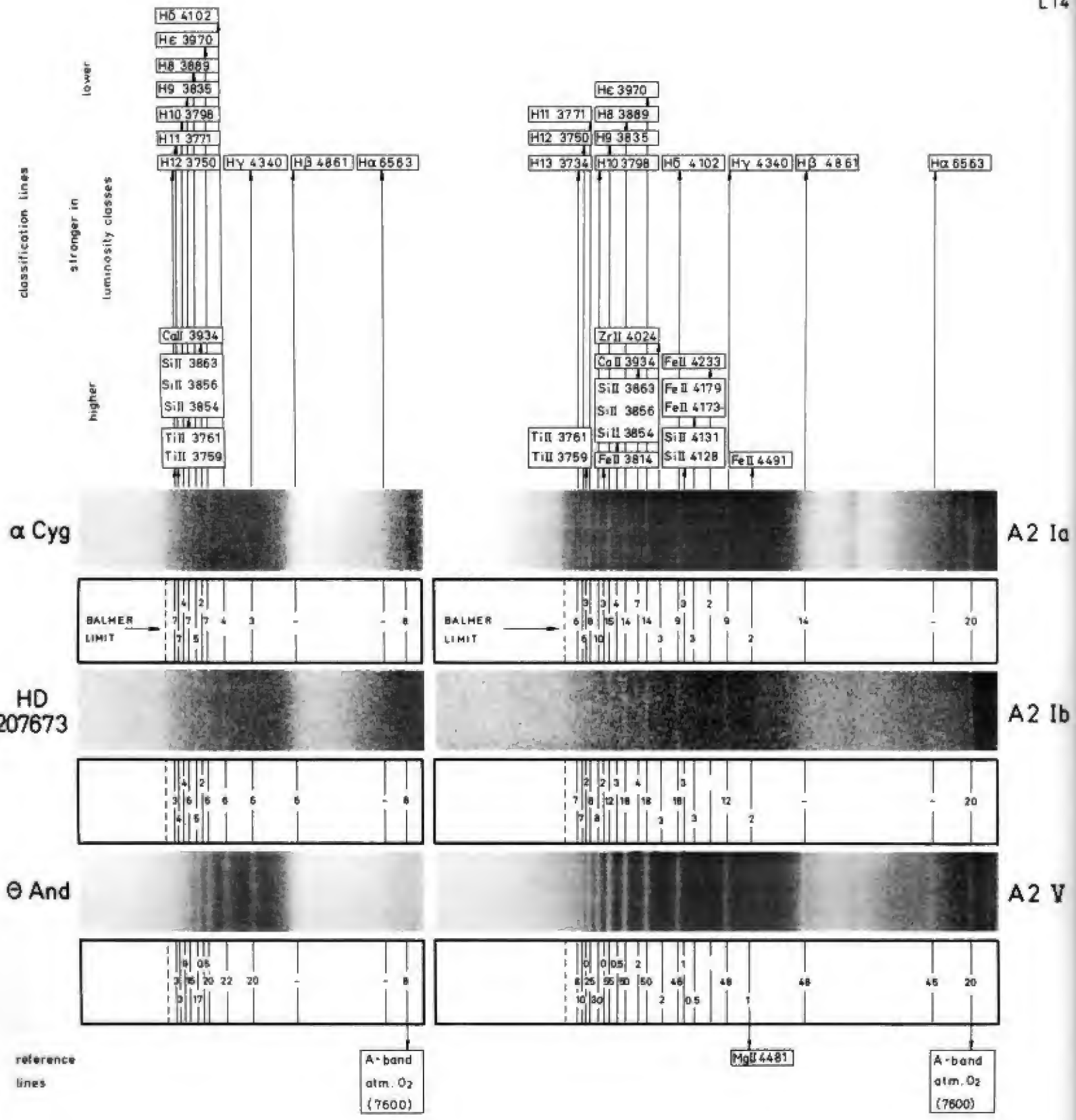
3. In [a] little structure between HE and Balmer limit ; exceptions : blend H8, SiII, H9 and blend H11, TiII, H12.

1. H- lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.

2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.

3. SiII, TiII, FeII, ZrII present in high luminosity classes

4. CaII 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes.

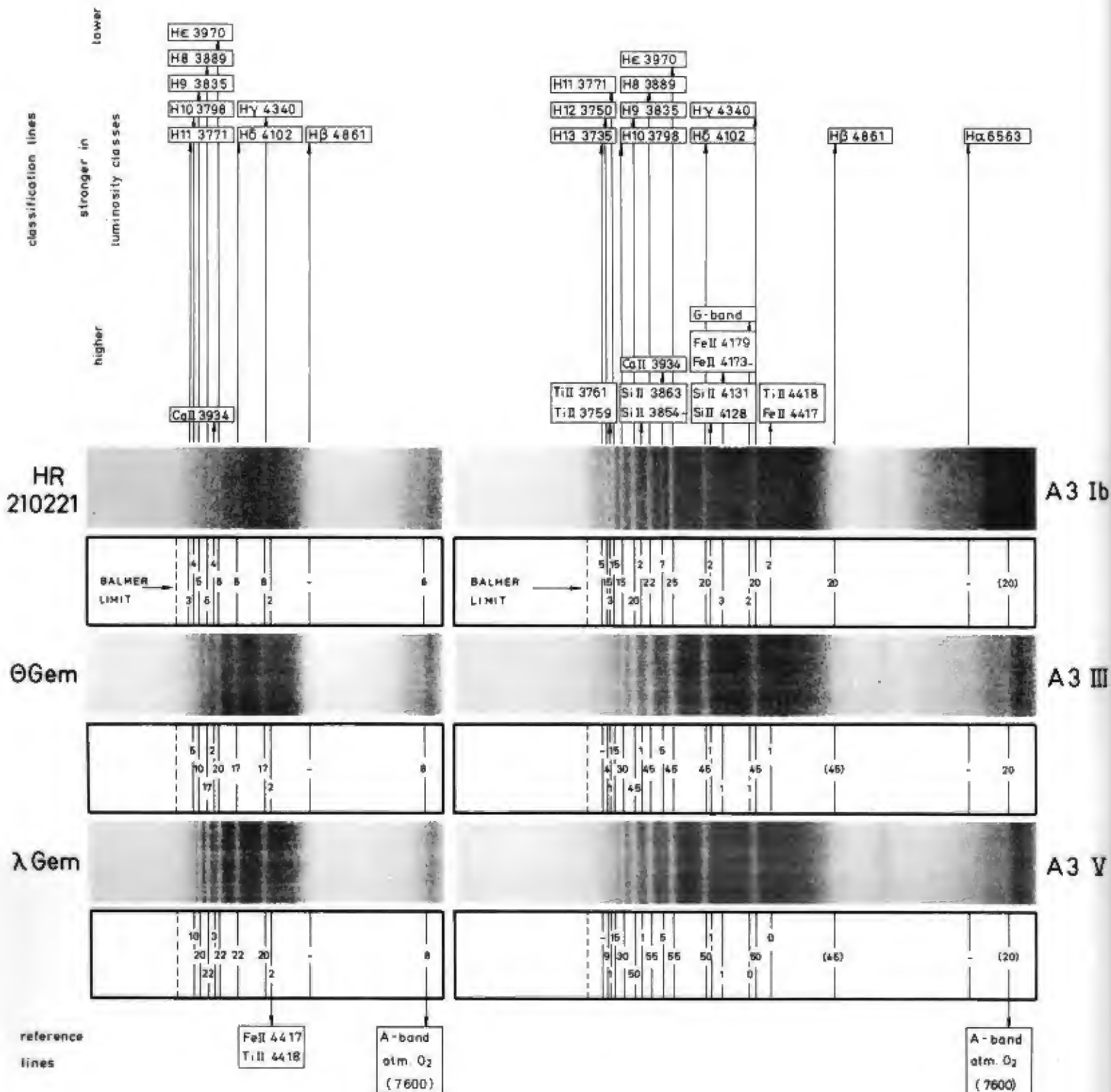


Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
3. Strong features in class Ia are the blends H δ - Si II - H γ and H11 - Ti II - H12
4. Ca II 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes.

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.
2. H-lines visible to higher series members in higher luminosity classes (in Ia to H17, in V to H13)
3. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
4. Si II, Ti II, Fe II, Zr II stronger in higher luminosity classes
5. Ca II 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes.

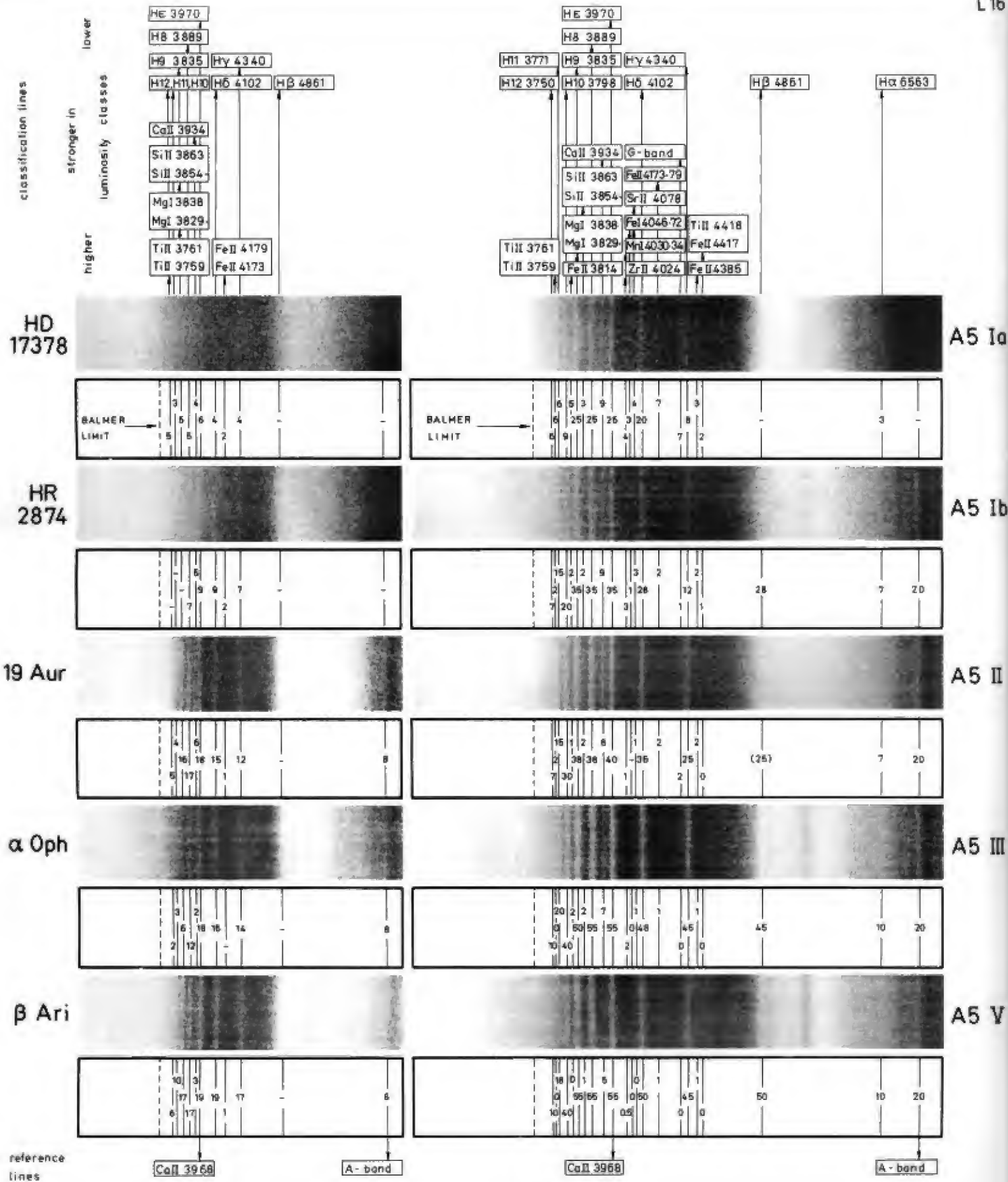


Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
3. Ca II 3934 apparently stronger in higher luminosity classes.

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.
2. H-lines visible to higher series members in higher luminosity classes (in Ib to H15; in V to H13)
3. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
4. Si II, Ti II, Fe II stronger in higher luminosity classes. G-band appears.
5. Ca II 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes.

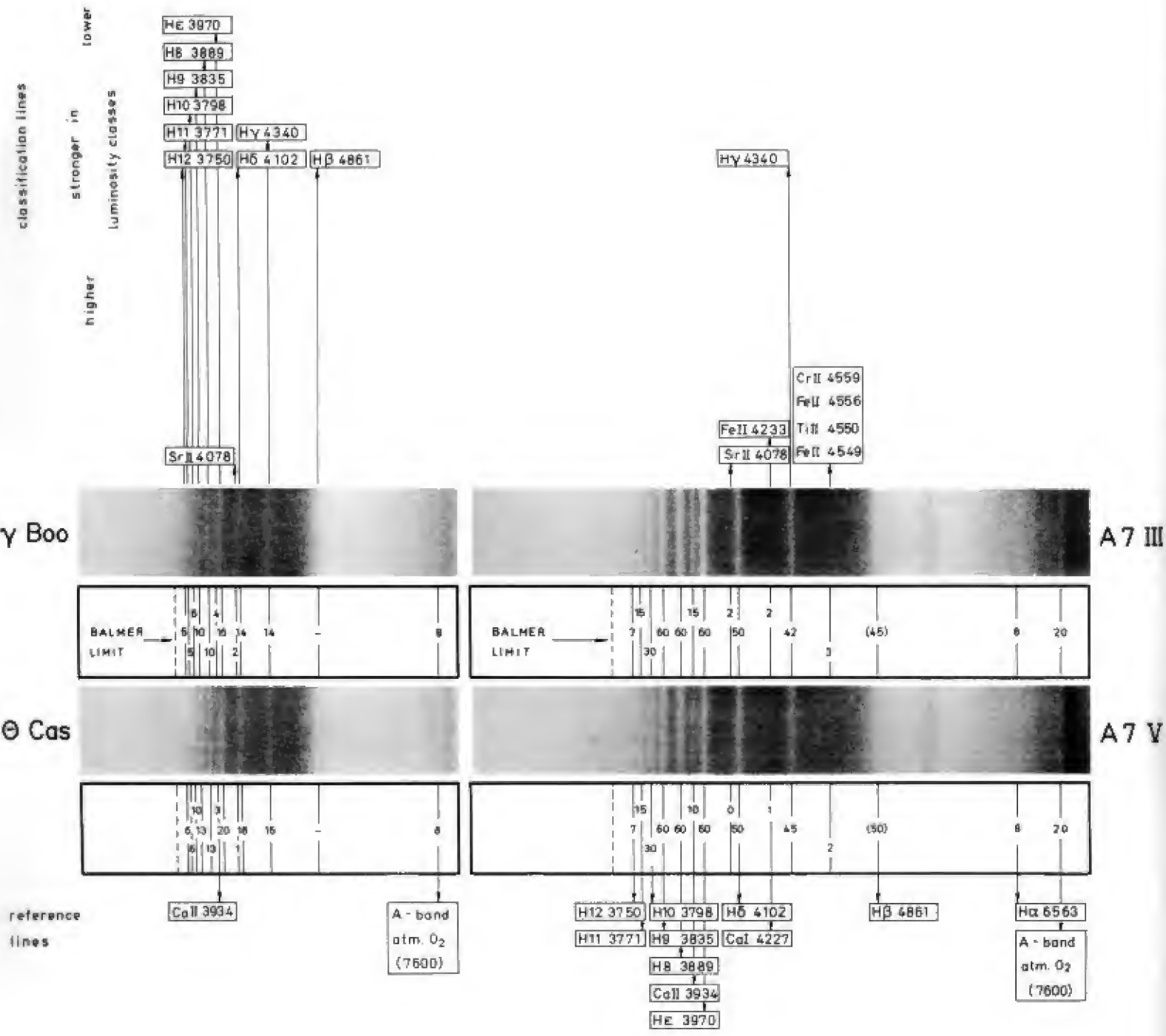


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H - lines stronger and broader in lower classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes
3. Fe II 4173-79 stronger in higher luminosity classes
4. Blend Si II, H γ , Mg I stronger in higher luminosity classes
5. Blend H II, Ti II, H II stronger in higher luminosity classes,

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H - lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher classes
3. Si II, Ti II, Fe II, Zr II stronger in higher luminosity classes.
4. G - band stronger in higher luminosity classes
5. Ca II 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes.
6. Blend H γ , Mg I 3829-38 stronger than neighbouring H - lines in higher classes.
7. Fe I contributes to strong blends with ionized metals in higher luminosity classes.

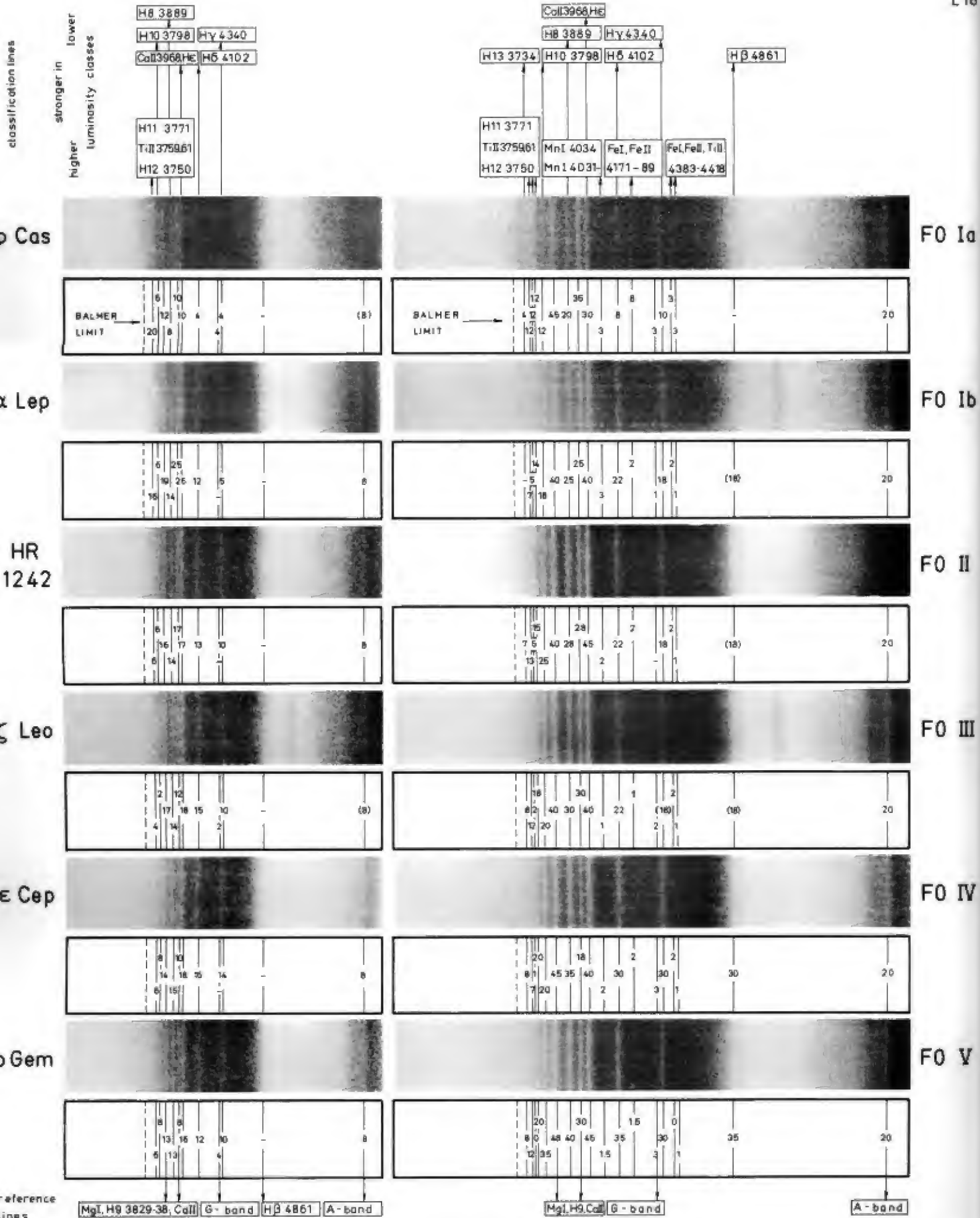


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines slightly stronger in class V than in III.
2. Balmer discontinuity slightly more abrupt in class III.
3. Sr II 4078 slightly stronger in class III.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ :

1. No noticeable difference in H-lines between classes V and III.
2. Fe II 4233 (enhanced through blend with Ca I 4227) stronger in III.
3. Sr II 4078 stronger in class III.
4. Blend at 4550 stronger in class III.



Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :

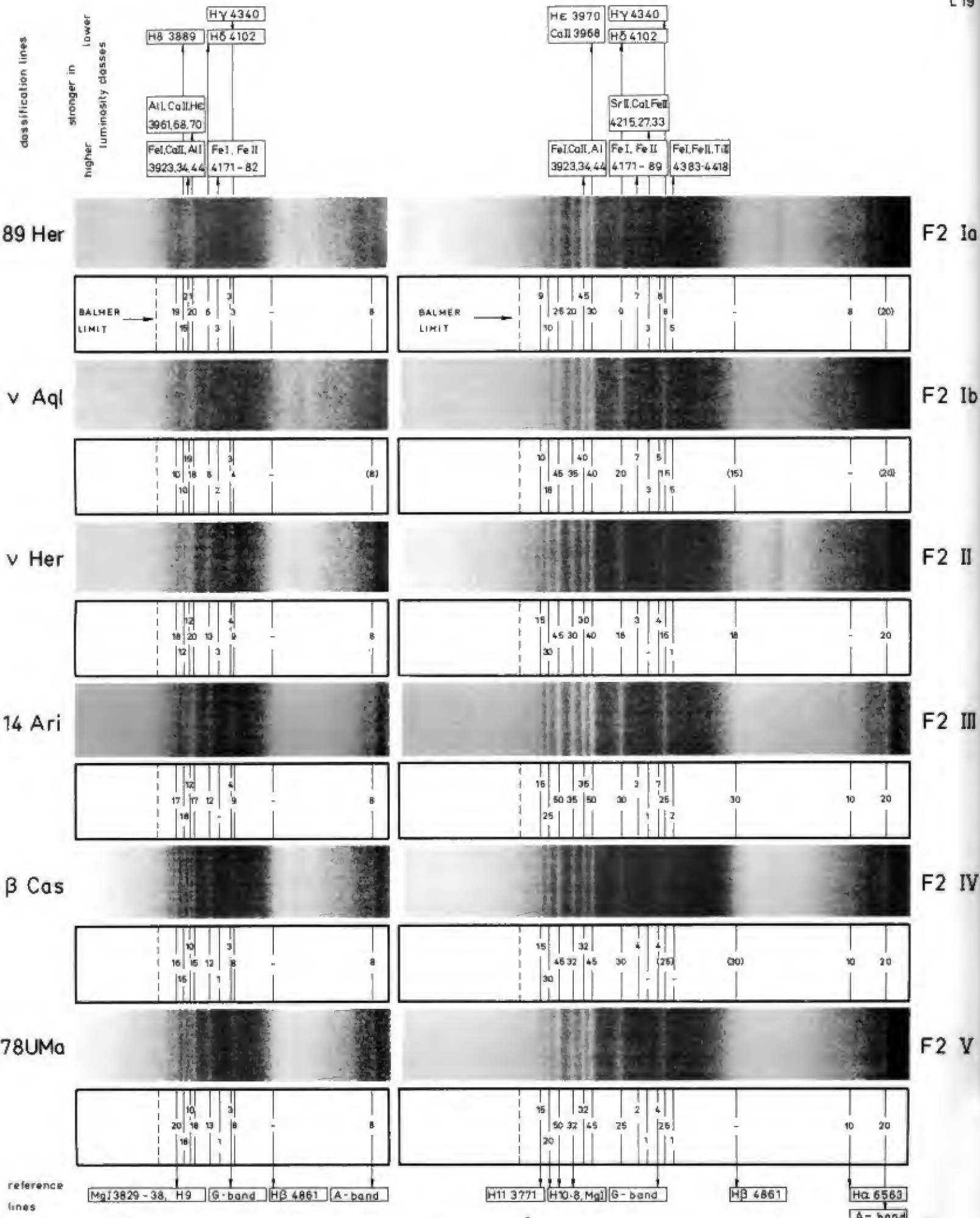
1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity abrupt in II to Ia.
3. Important ratios

H β 3889 $\frac{A_{H\beta}}{A_{H\gamma}}$ CaII 3934 $\frac{A_{CaII}}{A_{H\gamma}}$ CaII 3968
in V and IV, III, II to Ia, respectively

Dispersion 845 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes
2. Balmer discontinuity abrupt in classes II to Ia
3. Important ratios

H β 3889 $\frac{A_{H\beta}}{A_{H\gamma}}$ CaII 3934 $\frac{A_{CaII}}{A_{H\gamma}}$ CaII 3968 in V and IV, III to Ib, Ia, respectively
H δ 4102 : FeI, FeII 4171-89 ≥ 1 in Ia, $\gg 1$ in V to Ib



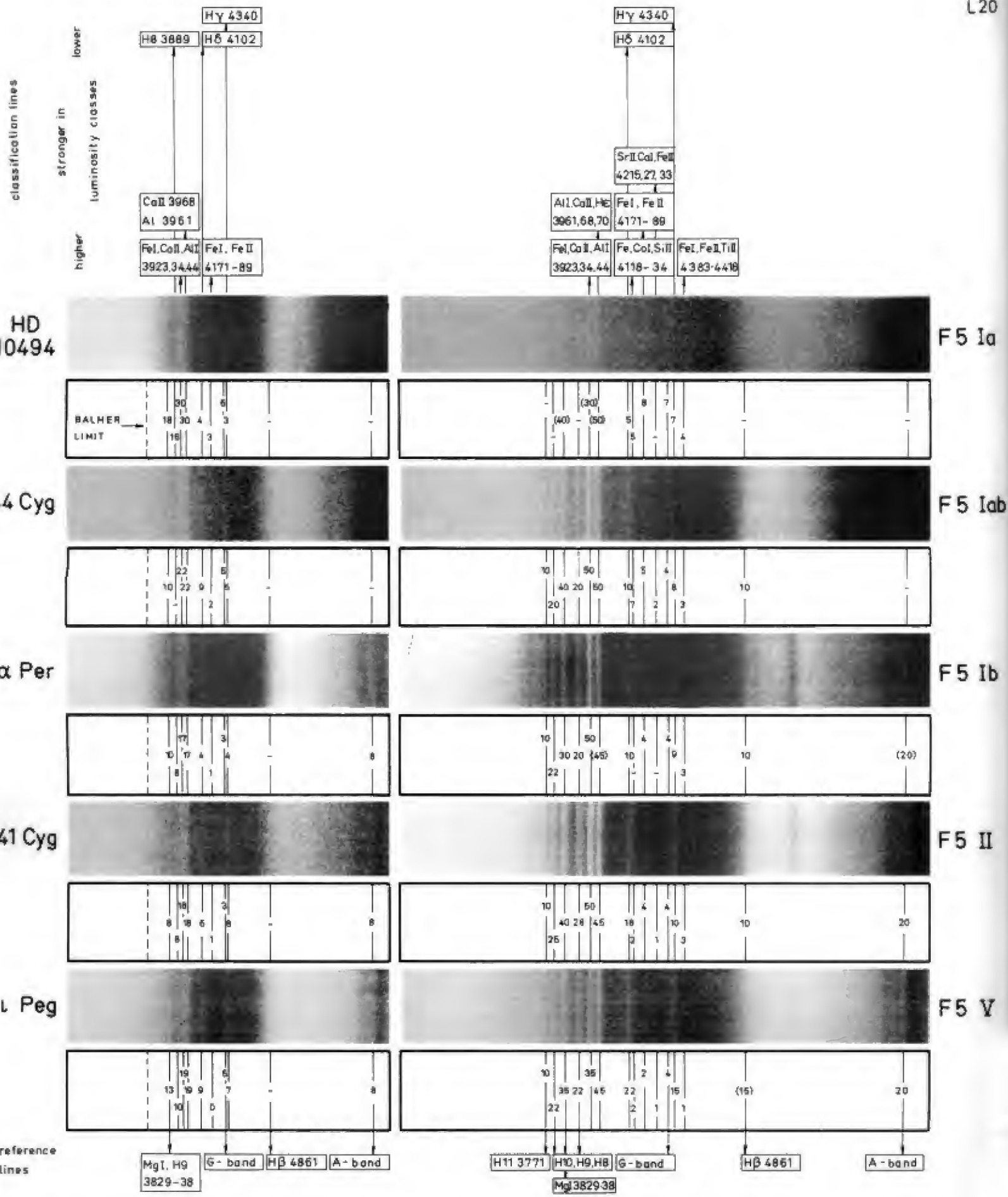
reference lines
 lines

Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :

- H - lines slightly stronger in lower luminosity classes.
- Balmer discontinuity noticeable in supergiants.
- Stronger in higher classes: blends of ionized metals.
- Important ratio:
 $H8\ 3889 : CaII\ 3934 = 1$ in II ; > 1 in V to III
 < 1 in supergiants

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

- H γ and H δ stronger in lower luminosity classes.
- Balmer discontinuity noticeable in supergiants.
- Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends as indicated above.
- Important ratios:
 $H8\ 3889 : CaII\ 3934 = 1$ in V to II ; < 1 in supergiants
 $CaII\ 3934 : CaII\ 3968, H\epsilon = 1$ in Ib ; > 1 in Ia ; < 1 in V to II.

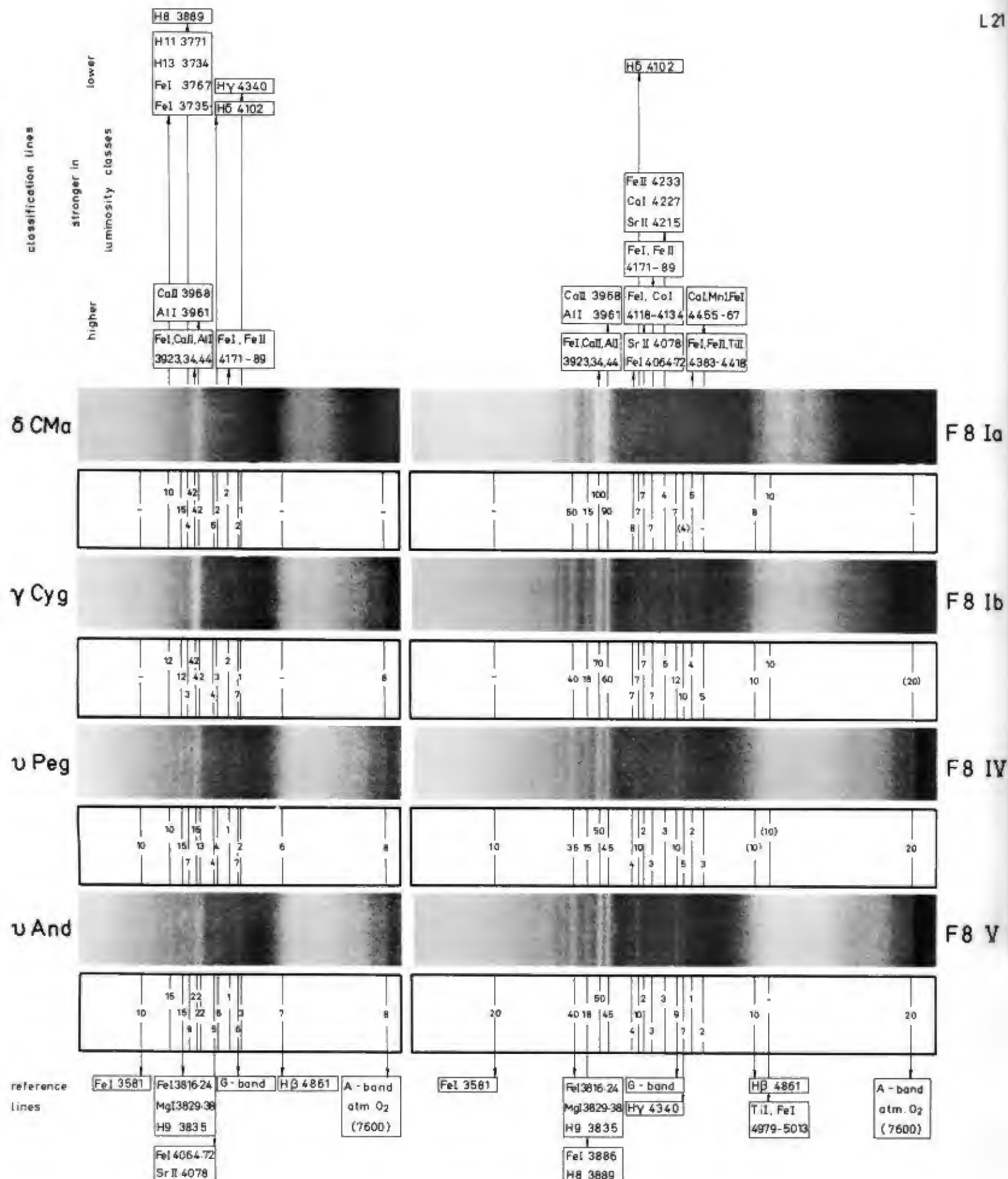


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H γ , H δ and H β slightly stronger in lower classes
2. Balmer discontinuity marginal in supergiants.
3. Stronger in higher classes: blends with ionized metals as listed above.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ

1. H γ and H δ stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends with lines of ionized metals as indicated above
3. Important ratio:
Fe I, Fe II 4171-89: G-band = 1 in II and Ib; > 1 in Iab and Ia; < 1 in V
4. Structural differences: pattern of faint absorptions between H β and H δ in higher luminosity classes



Dispersion $1280 \text{ \AA}/\text{mm}$ at H γ :

- Stronger in higher classes: three blends as listed.
- Stronger in lower classes: four features as listed.
- Important ratios:
 - FeI, H3735-71: CaII 3968 < 1 in V and IV, $\ll 1$ in Ib and Ia
 - FeI, MgI, H3816-38: CaII 3968 ≈ 1 in V and IV, $\ll 1$ in Ib and Ia
 - FeI, FeII 4171-89: G-band = 1 in Ia; < 1 in V to Ib

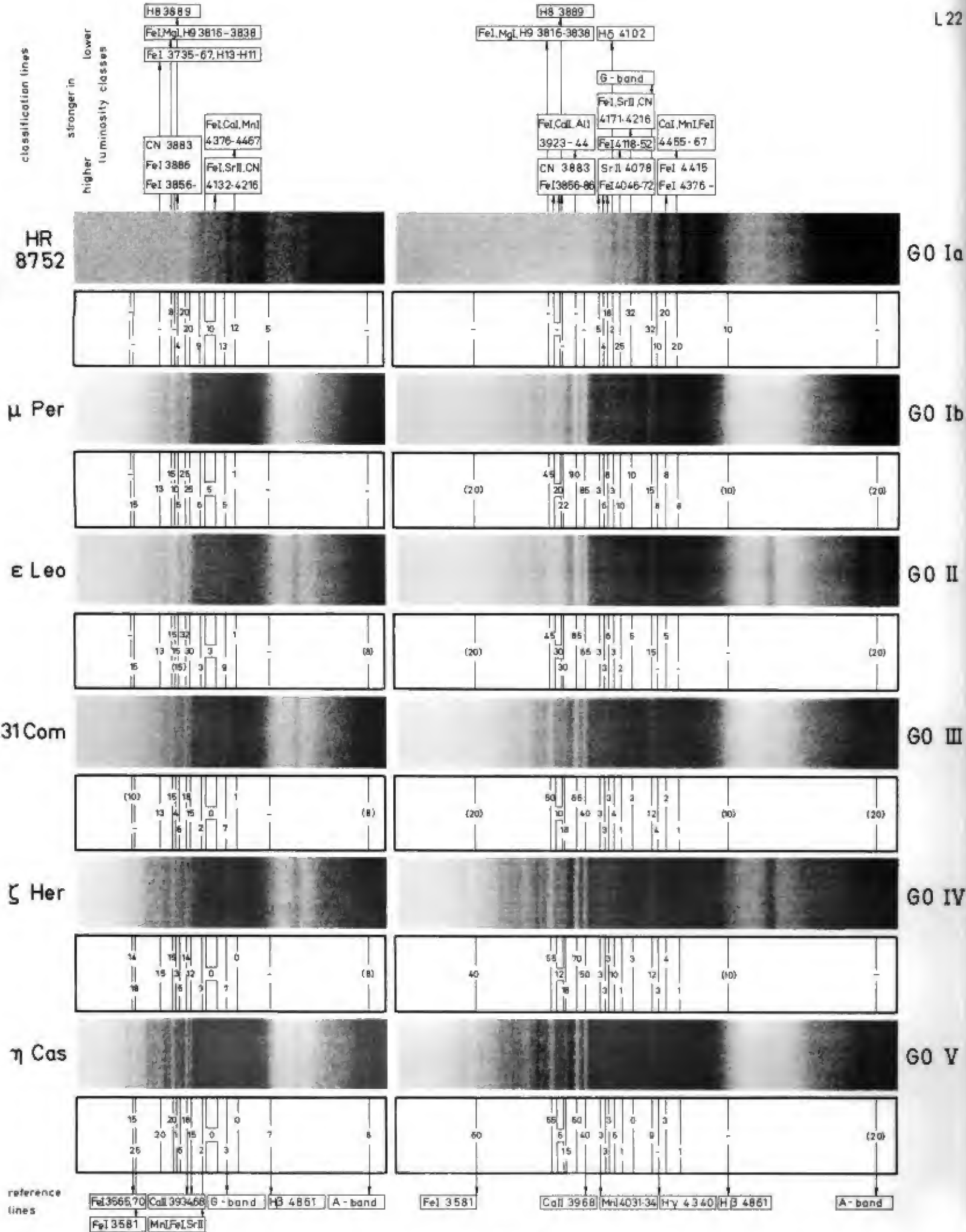
4 Structural difference:

region λ 3968-4300 smoother in higher classes.

Dispersion $645 \text{ \AA}/\text{mm}$ at H γ :

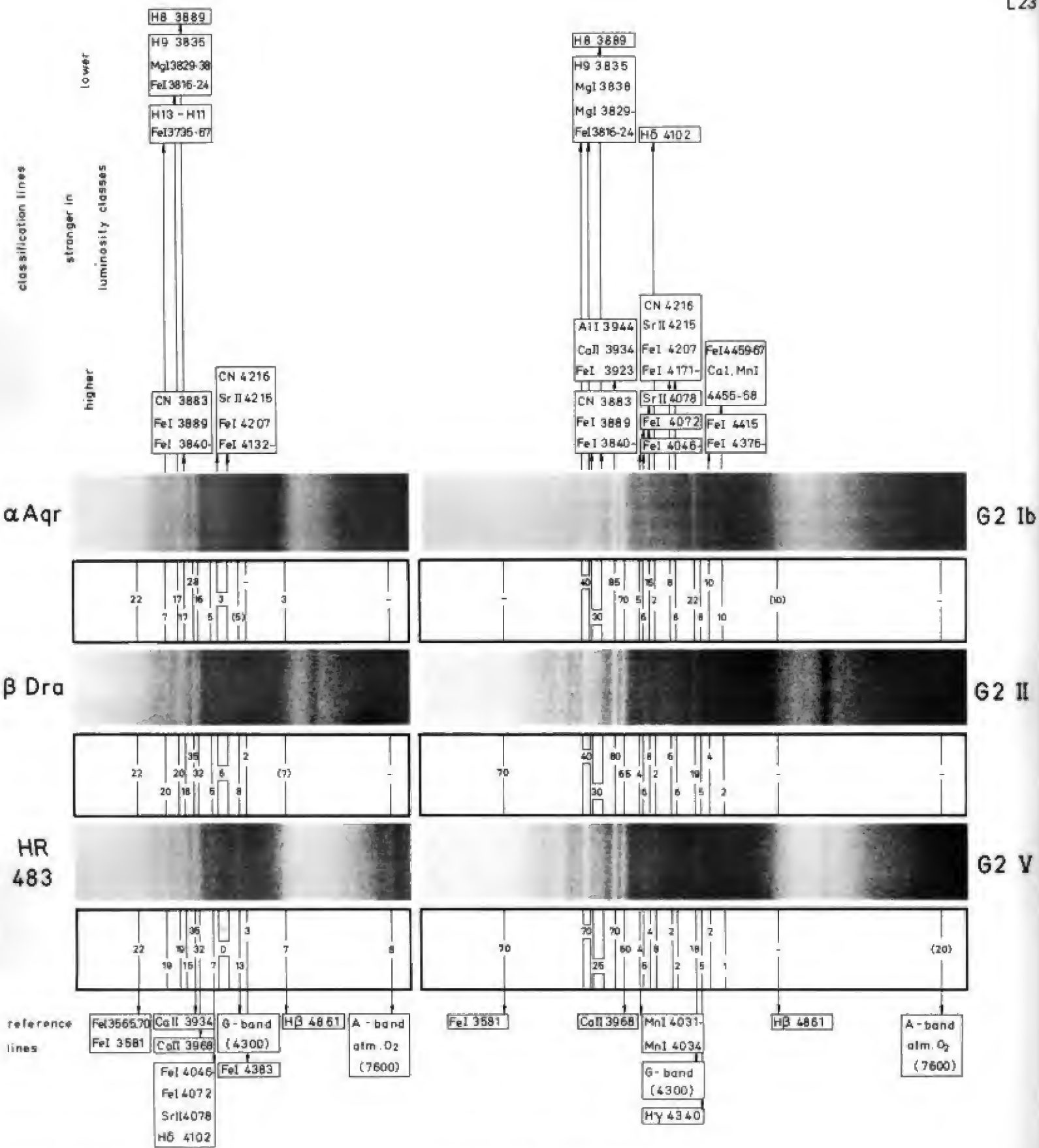
- Stronger in higher luminosity classes: eight blends as listed above and more
- Stronger in lower luminosity classes: H δ 4102
- Important ratios:
 - FeI, SrII 4064-78: H δ 4102 = 1 in Ib; > 1 in Ia; < 1 in V and IV
 - H δ 4102: FeI, CoI 4118-34 = 1 in Ia and Ib; > 1 in V and IV
 - H δ 4102: FeI, FeII 4171-89 = 1 in Ia and Ib; > 1 in V and IV
 - FeI 4171-82: H γ 4340 > 1 in Ia; < 1 in Ib to V

4 Structural differences: H δ and G-band stand out as strong lines in V and IV; in supergiants numerous features of comparable strength in λ 3968-4300.



Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ ;
 Important ratios:
 FeI, MgI, H γ 3816-38: FeI, CN 3856-83 \approx 1 in II and higher
 \gg 1 in V and III
 MnI, FeI 4031-78: FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216 \approx 1 in II-1a; \gg 1 in V-III
 G-band: FeI, CaI, MnI 4376-4467 \approx 1 in Ia; \gg 1 in V to Ib
 Structural differences: λ 3706 - 3934; λ 3968 - H β

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ ;
 Important ratios:
 FeI, MgI, H γ 3816-38, CaII 3934 \approx 1 in V to III; \approx 1/2 in II to Ia
 FeI 3856-86: H δ 3889 \approx 1 in II and higher; $<$ 1 in V, IV and III
 FeI, SrII 4046-78: H δ 4102 $>$ 1 in II and Ia; $<$ 1 in V to III
 FeI, SrII, CN: G-band = 1 in Ia; $<$ in Ib; \ll in V-III
 FeI 4376-4415: CaI, MnI, FeI 4455-67 = 1 in Ia, Ib; $>$ 1 in V to II.
 Structural differences: λ 3706 - 3934; λ 3968 - G-band; G-band to H β



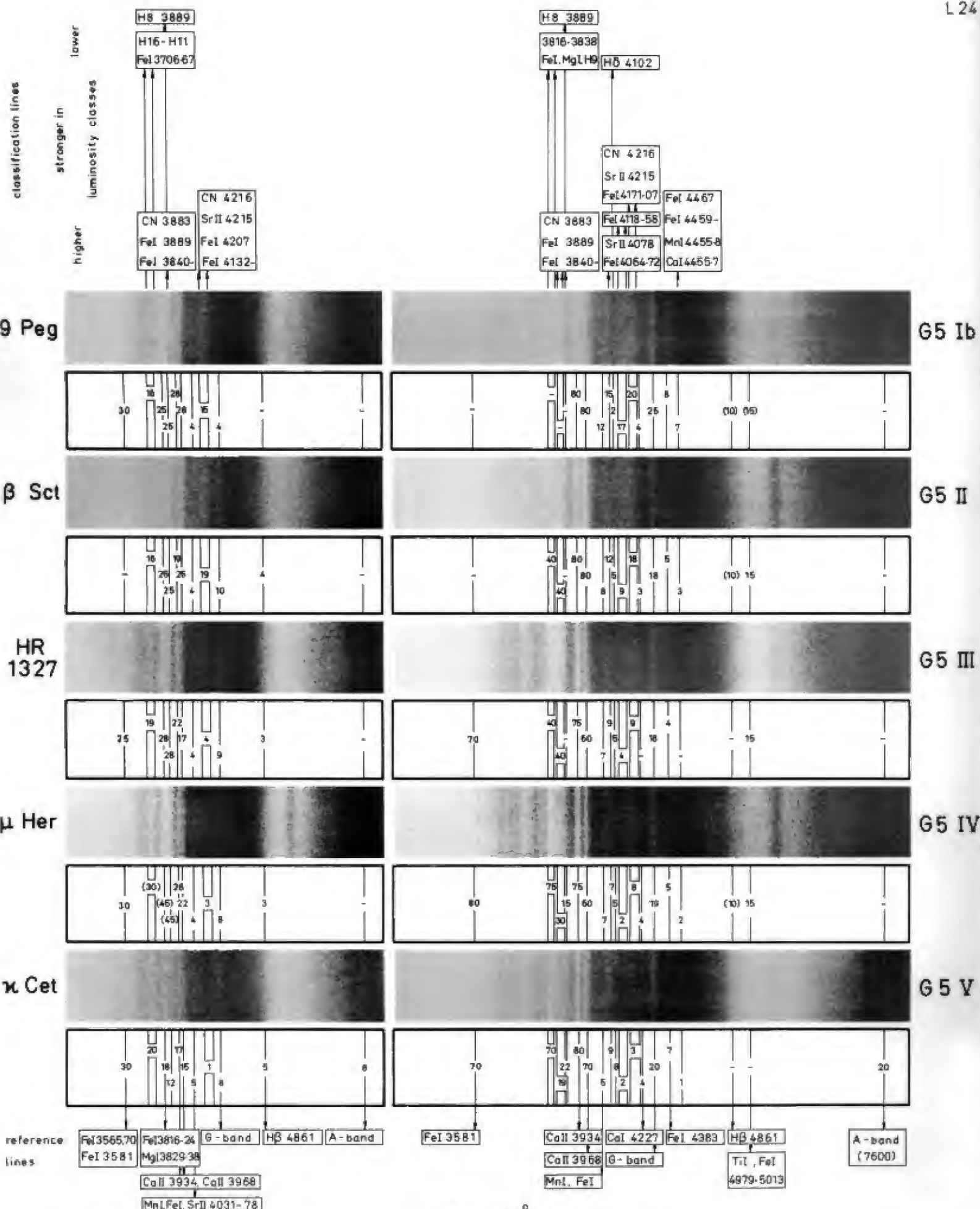
Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hy;

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hy;

- 1. Stronger in higher classes : two blends as listed
- 2. Stronger in lower classes : three features as listed
- 3. Important ratios:
 - FeI, H 3735-67: FeI, MgI, H3816-38 = 1 in V to II < 1 in I
 - FeI, MgI, H3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89 = 1 in II, Ib; > 1 in V
 - FeI, SrII, H 4046-4102: FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216 = 1 in II, Ib >> 1 in V
 - FeI, SrII, H4046-4102: G-band = 1 in Ib; < 1 in V to II

- 1. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: eight blends as listed above
- 2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: three features as listed above
- 3. Important ratios: (for wide blends take surface brightness)
 - FeI, MgI, H3816-38: FeI, CN 3840-89 > 1 in Ib and II; >> in V
 - FeI, MgI, H 3816-38: FeI, CaII, AlI 3923-44 = 1 in V, < 1 in II and Ib
 - FeI, SrII 4072-78: Hβ 4102 < 1 in V, > 1 in II and Ib
 - Hβ 4102: FeI, SrII, CN 4171-4216 > 1 in V, < 1 in II and Ib
 - FeI 4376-4415: CaI, MnI, FeI 4456-67 = 1 in Ib, > 1 in V and II
- 4. Structural differences: λ 3816-3944

4. Structural differences: λ 3706-3934

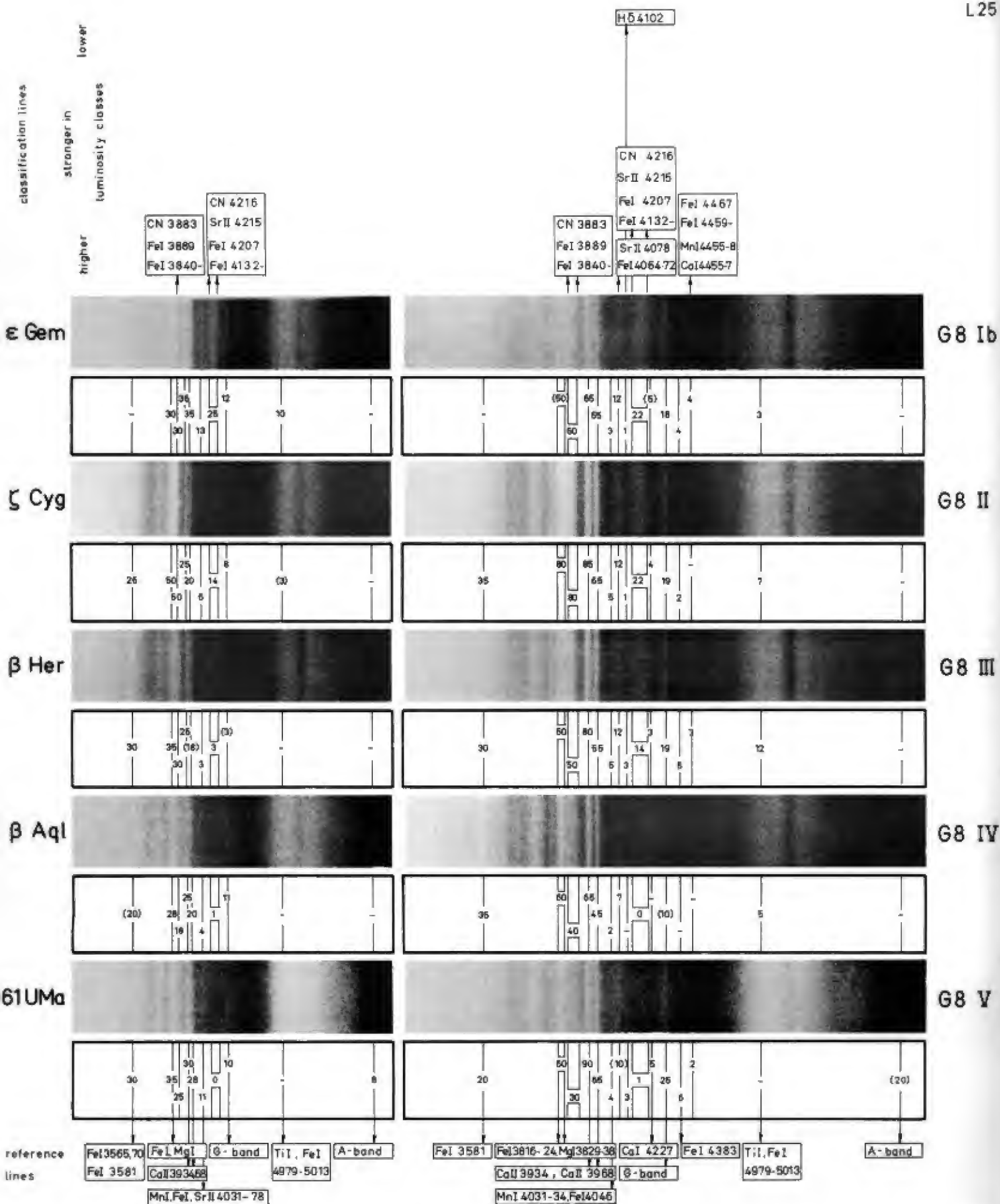


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

- 1. Stronger in higher classes: two blends as listed
- 2. Stronger in lower classes: two features as listed
- 3. Important ratios:
 - FeI, H 3706-3771: FeI, CN 3840-89 > 1 in V < 1 in III - Ib
 - FeI, H3706 - 3771: CaII 3934, 68 \approx 1 in V-III, < 1 in II, Ib
 - MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78: FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216 = 1 in III > 1 in V and IV, < 1 in II and Ib

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ :

- 1. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: five blends as listed above
- 2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: three features as listed above
- 3. Important ratios:
 - FeI, MgI, H3816-38: FeI, CN 3840-89 = 1 in III and higher: > 1 in IV \gg in V
 - FeI, SrII 4064-78: H β \approx 1 in V and IV: > 1 in III and higher
 - FeI, SrII 4064-78: FeI 4118-58 \approx 1 in Ib: > in II, III \gg 1 in V and IV
 - FeI, SrII, CN 4171-4216: G-band \approx 1 in II and Ib: \ll 1 in V to III
- 4. Structural differences: λ 3840-89, λ 4102-4227, λ 4383-4861



Dispersion $1280 \frac{\text{\AA}}{\text{mm}}$ at $H\gamma$:

1. Stronger in higher classes: two blends as listed

2. Important ratios:

$$\text{FeI, MgI } 3816-38 : \text{FeI, CN } 3840-89 = 1 \text{ in II and higher} \\ > 1 \text{ in V, IV and III}$$

$$\text{FeI, SrII, CN } 4132-4216 : \text{G-band} = 1 \text{ in III; } >> 1 \text{ in II, Ib} \\ << 1 \text{ in V and IV}$$

or:

$$\text{MnI, FeI, SrII } 4031-78 \stackrel{\geq}{\sim} \text{FeI, SrII, CN } 4132-4207 \stackrel{\leq}{\sim} \text{G-band}$$

in V, IV; III; II and higher, respectively.

Dispersion $645 \frac{\text{\AA}}{\text{mm}}$ at $H\gamma$:

1. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: four blends as listed above.

2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: H δ 4102

3. Important ratios:

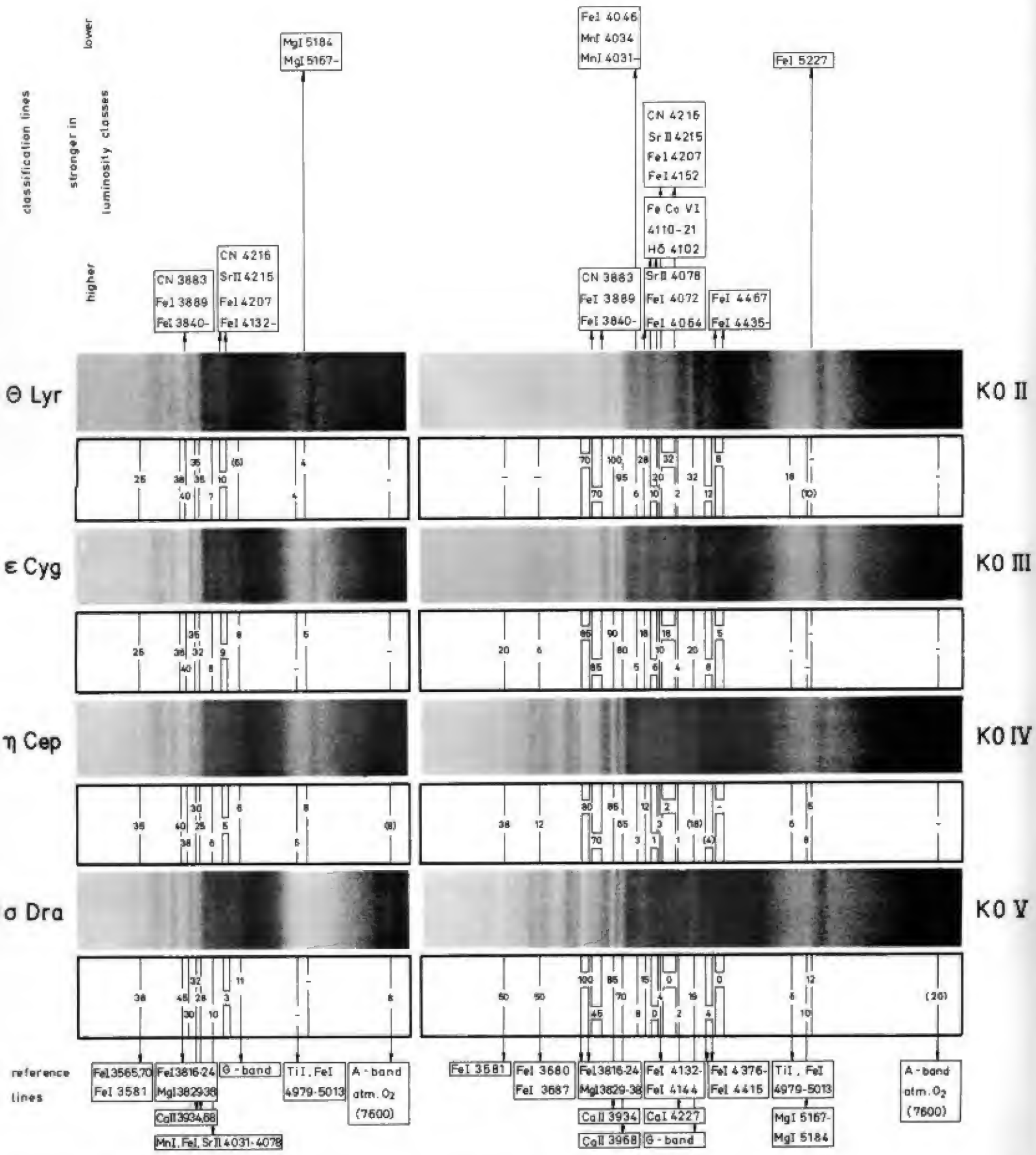
(for wide blends take surface brightness)

$$\text{FeI, MgI } 3816-38 : \text{FeI, CN } 3840-89 = 1 \text{ in II and higher; } > 1 \text{ in V, IV}$$

$$\text{FeI, SrII } 4064-78 : \text{FeI, SrII, CN } 4132-4216 \stackrel{\approx}{\sim} 1 \text{ in III; } > 1 \text{ in V and IV; } < 1 \text{ in II and Ib}$$

$$\text{FeI, SrII, CN } 4132-4216 : \text{G-band} > 1 \text{ in II and higher; } << 1 \text{ in V, IV} \\ < 1 \text{ in III}$$

4. Structural difference: at λ 4460 line-like feature in V, broader in higher classes.

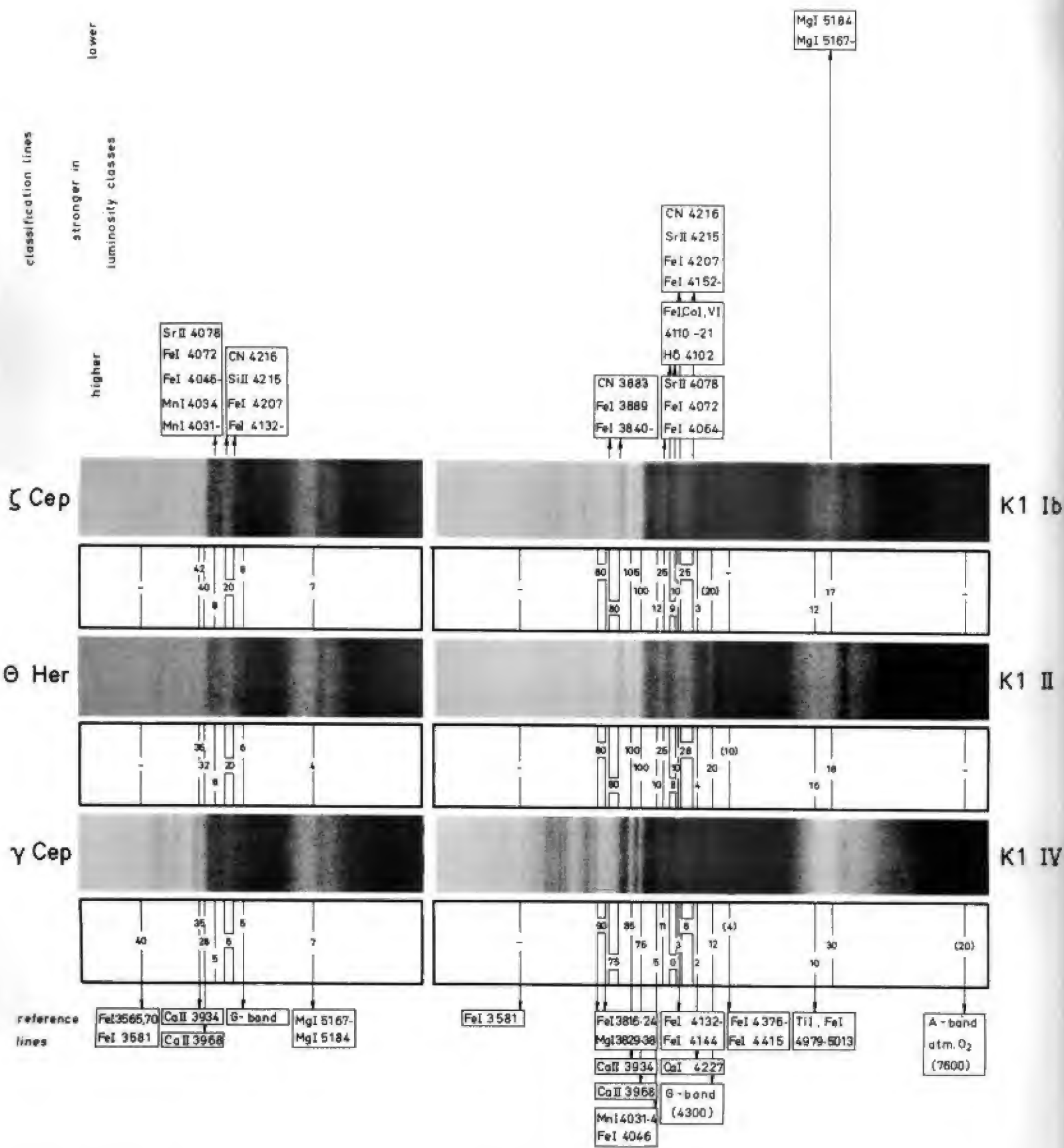


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

- Stronger in higher classes: two blends as listed.
 - Important ratios:
 - FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89 < 1 in III and higher > 1 in V and (IV)
 - FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216 : G-band ≈ 1 in III and IV > 1 in II and higher < 1 in V
- or:
- MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78 $\frac{\lambda}{\mu}$ FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216 $\frac{\lambda}{\mu}$
- G-band
- in V, VI and III, II and higher respectively.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ:

- Stronger in higher luminosity classes: four blends as listed above
- Stronger in lower luminosity classes: four blends as listed above
- Important ratios: (for wide blends take surface brightness)
 - FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89 = 1 in III and higher > 1 in V and IV
 - FeI, MnI 4031-46 : FeI, SrII 4064-78 < 1 in V, << 1 in higher classes
 - FeI, SrII 4064-78 : FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4207 ≈ 1 in III and higher >> 1 in V and IV
 - FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4207 : G-band ≈ 1 in III and II: << 1 in V and IV
- Structural difference: FeI 4132-4144 and CaI 4227 appear as lines in low absorption region in V and IV; strong smooth feature λ 4132-4227 in higher luminosity classes.

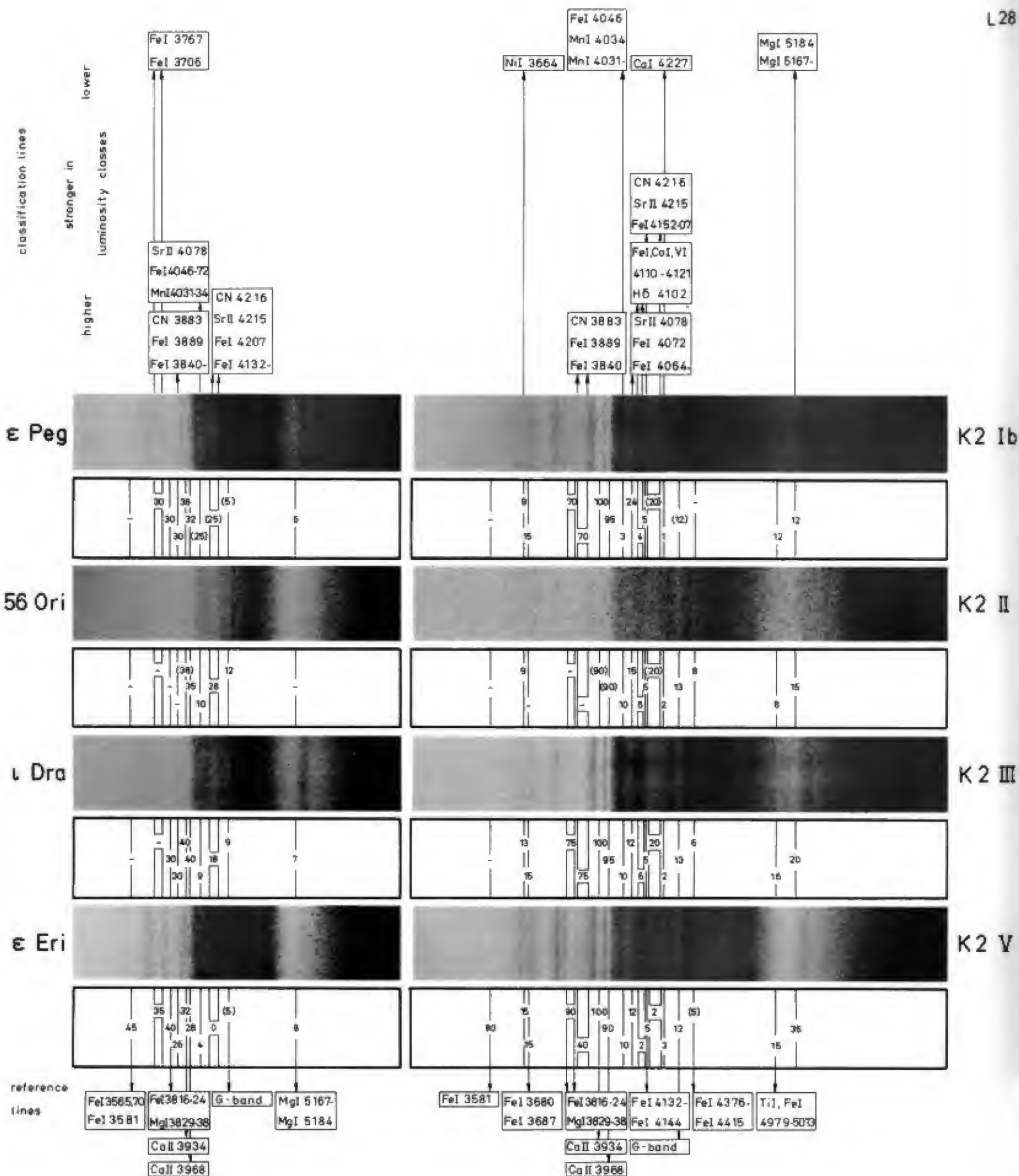


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. Stronger in higher classes: two blends as listed
2. Important ratio:
 - in IV:
 - MnI, FeI, Sr II 4031-78 ≈ FeI, Sr II, CN 4132 - 4216
 - ≈ G - band
 - in II and Ib:
 - MnI, FeI, Sr II 4031-78 <<< FeI, Sr II, CN 4132 - 4216
 - >>> G - band

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: four blends as indicated above
2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: MgI 5167-84
3. Important ratios: (for wide blends take surface brightness)
 - FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89 = 1 in II and Ib ; > 1 in IV
 - FeI, Sr II 4064-78 : FeI, Sr II, CN 4152-4216 ≈ 1 in II and Ib ; > 1 in IV
4. Structural difference: feature around Hδ stands out separately in IV.



Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ .

1. Stronger in higher classes: three blends as listed

2. Important ratios:

FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89

= 1 in III and higher, > 1 in V

MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78 : FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4207

= 1 in Ib > 1 in V < 1 in II and III

3. Structural difference:

blend FeI 3706-67 wider in lower
luminosity classes

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: four blends as listed above.

2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: three features as listed above.

3. Important ratios:

(for wide blends take surface brightness)

FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-3889

= 1 in III and higher, > 1 in V

MnI, FeI 4031-46 : FeI, SrII 4064-78

\approx 1 in V and III, < 1 in II and Ib

MnI, FeI 4031-46 : FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4216

< 1 in III and higher, > 1 in V

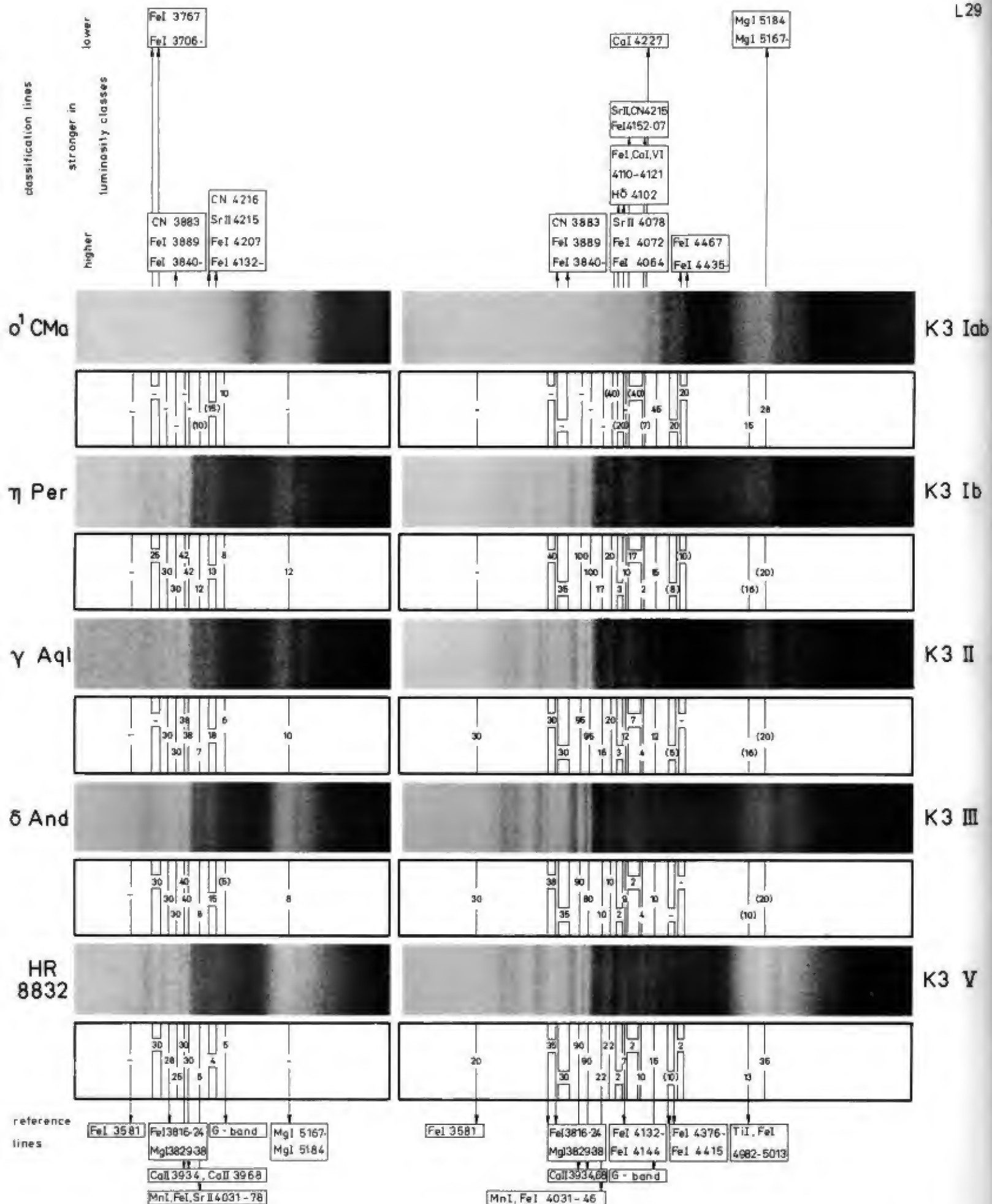
FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4216 : G-band

> 1 in III and higher; < 1 in V

4. Structural differences: a) feature around H δ stands out separately in lower classes

b) FeI 4132-44 and CaI 4227 appear as lines in low absorption region in V,

strong smooth feature λ 4132-4227 in higher classes



Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at $H\gamma$:

1. Stronger in higher classes: two features as listed.

2. Important ratio:

MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78 : FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4215

< 1 in II and higher ; > 1 in V

3. Structural difference.

blend FeI 3706-67 noticeably wider in
lower luminosity classes.

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at $H\gamma$:

Structural difference see L30: 4.a)

1. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: five blends as listed above

2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: two features as listed above.

3. Important ratios:

(for wide blends take surface brightness)

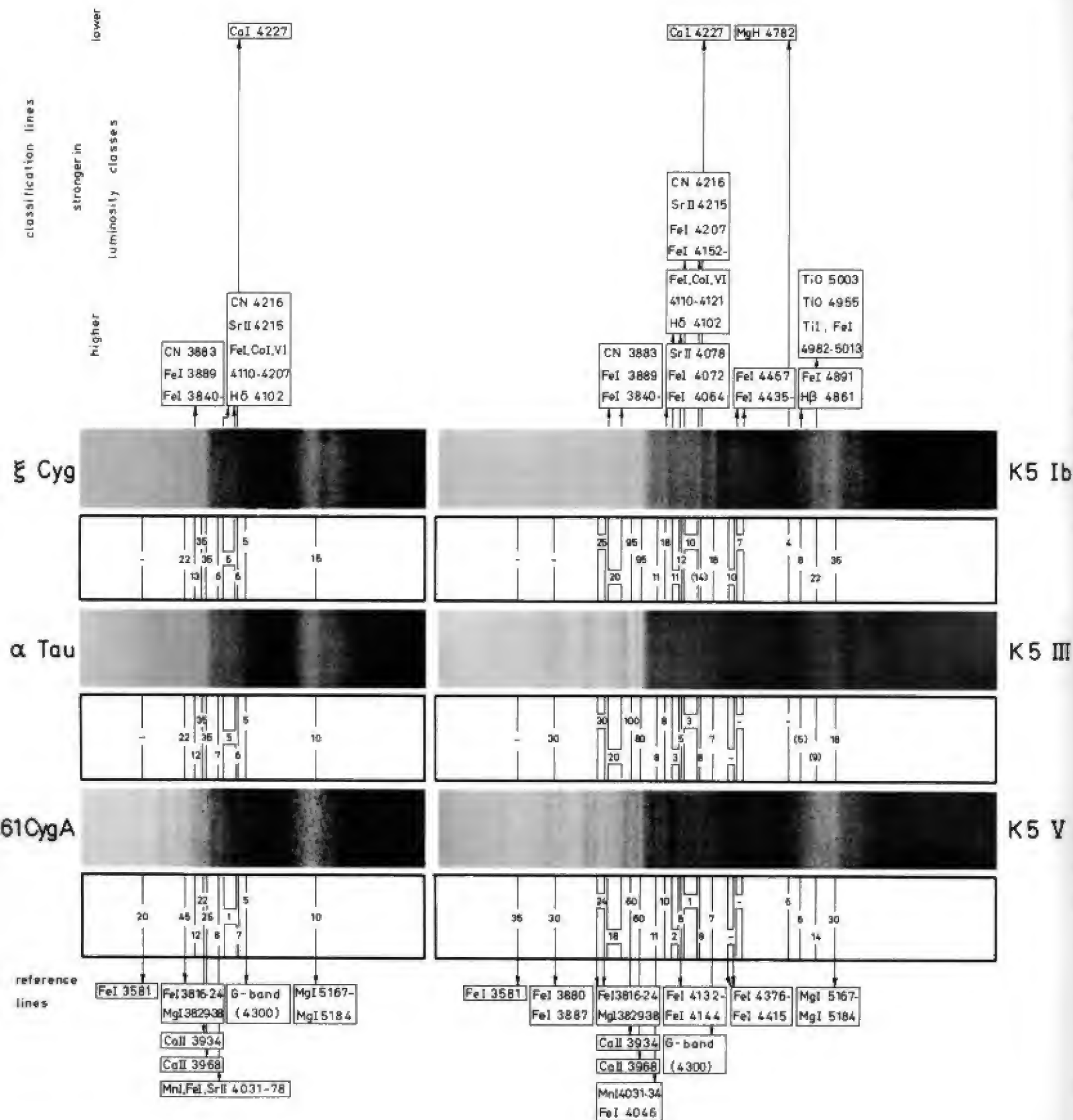
MnI, FeI 4031-46 : FeI, SrII 4064-78 = 1 in V and III ; < 1 in II and supergiants

MnI, FeI 4031-46 : FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4215 = 1 in supergiants ; > 1 in II, III, V

FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4215 : CaI 4227 < 1 in V and III ; > 1 in II and supergiants

CaI 4227 : G - band

< 1 in V ; << 1 in III and higher

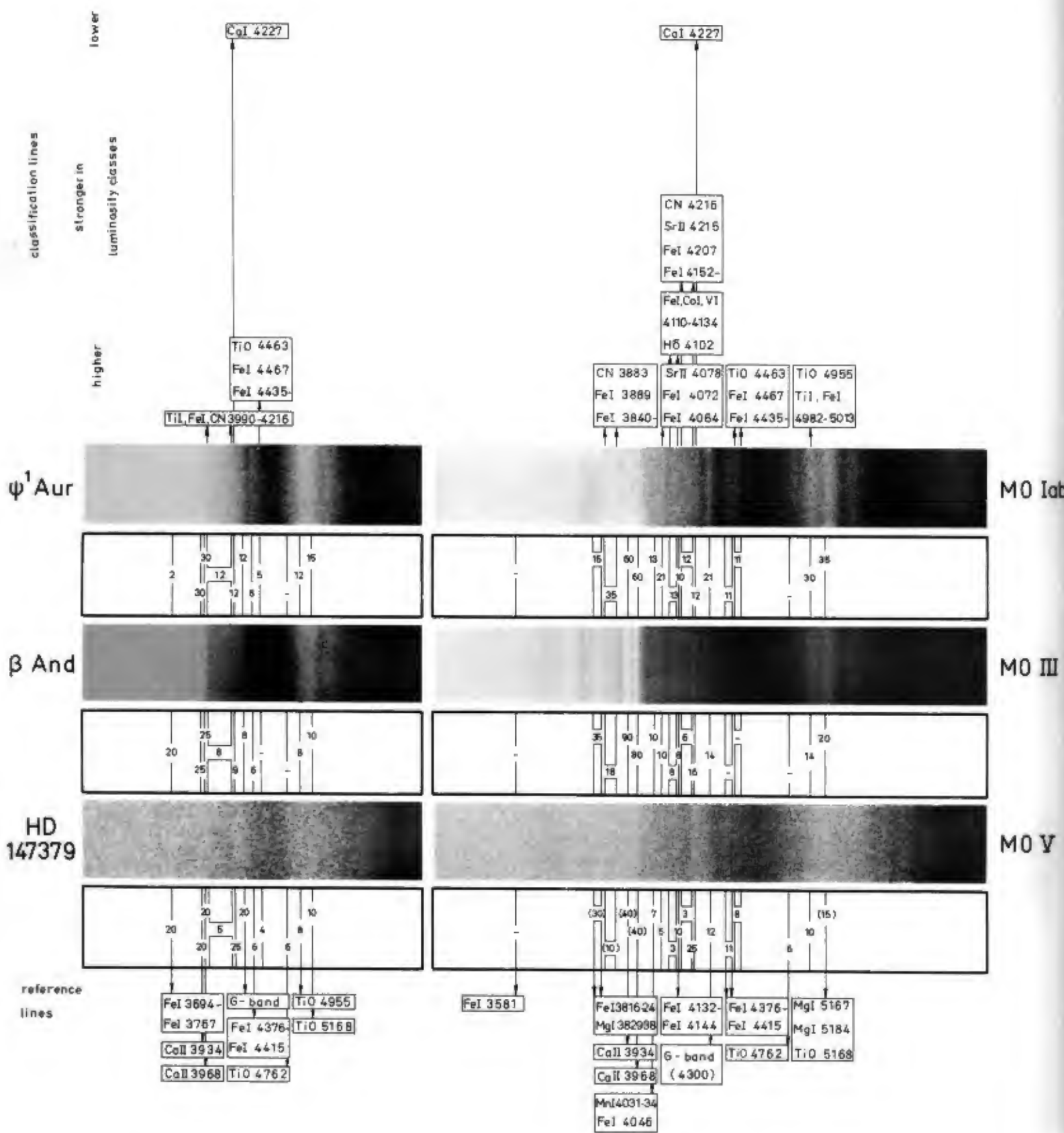


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at HY:

- Stronger in higher classes: two features as listed
- Stronger in lower classes: CaI 4227
- Important ratios:
 - Mn, FeI, SrII 4031-78 : H β : FeI, CaI, VI, SrII, CN 4110-4216
= 1 in Ib ; > 1 in III and V
 - CaII 4227 : H β , FeI, CoI, VI, SrII, CN 4110-4216
= 1 in Ib ; > 1 in III and V
- Structural differences: region CaII 3968 - G-band
smoother in higher luminosity classes.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at HY:

- Stronger in higher luminosity classes: seven blends as listed above.
- Stronger in lower luminosity classes: two features as listed above.
- Important ratios: (for wide blends take surface brightness)
 - MnI, FeI 4031-46 : FeI, SrII 4064-78 = 1 in III ; > 1 in V ; < 1 in Ib
 - MnI, FeI 4031-46 : H β ; FeI, CoI, VI 4110-21 \approx 1 in Ib ; >> 1 in III and V
 - MnI, FeI 4031-46 : FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4216 \approx 1 in Ib ; >> 1 in III and V
 - CaI 4227 : G-band < 1 in Ib ; > 1 in III and V
- Structural differences: a) FeI 4132-44 and CaI 4227 appear as lines in low absorption region; strong smooth feature between λ 4102 and λ 4227 in higher classes.
b) Broader feature at λ 4982 - λ 5013 in higher luminosity classes.



Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

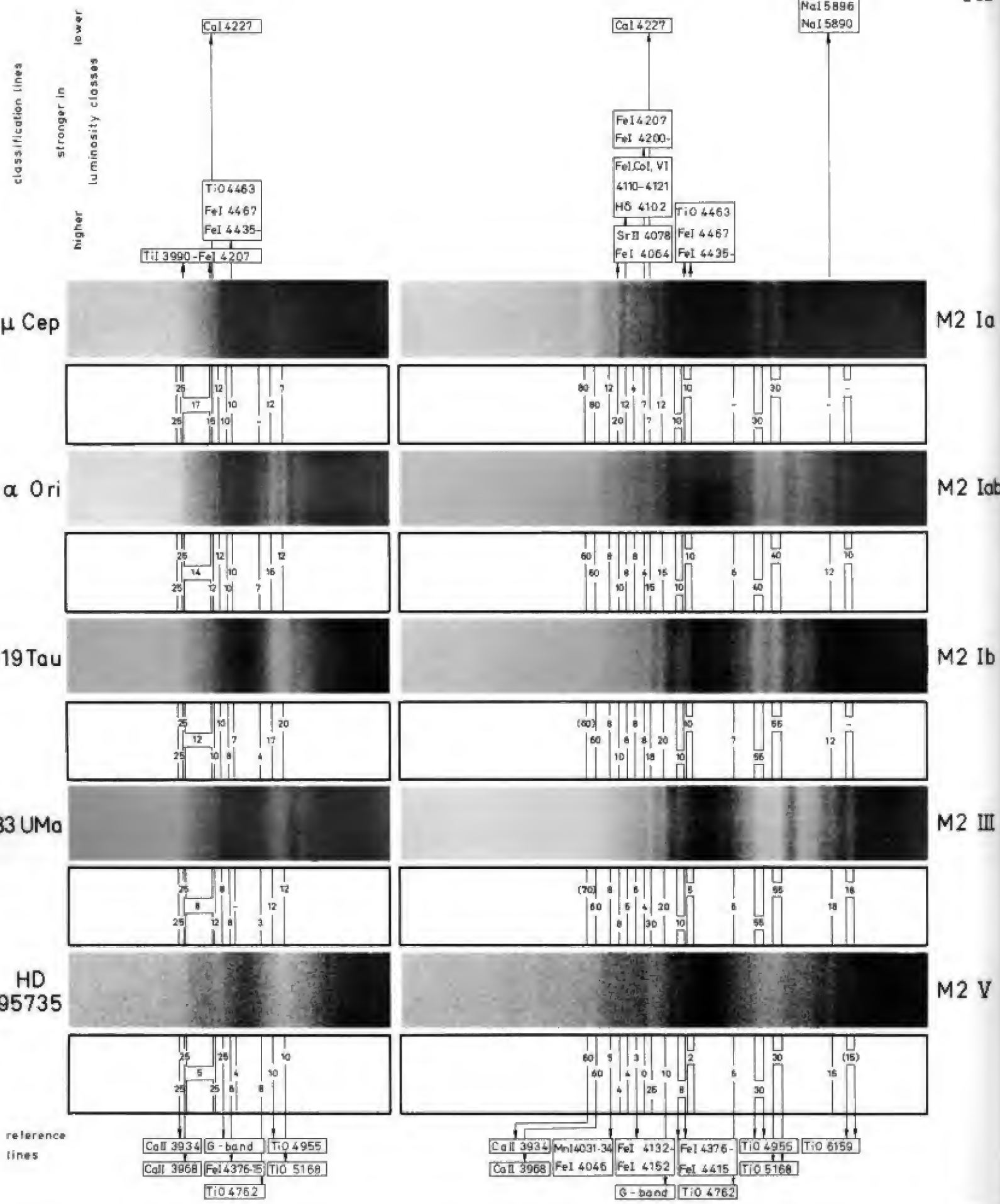
1. Stronger in higher classes: two features as listed
2. Stronger in lower classes: CaI 4227
3. Important ratios:

TiI, FeI, CN 3990 - 4216 : G - band	= 1 in Iab and III
	<< 1 in V
CaI 4227 : G - band	= 1 in Iab
	> 1 in III and V
CaII 3934.68 : CaI 4227, G - band	≅ 1 in V
	> 1 in higher classes

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ:

1. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: six blends as listed above
2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: CaI 4227
3. Important ratios: (for wide blends take surface brightness)

FeI, MgI 3816-38	: FeI, CN 3840-83	< 1 in Iab ; > 1 in III and V
MnI, FeI 4031-46 : Hδ, FeI, CoI, VI, 4110-21	= 1 in III ; > 1 in V	< 1 in Iab
FeI, CoI, VI, SrII, CN 4152 - 4216 : G - band	< 1 in Iab	<< 1 in V and III
CaI 4227 : G - band	< 1 in Iab	> 1 in III and V
FeI 4376-4415, FeI, TiO 4435-67	= 1 in Iab	> 1 in III and V
4. Structural differences: CaII 3968 - CaI 4227 smoother in higher luminosity classes. Broader feature at λ 4982 - λ 5013 in higher classes.



Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hy:

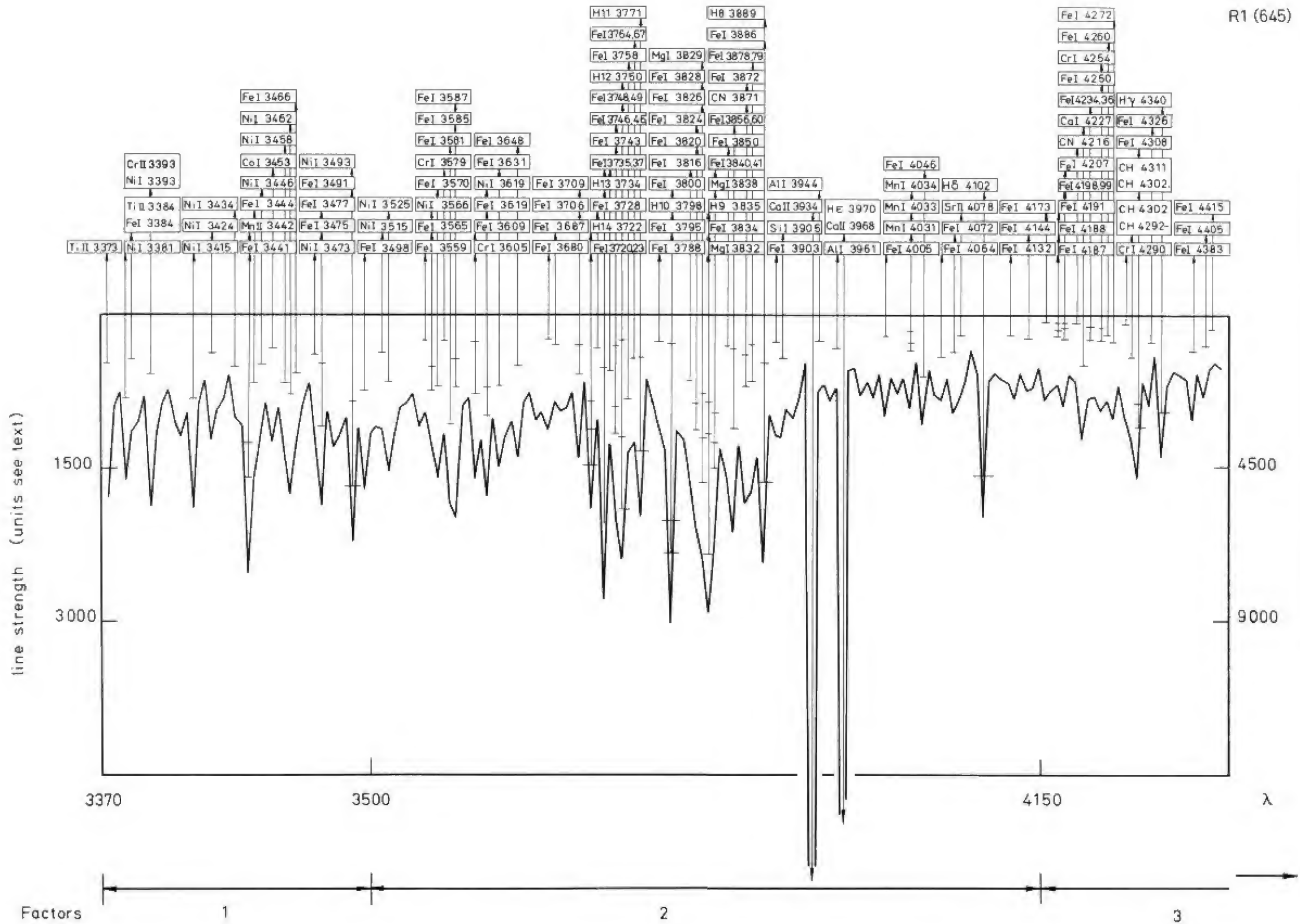
- 1 Stronger in higher classes: two features as listed.
- 2 Stronger in lower classes: Ca I 4227.
- 3 Important ratios:

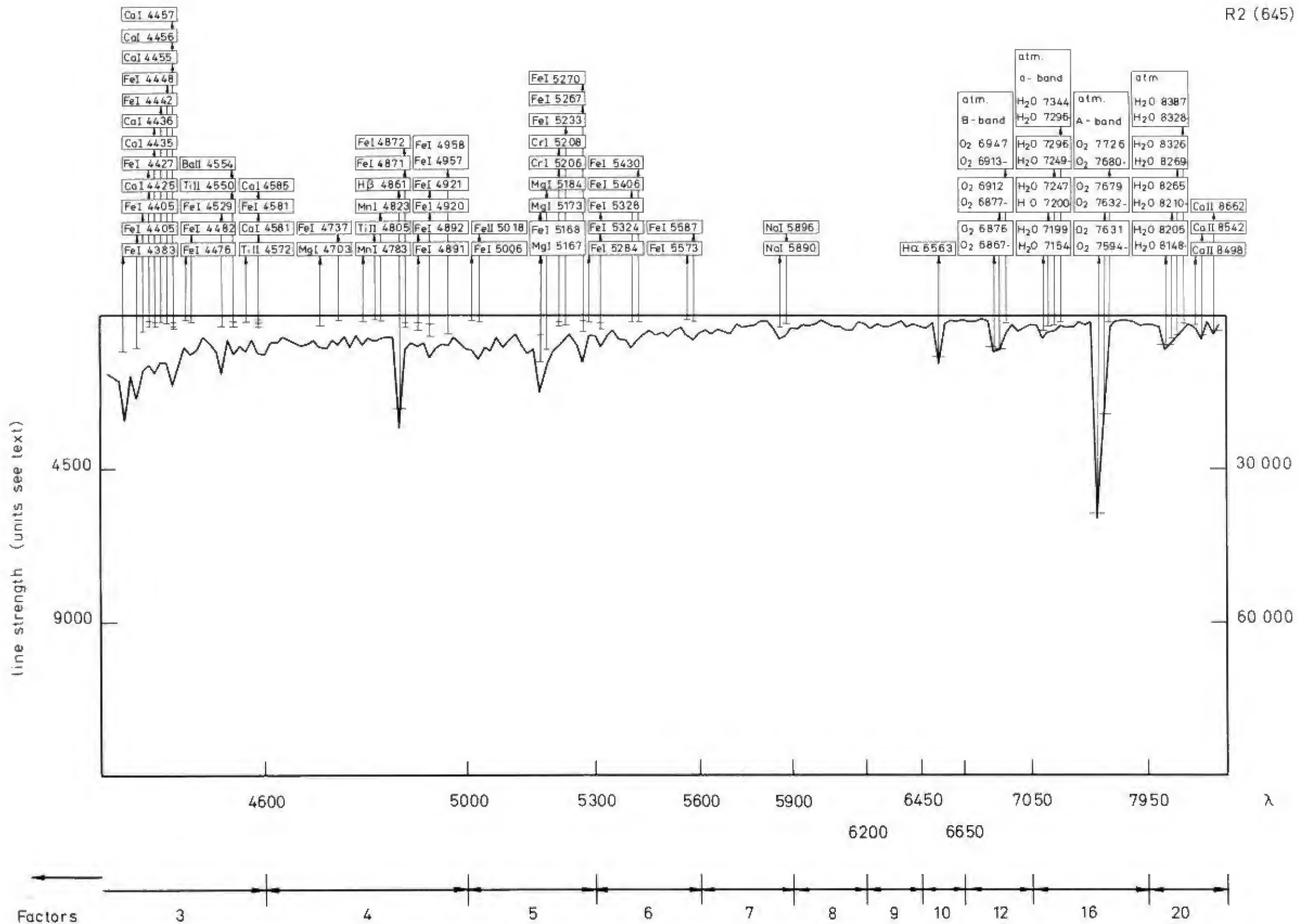
Ti I, Fe I 3990-4207: Ca I 4227 > 1 in supergiants
 < 1 in V and III
 Ca II 3934, 68: Ca I 4227, G-band = 1 in V
 > 1 in higher classes

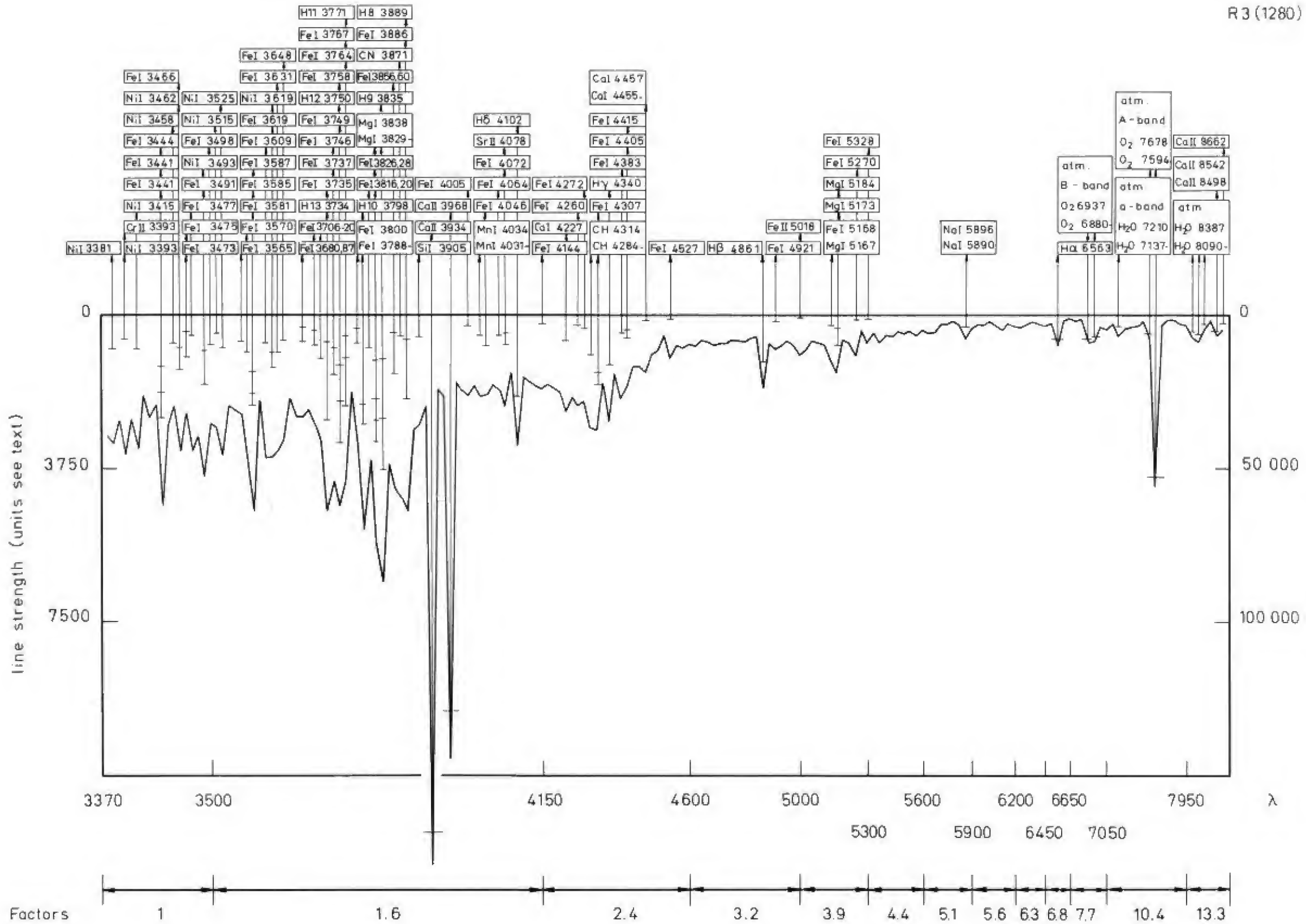
Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hy:

- 1 Stronger in higher luminosity classes: four features as indicated above
- 2 Stronger in lower luminosity classes: Ca I 4227 and Na I 5890, 96
- 3 Important ratios:

Mn I, Fe I 4031-46: Fe I, Sr II 4064-78 ≈ 1 in V and III; < 1 in supergiants
 Hδ; Fe I, Co I, VI 4110-34: Fe I 4132-52 = 1 in Iab and Ib; > 1 in Ia; < 1 in III
 Fe I 4200-07: Ca I 4227 = 1 in Ia; < 1 in all other classes.
 Ca I 4227: G-band ≈ 1 in Iab and Ib; < 1 in Ia; > 1 in III and V.
 Fe I 4373-4415, Fe I, Ti O 4435-67 = 1 in supergiants; > 1 in other classes.







CONCISE LIST OF SPECTRAL CRITERIA FOR DISPERSION 645 Å/mm AT H_γ

O9 - B5

The spectral pattern is dominated by the Balmer series of hydrogen and - to a lesser degree - by lines of neutral helium.

1. BALMER LINES

H-lines medium strong; slightly *increasing* with *advancing* spectral type, *decreasing* with *increasing* luminosity class (for blends see 3. and 5.).

2. BALMER DISCONTINUITY

Strong UV continuum in O9 - B2 (in the absence of interstellar reddening); Balmer discontinuity begins to show at B3 in *high* luminosity classes.

3. NEUTRAL HELIUM

Increasing strength of He I lines (especially of diffuse triplets He I 4471, He I 4026, He I 3820) towards maximum at B2 - B3, fairly rapid *decline* to B5. Noticeable *enhancement* of H16 by He I 3705 in O9 - B2, especially in *lower* luminosity classes.

4. IONIZED HELIUM

He II strongly *decreasing* from O9 to B1, absent in later types.

5. IONIZED LIGHT METALS

Si IV 4089 and Si IV 4116 + He I 4121 (slightly blended with Hδ) present in O9 - B2; *increasingly* stronger in *higher* luminosity classes. C III, O II, N III 4650 noticeable in O9 - B0.5, marginal in B1 - B3, absent in later types.

B5 - A0

The spectral pattern is dominated by the Balmer series of hydrogen and the Balmer discontinuity.

1. BALMER LINES

Noticeably *increasing* strength and *width* of Balmer lines with *advancing* type; *decreasing* strength and width with *increasing* luminosity class. Faster *decline* of higher members of Balmer series with *advancing* spectral type and *decreasing* luminosity class.

2. BALMER DISCONTINUITY

Noticeable Balmer discontinuity, *increasing* with *advancing* spectral type; located at *longer* wavelengths, showing more *gradual* decline in *lower* classes; looks more *abrupt* in *higher* luminosity classes.

3. NEUTRAL HELIUM

Disappearance of He I at B7 in luminosity class V, at B9 in class Ia. In later types He I replaced by metallic absorptions Mn I 4031-4034, Fe I 4385, Mg II 4481.

4. IONIZED CALCIUM H AND K

Weak stellar Ca II (K) at about B8 where it is difficult to separate from interstellar Ca II; in earlier types distinguished through broad blend with He I 3926, in later types stronger than interstellar lines. Ca II (H) blended with Hε .

5. IONIZED METALS

Metallic lines (especially of Fe II, Ti II, Si II) weakly present in late B-type stars of class V; noticeably *stronger* in *higher* luminosity classes.

A0 - F0

The spectral pattern is dominated by the Balmer series of hydrogen, the Balmer discontinuity and the Ca II (K) line; in higher luminosity classes by increasingly stronger lines of ionized metals.

1. BALMER LINES

Slight *decrease* of H-line strengths between A0 and F0.

2. BALMER DISCONTINUITY

Strong Balmer discontinuity occurs at *longer* wavelengths in *lower* luminosity classes; looks more *abrupt* in *higher* luminosity classes.

3. IONIZED CALCIUM H AND K

Increasing strength of Ca II (K) with *advancing* spectral type. Ca II (H) blended with H ϵ with *noticeable* contribution to total absorption in *later* spectral types and *higher* luminosity classes.

Strength of Ca II (K) = Ca II (H) + H ϵ at A8 in class Ia, at F6 in class V.

4. G - BAND

Fairly strong G-band at about F0 and later in luminosity class V, at A5 and later in class Ia.

5. METALS

Strength of metallic lines *slowly* increasing with *advancing* spectral type in *lower* luminosity classes. Mg I 3829-3838 contribution to H γ increasingly stronger in *later* spectral types and *higher* luminosity classes. Lines and blends of ionized metals *strong* in *high* luminosity classes, especially Fe II 4173-4179 and Ti II 3758, 3761.

F0 - G0

The spectral pattern is dominated by the Ca II (H) and (K) lines, the Balmer lines of hydrogen or blends of hydrogen lines with metallic lines, and the G-band.

1. BALMER LINES

H-line pattern in the UV replaced by metallic line pattern between F0 and G0; *decreasing* strength of unblended H-lines with *advancing* spectral type.

2. BALMER DISCONTINUITY

Balmer discontinuity noticed on well-exposed spectra of early F-type stars.

3. IONIZED CALCIUM H AND K

Increasing strength of Ca II lines with *advancing* spectral type. Ca II lines very *broad* in supergiants later than type F6.

4. G - BAND

G-band *increasingly* stronger with *advancing* spectral type; strength comparable to H γ in F6 - F7 of luminosity class V, F2 - F8 in class Ia.

5. METALS

Lines of neutral metals *increasingly* stronger with *advancing* spectral type, noticeably in the UV around Fe I 3581, Fe I 3609-3648, Fe I 3735 and Mg I 3829-38. At G0 sudden appearance of broad absorption band shortward of Ca II (K) in *high* luminosity classes, largely due to CN band absorption - abundance effects possible.

Increasingly stronger blends of neutral metallic lines redward of Ca II (H) in *high* luminosity classes, enhanced absorption at G0 partly due to CN band contribution - abundance effects possible.

Green blends, around λ 5000 and near Mg I 5167 - 5184 clearly visible in *later* spectral types and *higher* luminosity classes.

G0 - K0

The spectral pattern is dominated by the Ca II (H) and (K) lines; in the BLUE part of the spectrum by the G-band and a strong and broad metallic blend shortward of H β - in higher luminosity classes also by strong absorptions in the region λ 4118-4216; in the ULTRAVIOLET by three strong metallic blend regions.

1. BALMER LINES

H-lines *decreasing* with *advancing* spectral type; disappearance around K0.

2. IONIZED CALCIUM H AND K

Ca II lines *increasingly* stronger and broader with *advancing* spectral type and *increasing* luminosity class. Ca II (K) stronger and broader than Ca II (H) in all types of *lower* luminosity classes.

3. G - BAND

G-band strong in all types - very much stronger than H γ ; appears generally *increased* in *high* luminosity classes.

4. METALS

BLUE

Broad absorptions between λ 4118 and 4216, *marginal* in luminosity class V, *increasingly* stronger with *increasing* luminosity class and *advancing* spectral type, partly due to CN contribution - subject to abundance effects.

Neighbouring Ca I 4227 weakly present.

Blend Mn I, Fe I, Sr II 4031-4078 *increasingly* stronger with *advancing* spectral type; dominating feature in the blue spectral region of stars later than G5 and luminosity classes V and IV.

UV

ABSORPTION REGION I : Broad blend shortward of Ca II (K) *increasingly* stronger with *advancing* spectral type and *increasing* luminosity class, largely due to CN contribution - subject to abundance effects. Prominent blend around Mg I 3829-3838 strongly *increasing* towards *later* types. The two features attain equal strength in high luminosity classes.

ABSORPTION REGION II : Absorption around and including Fe I 3735 *increasingly* stronger with *advancing* spectral type.

ABSORPTION REGION III: Blend around Fe I 3581 and blend Fe I 3609-3648 *increasingly* stronger with *advancing* spectral type.

K0 - M2

The spectral pattern is dominated by the Ca II (H) and (K) lines, Ca I 4227, the G-band, and strong and broad metallic blends; in M-type stars by TiO bands.

1. IONIZED CALCIUM H AND K

Extremely strong and broad H and K lines + contributing neighbours.

2. NEUTRAL CALCIUM 4227

Rapid *increase* of Ca I 4227 with *advancing* spectral type, especially in class V. Dominating feature in M0 V - M2 V, where it is stronger than the G-band.

3. G - BAND

Strong in all types; strength equal to Ca I 4227 around K5 in luminosity class V, *stronger* than Ca I 4227 in all types of highest luminosity classes.

4. METALS

In latest types strong blends of metallic lines in all spectral regions.

5. TITANIUM OXIDE BANDS

TiO bands appear longward of λ 4100 around M0 and *increase* towards *later* types.

Seitter / Bonner Spectral Atlas II

Seitter / Bonner Spektral-Atlas I

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