

Wolfram Carola Seitter

ATLAS
for
OBJECTIVE PRISM SPECTRA
BONNER SPECTRAL ATLAS II

VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DER ASTRONOMISCHEN INSTITUTE BONN

WALTRAUT CAROLA SEITTER

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WALTRAUT CAROLA SEITTER

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BONNER SPECTRAL ATLAS II

PRESTON POLYTECHNIC, LL.R.S.

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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.

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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 H γ .* 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 H γ .

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 260	3700 Å 350	Hγ 645	Hα 2200	8000 Å 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 600	3700 Å 755	Hγ 1280	Hα 3800	8000 Å 7000

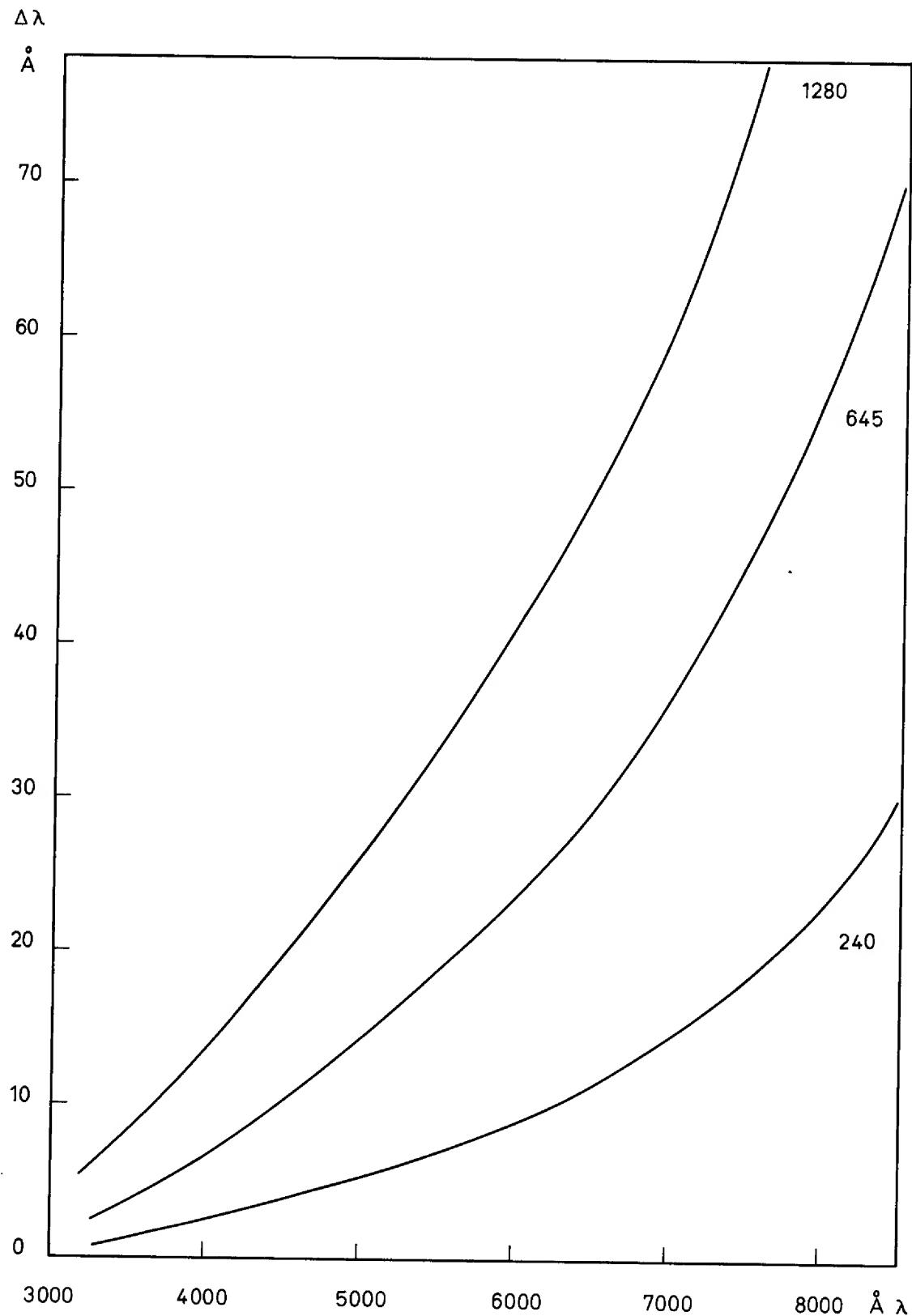


FIG. 1. Wavelength resolution $\Delta\lambda$ in Ångström units as a function of wavelength λ for dispersions 240, 645 and 1280 Å/mm at H γ at the Bonn Schmidt telescope with 2" seeing.

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-

fificant 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 mÅ 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 Å in the ultraviolet to 60 Å in the infrared for dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ , and 7.5 Å to 100 Å for 1280 Å/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 Å/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 H γ .

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						
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	v 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	ξ 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	ξ 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	v 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 1900.0	DEC	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	VISUAL MAG	TYPE
				h m s	o '	s	'		
40	8 86	39	γ Peg	0 8 5	+ 14 38	+ 3.09	+ 0.33	2.83	† B2 IV
41	14 73 94	6092	τ Her	16 16 44	+ 46 33	+ 1.80	- 0.14	3.89	† B5 IV
42	149 51	702	ξ Ari	2 19 27	+ 10 9	+ 3.22	+ 0.27	5.49	B7 IV
43	4 71 05	2421	γ Gem	6 31 56	+ 16 29	+ 3.47	- 0.05	1.93	A0 IV
44	21 13 36	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	1 14 43	544	α Tri	1 47 23	+ 29 6	+ 3.42	+ 0.29	3.53	† F6 IV
47	21 63 85	8697	σ Peg	22 47 20	+ 9 18	+ 3.04	+ 0.32	5.22	F7 IV
48	22 06 57	8905	ν Peg	23 20 23	+ 22 51	+ 2.99	+ 0.33	4.51	F8 IV
49	15 06 80	6212	ξ Her	16 37 31	+ 31 47	+ 2.26	- 0.11	2.82	* G0 IV
50	16 17 97	6623	μ Her	17 42 33	+ 27 47	+ 2.35	- 0.03	3.35	G5 IV
51	18 85 12	7602	β Aql	19 50 24	+ 6 9	+ 2.95	+ 0.15	3.71	† G8 IV
52	19 81 49	7957	η Cep	20 43 15	+ 61 27	+ 1.22	+ 0.23	3.43	K0 IV
53	22 24 04	8974	γ Cep	23 35 14	+ 77 4	+ 2.46	+ 0.33	3.22	K1 IV
54	3 70 43	1899	ι Ori	5 30 32	- 5 59	+ 2.94	+ 0.04	2.77	† O9 III
55	4 84 34	2479	-	6 38 22	+ 4 2	+ 3.17	- 0.06	5.74	B0 III
56	18 49 15	7446	κ Aql	19 31 31	- 7 15	+ 3.23	+ 0.13	4.96	B0.5III
57	2 31 80	1131	σ Per	3 38 3	+ 31 58	+ 3.76	+ 0.19	3.82	† B1 III
58	21 49 93	8640	12 Lac	22 37 0	+ 39 42	+ 2.69	+ 0.31	5.22	B2 III
59	2 14 83	-	-	3 22 38	+ 30 2	+ 3.68	+ 0.21	7.06	B3 III
60	2 29 28	1122	δ Per	3 35 48	+ 47 28	+ 4.27	+ 0.19	2.99	B5 III
61	19 58 10	7852	ϵ Del	20 28 26	+ 10 58	+ 2.87	+ 0.20	3.98	B6 III
62	2 36 30	1165	η Tau	3 41 32	+ 23 48	+ 3.57	+ 0.19	2.86	† B7 III
63	2 38 50	1178	27 Tau	3 43 13	+ 23 45	+ 3.57	+ 0.18	3.62	† B8 III
64	17 64 37	7178	γ Lyr	18 55 12	+ 32 33	+ 2.24	+ 0.08	3.25	B9 III
65	18 68 82	7528	δ Cyg	19 41 51	+ 44 53	+ 1.87	+ 0.15	2.92	B9.5III
66	12 32 99	5291	α Dra	14 1 41	+ 64 51	+ 1.63	- 0.29	3.64	A0 III
67	5 00 19	2540	θ Gem	6 46 12	+ 34 5	+ 3.95	- 0.07	3.59	A3 III
68	15 95 61	6556	α Oph	17 30 18	+ 12 38	+ 2.78	- 0.04	2.08	A5 III
69	12 77 62	5435	γ Boo	14 28 3	+ 38 45	+ 2.42	- 0.26	3.03	A7 III
70	14 75 47	6095	γ Her	16 17 31	+ 19 23	+ 2.65	- 0.14	3.74	A9 III
71	8 90 25	4031	ξ Leo	10 11 8	+ 23 55	+ 3.34	- 0.30	3.43	† F0 III
72	1 31 74	623	14 Ari	2 3 44	+ 25 28	+ 3.42	+ 0.28	5.01	F2 III
73	2 17 70	1069	36 Per	3 25 30	+ 45 43	+ 4.16	+ 0.20	5.30	F4 III
74	11 18 12	4883	31 Com	12 46 50	+ 28 5	+ 2.92	- 0.33	4.95	† G0 III
75	2 70 22	1327	-	4 11 16	+ 64 54	+ 5.65	+ 0.15	5.27	* G5 III
76	14 88 56	6148	β Her	16 25 55	+ 21 42	+ 2.58	- 0.13	2.83	G8 III
77	19 79 89	7949	ϵ Cyg	20 42 10	+ 33 36	+ 2.43	+ 0.22	2.45	*† K0 III
78	13 77 59	5744	ι Dra	15 22 42	+ 59 19	+ 1.34	- 0.21	3.26	K2 III
79	36 27	165	δ And	0 33 59	+ 30 19	+ 3.21	+ 0.33	3.21	K3 III
80	13 18 73	5563	β UMi	14 51 0	+ 74 34	- 0.17	- 0.25	2.08	K4 III

NO.	HD	HR	NAME	RA 1900.0	DEC			$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	VISUAL MAG	TYPE
					h	m	s	o	'	s	
81	2 91 39	1457	α Tau	4 30 11	+ 16	18		+ 3.44	+ 0.12	0.86	\dagger K5 III
82	68 60	337	β And	1 4 8	+ 35	5		+ 3.36	+ 0.32	2.03	* \dagger M0 III
83	11 92 28	5154	83 UMa	13 36 57	+ 55	11		+ 2.28	- 0.30	4.73	* \dagger 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	O9.5 II
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	* \dagger 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	ξ Cyg	21 8 41	+ 29	49		+ 2.55	+ 0.25	3.20	* \dagger G8 II
100	18 08 09	7314	θ Lyr	19 12 54	+ 37	57		+ 2.08	+ 0.11	4.35	* \dagger K0 II
101	16 37 70	6695	θ Her	17 52 49	+ 37	16		+ 2.06	- 0.01	3.84	* \dagger 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	\dagger 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	O9.5 Ib
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	B0.5 Ib
108	24 39 98	1203	ζ Per	3 47 51	+ 31	35		+ 3.77	+ 0.18	2.83	\dagger B1 Ib
109	19 31 83	—	—	20 13 42	+ 37	55		+ 2.20	+ 0.19	7.12	B1.5 Ib
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	B2.5 Ib
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	\dagger F0 Ib

NO.	HD	HR	NAME	RA 1900.0	DEC	$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$	VISUAL MAG	TYPE
						h m s	o '		
120	18 28 35	7387	ν Aql	19 21 24	+ 0 8	+ 3.07	+ 0.12	4.64	F2 Ib
121	20 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	26 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 48 32	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	ω^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	7 92 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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 7016

FERD. DÜMMLER^S VERLAG · BONN

NÖ

Dispersion:

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

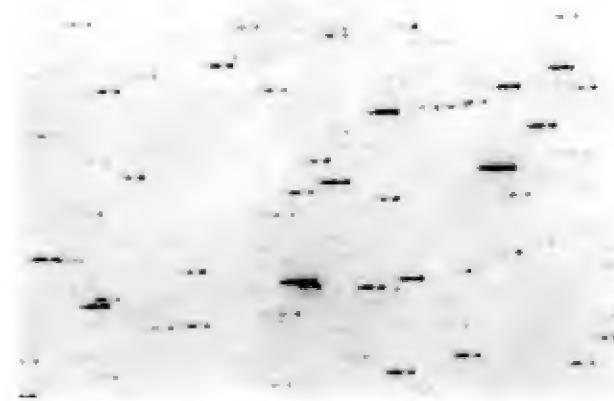
E



N

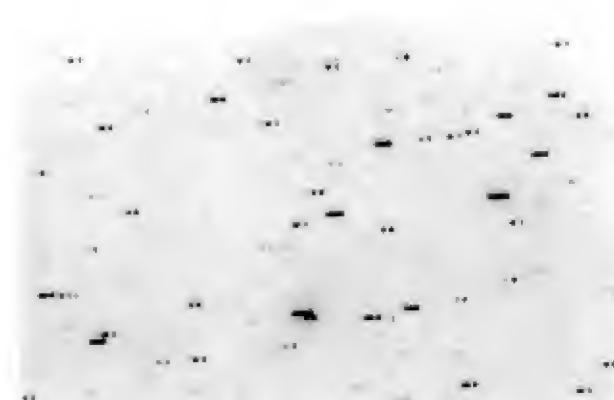
240 \AA/mm at H_{γ}

Part I



645 \AA/mm at H_{γ}

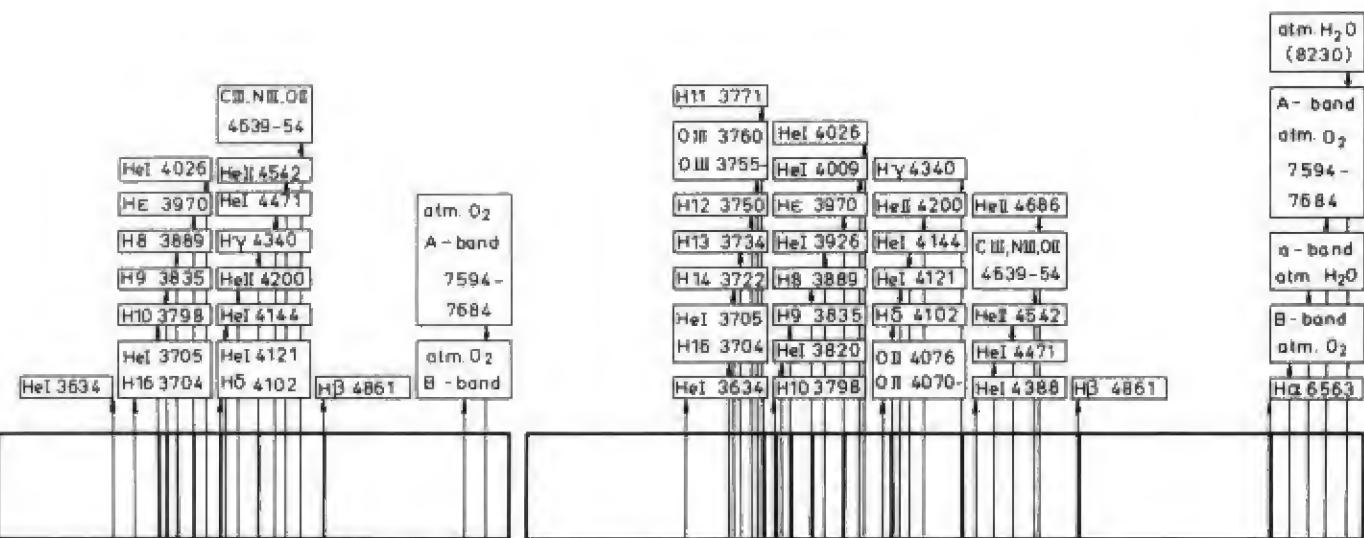
Part II



1280 \AA/mm at H_{γ}

Part II

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



10 Lac



09 V



09.5 V

 σ Ori

B0 V

 ν Ori

B0.5 V

 ϵ Per

B1 V

HR
1191

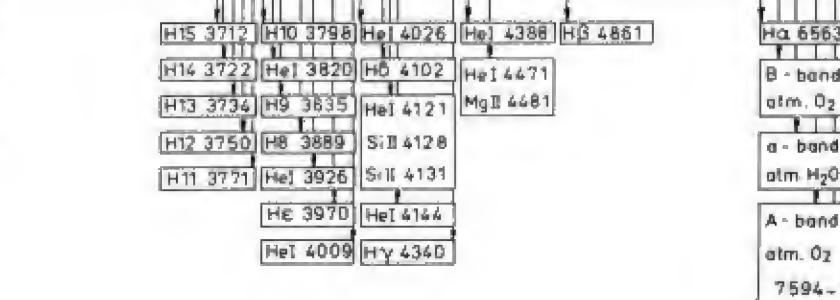
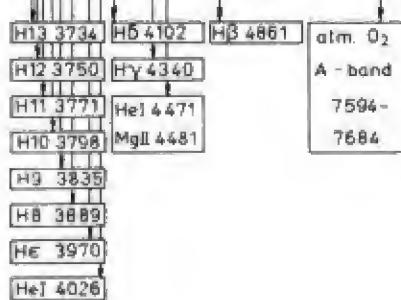
B2 V

 ζ Cas

B3 V

 η UMa

B5 V

 λ Cyg

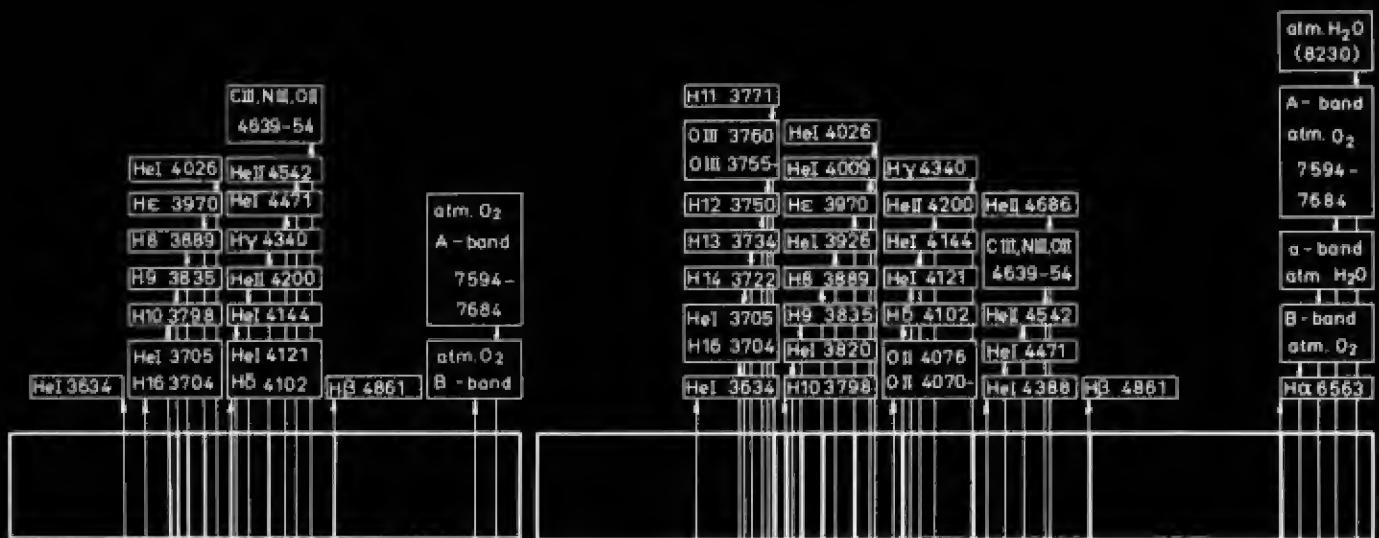
atm. H₂O
(8230)

A - band
atm. O₂
7594 -
7684

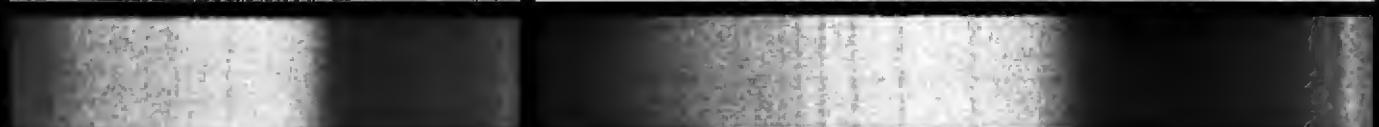
a - band
atm. H₂O

B - band
atm. O₂

Ha 6563



10 Lac



a Ori



υ Ori



ε Per



HR
1191



ξ Cas



7 UMa



λ Cyg



H6 4102
HeI 4026
He 3970
H8 3889
H9 3835
H10 3798
H11 3771
H12 3750
H3 4861
HeI 4471
Hγ 4340

A - band
atm. O₂
7594 -
7684

B - band
atm. O₂

HeI 4026	Hγ 4340
H10 3798	HeI 4009
He 3970	C II 4268
H11 3771	HeI 4144
H12 3750	HeI 3926
H13 3734	Si II 4128
H8 3889	Mg II 4481
H14 3722	HeI 4121
H9 3835	HeI 4471
H15 3712	HeI 4388
H6 4102	H3 4861
HeI 4471	Hα 6563

atm. H₂O
(8230)

A - band
atm. O₂
7594 -
7684

a - band
atm. H₂O

B - band
atm. O₂

 λ Cyg

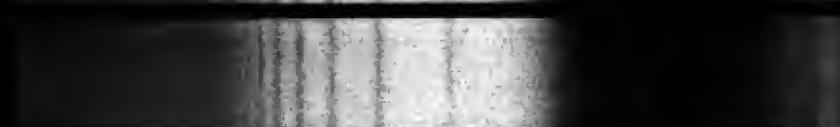
B5 V



19 Tau



B6 V

 α Leo

B7 V

 ζ Peg

B8 V

 α Del

B9 V

 ω^2 Aqr

B9.5 V

 α Lyr

A0 V

H12 3750	Hγ 4340
H11 3771	H3 4861
H10 3798	
H9 3835	
H8 3889	
CaII 3934	
He 3970	
H6 4102	

B - band
atm. O₂

A - band
atm. O₂
7594 -
7684

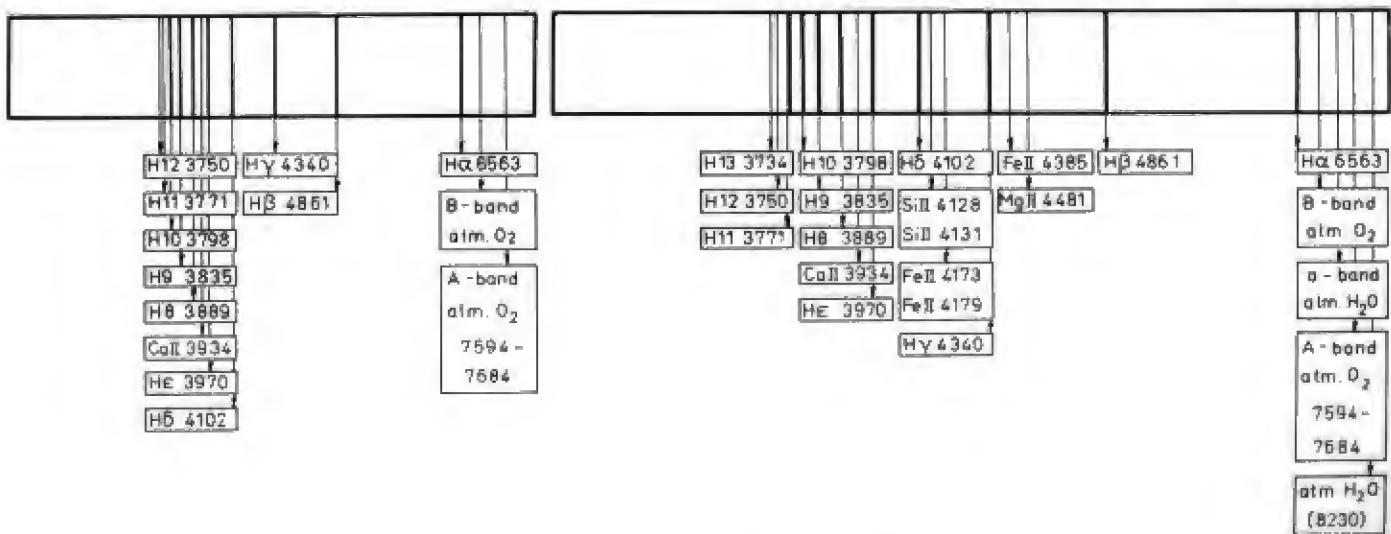
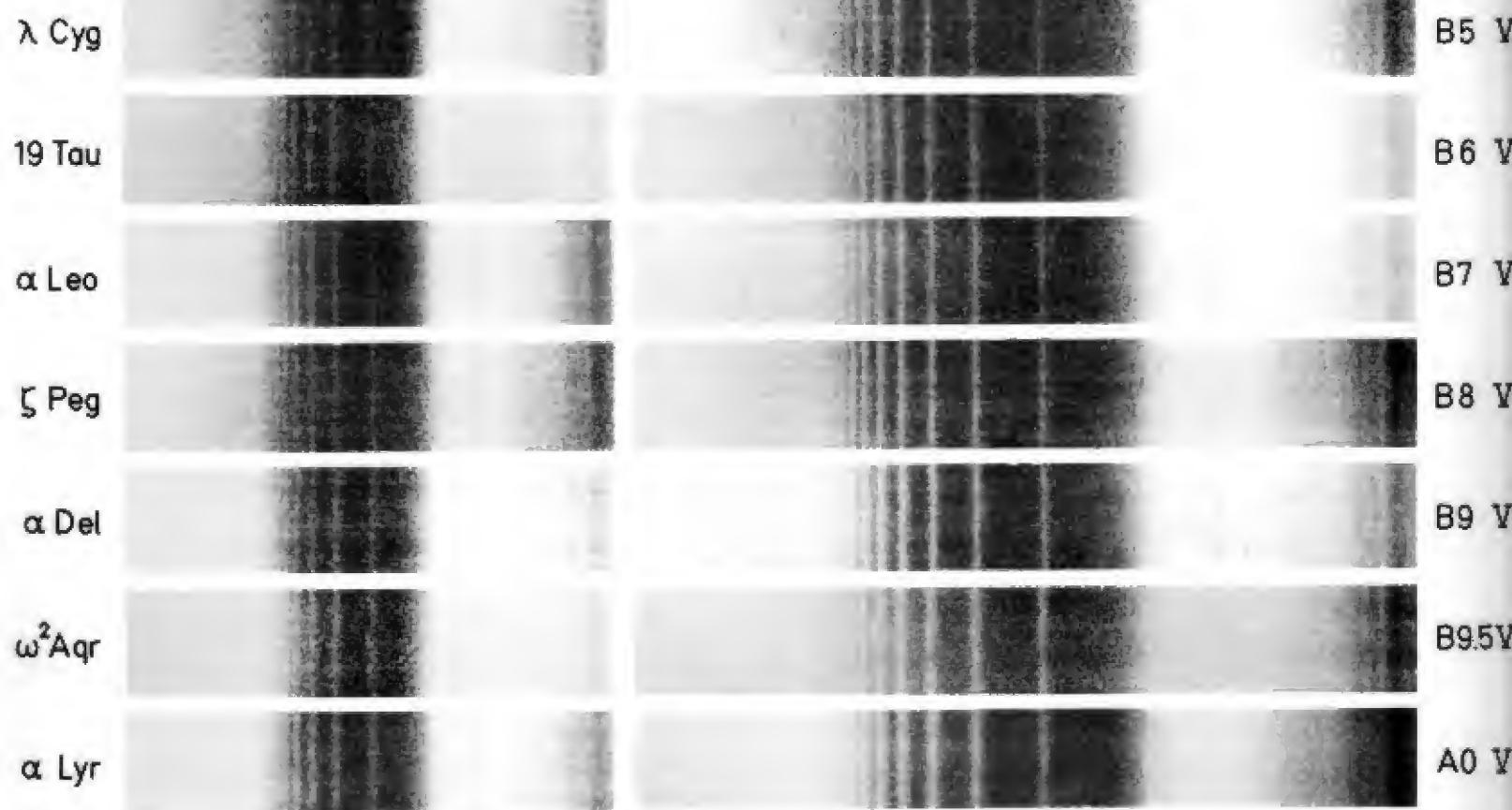
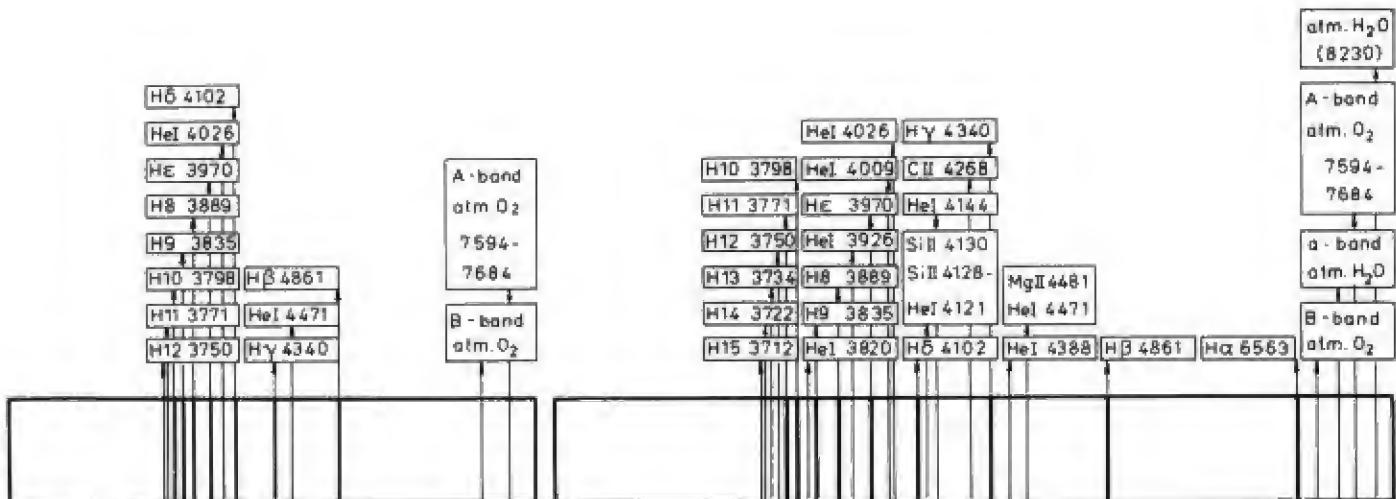
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H12 3750	H9 3835	Si II 4128			
(H11 3771)	(H8 3889)	Si II 4131			
			Ca II 3934	Fe II 4173	
			He 3970	Fe II 4179	
				Hγ 4340	

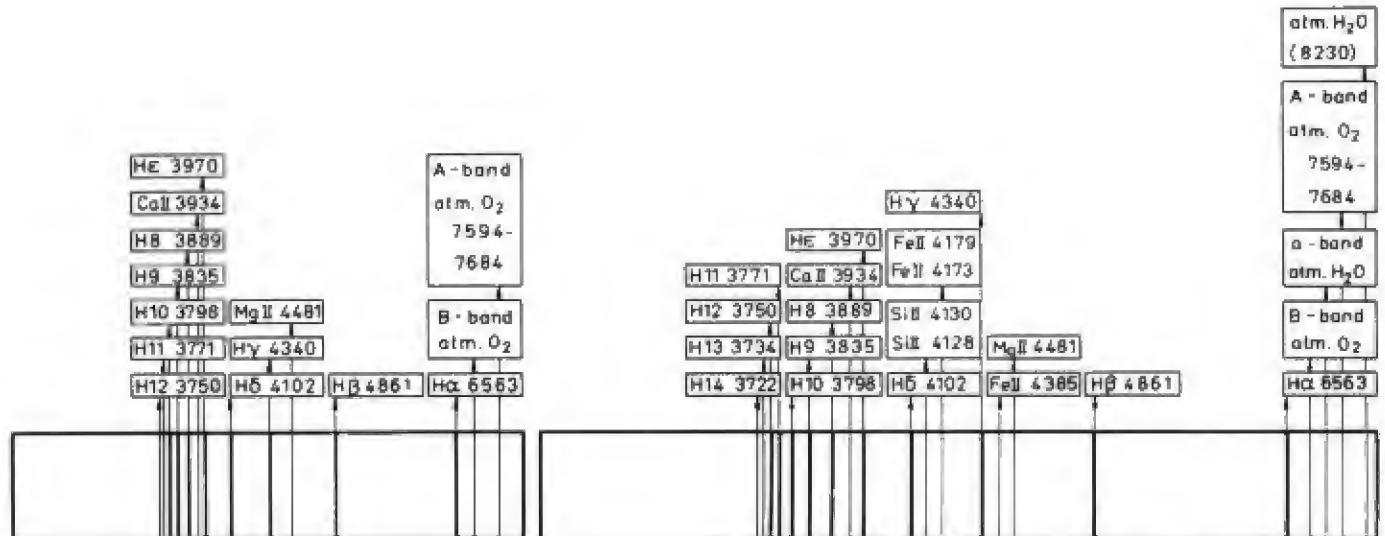
B - band
atm. O₂

a - band
atm. H₂O

A - band
atm. O₂
7594 -
7684

atm. H₂O
(8230)



 α Lyr

A0 V

39 Dra



A1 V

 Θ And

A2 V

 λ Gem

A3 V

 δ Leo

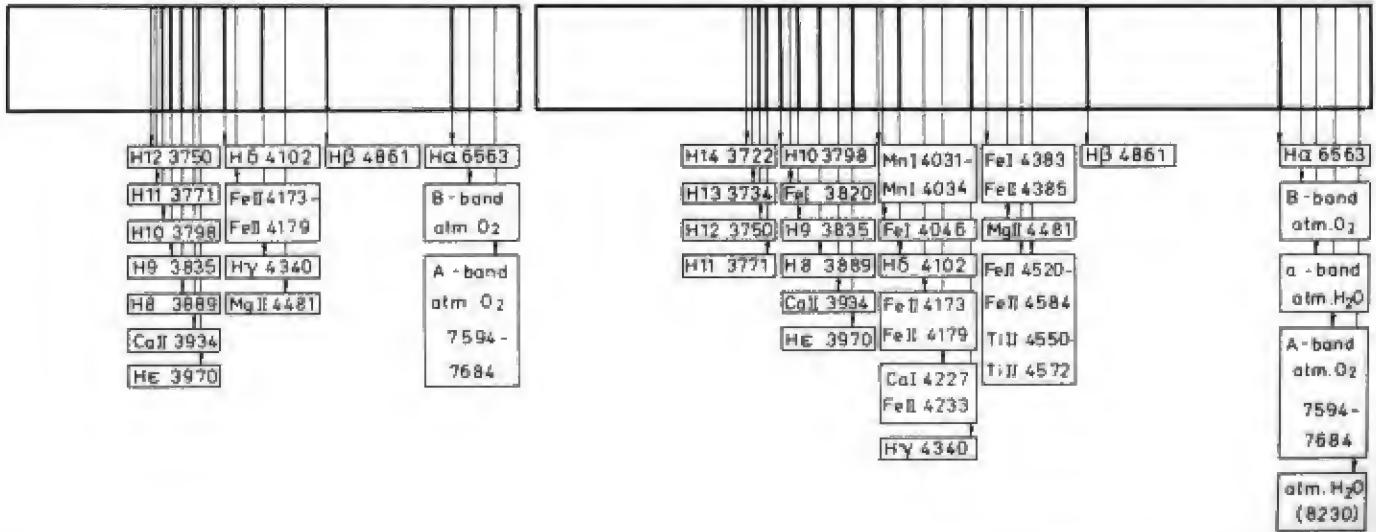
A4 V

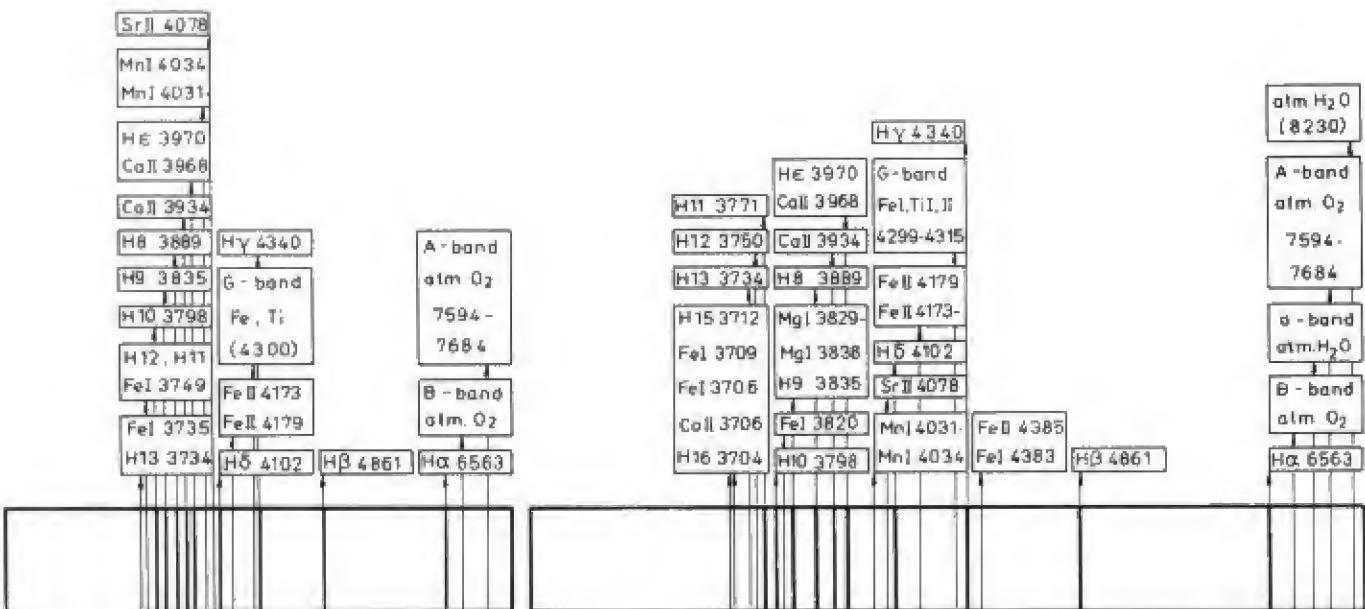
 β Ari

A5 V

 Θ Cas

A7 V



 α Gem

F0 V

78UMa



F2 V

46 Tau



F3 V

 ι Peg

F5 V

110 Her



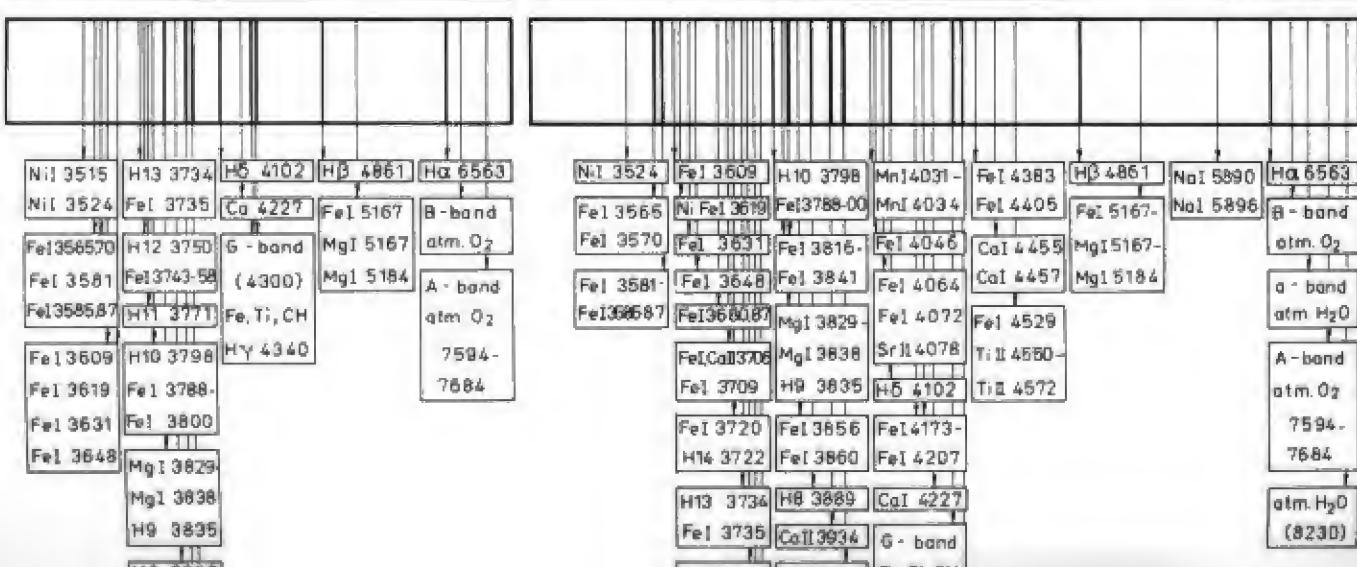
F6 V

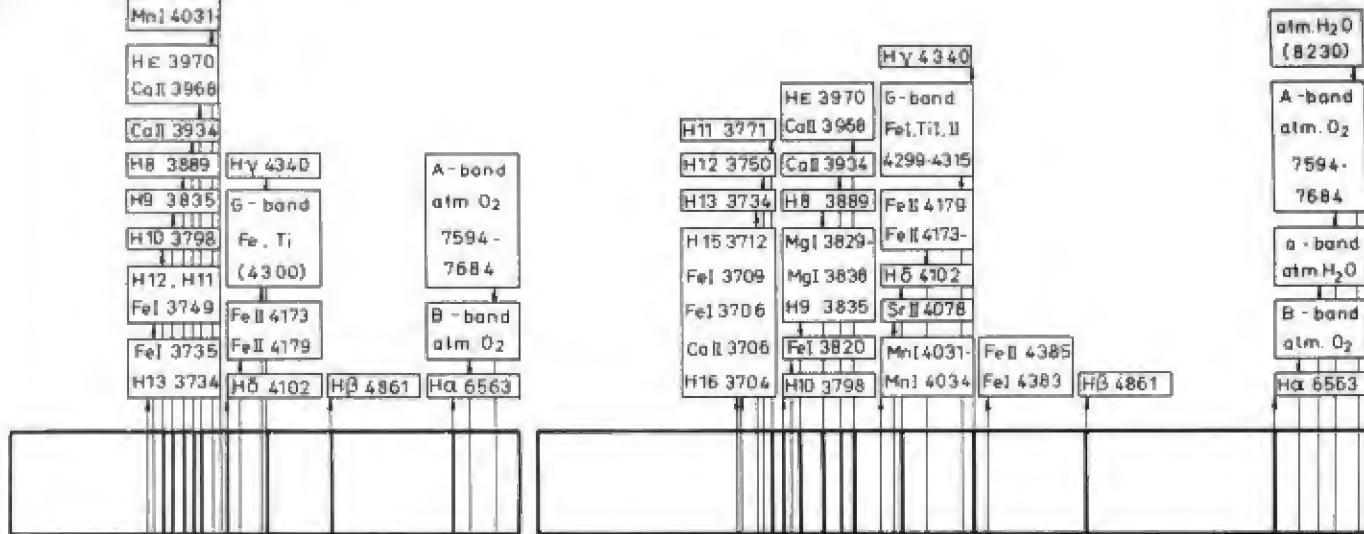
 Θ Per

F7 V

 ν And

F8 V





qGem



F0 V

78UMa



F2 V

46 Tou



F3 V

¶ Peg



F5 V

110 Her



F6 V

© Per

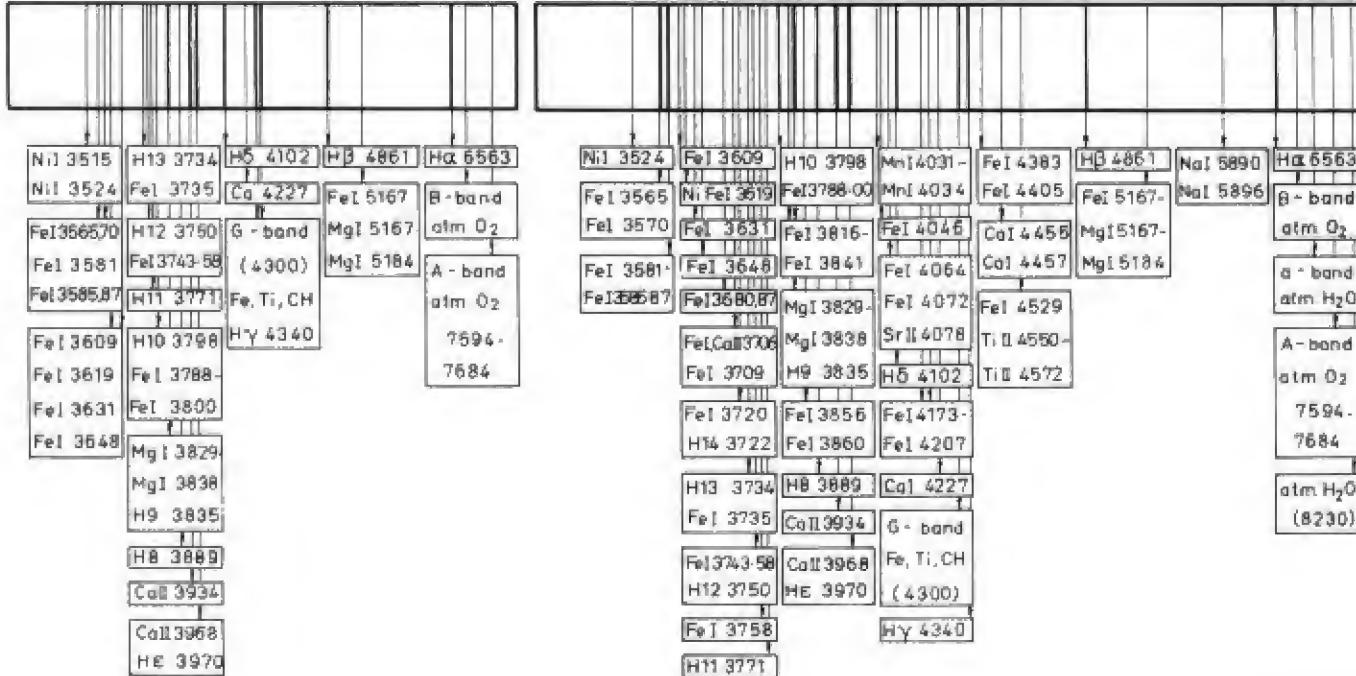


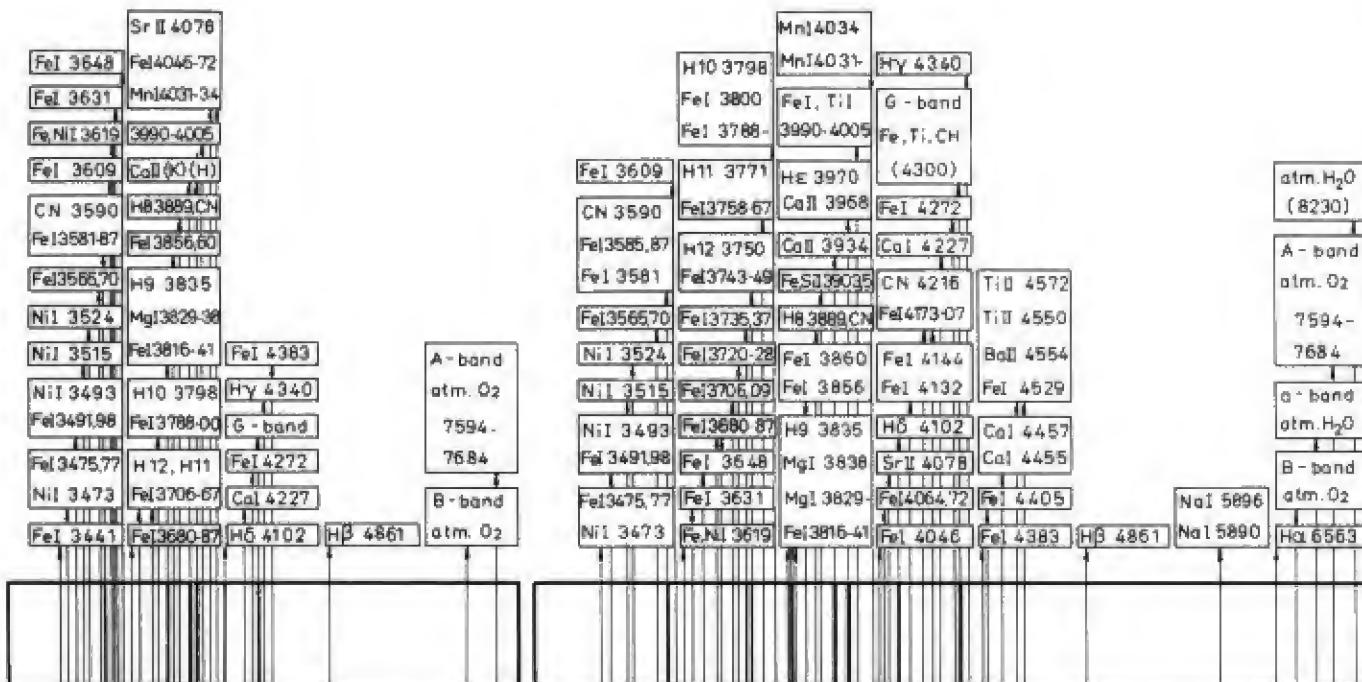
F7 V

v And



F8 V





η Cas



GO V

HD
115043



G1 W

HR
483



621

x Ce³⁺



G5 W

61 UMo



G8 V

© Drc

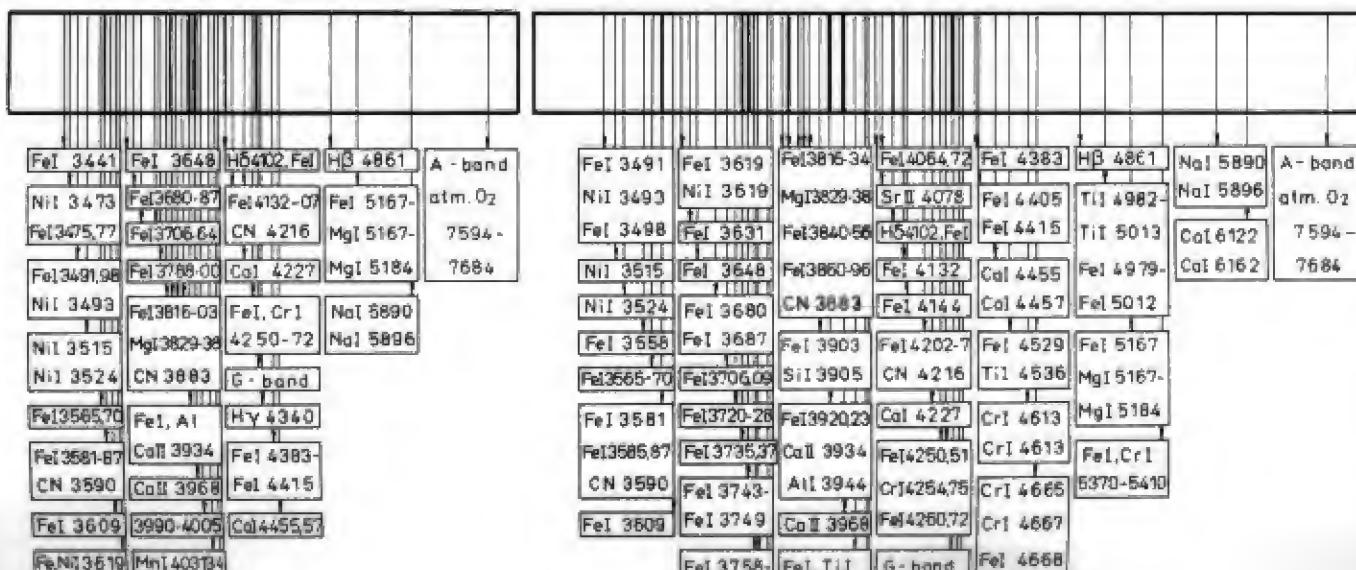


KO W

ε Εργ



K2 W



η Cas



GO V

HD
115043



G1 V

HR
483



62 W

x Cet



G5 V

61 UMa



G8 W

a Drop

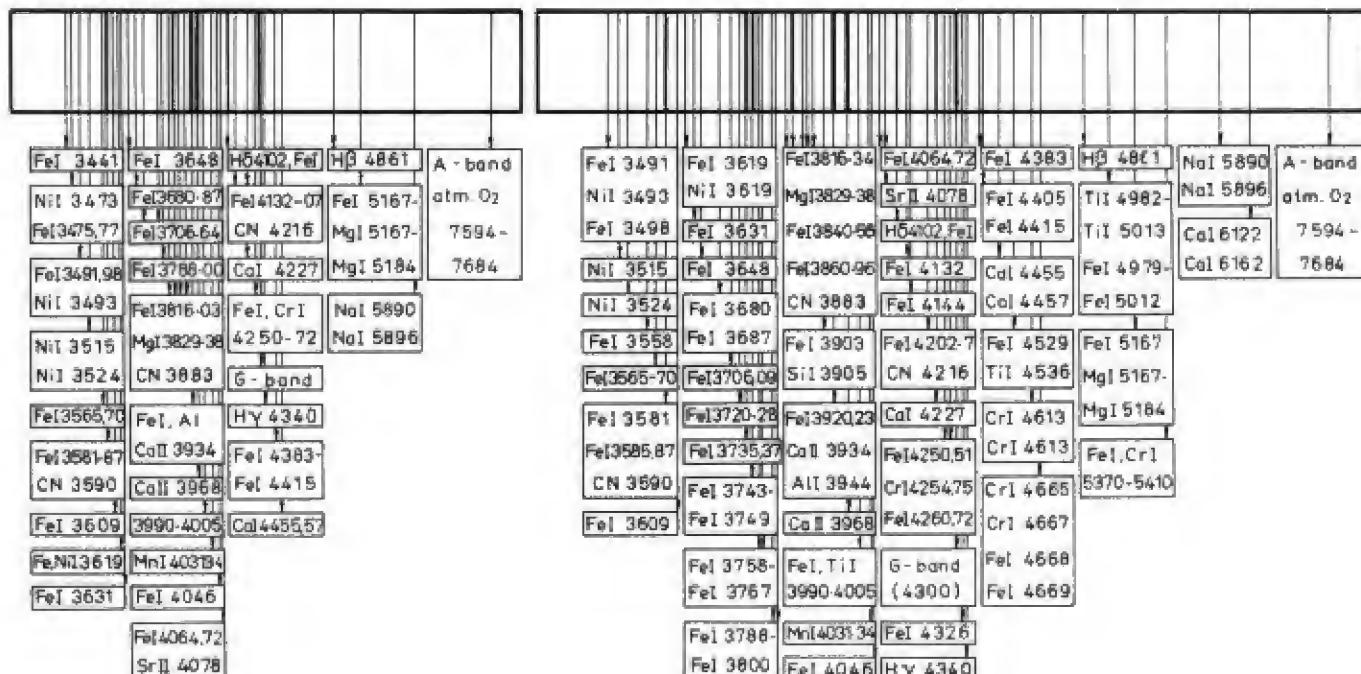


Ko-W

© Eri



K2 V



€ Eri



K2 V

HR
8832



K2 W

51CygA



K5 V

+56°
1458



K7 W

HD
147379



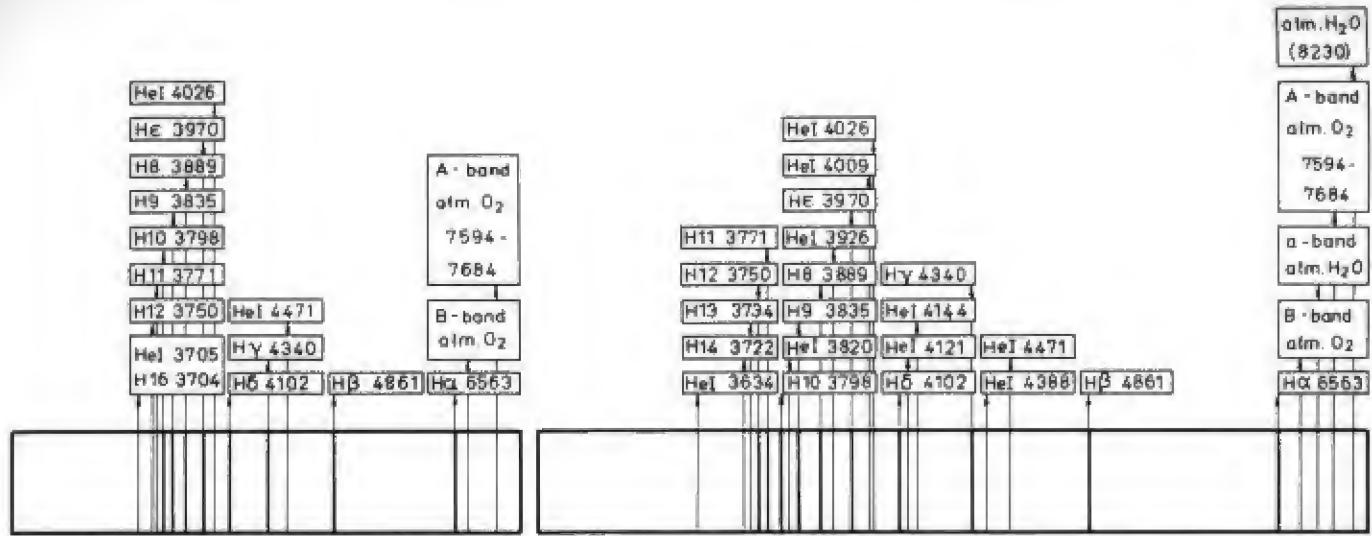
Mo. V

HD
95735



140

FeI 3706- FeI 3764	CaI 4227	TiO 4955 TiO 5003	TiO 6159 TiO 6258		FeI 3581 CN 3590	FeI 3609 FeI 3619	FeI 3816- 4101-4216	V1, FeI,CN 4383-4458	FeI, CaI 4463	TiO 4847 TiO 4955	TiO 5597 TiO 5603	TiO 6651- TiO 6680
CaII 3934 CaII 3968	FeI,Crl 4254-90	FeI, TiI 4957-5083	TiO 6651 TiO 6850		FeI 3631 FeI 3648	MgI 3829- MgI 3838	Crl 4227 4254	TiO 4463 Tl,I, FeI	TiO 5003 FeI, TiI	TiO 5862 NaI 5890	TiO 5890 NaI 5896	
	G - band (4300)				FeI 3680 FeI 3687	FeI 3834- FeI 3886	Crl 4272 4275	4529 -36 TiO 4584	4529 -36 TiO 4584			
		MgI 5167 MgI 5184			FeI 3735- CN 3883	FeI 3764	Crl 4290 CaII 3934 G - band CaII 3968	TiO 4626 TiO 4761 MgH 4782	TiO 4626 TiO 4761 MgH 4782	MgI 5167- MgI 5184 TiO 5168 CaII, FeI,CaI 5204 - 70	MgI 5167- MgI 5184 TiO 5168 CaII, FeI,CaI 5204 - 70	
		TiO 4761 MgH 4782	FeI, TiO 5370-5603			MnI 4031- MnI 4034						
			TiO 5862 NaI 5890			FeI 4046						

 γ Peg

B2 IV

 τ Her

B5 IV

 ξ Ari

B7 IV

 γ Gem

A0 IV

 ε Cep

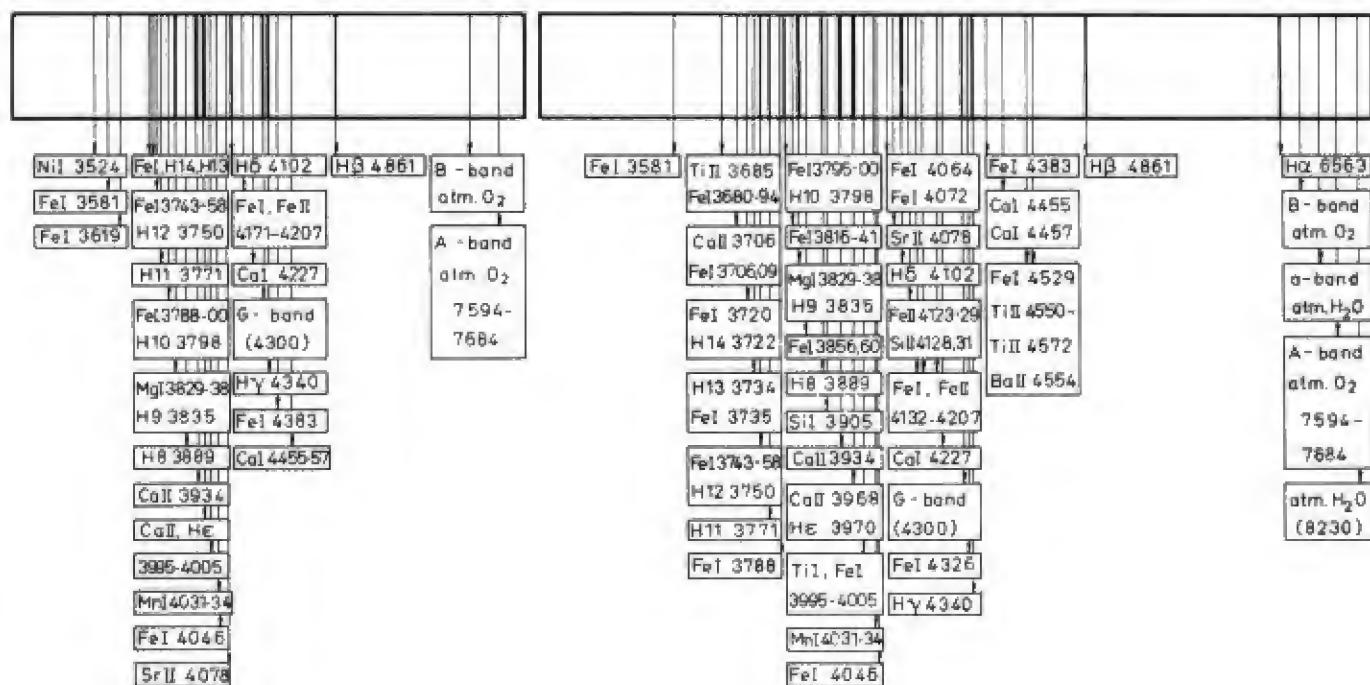
F0 IV

 β Cas

F2 IV

 α Tri

F6 IV



The diagram illustrates the relationships between various atomic and molecular spectral lines, organized into several main vertical columns:

- Left Column (Sr II):** Sr II 4078, Fe I 4046, Mn I 4031-34, Ca II, H & E, Ca II 3934, Ca II 4455-57.
- Middle Column (Fe I):** Fe I 4303, H8 3889, H9 3835, Mg I 3829-38, G-band (4300), H10 3798, Fe I 3788-00, Ca II 4227, H11 3771, Fe I, Fe II 4171-4207.
- Central Column (Ti II, Fe I):** Ti II, Fe I 3990-4005, H11 3771, H12 3750, Fe I 3743-58, Fe I 3735, H13 3734, S.I. 3905, H14 3722, Fe I 3720, Fe I 3648, Fe I 3685-87, Fe I 3631, Fe I 3581, Fe I 3570, Fe I 3565, Fe I 3609.
- Right Column (H II, Fe II, Si II):** H II 4340, G-band (4300), He 3870, Ca II 3968, Ca II 4227, Fe II, Fe II 4132-4207, Si II 4128-31, Fe II 4123-29, H5 4102, H5 4102, Fe I 4529, Ti II 4550-Fe I, Fe I 4457, Fe I 4455, Fe I 4383, H3 4861.
- Bottom Right Column (H α):** atm. H₂O (8230), A-band atm. O₂, 7594-, 7684, g-band atm. H₂O, B-band atm. O₂, Hα 6563.
- Bottom Column (H β):** H8 3889, Si II 4128-31, Fe II 4123-29, H10 3798, Fe I 4064-72, Fe I 4064-72, Fe I 4046, Fe I 4455, Fe I 4383, H3 4861.

α Tri



F6 IV

a Peg



F7 IV

u Peg



F8 IV

5 Her



GO IV

Her



G5 IV

3 Aql



G8 IV

η Cep

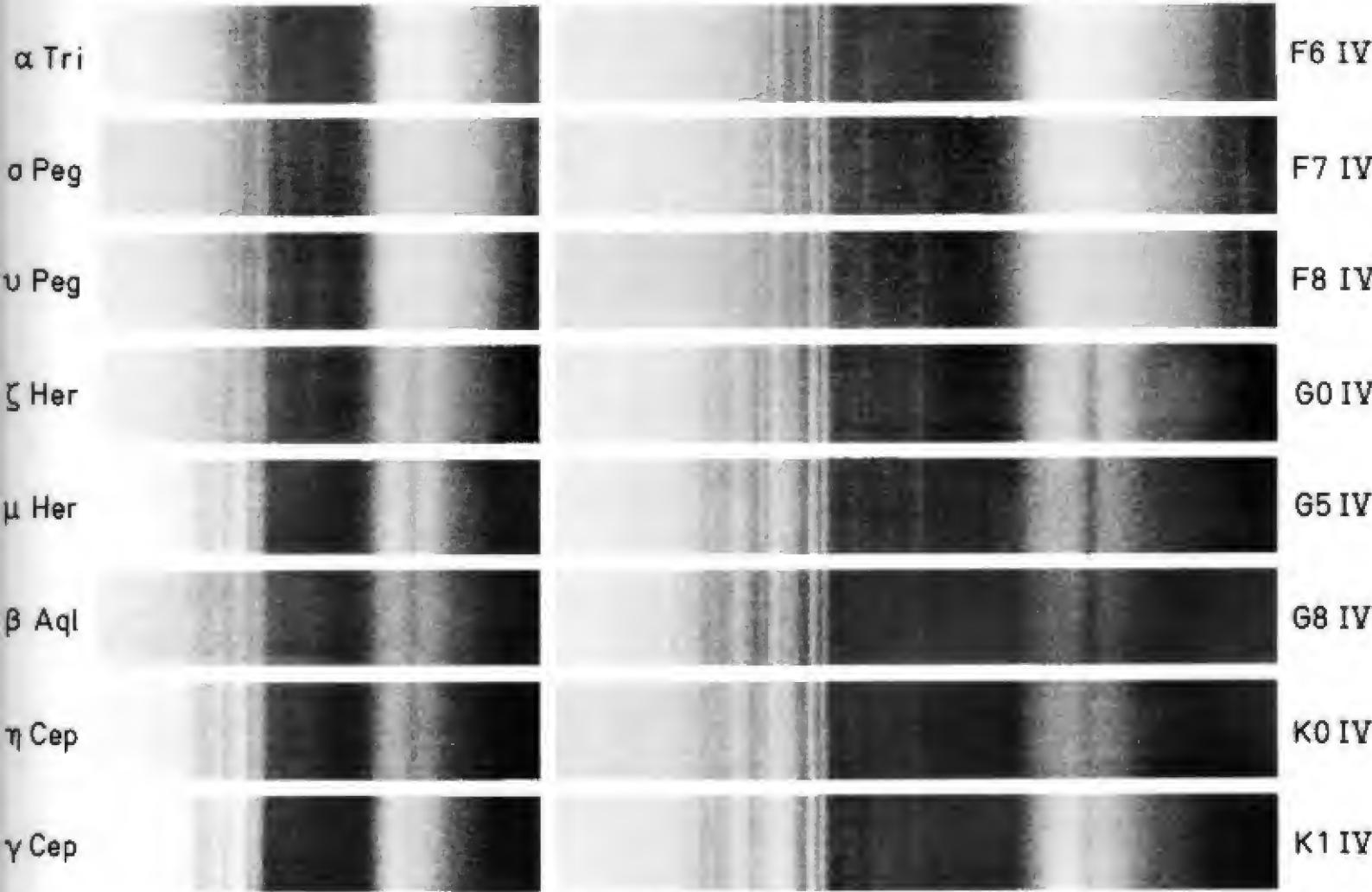


KOIV

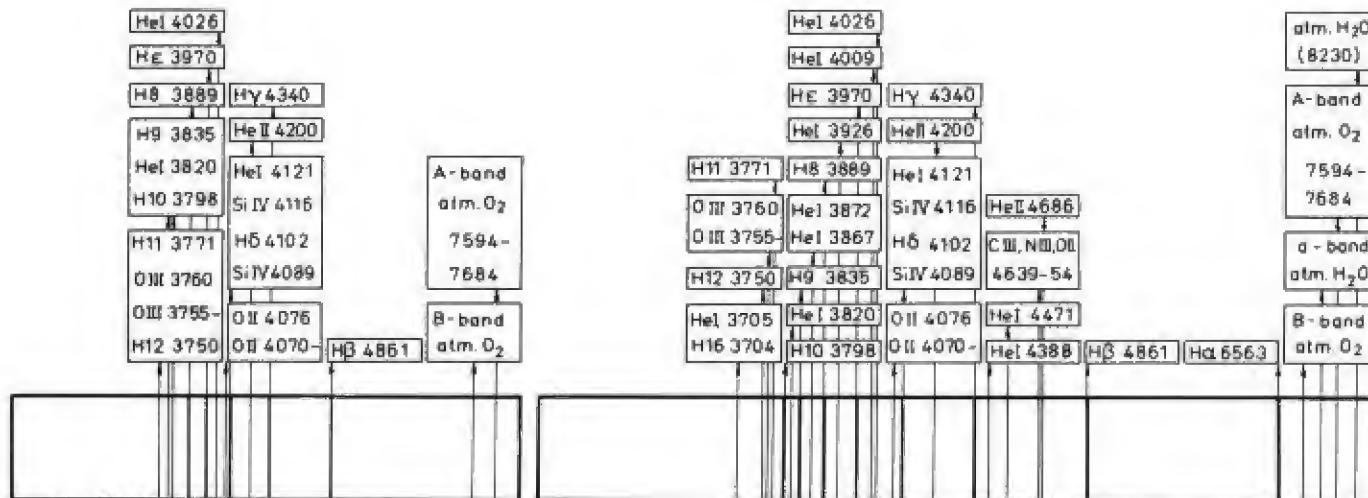
γ Cep



K1 IV



N:I 3514	FeI3680.87	FeI 4132-	H β 4861	A- band atm O $_2$		N:I 3524	FeNII 3619	FeI3836-20	FeI4064.72	FeI 4383	H β 4861	Nel 5890	A- band atm O $_2$
N:I 3524	FeI3706.87	FeI 4202	FeI, TII			FeI 3554	FeI 3631	MgI3829-38	SrI 4078	FeI4405.15	TII 4982-	Nel 5896	
FeI3566.70	FeI3788-00	CN 4216	4979- 5013			FeI 3558	FeI3648	FeI3834.41	H δ 4102	CaI 4455	TII 5013		7594-
FeI3581.87	FeI3816-86	CaI 4227	FeI 5167-			FeI 3565	NII 3664	FeI3856.60	FeI4123.6	CaII 4457	FeI 4979-		7684
CN 3590	MgI3829-38	G - band (4300)	MgI 5167			NII 3566	FeI3880.87	FeI3872-86	FeI4144.57	FeI 5012			
FeI, NII 3600-3618	CN 3883		MgI 5184			FeI 3570	FeI3706.09	CN 3883	FeI4173-02			FeI 5167	
CaII 3934	FeI 4383	FeI , CrI				FeI3581.87	FeI 3720	FeSI3900.5	SrII 4215			MgI 5167-	
FeI 3631	CaII 3968		5370-5410			CN 3590	FeI 3735	CaII 3934	CN 4216			MgI 5184	
FeI 3648	3990-4005			Nel 5890		CrI 3605	FeI3769.58	CaII 3968	CaI 4227			FeI , CrI	
MnI4031.34				Nel 5896		FeI 3609	FeI3764.87	3990-4005	FeI 4272			5370-5410	
FeI4046-72								FeI 3788	MnI4031.34	G - band			
SrII 4078								FeI3795-00	FeI4046	Hy 4340			



L'Orbi



09 III

HR
2479



80 III

x Adl



805 III

o Per



B1 III

2 Lac



B2 III

HD
21483



B3 III

5 Per

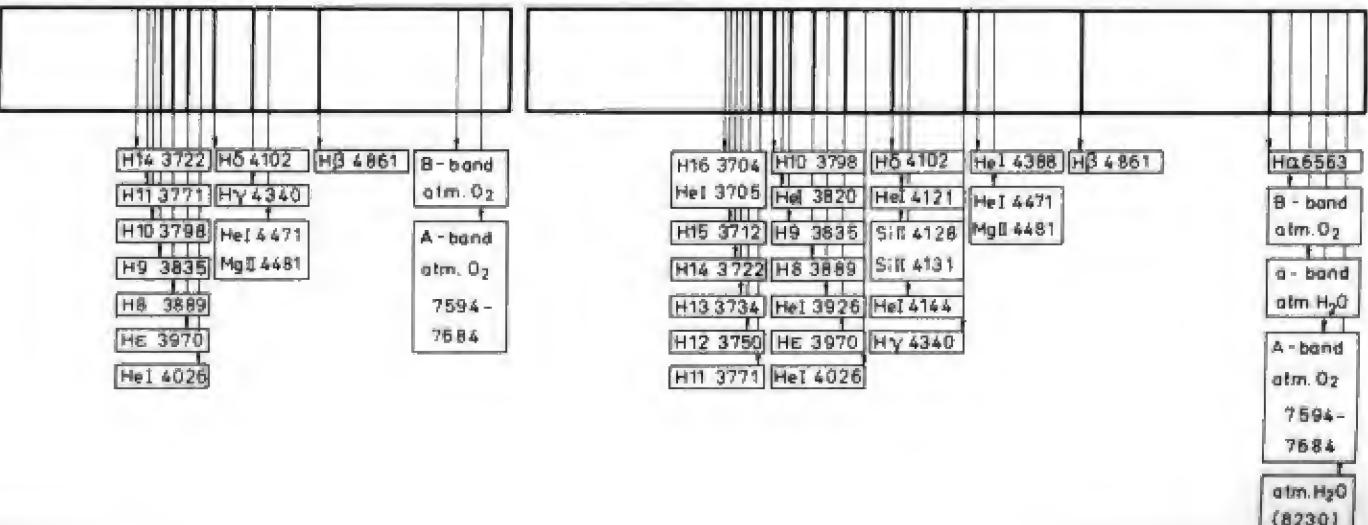


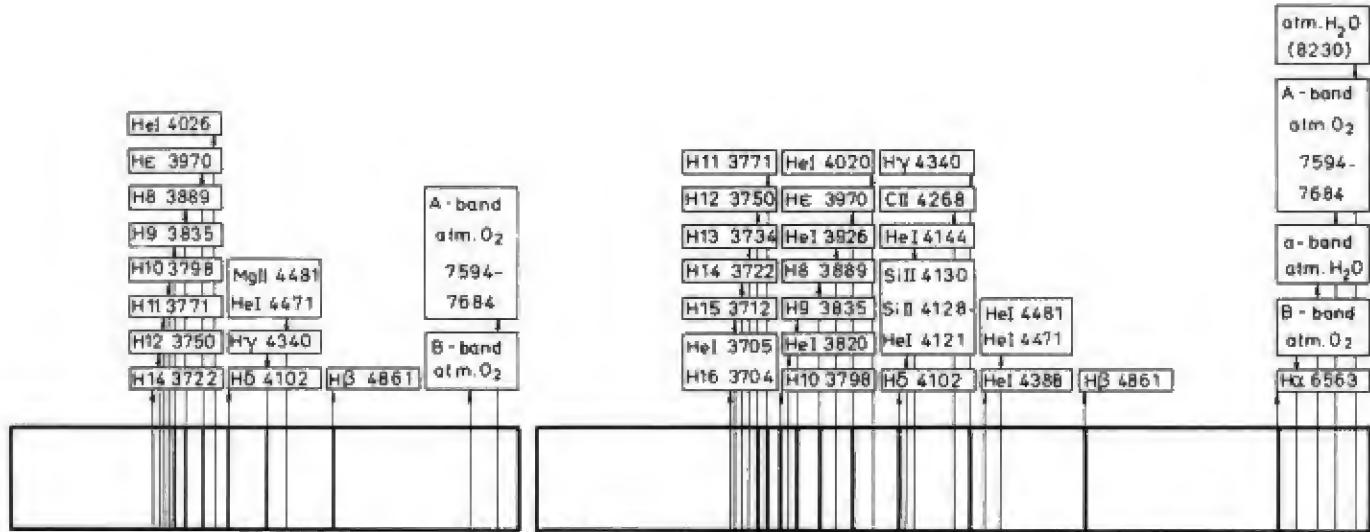
B5 III

e Del



86 III



 ϵ Del

B6 III

 η Tau

B7 III

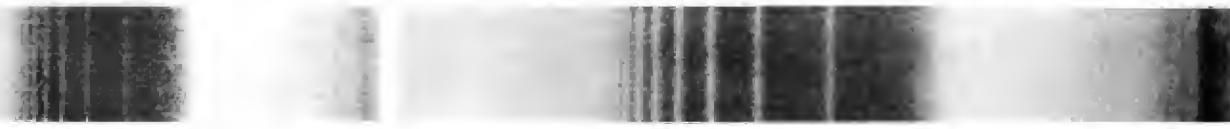
27Tau



B8 III

 γ Lyr

B9 III

 δ Cyg

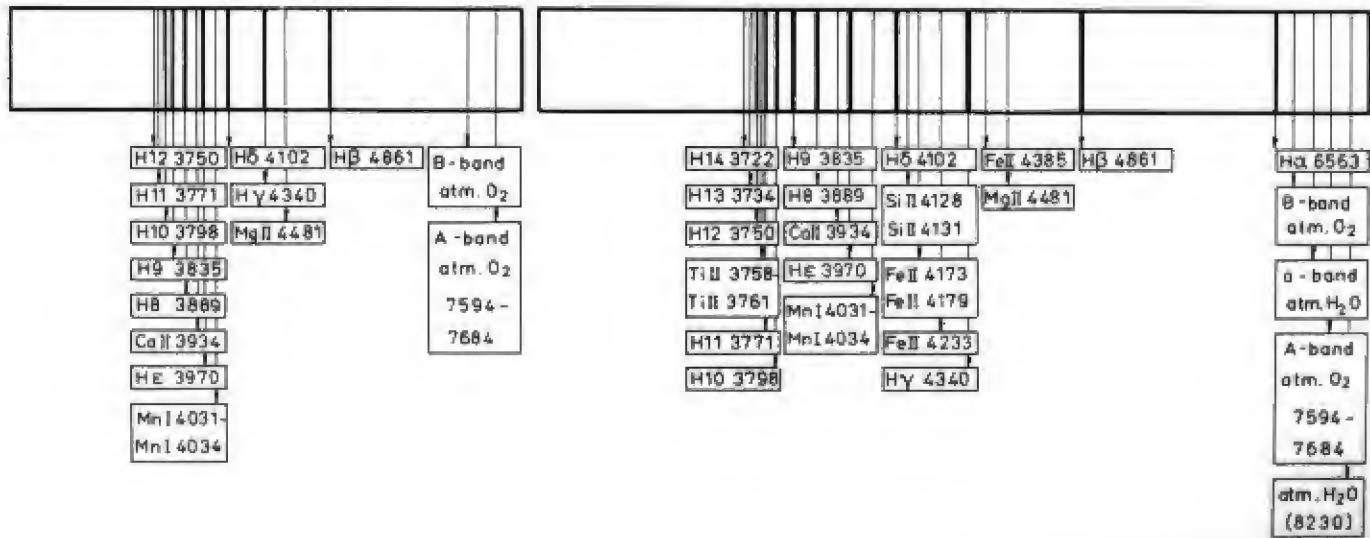
B95 III

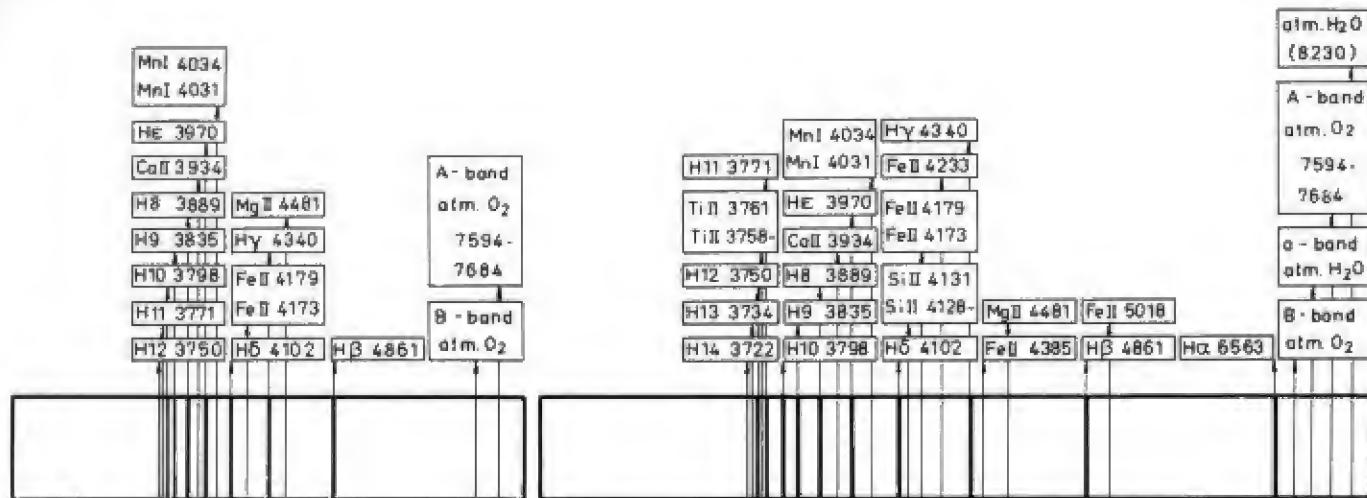
 α Dra

A0 III

 Θ Gem

A3 III





θ Gem



A3 III

α Oph



A5 III

γ Boo



A7 III

γ Her



A9 III

ζ Leo



F0 III

14 Ari

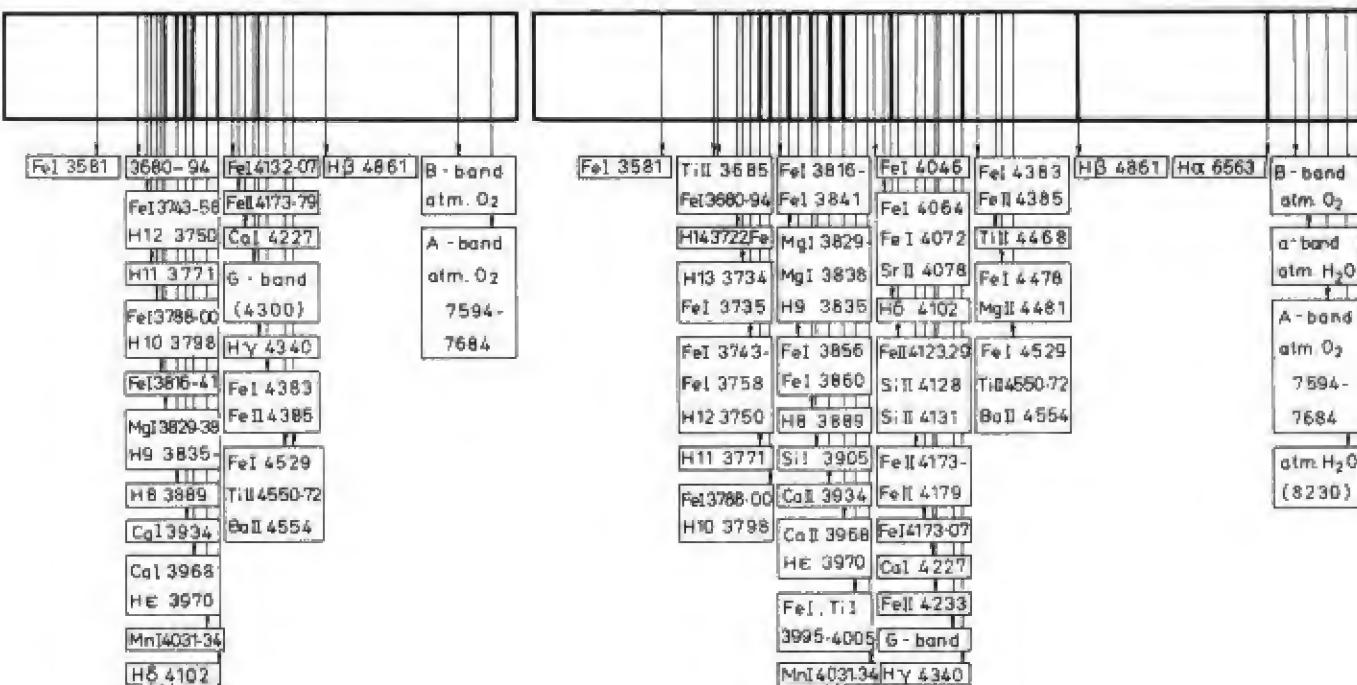


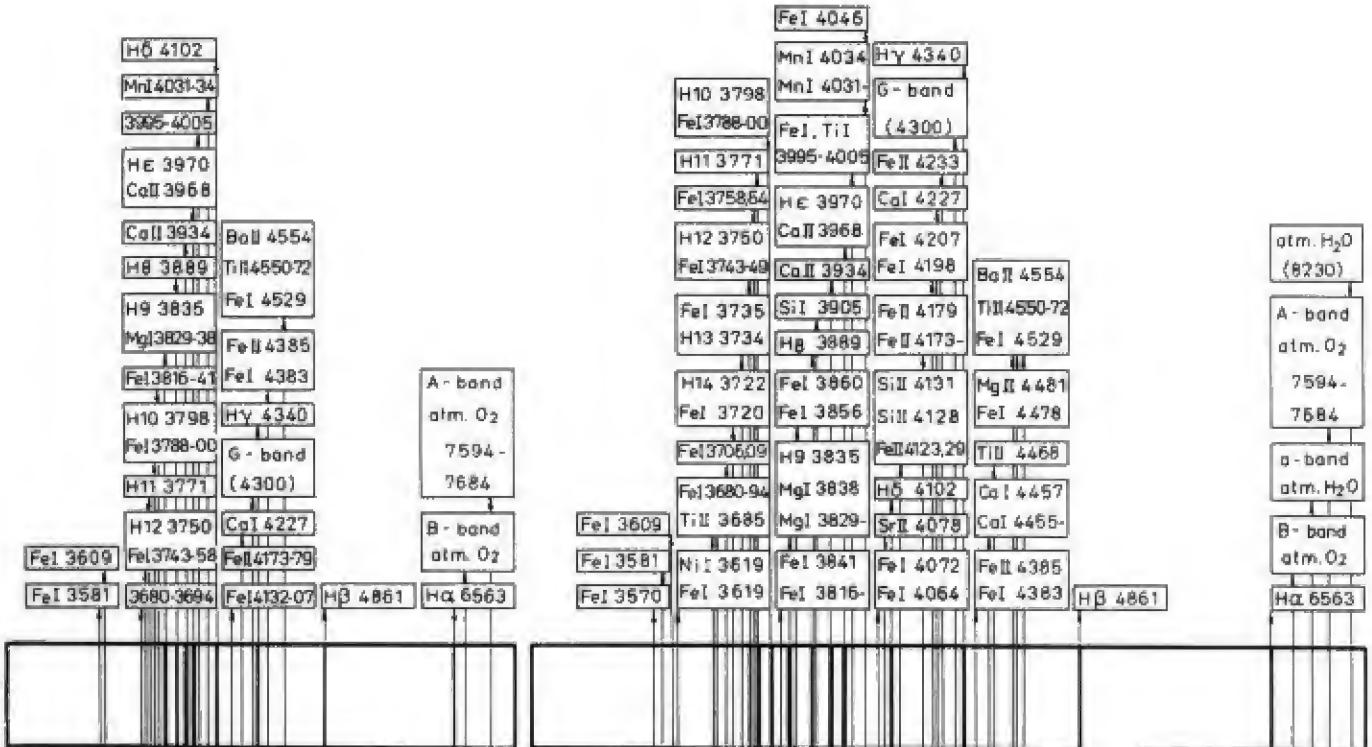
F2 III

36 Per



F4 III





36 Per



F4 III

31 Com



G0 III

HR
1327

G5 III

β Her



G8 III

ε Cyg

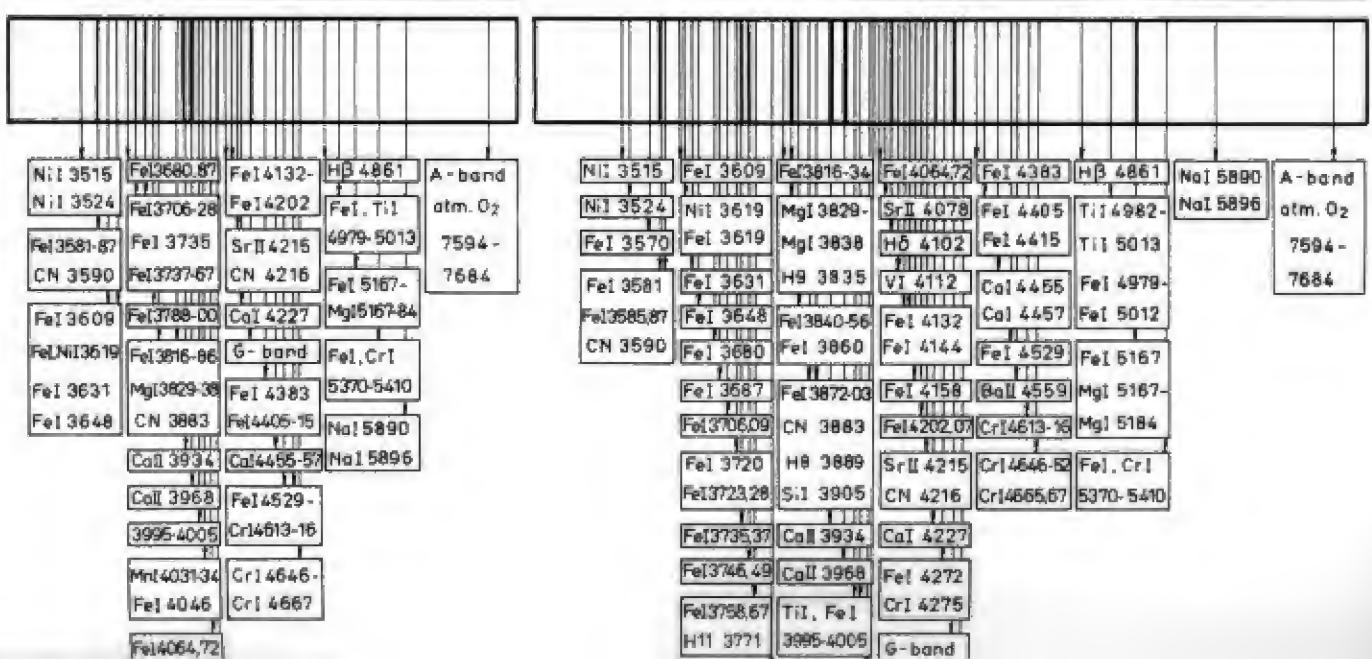


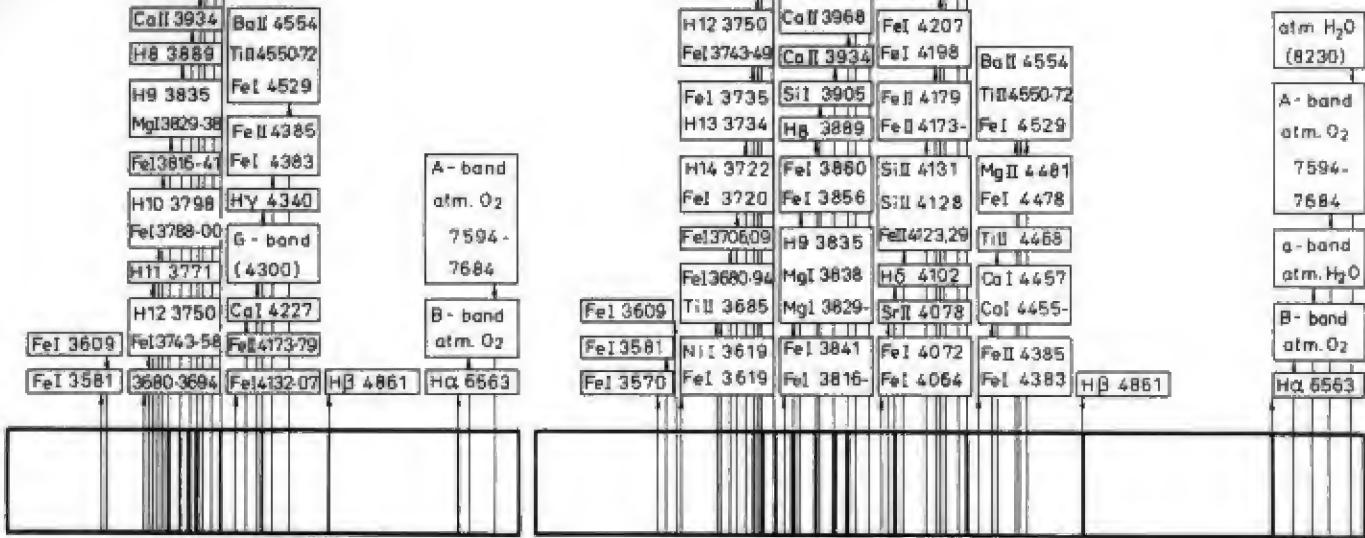
K0 III

ι Dra



K2 III





36Per



F4 III

31Com



G0 III

HR
1327

G5 III

 β Her

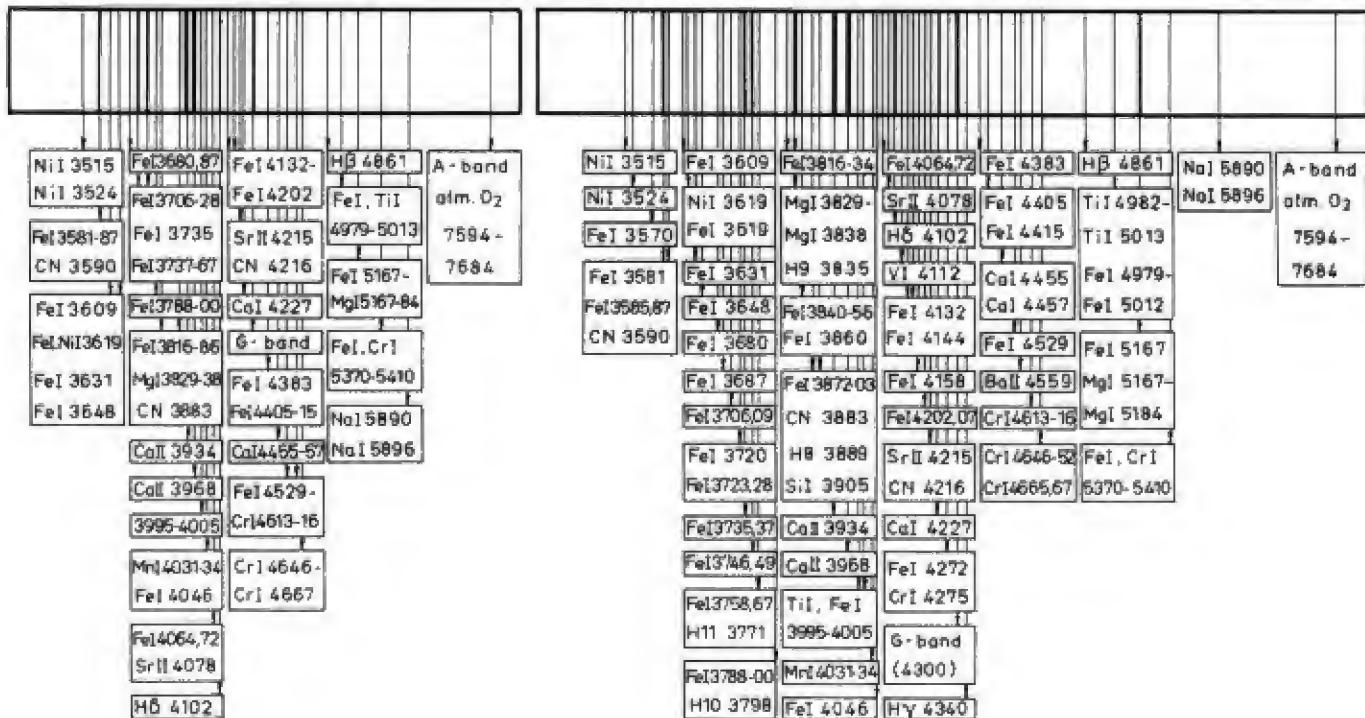
G8 III

 ε Cyg

K0 III

 ι Dra

K2 III



• Dra



K2 III

6 And



K2 III

β UMi



K4 III

α Tau



K5 III

β And



MO III

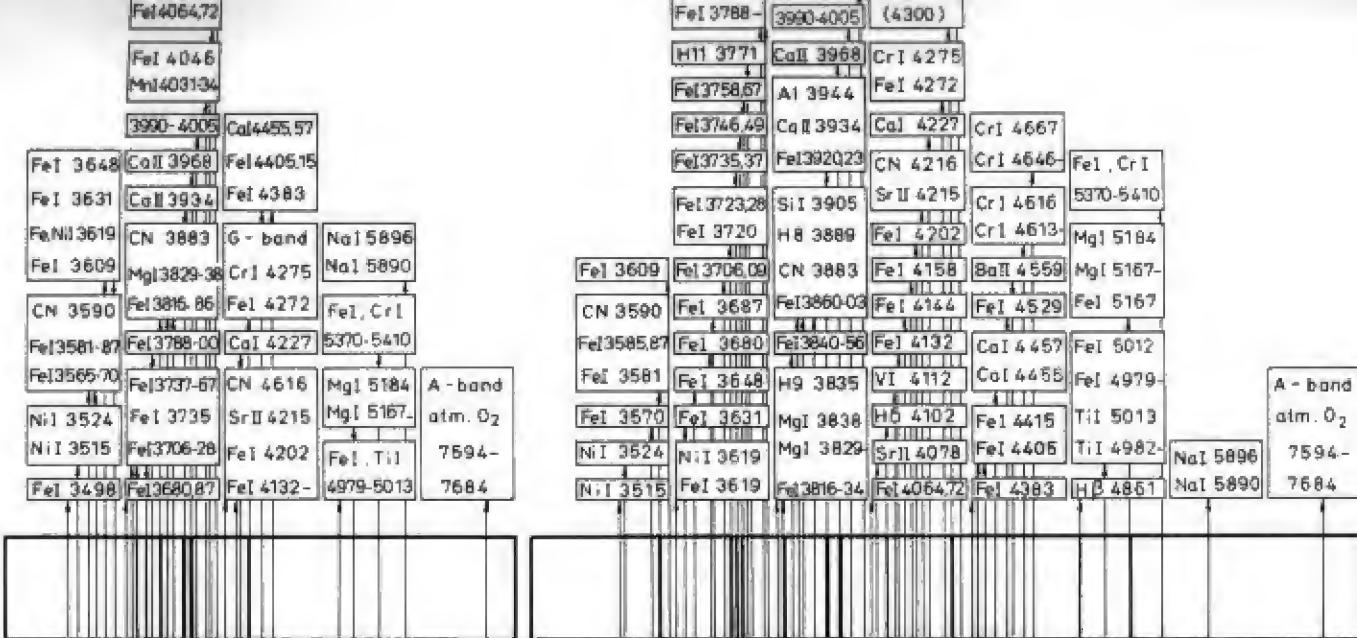
B3UMa



M2 III

A standard linear barcode consisting of vertical black bars of varying widths on a white background.

FeI 3706-64	FeI 4173 -	TiO 4842
FeI 3788-	FeI 4207	TiO 4955
FeI 3886	SrII 4215	TiO 5503
CN 3883	CN 4216	MgI 5167-
Call 3934	CaI 4227	MgI 5184
Call 3968	Cri 4254-	FeI 5167
TiI, FeI 3990-4005	Cri 4290	TiO 5168
MnI 4031	FeI 4272	FeI 5269
MnI 4034	G - band	FeI 5397
FeI 4046	FeI 4383	FeI 5406
	TiO 4584	TiO 5448
FeI 4064	FeI 4761	TiO 5862
FeI 4072		NaI 5890
Sr II 4078		NaI 5895



ι Dra



K2 III

δ And



K3 III

β UMi



K4 III

α Tau



K5 III

β And

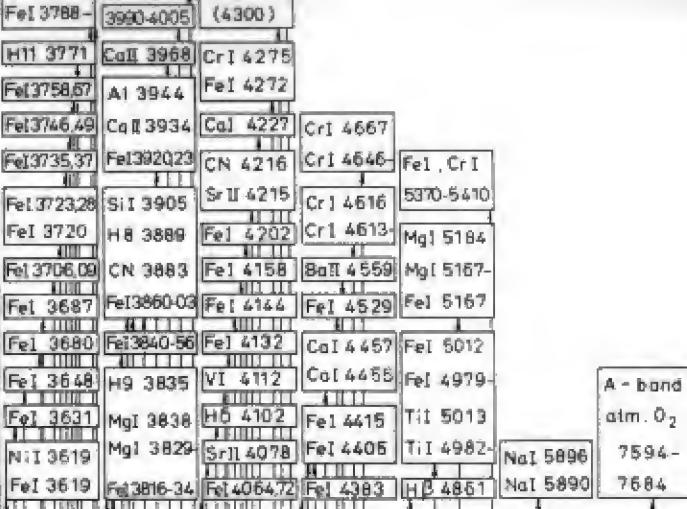


M0 III

83UMa



M2 III



FeI 3706-64	FeI 4173-	TiO 4847
FeI 3788	FeI 4207	TiO 4955
FeI 3886	SrII 4215	TiO 5503
CN 3883	CN 4216	MgI 5167-
CaII 3934	CaI 4227	MgI 5184
CaII 3968	CrI 4254	FeI 5167
TiI, FeI	CrI 4290	TiO 5168
3990-4005	FeI 4272	FeI 5269
MnI 4031	MnI 4034	FeI 5397
MnI 4034	FeI 4383	FeI 5406
FeI 4046	TiO 4584	TiO 5448
FeI 4064	TiO 4761	TiO 5862
FeI 4072		Nai 5890
Sr II 4078		Nai 5896
V1, FeI		
4101-57		

FeI 3788	FeI 3816	FeI 4064	FeI 4383	TiO 4847	FeI 5397	TiO 6651-
	FeI 3800	FeI 3841	FeI 4072	TiO 4955	FeI 5406	TiO 6850
			FeI 4405			
			TiO 4463	TiO 5003		
					TiO 5448	
					TiO 5498	
					TiO 5507	
					TiO 5603	
					MgI 5167-	
					TiO 5862	
					CrI, FeI, CaI	
					Nai 5890	
					Nai 5896	
					TiO 6159	
					TiO 6268	

HeI 4026
He II 3970
HB 3889
O II 4349
H9 3835
HeI 3820
H10 3798
O III 3760
O III 3755
H12 3750

A - band
atm. O₂
7594-
7684

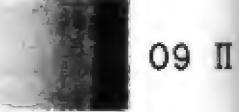
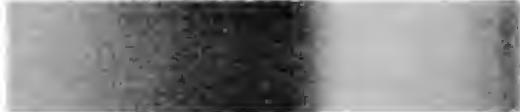
HeI 4026
HII 3771
HeI 4009
Hy 4340
O III 3760
He II 3970
C II 4268
O III 3755
interstellar
H12 3750
Ca II 3934
HeI 4144
H13 3734
HeI 3928
S II 4116
H14 3722
HB 3889
H6 4102
C II, N II, O II
HeI 3705
H9 3835
H16 3704
HeI 3820
O II 4076
HeI 4471
O II 4070
HeI 4388
He II 4481
Hy 4340

atm. H₂O
(8230)

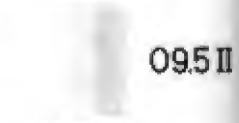
A - band
atm. O₂
7594-
7684

a - band
atm. H₂O

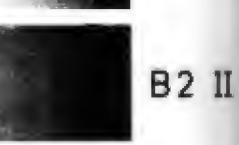
B - band
atm. O₂

HR
8327

6 Ori

HD
43818HD
199216

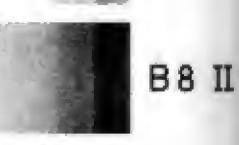
ε CMa



ι CMa



γ CMa

HD
43836

H16 3704 H5 4102 Hβ 4861 B - band
H12 3750 Hy 4340 atm. O₂
H11 3771
H10 3798
H9 3835
HB 3889
He II 3970

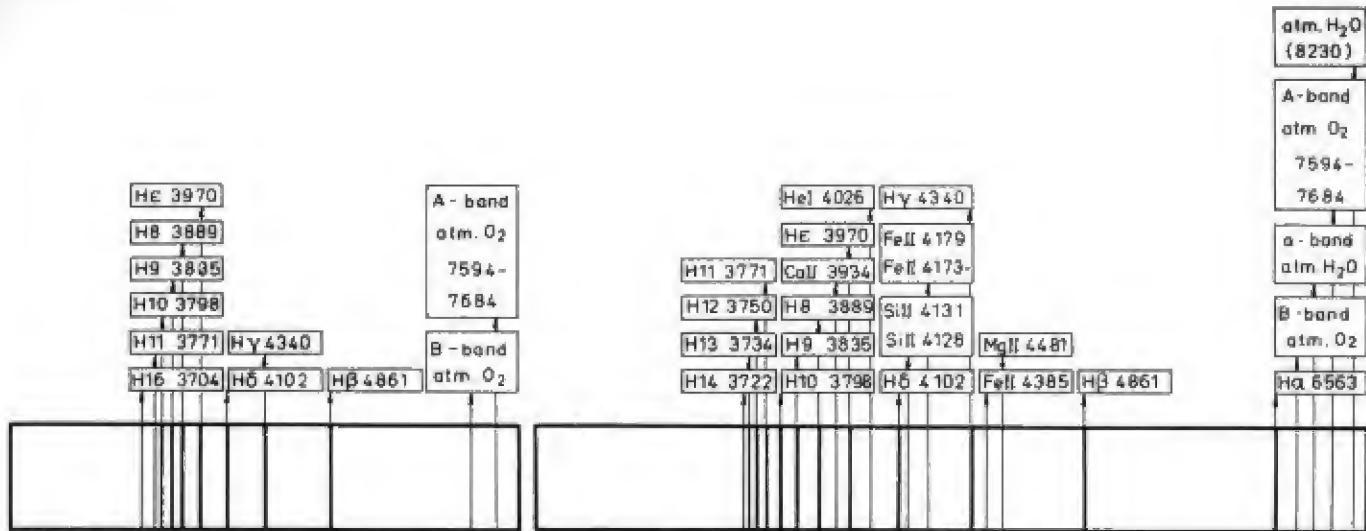
A - band
atm. O₂
7594-
7684

H14 3722 H10 3798 H6 4102 Fe II 4385 Hβ 4861 Ha 6563
H13 3734 H9 3835 Si II 4128 He I 4471
H12 3750 HB 3889 Si II 4131 Mg II 4481
H11 3771 Ca II 3934 Fe II 4473
 He II 4479
He I 4026 Hy 4340

B - band
atm. O₂
a - band
atm. H₂O

A - band
atm. O₂
7594-
7684

atm. H₂O
(8230)



HD
43836



19Aur



HR
1242



v Her



41Gya

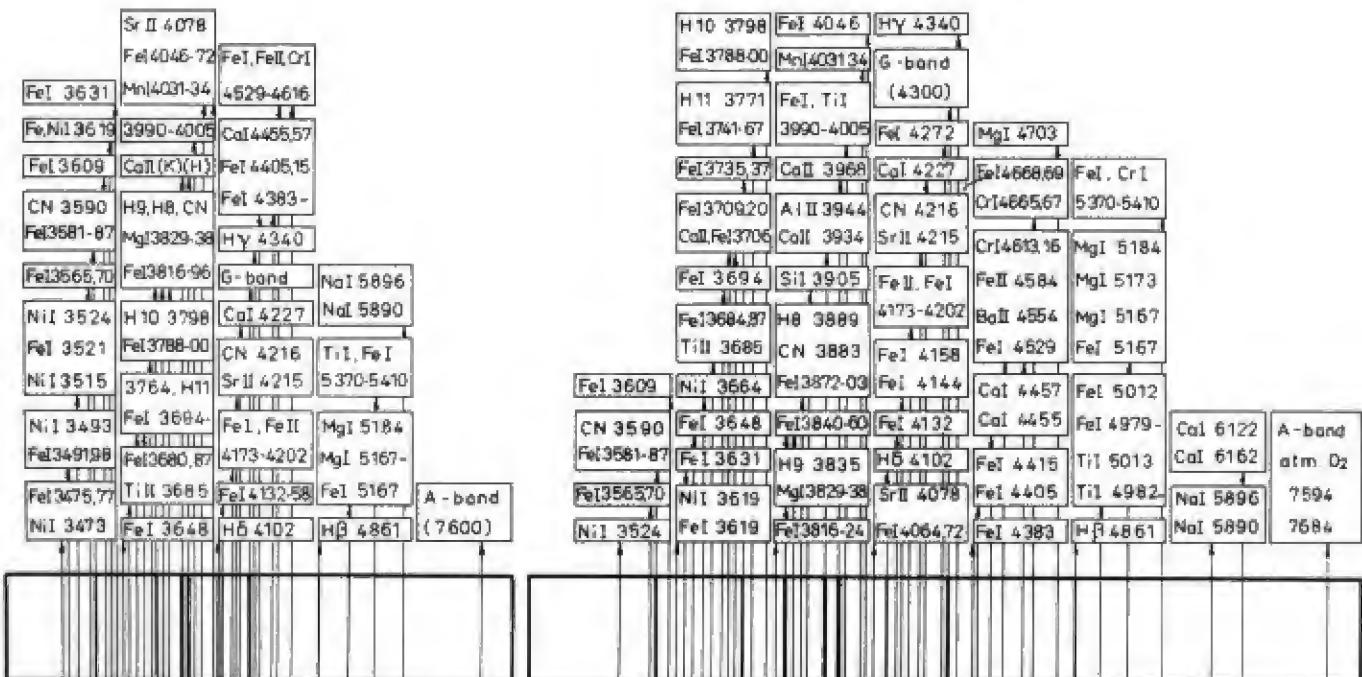
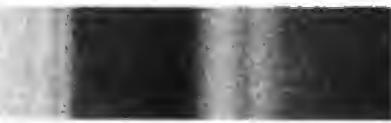


Eleo



6 Dec



 β Dra

G2 II

 β Sct

G5 II

 ζ Cyg

G8 II

 Θ Lyr

K0 II

 Θ Her

K1 II

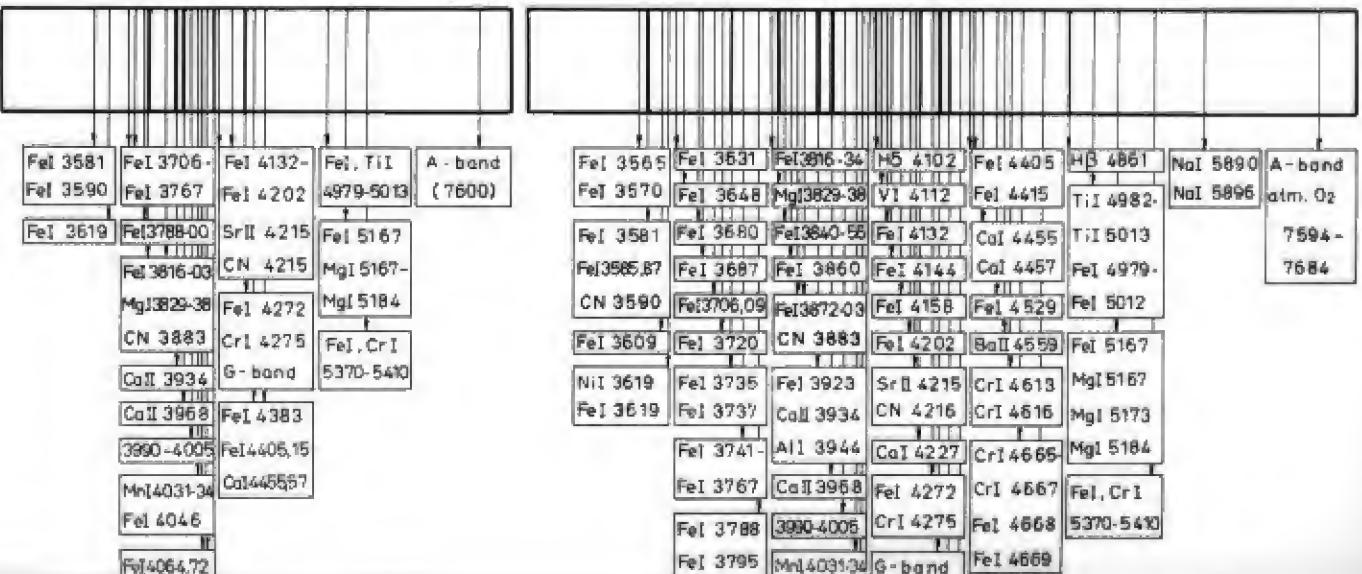
56 Ori



K2 II

 γ Aql

K3 II



p Dra



G2 II

β Sct



G5 II

β Cyg



G8 III

O Lyr



Ko II

• Her



K1 II

55 Ori

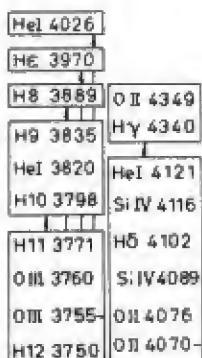


K2 π

γ Aql

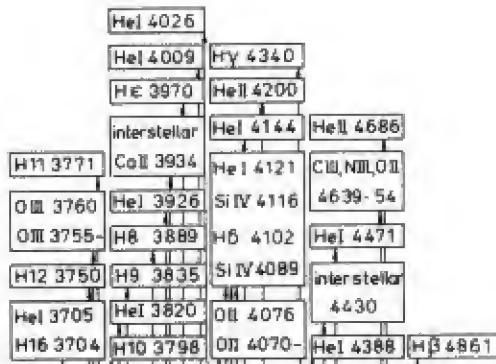


K3 II



A-band
atm O₂
7594-
7684

B-band
atm O₂



atm H₂O
(8230)

A-band
atm O₂
7594-
7684

a-band
atm H₂O

B-band
atm O₂

HD
210809



09 Ib

19 Cep



09.5 Ib

69 Cyg



B0 Ib

26 Cep



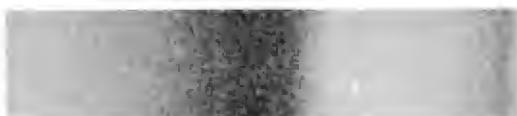
B0.5 Ib

ζ Per



B1 Ib

HD
193183



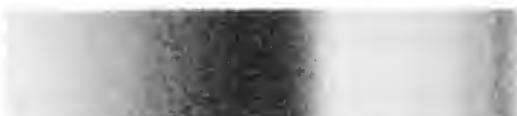
B15 Ib

9 Cep



B2 Ib

3 Gem



B2.5 Ib

670ph



B5 Ib



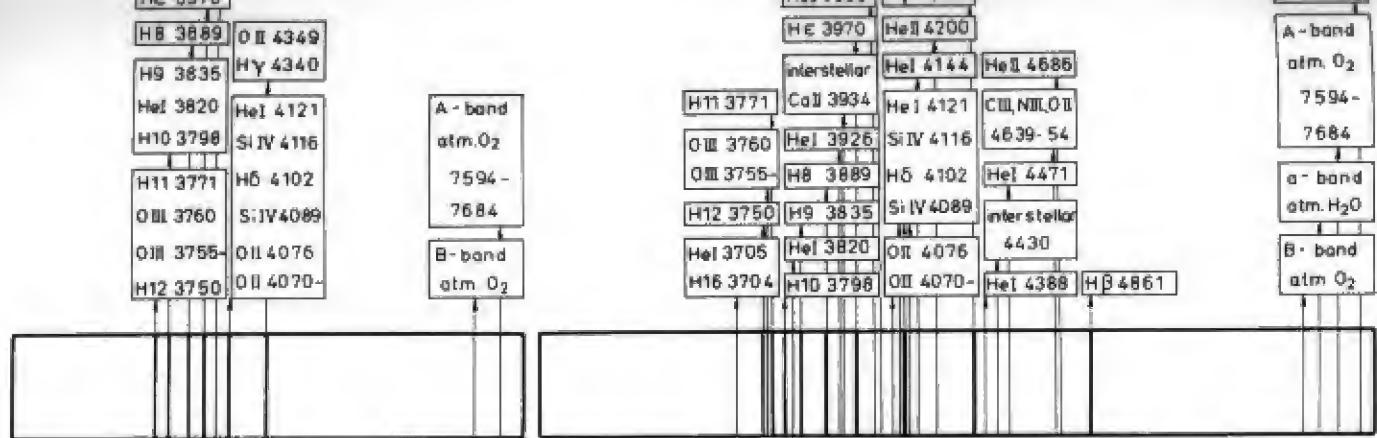
A-band
atm O₂
7594-
7684



B-band
atm O₂

a-band
atm H₂O

A-band
atm O₂
7594-
7684

HD
210809

09 Ib

19 Cep



09.5 Ib

69 Cyg



B0 Ib

26 Cep



B0.5 Ib

 ζ Per

B1 Ib

HD
193183

B1.5 Ib

9 Cep



B2 Ib

3 Gem

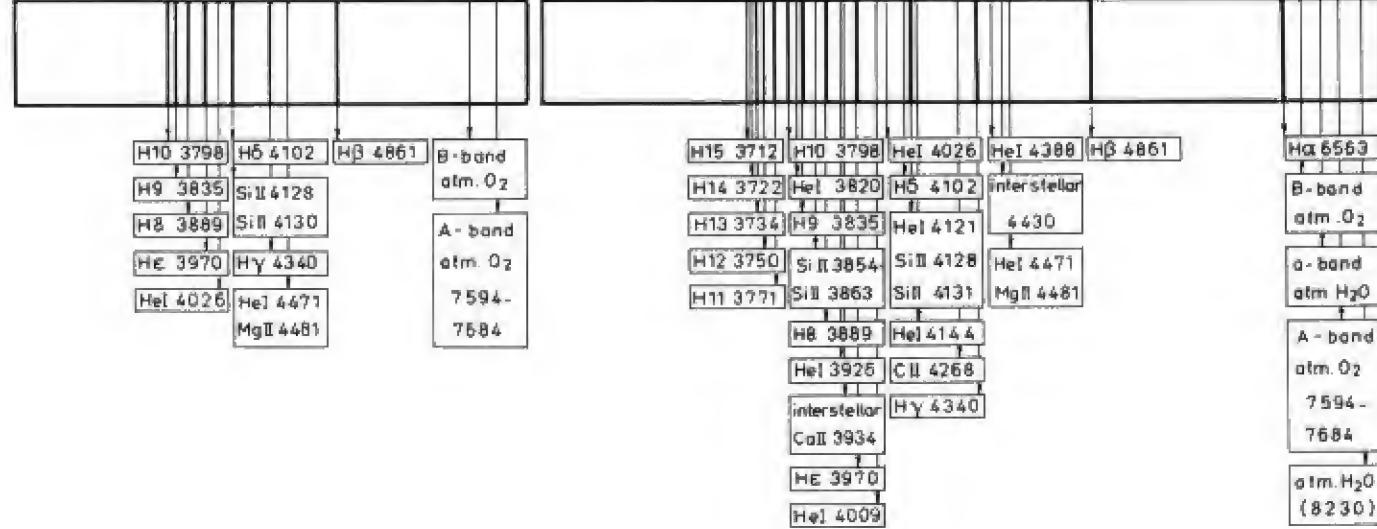


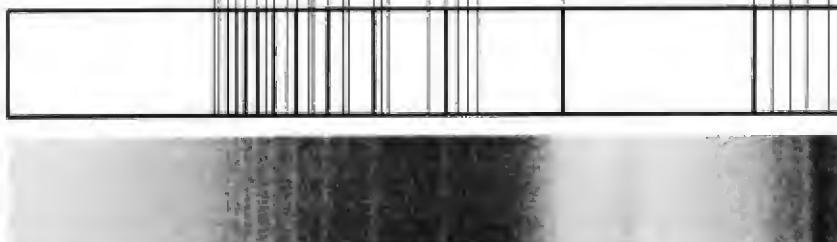
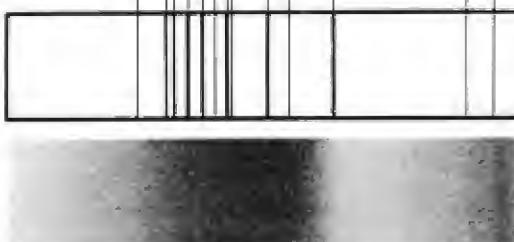
B2.5 Ib

670ph



B5 Ib





670ph

B 5 Ib



13 Cep

B 8 Ib



HR 1804

B 9 Ib



13 Mon

A0 Ib



HR 8345

A2 Ib



HR 8443

A3 Ib



HR 2874

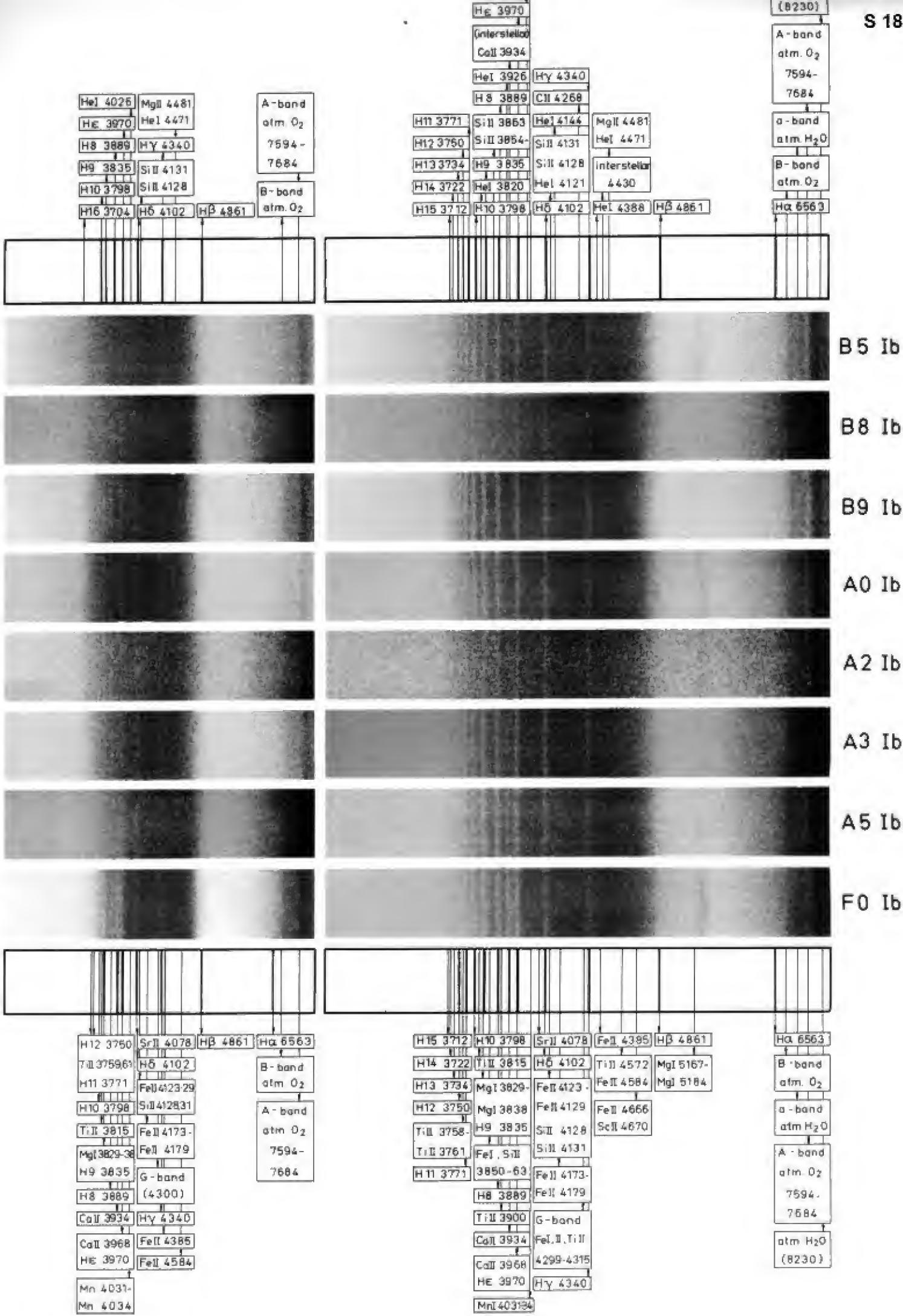
A5 Ib



α Lep

F0 Ib





H6 4102		
Mn I 140313		
He 3970		
Ca II 3968		
Ca II 3934		
He 3889		
He 3835	Fe II 4584	
Mg I 3838	Fe II 4385	
Mg I 3829	Hy 4340	
T II 3815	G-band	A-band
	(4300)	atm. O ₂
H10 3798		
H11 3771	Fe II 4179	7594-
T II 3761	Fe II 4173-	7684
T II 3759	Sb II 42831	B-band
H12 3750	Fe II 4123-29	atm. O ₂
	H β 4861	

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
HII 3771	SiII 4128
TiII 3761	FeII 4129
TII 3758	FeII 4123
HII 3750	He 4102
HII 3734	SiII 4078
HII 3722	FeI 4072
HII 3712	FeI 4064
HII 3704	FeI 4046
HII 3798	FeI 4033
	He II 4861
	Fe II 4858
	Fe II 4850
	Fe II 4844
	Fe II 4835
	Fe II 4833
	Fe II 4825
	Fe II 4817
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	Fe II 4803
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	MgI 4516
	MgI

atm. H ₂ O
(8230)
A - band
atm. O ₂
7594 -
7584
α - band
atm. H ₂ O
θ - band
atm. O ₂
Hg 6563

α Lep



F0 Ib

v Aql



F2 Ib

a Per



F5 1b

γ Cyg



F8 IB

μ Per



GO IB

α Aqr

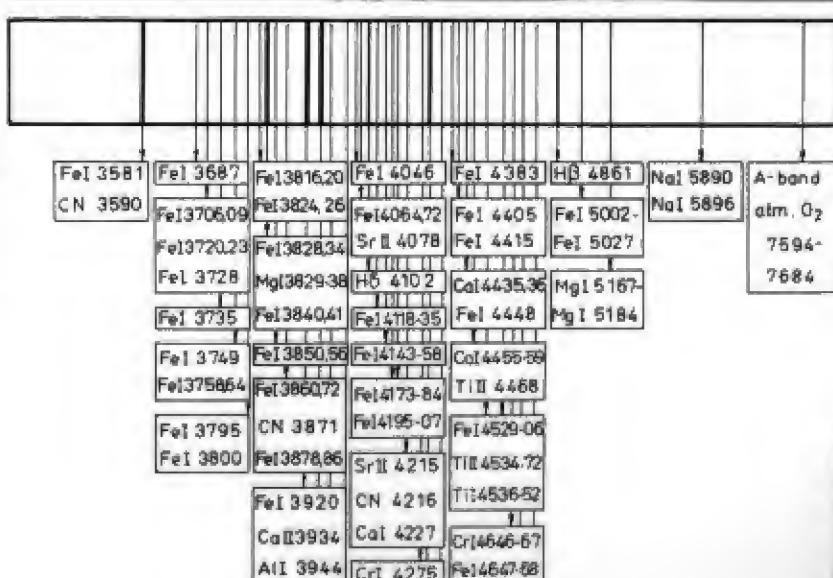
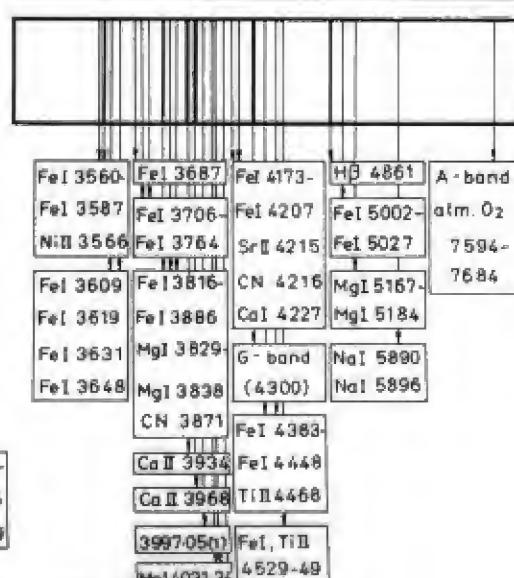


G2 IB

9 Peg



G5 IH

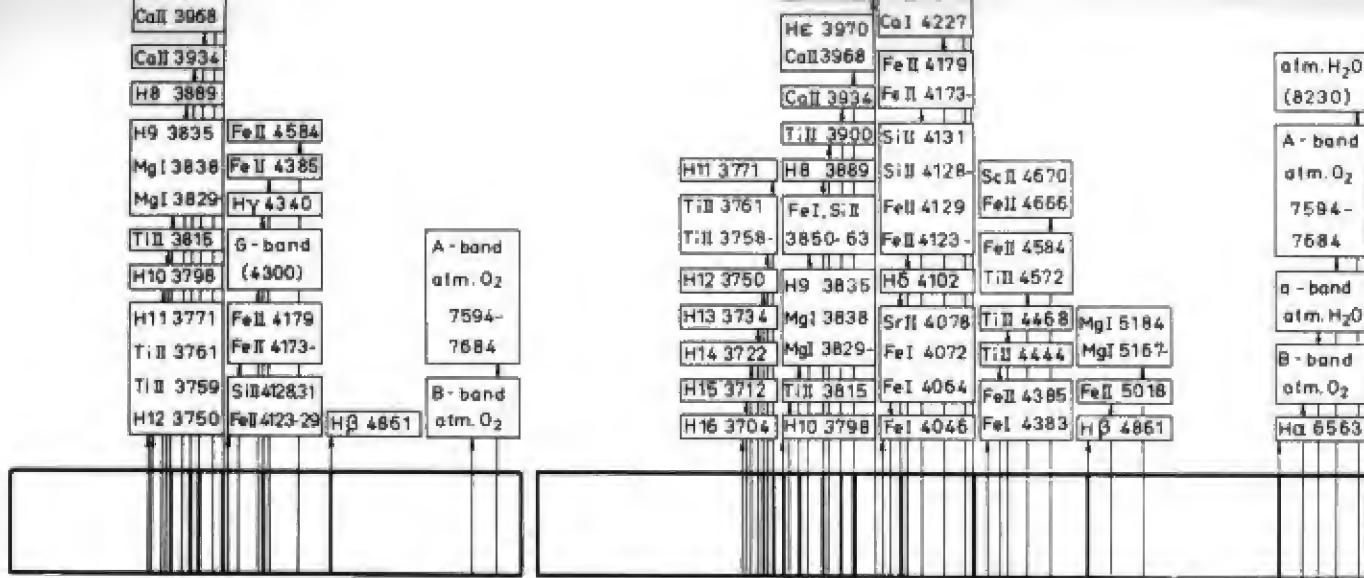


412

FeI 3997-
FeI 4005
TII 3999

69

FeI 3997
FeI 3998
TiI 3999
FeI 4005



α Lep



F0 Ib

v AqI



E2 Jb

α Per



F5 1b

γ Cyg



F8 Ib

μ Per



G0 Jb

aAgr

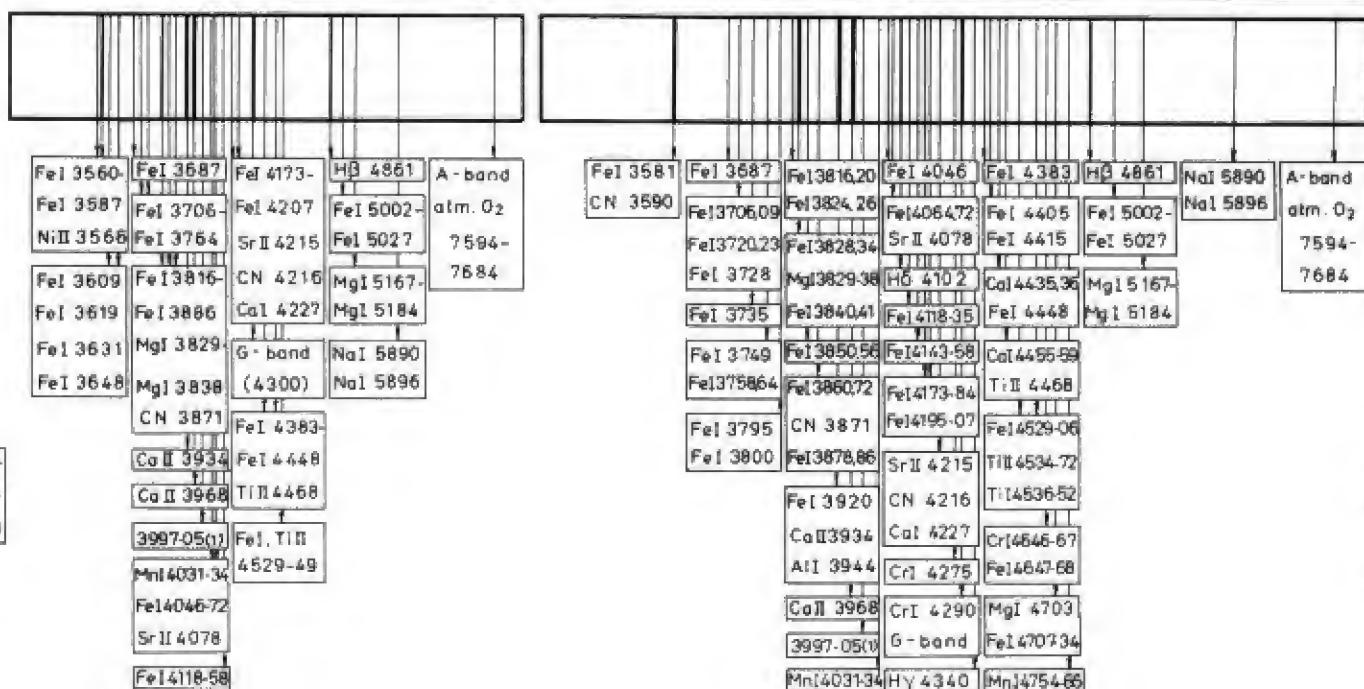


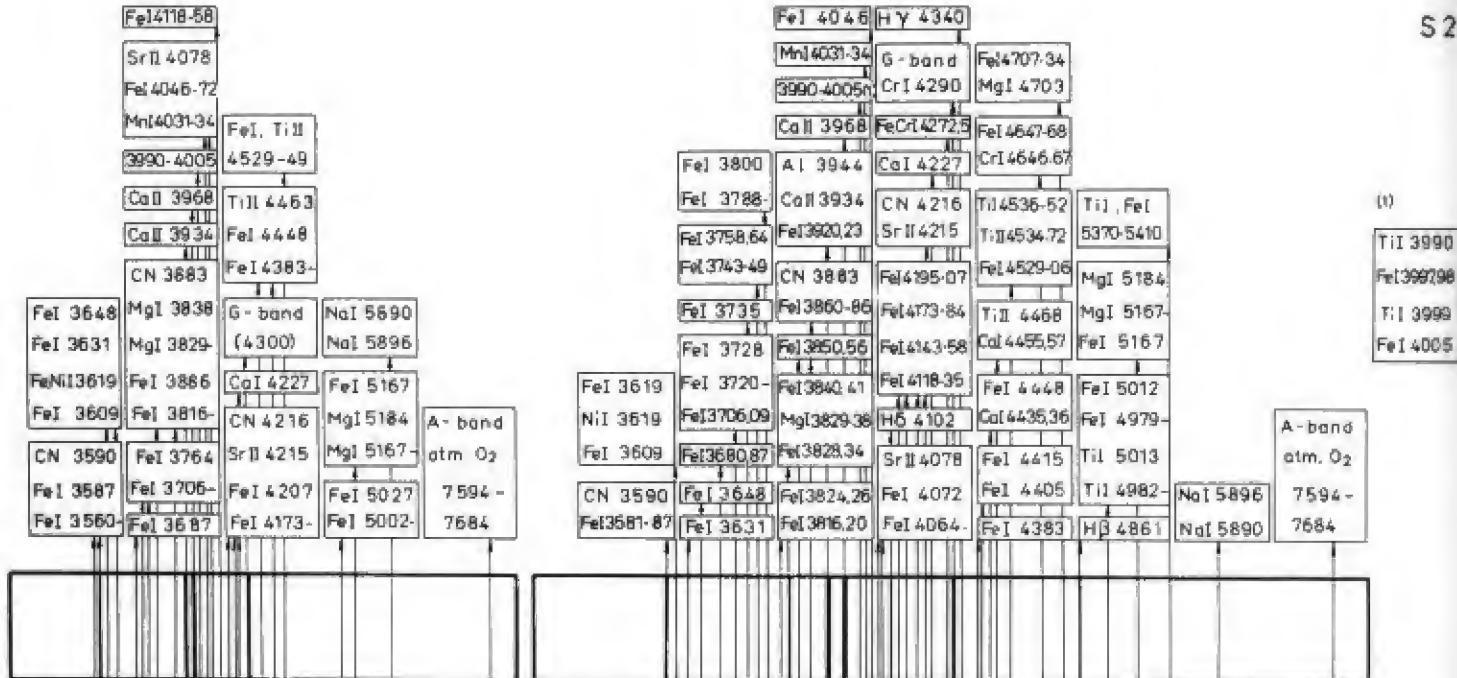
G2 Ib

9 Peg



G5 Ib



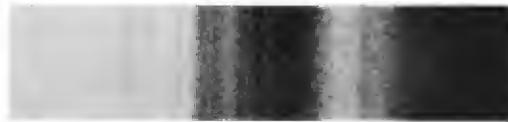


9 Peg



G5 Ib

ε Gem



GB 16

ζ Cep



K1 Jb

ε Peg



K2 Jb

11 Per



K3_1b

5 Cyg



K5 Lib

119 Tau



M2-1b

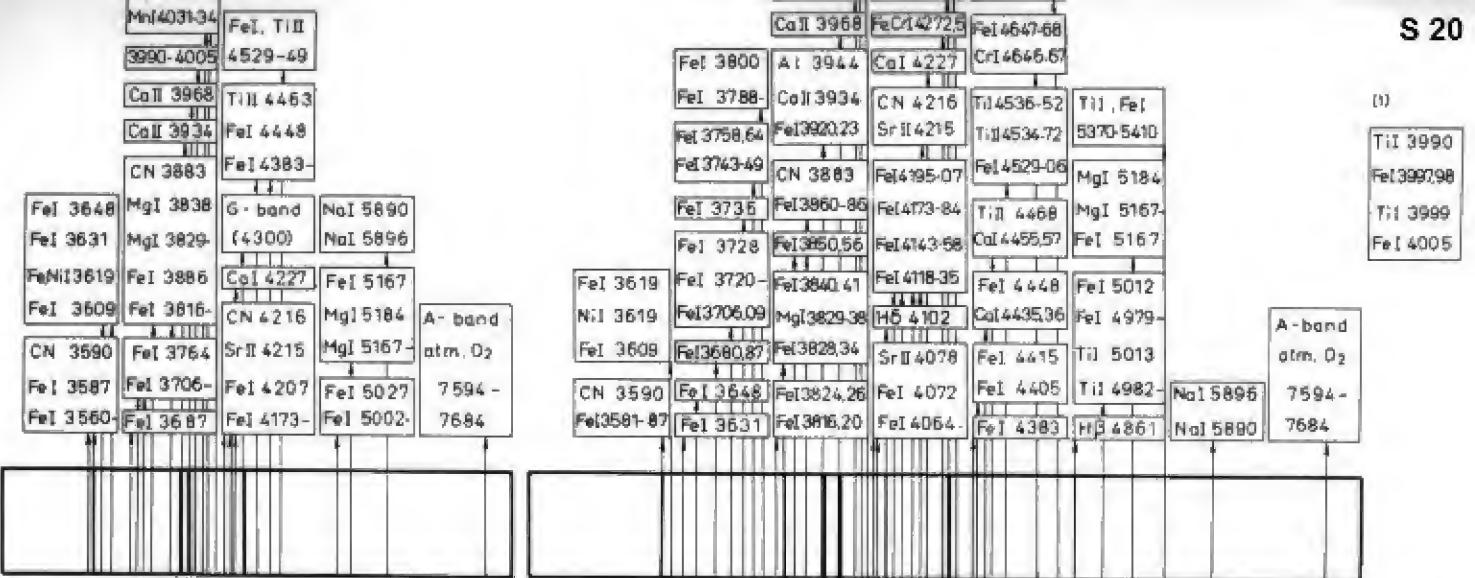


FeI 3581	FeI372023	FeI 4173-	TiO 4847	TiO 6159
CN 3590	FeI3735,36	FeI 4207	TiO 4955	TiO 6258

FeI 3795	CN 3883	V1, FeI	FeI 4380	TiO 4857	TiO 5597
FeI 3800	Coll 3934	4101-4157	FeI 4458	TiO 4955	TiO 5603

Fel 3743-49	SrII 4215	TlO 5003
Fel 3758-64	CN 4216	FeI, TiI
CaII 3934	CaI 4227	4957-5083
CaII 3968	Cri 4290	FeI 5167
TlI, FeI	G-band	Mg1516784
3990-4005	FeI 4328	TlO 5168
MnI 4031-34	FeI 5383-	Cri, FeLCaI
FeI 4046	FeI 4459	5204-70
FeI 4064,72	TlO 4463	TlO 5240
SrII 4078		

Ca II 3968	Fe I 4173 -	Ti O 4463	Ti O 5003
Ti I, Fe I	Fe I 4182 -	Ti O 523-52	Fe I 4957 -
3990-4005	Fe I 4187 -	Fe I 4529.31	Fe I 5083
	Fe I 4207	Ti O 4548	Ti I 4982 -
Mn I 4031 -	Sr II 4215	Ti O 4584.87	Ti I 5010
Mn I 4034	CN 4216	Cr I 4601-16	Fe I 5167
Fe I 4046	Ca II 4227	Fe I 4603	Mg I 5167-84
Fe I 4064		Ti O 4626	Ti O 5168
Fe I 4072	Cr I, Fe I	Fe I 4633-38	Cr I Fe I Col.
Sr II 4078	4254 - 75		
		Ti O 4656-59	Fe O II - 22



9 Peg



G5 Ib

ζ 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 372023
FeI 4173-
TlO 4847
TlO 6159
FeI 3735-35
FeI 4207
TlO 4955
TlO 6258

FeI 3743-49
SrII 4215
CN 4216
CaII 3934
CaII 3968
CrI 4290
TlI , FeI
3990-4005
FeI 4326
TlO 5168
MnI 4031-34
FeI 5383-
FeI 4046
FeI 4459
5204-70
TlO 4463
SrII 4078
TlI, FeI, TlO
4520-4582
V1 , FeI
4101-57
TlO 4626
NaI 5890
TlO 4761

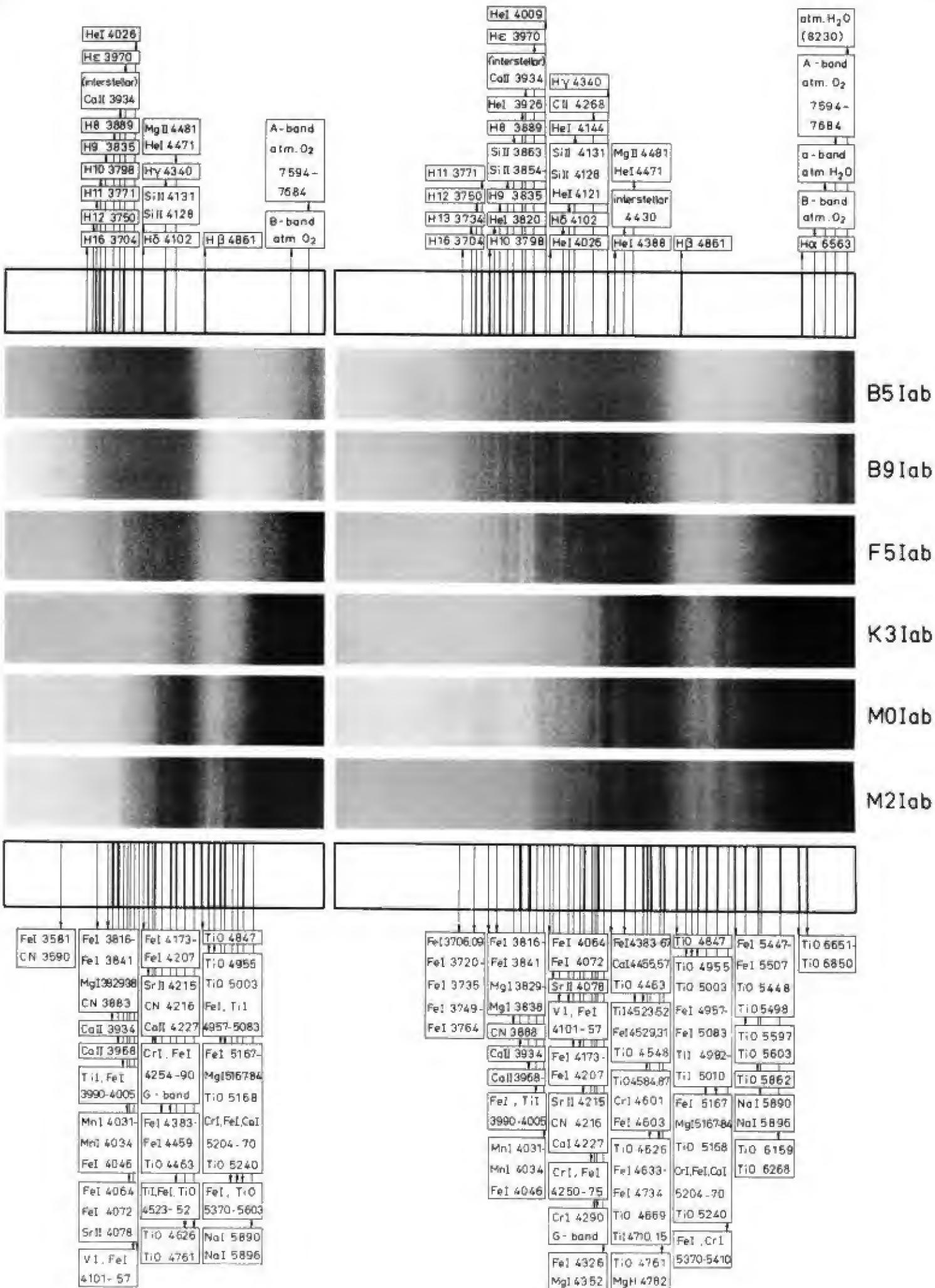
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FeI, TlI
4857-5083
FeI 5167
MgI 5167-84
G - band
CrI, FeI, CaI
FeI, CrI
5204-70
TlO 5240
FeI, TlO
5370-5603
V1 , FeI
4520-4582
TlI, FeI, TlO
4520-4582
V1 , FeI
4101-57
TlO 4626
NaI 5890
TlO 4761

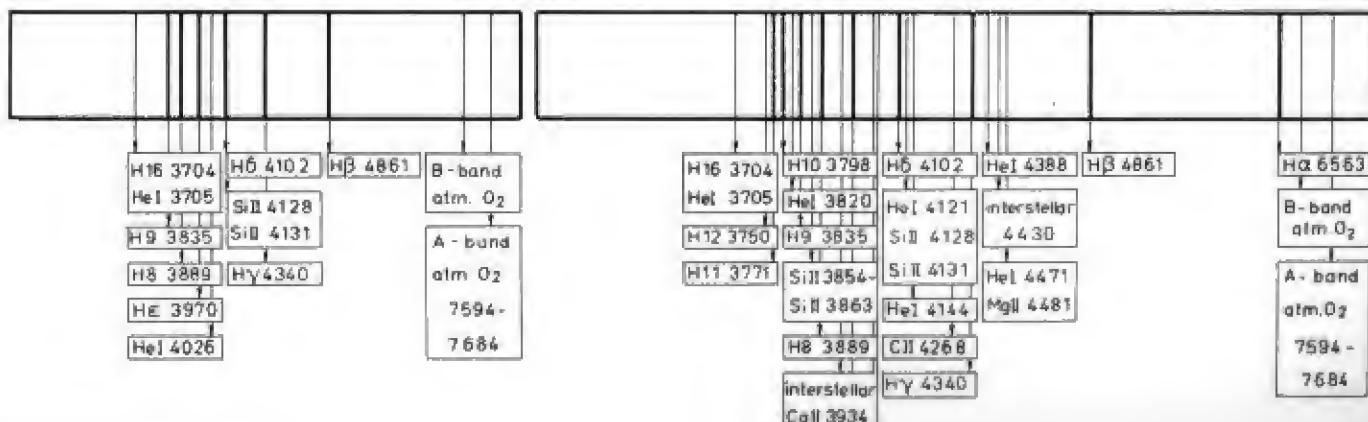
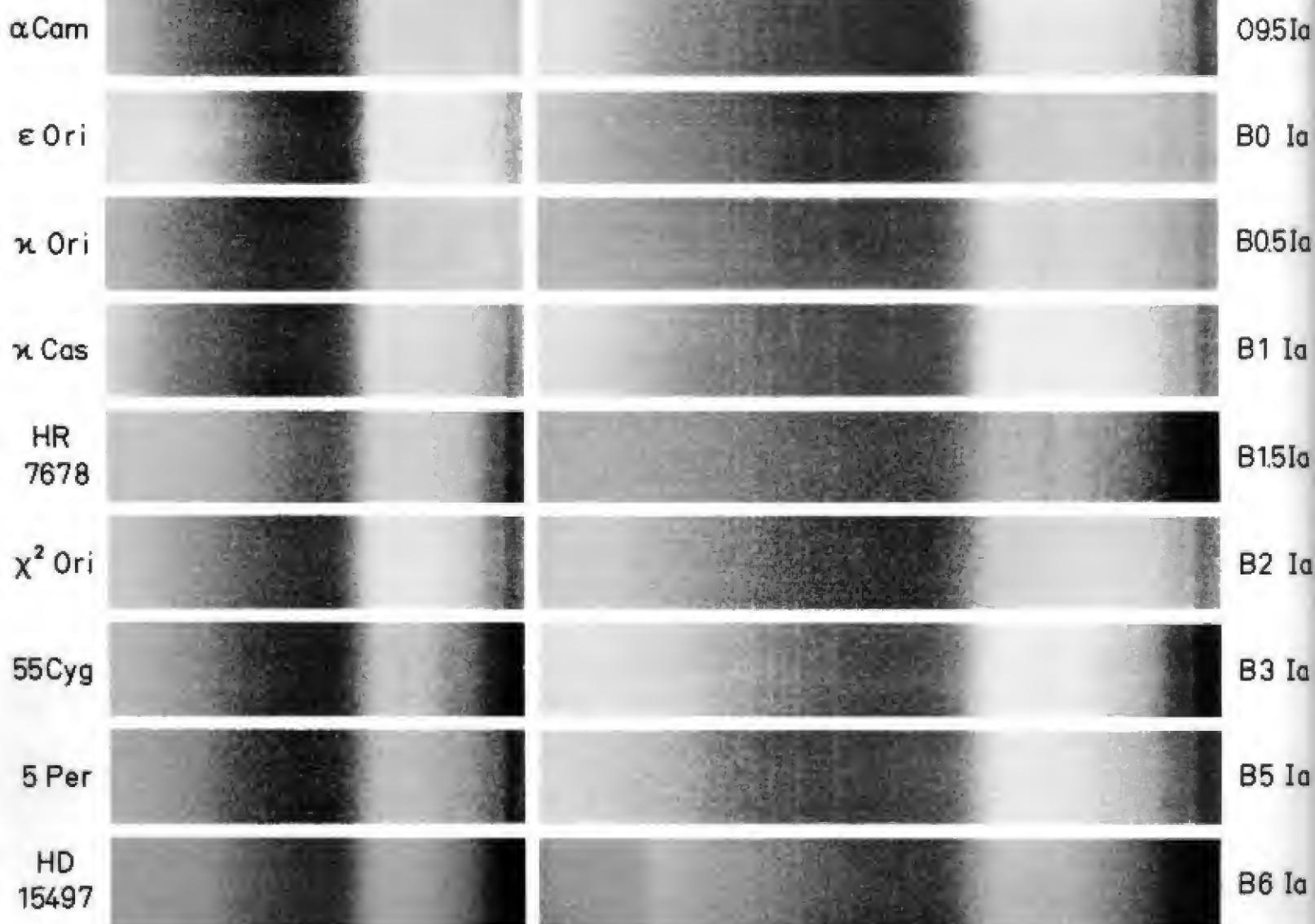
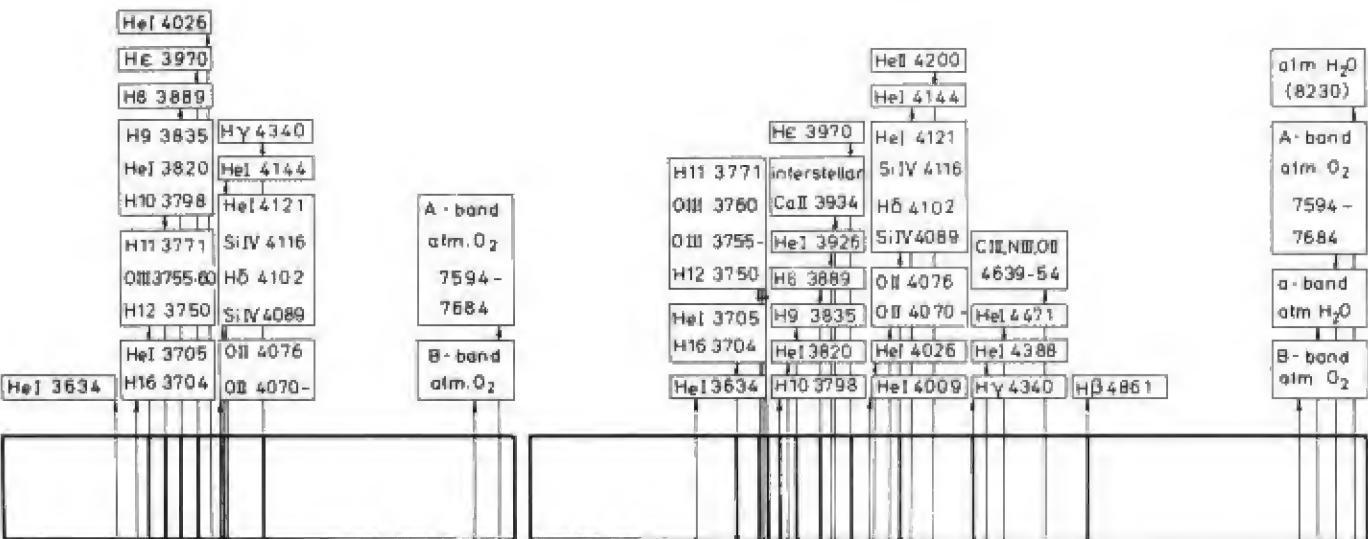


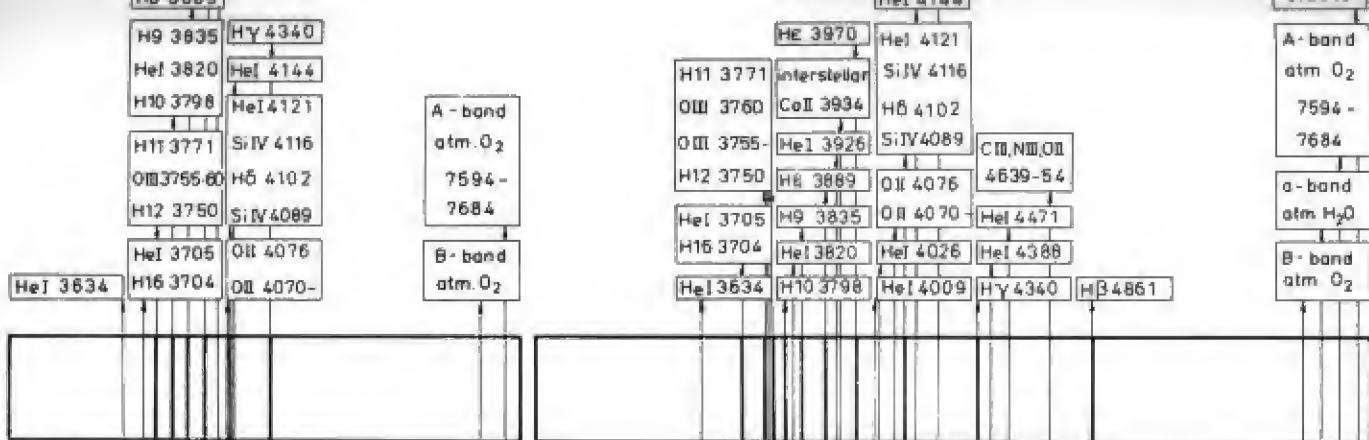
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CN 3883
V1 , FeI
FeI 3800
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FeI 4046
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SrII 4215
TlO 4584-87
CN 4216
CrI 4801-16
CaII 4227
FeI 4603
CrI, FeI
4254-75
CrI 4290
G - band
FeI 4326-53
Hγ 4340
FeI, TlO
5370-5498

TlO 4857
TlO 4955
TlO 4463
TlI , FeI
3990-4005
FeI 4182-
TlI 4523-52
FeI 4529,31
FeI 4207
MnI 4031-
MnI 4034
FeI 4046
FeI 4064
FeI 4072
SrII 4078
TlO 4584-87
CN 4216
CrI 4801-16
FeI 4603
CrI, FeI
4254-75
CrI 4290
G - band
FeI 4326-53
Hγ 4340
FeI, TlO
5370-5498

TlO 5003
FeI 4957-
FeI 5083
TlO 5168
NaI 5890
NaI 5896
TlO 6159
TlO 6268
TlO 5597
TlO 5603
TlO 5862
TlO 5863
NaI 5890
NaI 5896
TlO 6159
TlO 6268







aCam



095 Ig

eOri



Bo Ia

κ Ori



B0.5Ia

π Cas



B1 la

HR



B1E1a

X⁴ Ori



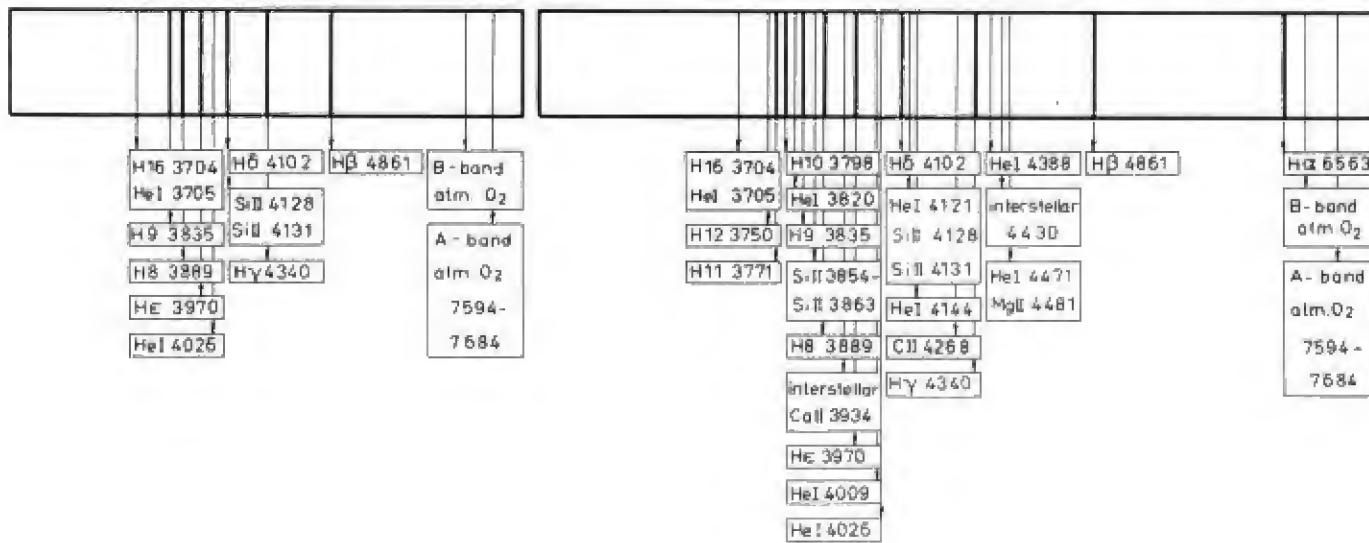
B2 Ia

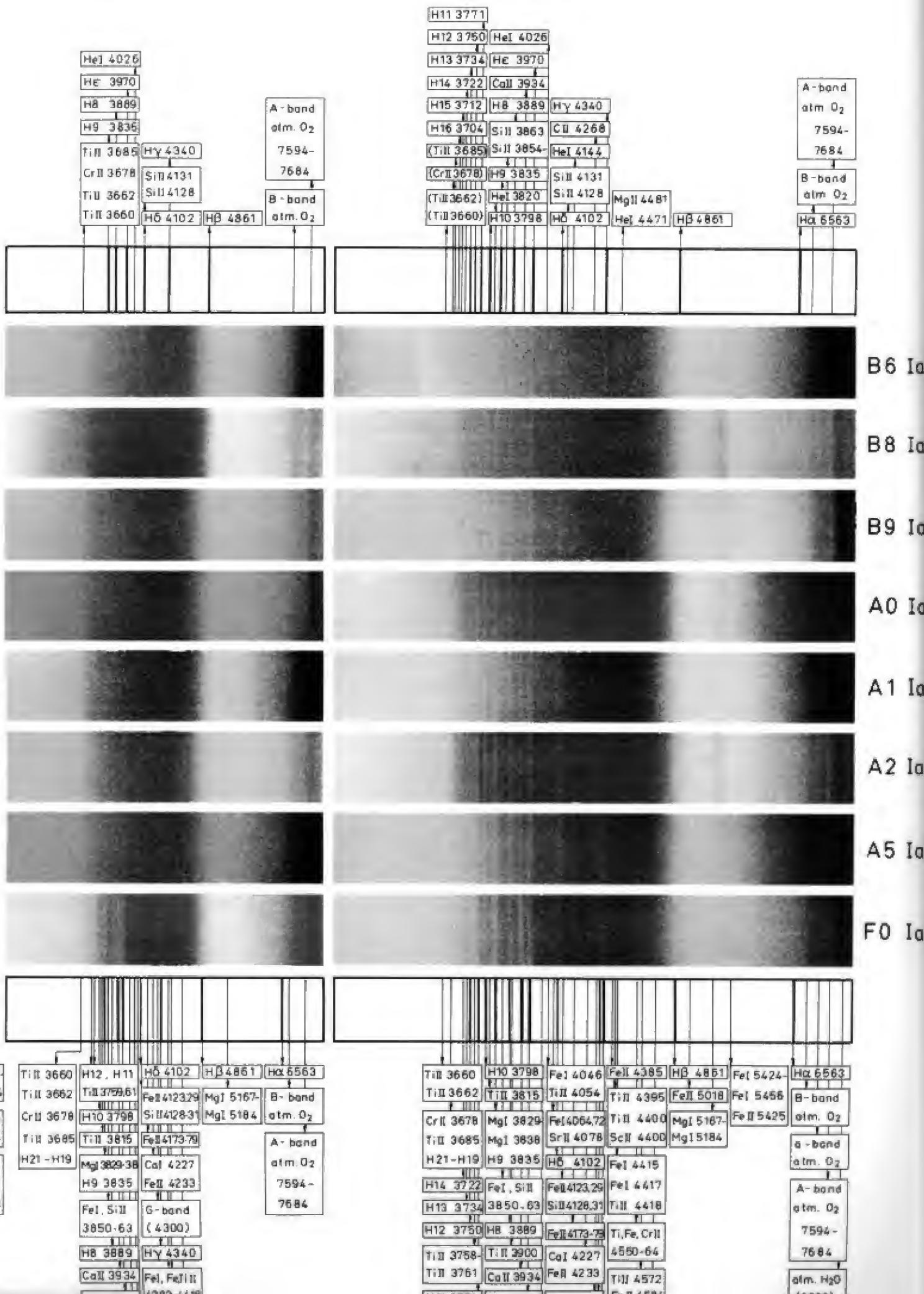
55Cyg

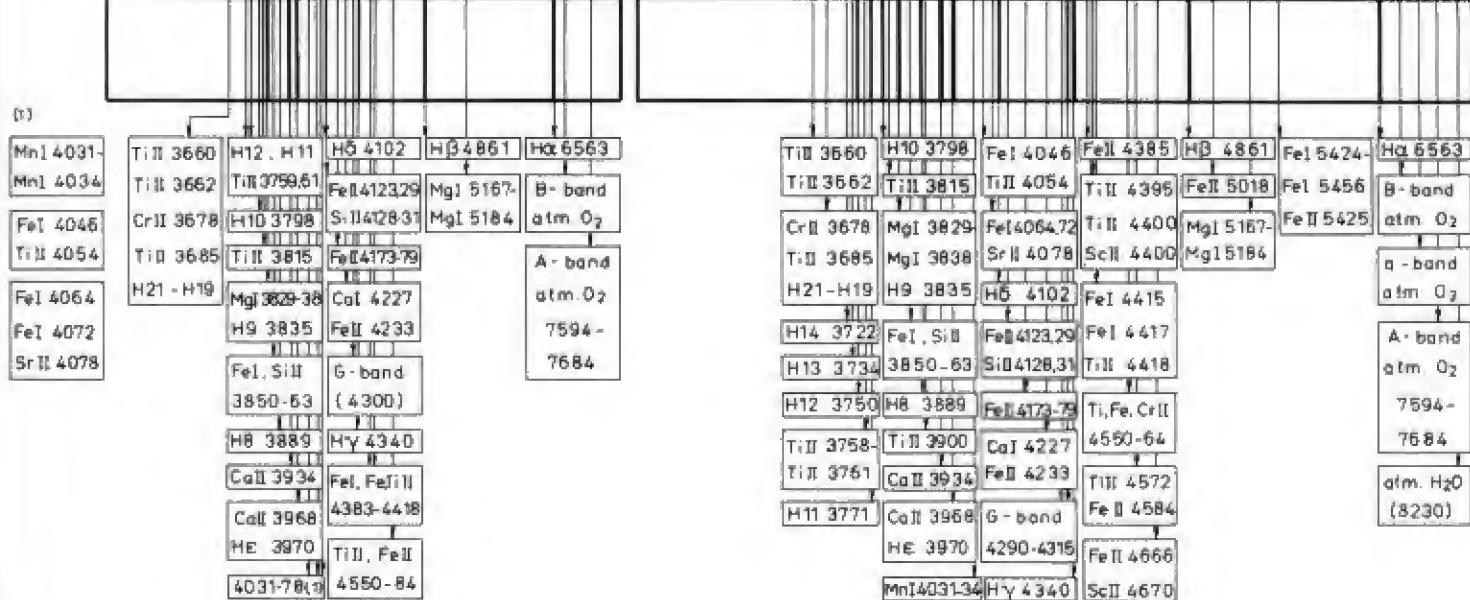
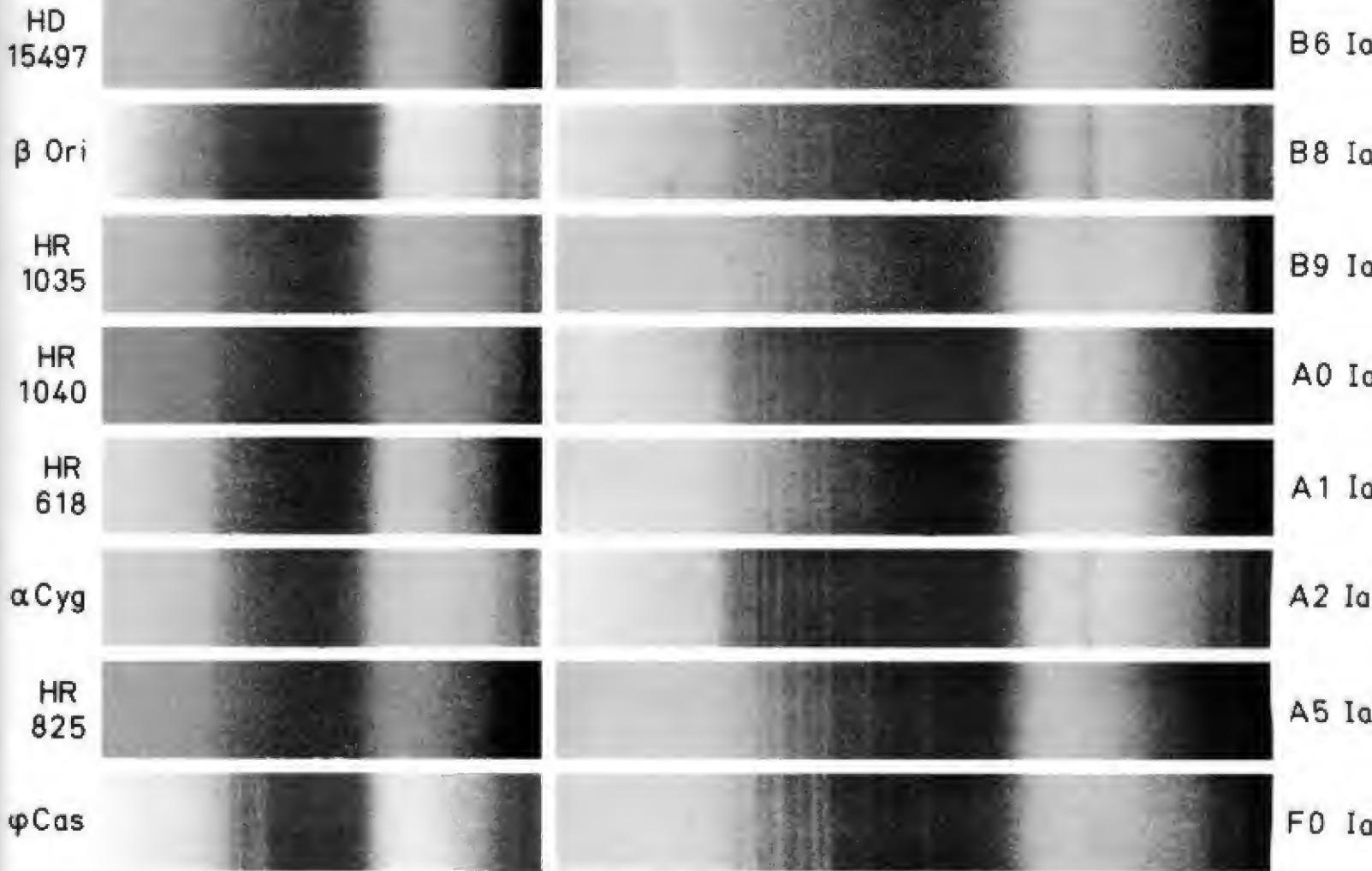
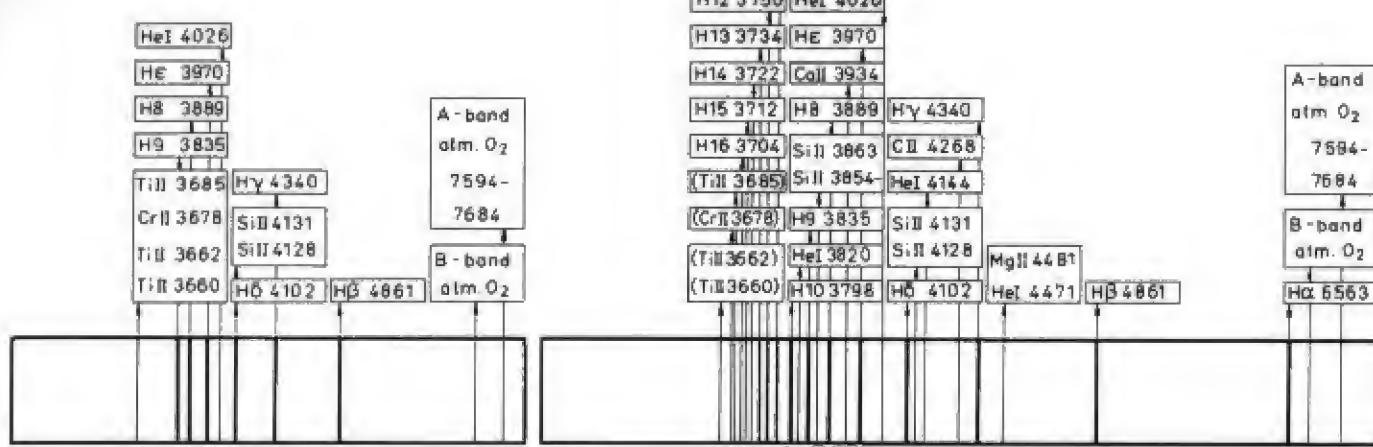


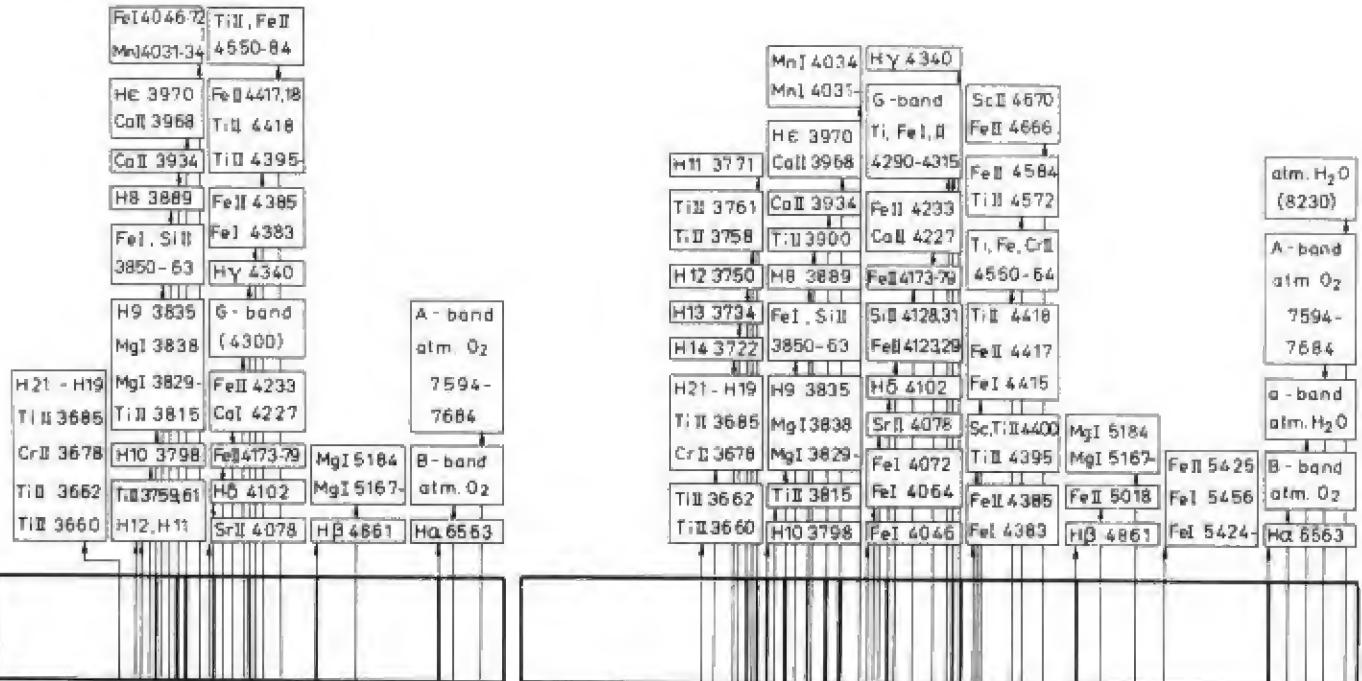
B3 Ia

HD







 φ Cas

F0 Ia

89 Her



F2 Ia

HD 10494



F5 Ia

 δ CMa

F8 Ia

HR 8752



G0 Ia

6 Gem



M1 Ia

 μ Cep

M2 Ia



CaII 3934, FeI 4173, TiO 4847
CaII 3968, FeI 4207, TiO 4955

TiO 5003, FeI 4227, TiO 4957-5063

G-band (4300), TiI, FeI 4957-5063

FeI 4383, MgI 5167-5184

MgI 5184, FeI 4459, TiO 4463

TiO 5168, CrI, FeI, CaI 4523-4603

5204-70, TiO 4584, TiO 5240

TiO 4626, FeI, TiO 4626

FeI 3705, FeI, MgI 3816-41
FeI 3728, FeI 4072, FeI 4463

TiO 4463, SrII 4078, TiO 5003

TiO 5448, TiO 5498, FeI 4529-4559

FeI 4101-4157, FeI 4603-4627

MnI 4031, MnI 4034, FeI 4182

CrI 4601, FeI 4187-4207, FeI 4584

TiO 5168, CrI, FeI, CaI 5204-70

5204-70, MgI 4782, TiO 5240

TiO 5447, FeI 5447, TiO 5565-5590
TiO 7589, FeI 5507, A-band atm. O $_2$

7594-7684, NdI 5890, NdI 5896, TiO 6159

TiO 5503, TiO 5448, TiO 5498, FeI 4529-4559

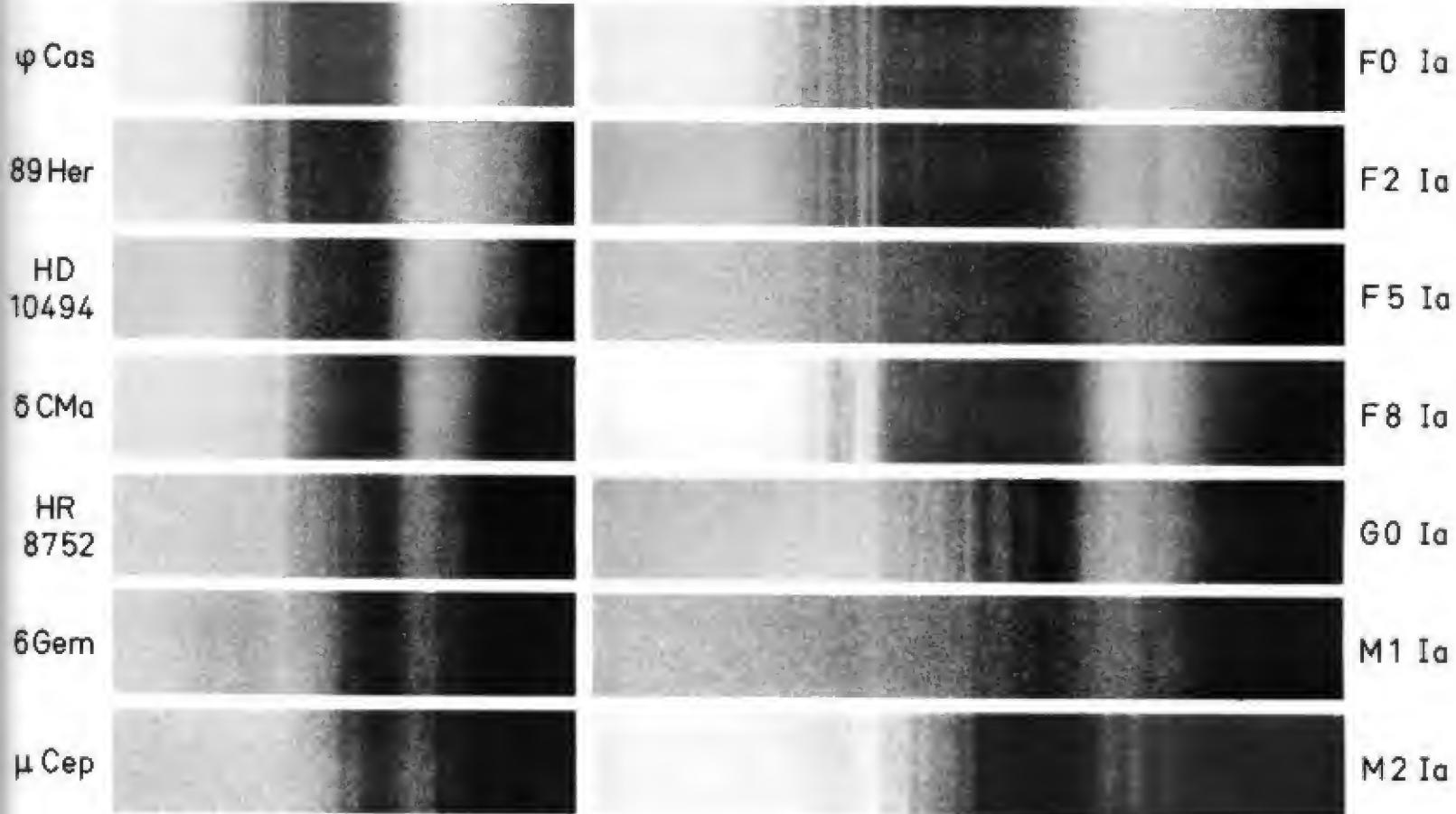
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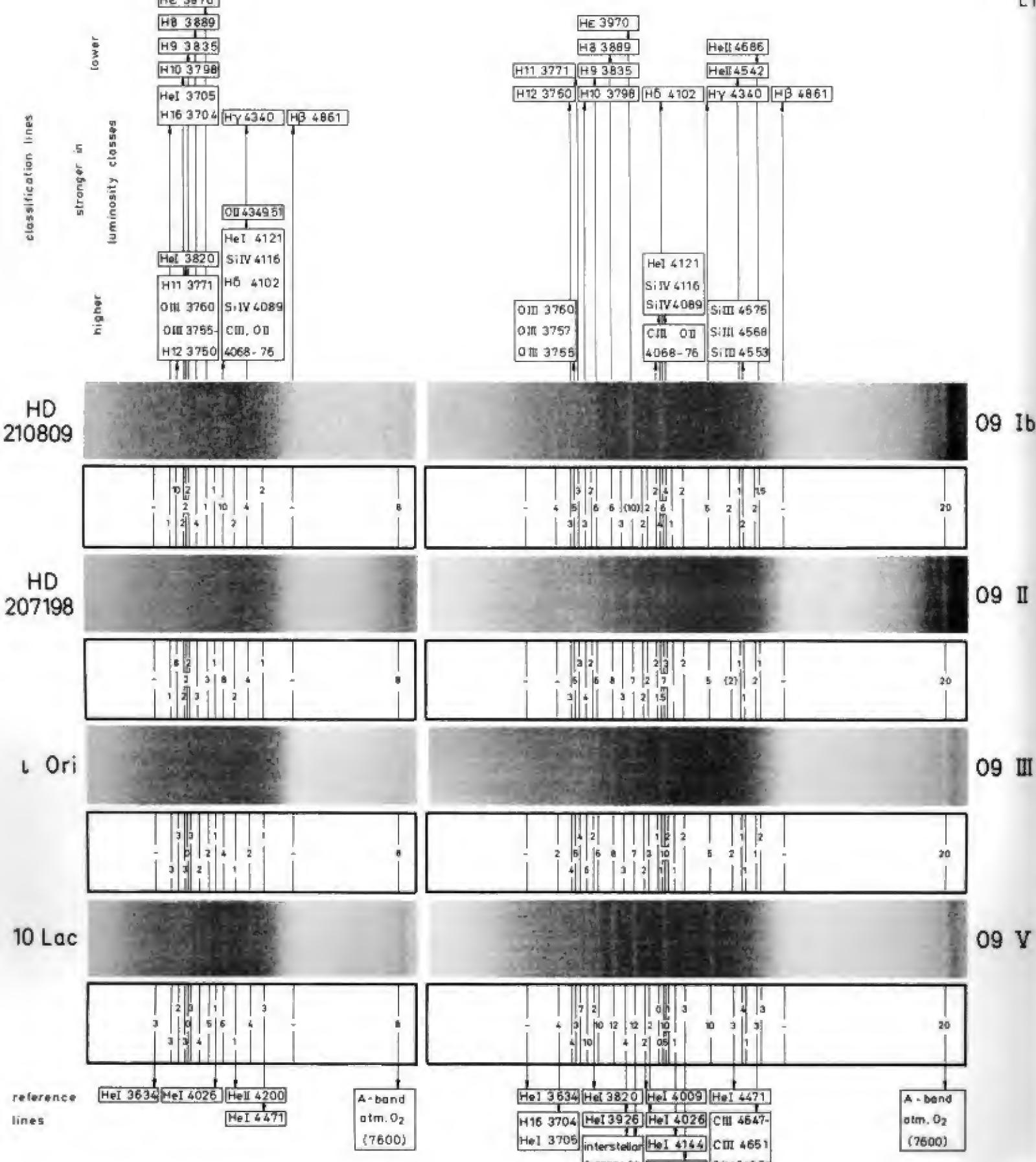
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5204-70, MgI 4782, TiO 5240

CrI 4254-75, FeI 5370-



The diagram illustrates a complex network of chemical species, likely representing a plasma or astrophysical environment. The nodes are organized into two main vertical columns, each with multiple levels of branching. The nodes are labeled with chemical symbols and numbers, such as FeI 4173, MgI 5167, and TlO 4626. Arrows indicate the flow of connections between nodes, showing the relationships between different species.

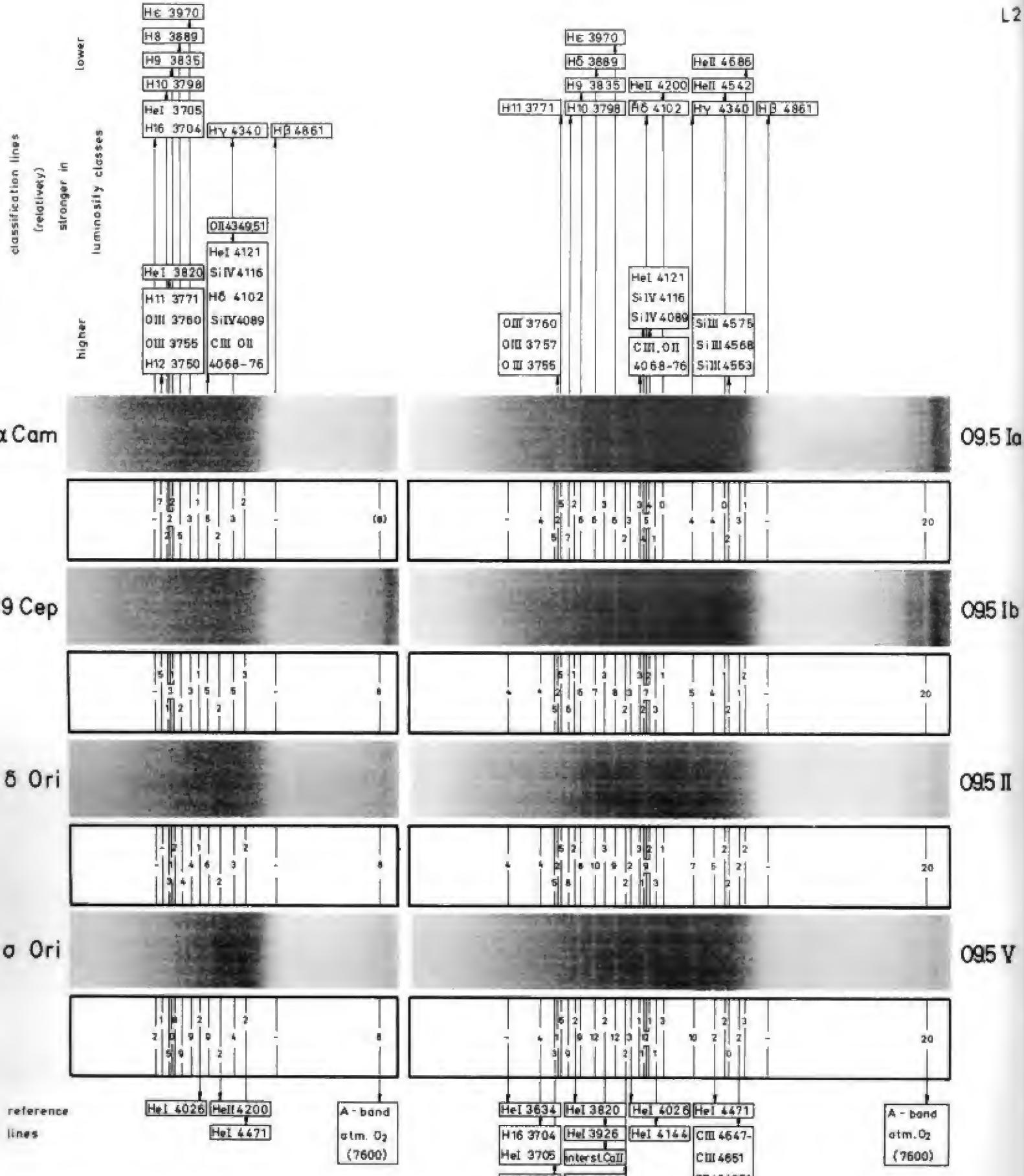


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hy :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: blends of H-lines with C III, O III, O II, Si IV as listed above.
3. Important ratio:
H12, H11, O III 3750-71; C III, O II, Si IV, H5, He I 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 Hy :

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 H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: blends of H-lines with CIII, CII, OII, SiIV as listed above relative to unblended H-lines
3. Important ratio: H12, H11, OIII 3750-71; CII, OII, SiIV, H5, 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

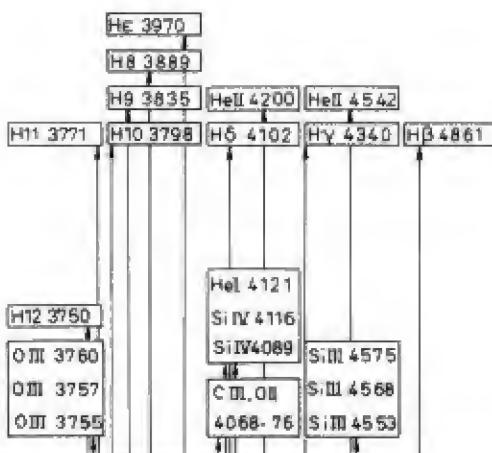
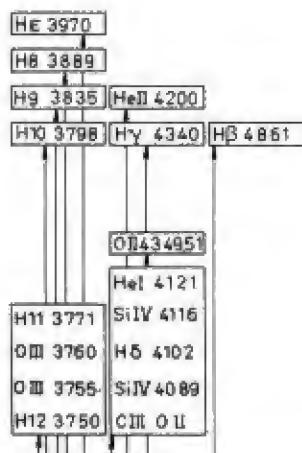
Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends of CIII, OIII, OII, SiIV, SiIII 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.

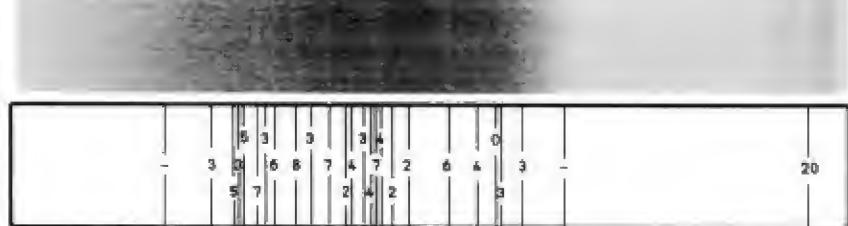
classification lines

(relatively)

lower luminosity classes

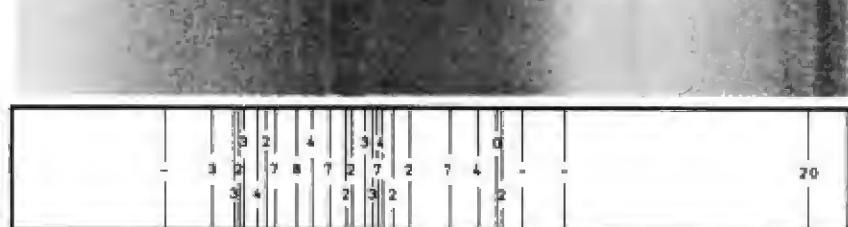


ε Ori



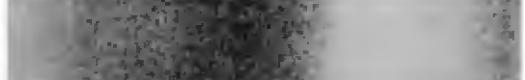
80 Ia

69 Cyg



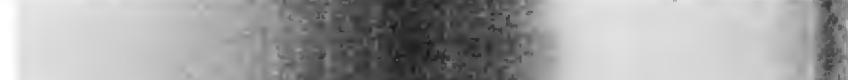
80 Ib

HD 43818



80 II

HR 2479



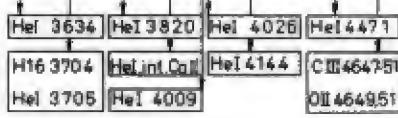
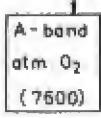
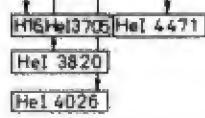
80 III

v Ori



80 V

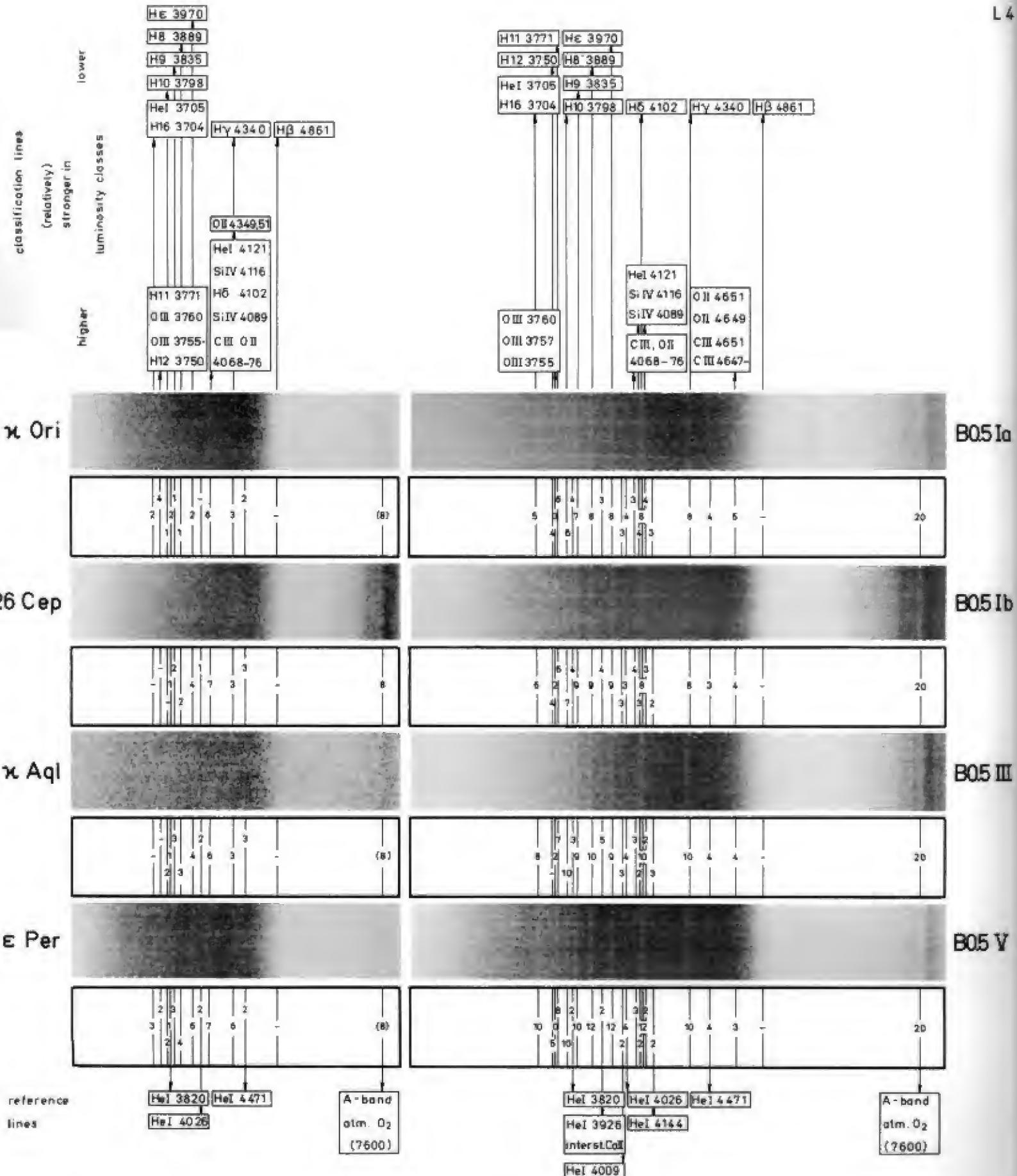
reference lines

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 CIII, OIII, OII, SiIV 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 CIII, OIII, OII, SiIV, SiIII as listed above.
3. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: HeII 4200, HeII 4542.



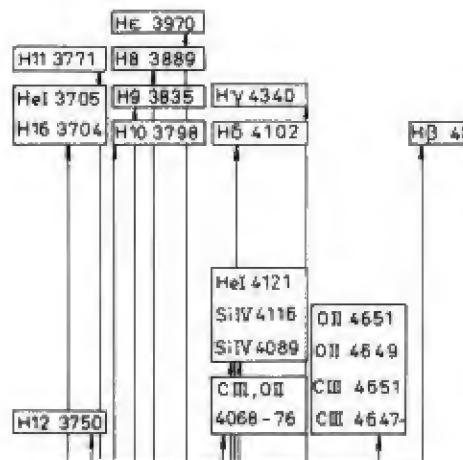
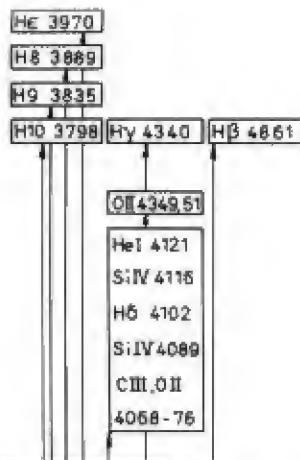
Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes
2. Stronger in higher classes: blends of H-lines with CIII, OIII, OII, SiIV as listed above relative to unblended H-lines.

Dispersion 646 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Blend HeI 3704, HeI 3705 stronger in lower luminosity classes.
3. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends of CIII, OIII, OII, SiIV as listed above.
4. Important ratio:
He I 4471 : CIII, OII 4647 - 51 = 1 in III; < 1 in supergiants; > 1 in V

classification lines
(relatively) stronger in lower luminosity classes



α Cas



B1 Ia

ζ Per



B1 Ib

HD 199216



B1 II

δ Per



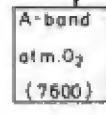
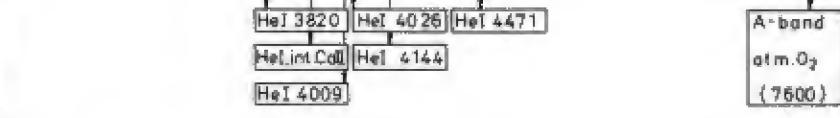
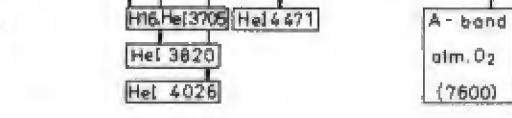
B1 III

HR 1191



B1 V

reference lines



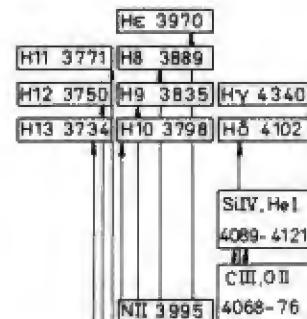
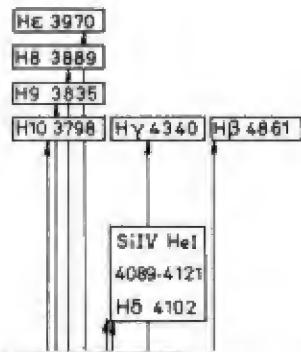
Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H α :

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.

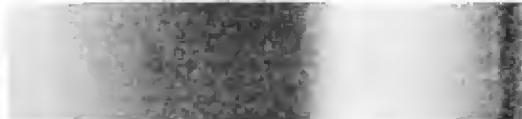
Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H α :

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 ratios:
HeI 4471 : CII, OII 4647-51 > 1 in V and III, < 1 in II and supergiants

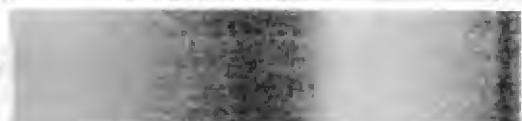
classification lines
(relatively)
stronger in
lower
luminosity classes



χ^2 Ori



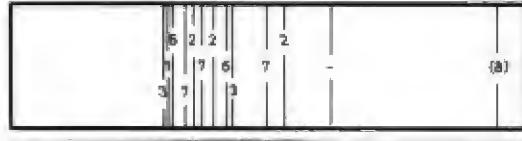
9 Cep



ϵ CMa



12 Lac



γ Peg



ζ Cas



reference
lines'

HeI 3820
4026, CaII

A-band

H16 3704
HeI 3705
HeI 4144
HeI 4471

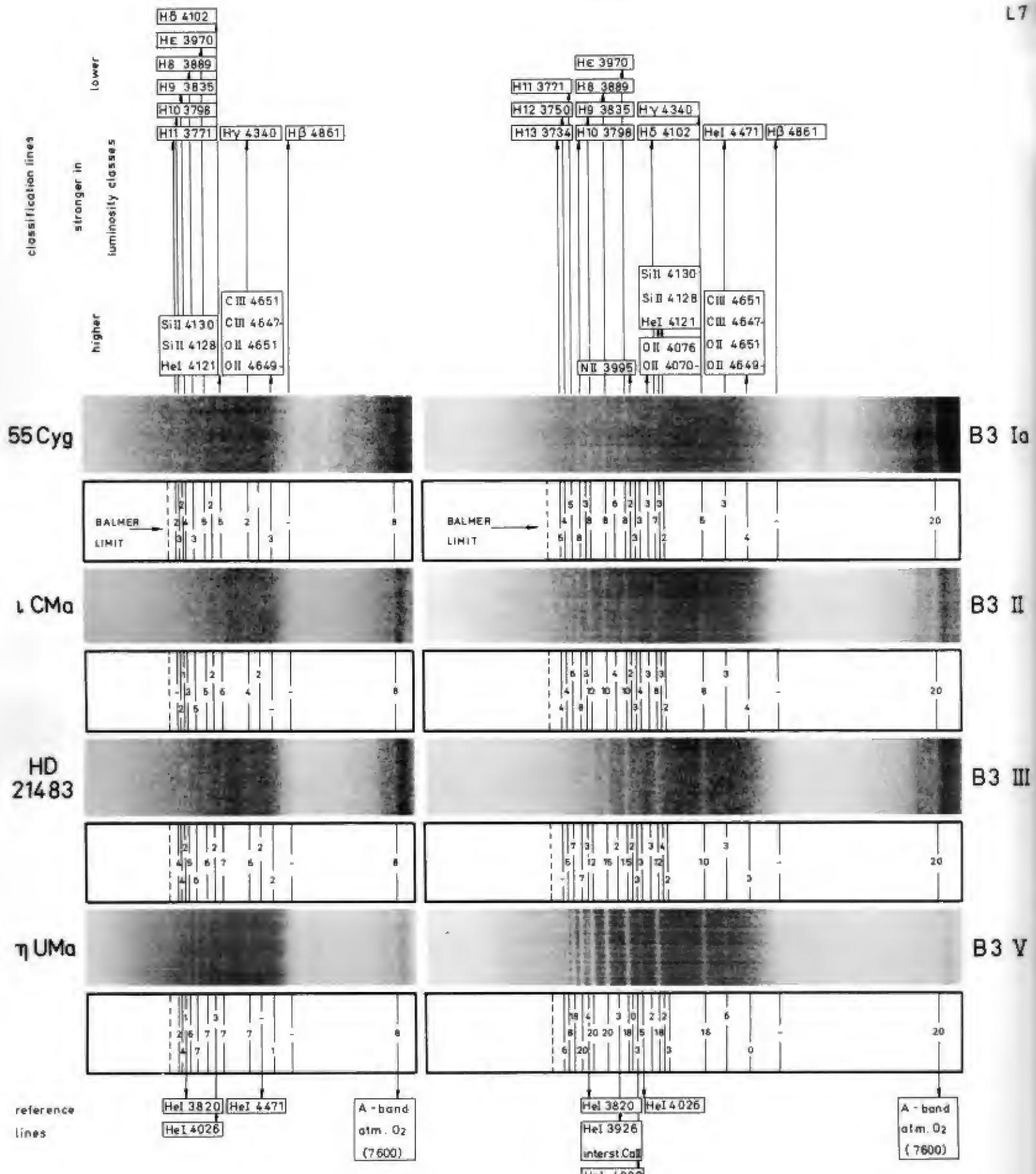
A-band

Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at Hy.

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes: blend of H9 with SiIV and HeI relative to unblended H-lines.
3. Important ratio:
 $\text{Hy : HeI 4471} = 1 \text{ in Ib, II; } < 1 \text{ in Ia; } > 1 \text{ in V - III}$

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at Hy.

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



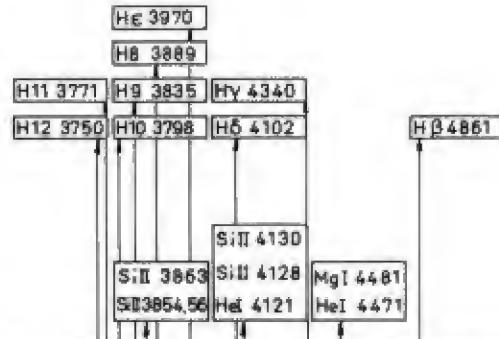
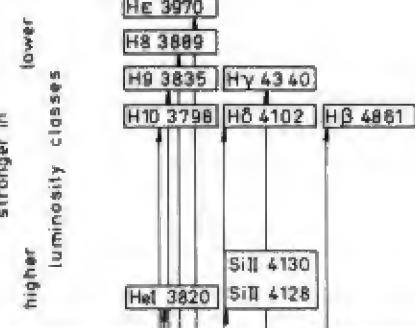
Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H α :

1. H-lines stronger in lower classes.
2. Stronger in higher classes : CIII,OII,SII as listed above.
3. Structural differences :
 - a) blend H δ , HeI, SiII 4102-30 appears as broad feature in high luminosity classes ; H δ dominates as a single line in lower classes.
 - b) broad blend H10, HeI 3820, H9 (with HeI apparently stronger) in higher classes.

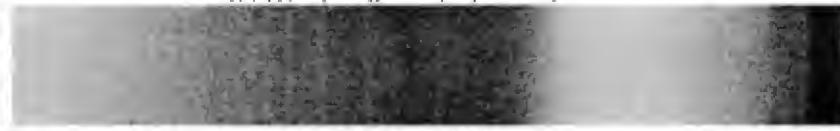
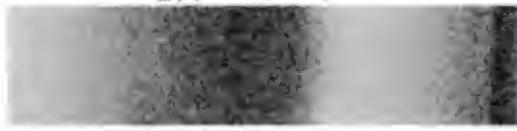
Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H β :

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

classification lines



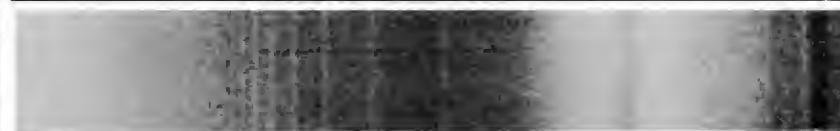
5 Per



X Aur



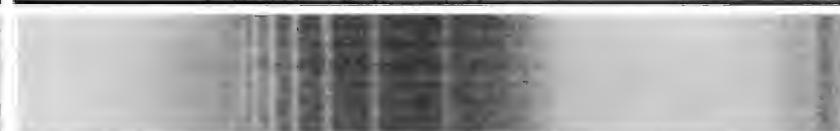
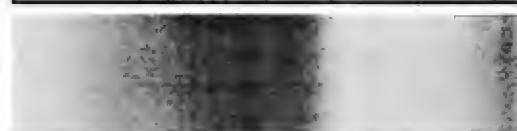
67 Oph



6 Per



τ Her



λ Cyg



reference lines

[HeI 4026]

[A-band]

[HeI 3820] [HeI 4026] interstellar 4430

[A-band]

[HeI 4009]

Dispersion 1280 Å/mm.

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes

2. see L9, 2

3. see L9, 3

3. Structural difference: broad blend H10, HeI 3820, H9

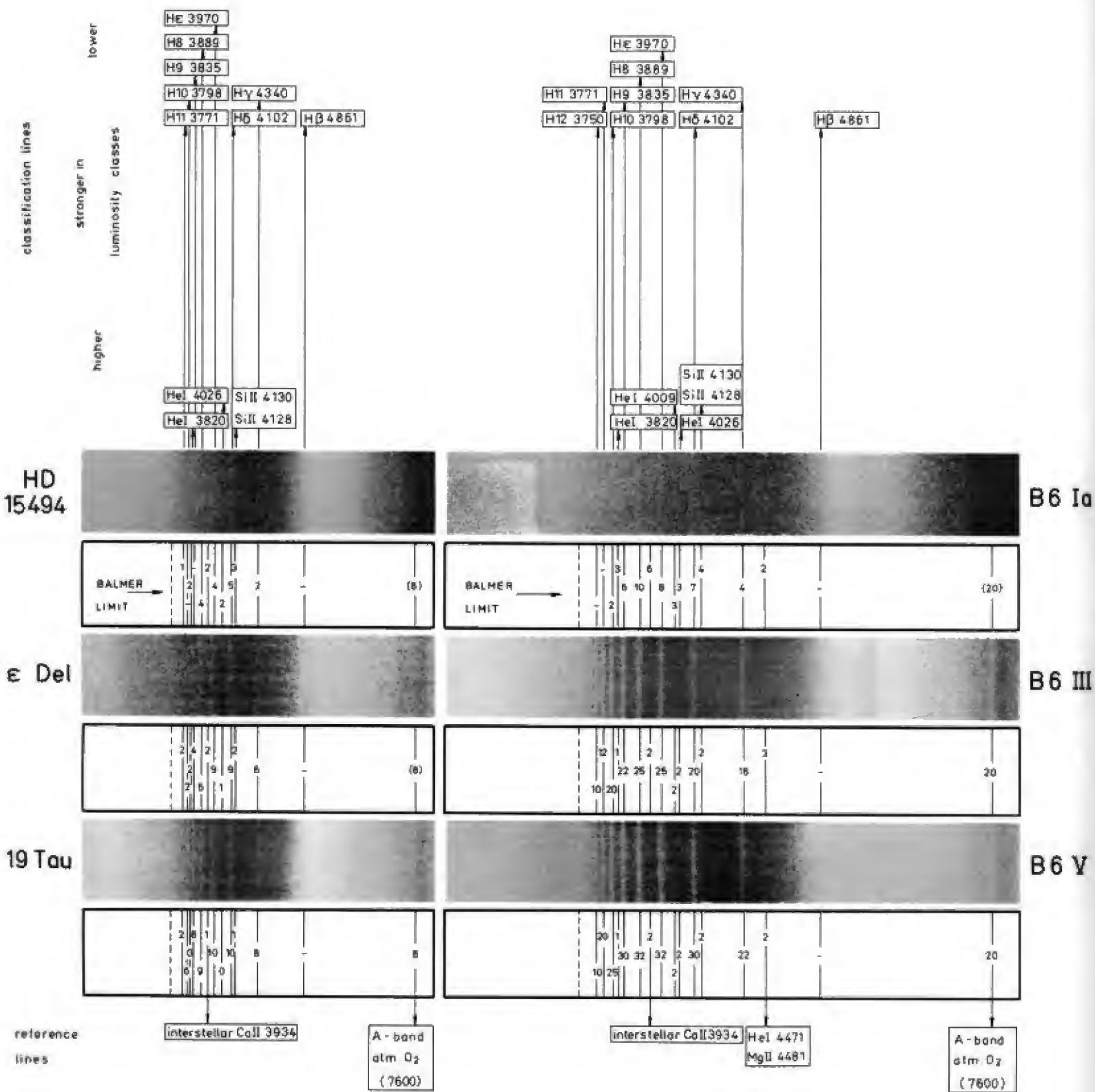
(with HeI apparently stronger) in higher classes.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hy:

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.

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

3. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends HeI, MgI, SII as listed above.

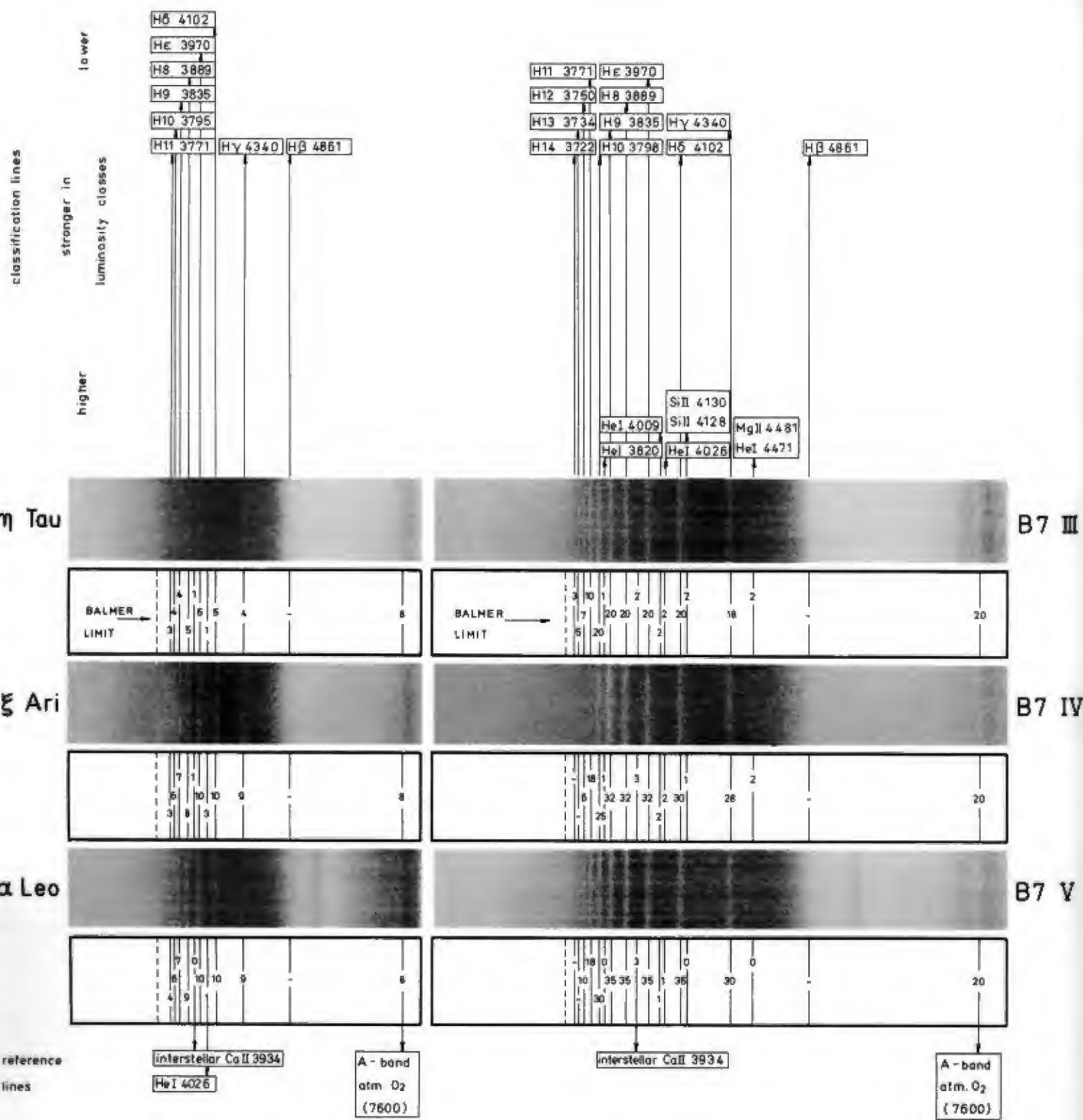


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hy:

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, SII 4128-30.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hy:

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, SII 4128-30.



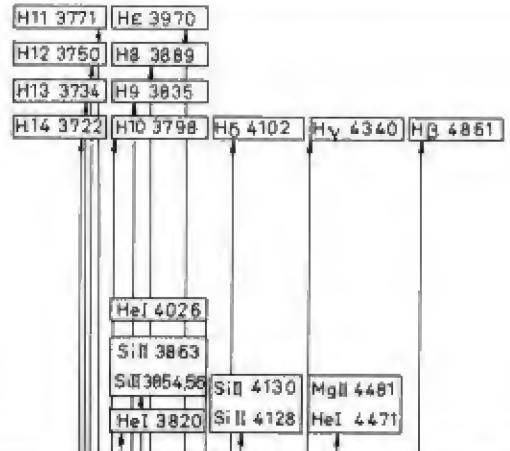
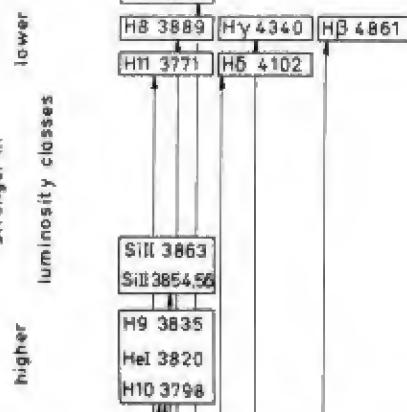
Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hy:

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

Dispersion 645 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 HeI - lines stronger in higher luminosity classes.

classification lines

 β Ori

B8 Ia



13 Cep



B8 Ib

 γ CMa

B8 II



27 Tau



B8 III

 ζ Peg

B8 V



reference lines

(Interstellar) CaII 3934
HeI 4026A-band atm. O₂
(7600)

(Interstellar) CaII 3934

A-band atm. O₂
(7600)

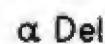
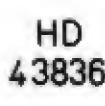
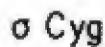
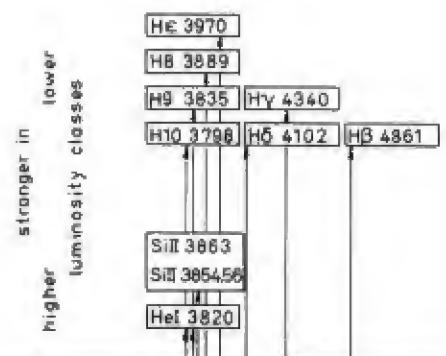
Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hy:

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hy:

- H-lines stronger and broader in lower classes.
- Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
- Blend H9, HeI 3820, H10 strong in supergiants.
- SII 3854-63 clearly present in supergiants.

- H-lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.
- Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
- HeI-lines stronger in higher luminosity classes.
- SII stronger in higher luminosity classes.

Classification lines



reference lines

A-band

(interstellar)Call 3934

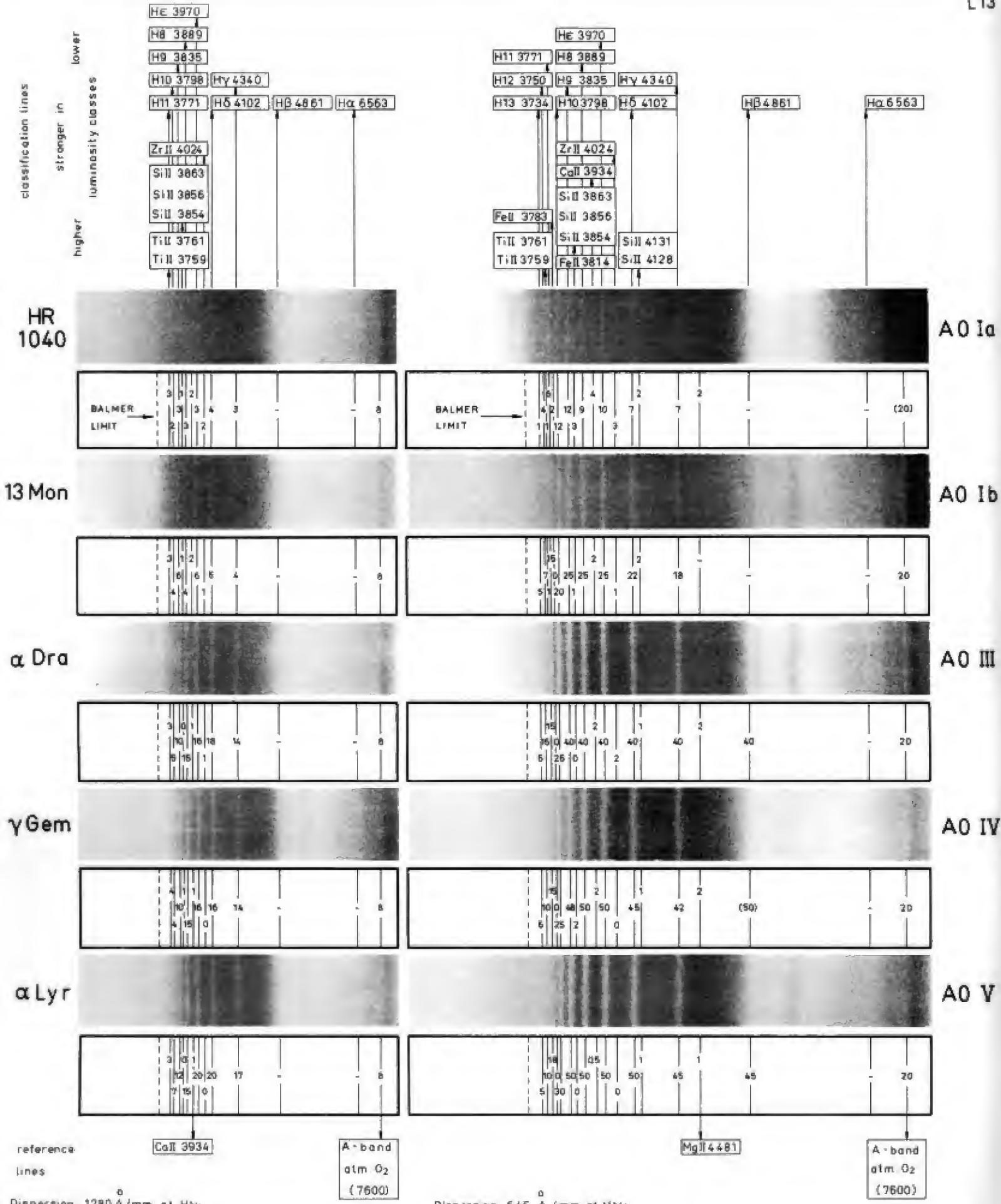
A - bond

Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

Dispersion 845 Å/mm at H γ :

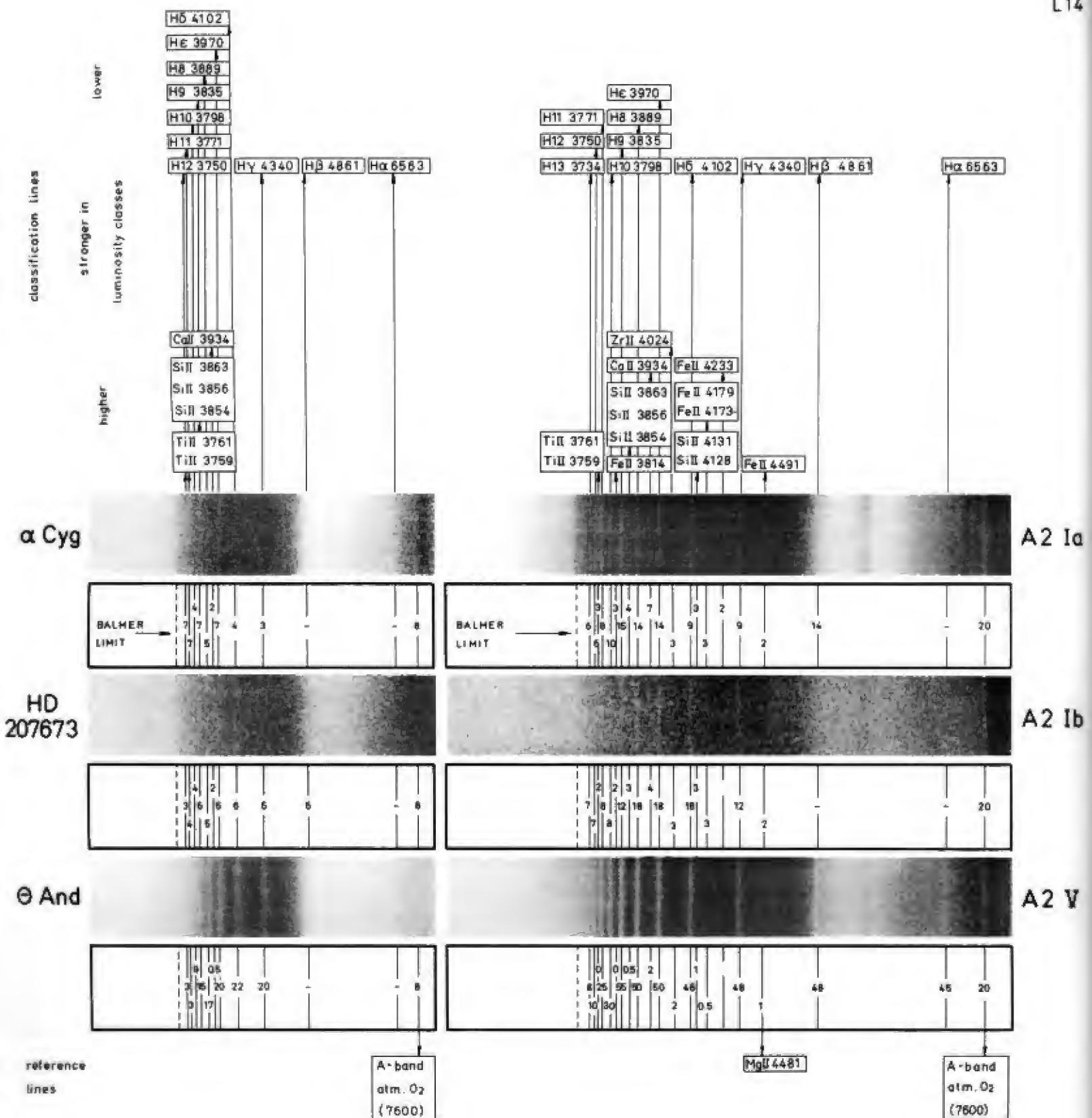
1. H - lines stronger and broader in lower classes.
 2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
 3. Blend H9, HeI 3820, H10 strong in Ia and Iab.
 4. SiII 3854-63 clearly present in supergiants.

- 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 Ia little structure between HE and Balmer limit; exceptions: blend H8, Si II, H9 and blend H11, Ti II, 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. Si II, Ti II, Fe II, Zr II present in high luminosity classes
4. Ce II 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes.

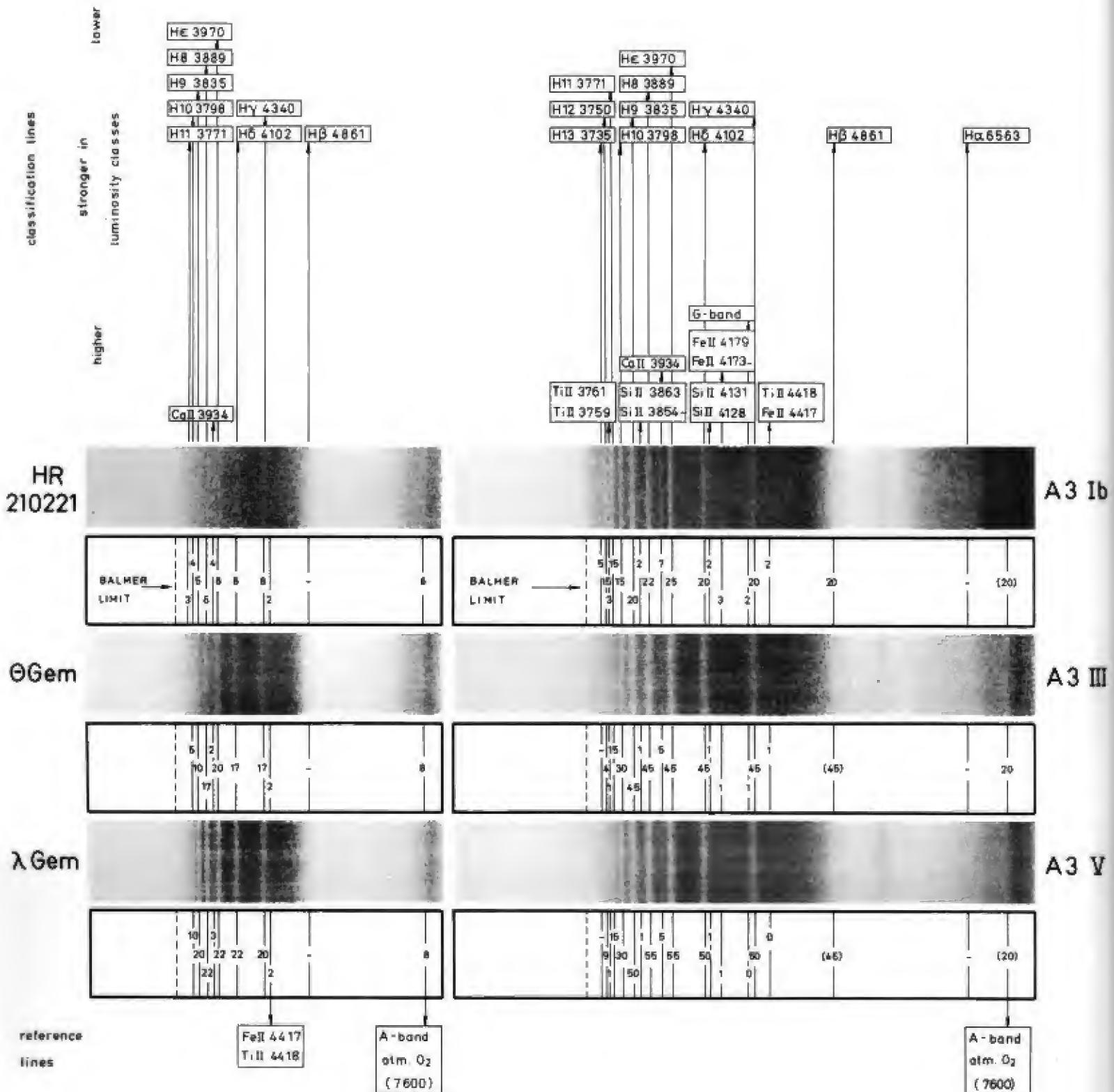


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger and broader in lower luminosity classes.
2. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
3. Strong features in class Ia are the blends H δ - SiII - H η and H η - TiII - H ζ
4. CaII 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes.

Dispersion 645 Å/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 (H α to H η , H γ to H ζ)
3. Balmer discontinuity at shorter wavelengths and more abrupt in higher luminosity classes.
4. SiII, TiII, FeII, ZrII stronger in higher luminosity classes
5. CaII 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes.

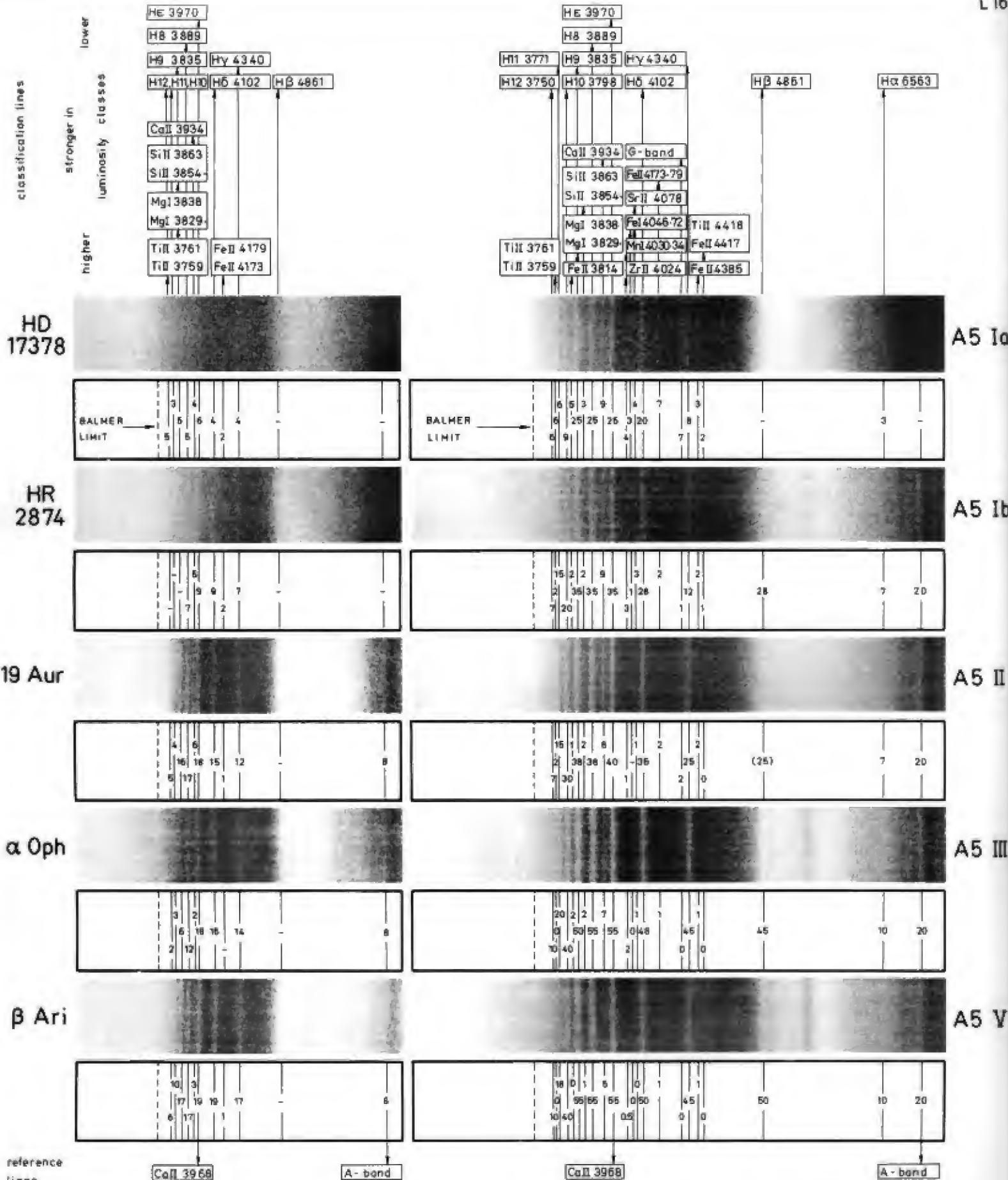


Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

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

Dispersion 645 Å/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.



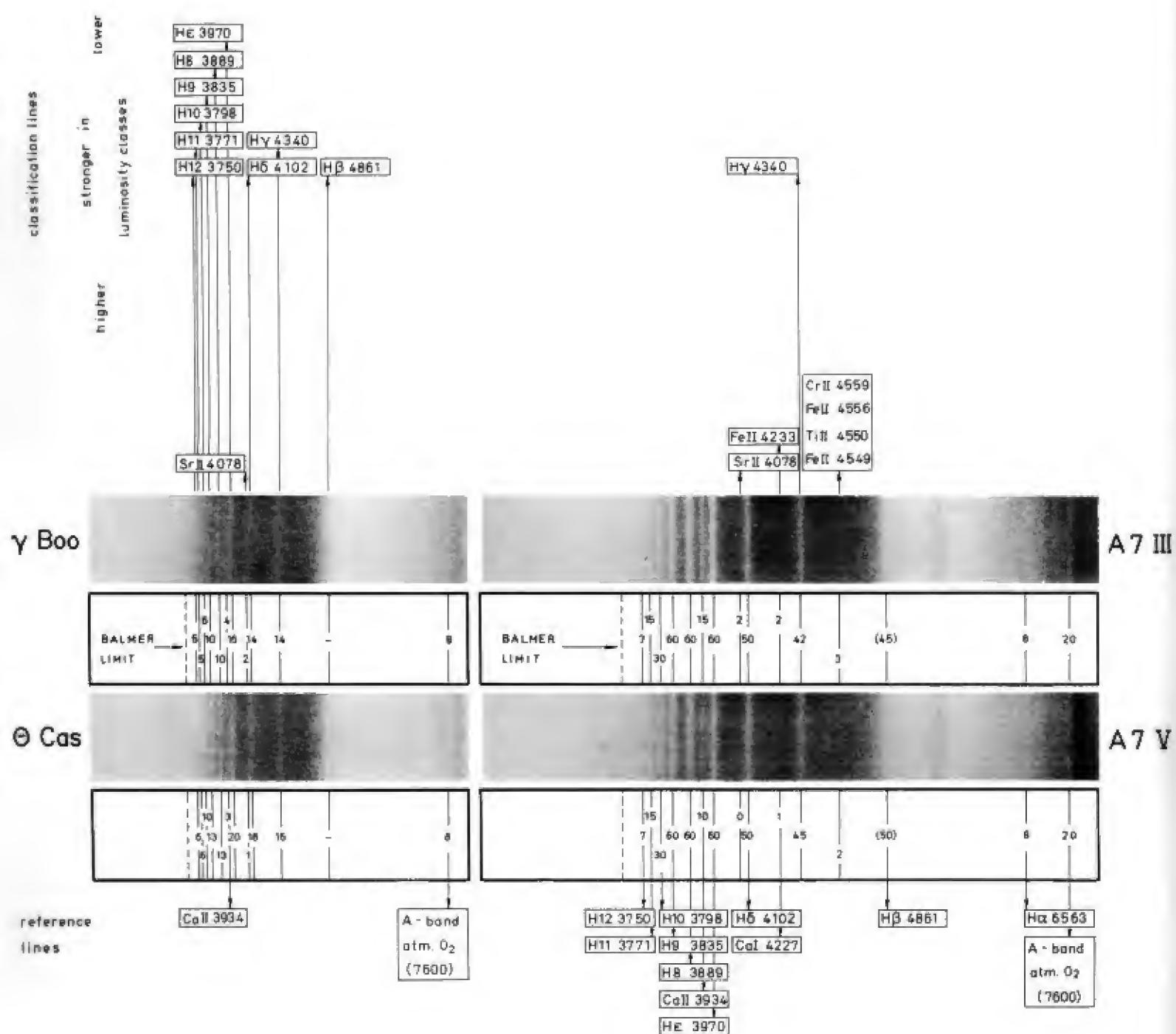
Dispersion

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1. H α - times 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, H9, Mg I stronger in higher luminosity classes
5. Blend H11, Ti II, H12 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 SiII,TiII,Fell,ZrII stronger in higher luminosity classes.
 4. G - band stronger in higher luminosity classes.
 5. CaII 3934 (apparently) stronger in higher luminosity classes .
 - 6 Blend H9, MgI 3829-38 stronger than neighbouring H- lines in higher classes.
 7. FeI contributes to strong blends with ionized metals in higher luminosity classes.



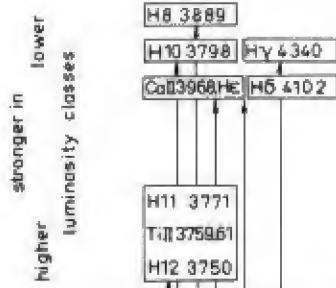
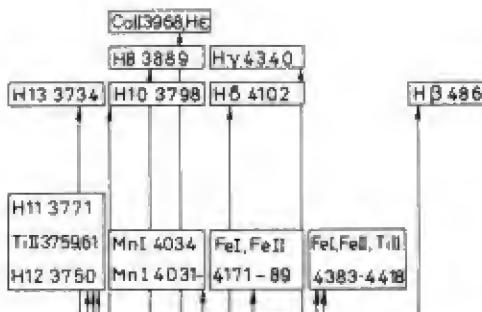
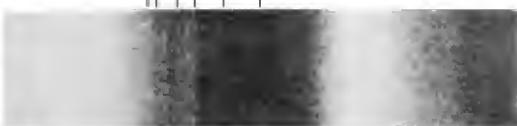
Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

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

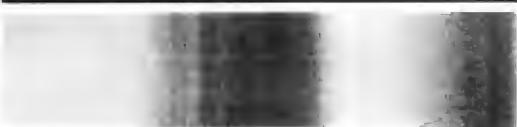
Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ :

1. No noticeable difference in H-lines between classes V and III.
2. FeII 4233 (enhanced through blend with CaI 4227) stronger in III.
3. SrII 4078 stronger in class III.
4. Blend at 4550 stronger in class III.

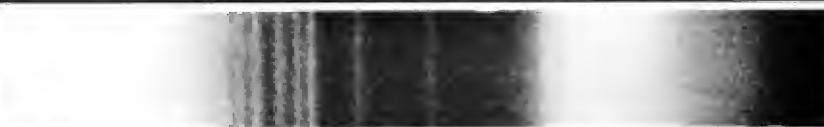
classification lines

 φ Cas

FO Ia

 α Lep

FO Ib

HR
1242

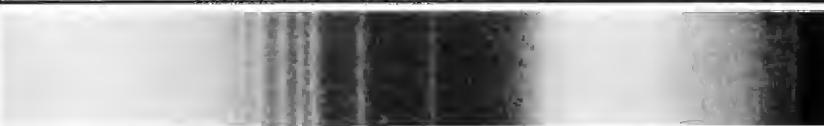
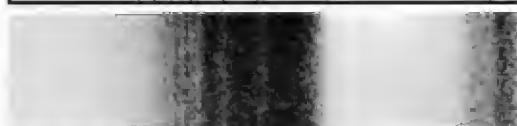
FO II

 ζ Leo

FO III

 ε Cep

FO IV

 ρ Gem

FO V

reference lines

MgI, H α 3829-38, CaII G-bandMgI, H α , CaII G-band

A-band

Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.

1. H-lines stronger in lower luminosity classes.

2. Balmer discontinuity abrupt in II to Ia.

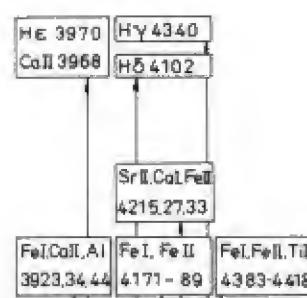
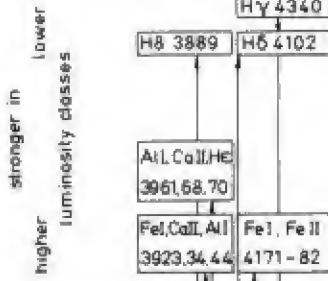
2. Balmer discontinuity abrupt in classes II to Ia.

3. Important ratios.

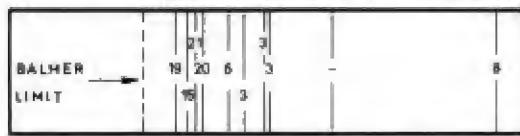
3. Important ratios.

H α 3889 \approx CaII 3934 \approx CaII 3968
in V and IV; III; II to Ia; respectively.H α 3889 \approx CaII 3934 \approx CaII 3968 in V and IV; III to Ib; Ia; respectively.
H δ 4102 : FeI, FeII 4171-89 \approx 1 in Ia, \gg 1 in V to Ib

classification lines

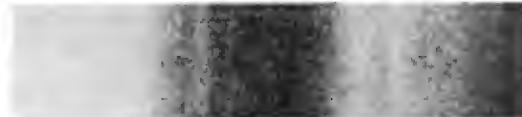


89 Her



F2 Ia

v Aql



F2 Ib

v Her

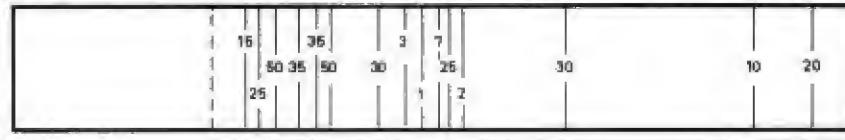


F2 II

14 Ari



F2 III

 β Cas

F2 IV

78UMa



F2 V

reference lines

Mg I 3829 - 38, H β [G-band]H α 3771 [H α - 8, Mg I] [G-band]H β 4861H α 6563 [A-band]

Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hy:

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hy:

1. H-lines slightly stronger in lower luminosity classes.

1. H γ and H δ stronger in lower luminosity classes.

2. Balmer discontinuity noticeable in supergiants.

2. Balmer discontinuity noticeable in supergiants.

3. Stronger in higher classes: blends of ionized metals.

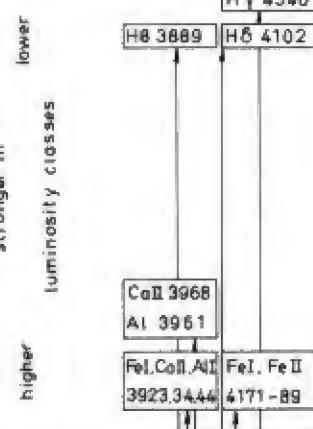
3. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: blends as indicated above.

4. Important ratios:

4. Important ratios:

H δ 3889 : Ca II 3934 = 1 in II ; > 1 in V to III
< 1 in supergiantsH δ 3889 : Ca II 3934 = 1 in V to II ; < 1 in supergiantsCa II 3934, Ca II 3968, H ϵ = 1 in Ib ; > 1 in Id ; < 1 in V to II

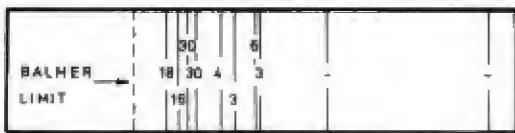
classification lines



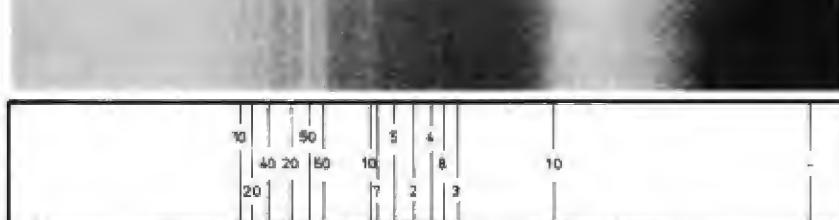
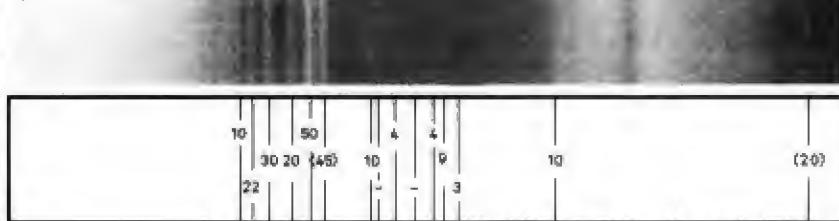
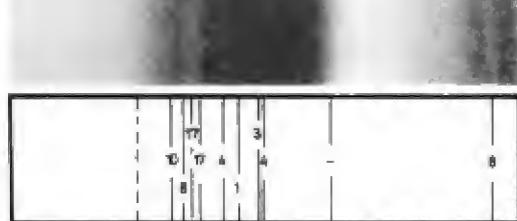
HD 10494

H γ 4340H δ 4102Sr II Ca II, Fe II
4215, 27, 33Al II Ca II, He I
3961, 68, 70; Fe I, Fe II
4171–89Fe I, Ca II, Al I
3923, 34, 44; Fe, Co II, Si II
4118–34Fe I, Fe II, Ti II
4383–4418

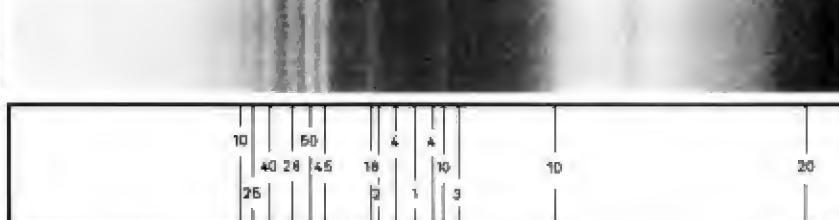
F5 Ia



44 Cyg

 α Per

41 Cyg

 ι Peg

reference lines

Mg I, H9
3829–38
G-band
H β 4861
A-band

H11 3771
H10, H9, H8
G-band
Mg I 3829–38

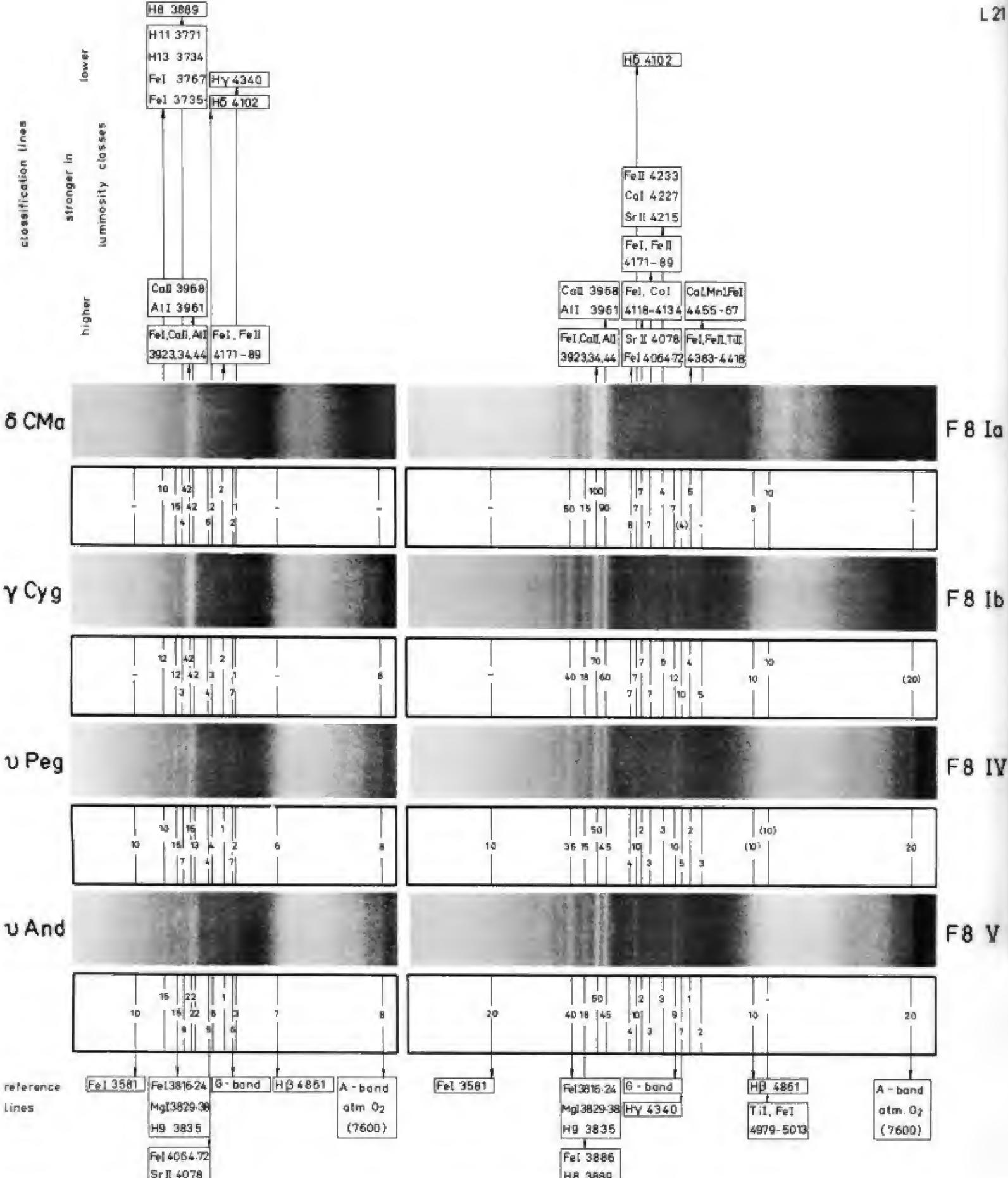
H β 4861
A-band

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 Å/mm at Hy:

- Stronger in higher classes: three blends as listed.
- Stronger in lower classes: four features as listed.
- Important ratios:

 - FeI, H3735-71 : CaII 3968 \approx 1 in V and IV, \ll 1 in Ib and Ia
 - FeI, MgI, H3816-38 : CaII 3968 \approx 1 in V and IV, \ll 1 in Ib and Ia
 - FeI, FeII 4171-89 : G-band \approx 1 in Ia ; \ll 1 in V to Ib

4 Structural difference:

region λ 3968-4300 smoother in higher classes.

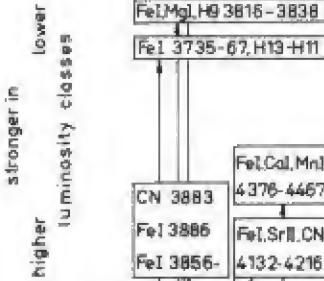
Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hy:

- Stronger in higher luminosity classes: eight blends as listed above and more
- Stronger in lower luminosity classes: H6 4102
- Important ratios:

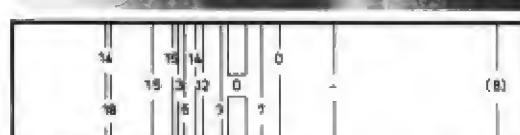
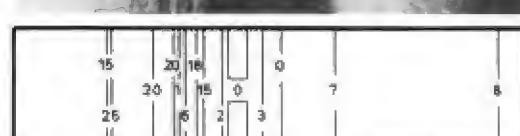
 - FeI, SrII 4064-78 : H6 4102 \approx 1 in Ib ; $>$ 1 in Ia ; \approx 1 in V and IV
 - H6 4102 : FeI, CaII 4118-34 \approx 1 in Ia and Ib ; $>$ 1 in V and IV
 - H6 4102 : FeI, FeII 4171-89 \approx 1 in Ia and Ib ; $>$ 1 in V and IV
 - FeI 4171-82 : Hy 4340 $>$ 1 in Ia ; \approx 1 in Ib to V

- Structural differences: H6 and G-band stand out as strong lines in V and IV; in supergiants numerous features of comparable strength in λ 3968-4300.

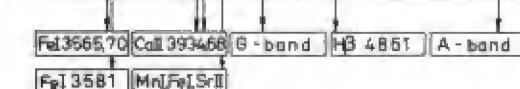
classification lines

HR
8752 μ Per ϵ Leo

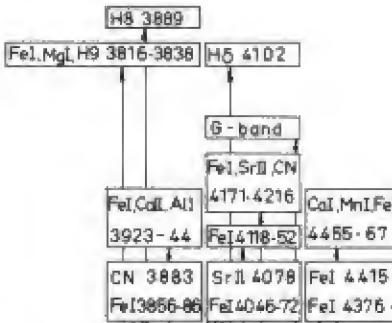
31Com

 ζ Her η Cas

reference lines

Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at Hy:

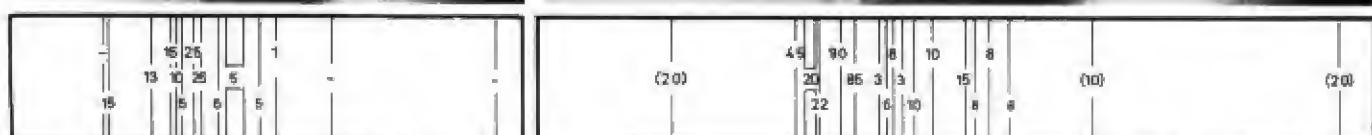
Important ratios:

FeI, MgI, H9 3816-38 : FeI,CN 3856-83 ≈ 1 in I and higher
 $\gg 1$ in V and IIIMnI, FeI 4031-78 : FeI,SrII,CN 4132-4216 ≈ 1 in II-Ia ; $\gg 1$ in V-IIG-band : FeI,CaI,MnI 4373-4467 ≈ 1 in Ia ; $\gg 1$ in V to IbStructural differences $\lambda 3706 - 3934$, $\lambda 3968 - \text{HB}$ 

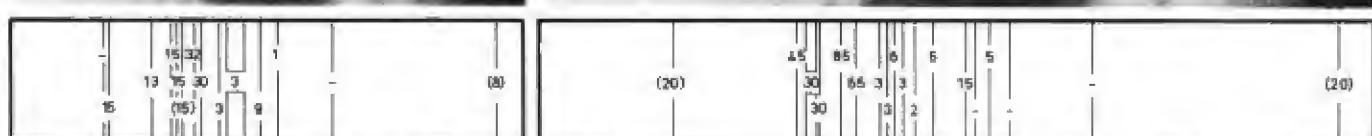
GO Ia



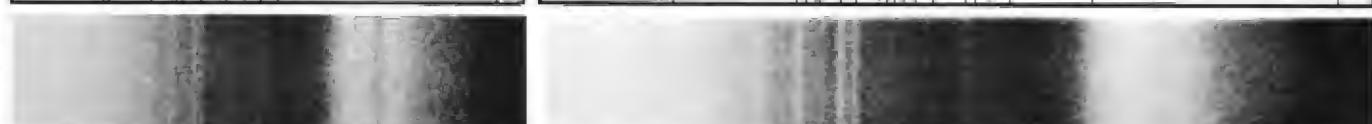
GO Ib



GO II



GO III

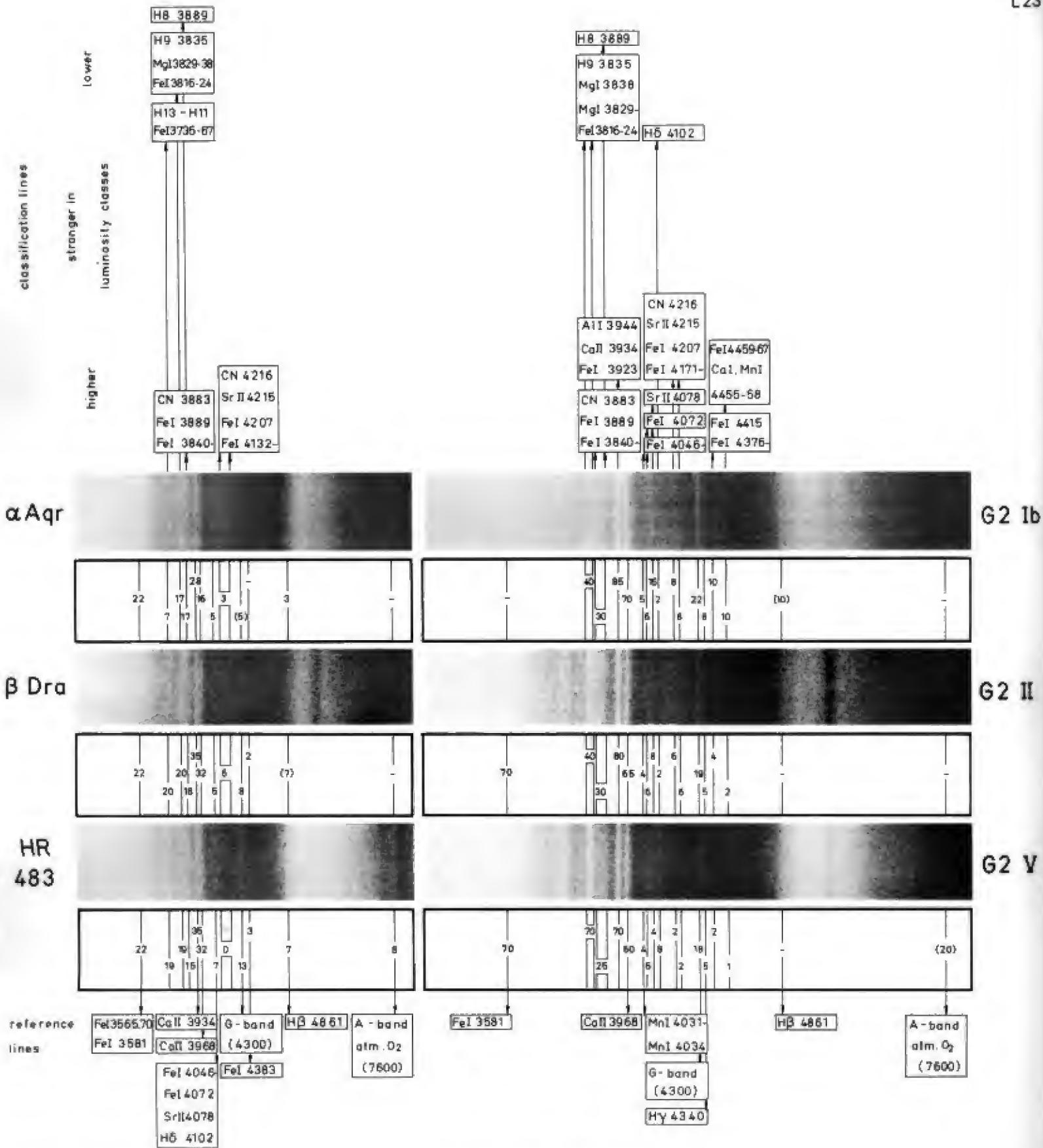


GO IV



GO V

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at Hy:Important ratios: FeI, MgI, H9 3816-38, CaII 3934 ≈ 1 in V to III ; $\approx 1/2$ in II to IaFeI 3866-86 : HB 3889 ≈ 1 in I and higher ; $\ll 1$ in V, IV and IIIFeI, SrII, 4046-78 : H9 4102 > 1 in I and Ia ; < 1 in V to IIIFeI, SrII, CN : G-band ≈ 1 in Ia ; < 1 in Ib ; ≈ 1 in V to IIFeI 4376-4415, CaI, MnI, FeI 4455-67 $= 1$ in Ia, Ib ; > 1 in V to IIStructural differences $\lambda 3706 - 3934$, $\lambda 3968 - \text{G-band}$, G-band to HB



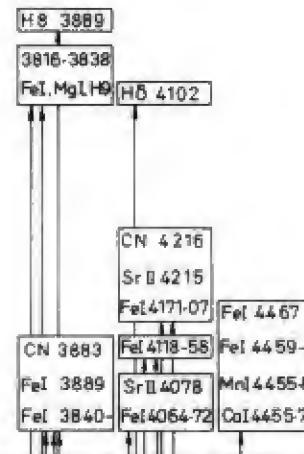
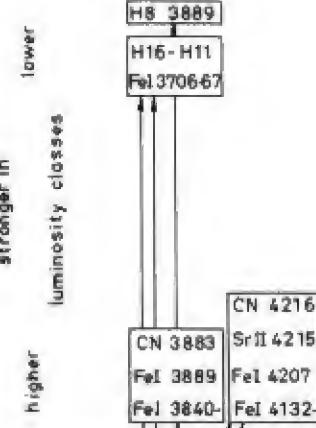
Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at Hγ:

- 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, H 3816-38 = 1 in V to I < 1 in I
 - FeI, MgI, H 3816-38 : 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, H 4046-4102; G-band = 1 in Ib; < 1 in V to II

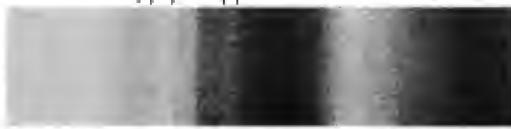
Dispersion 645 Å/mm at Hγ :

- 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, H 3816-38; FeI, CN 3840-89 > 1 in Ib and II; >> in V
 - FeI, MgI, H 3816-38; FeI, CoII, All 3923-44 = 1 in V; < 1 in II and Ib
 - FeI, SrII, 4072-78 : Hδ 4102 < 1 in V; > 1 in II and Ib
 - Hδ 4102 : FeI, SrII, CN 4171-4216 > 1 in V; < 1 in II and Ib
 - FeI 4376-4415; CaI, MnI, FeI 4455-67 = 1 in Ib; > 1 in V and II
4. Structural differences : λ 3816 - 3944
4. Structural differences : λ 3706 - 3934

classification lines

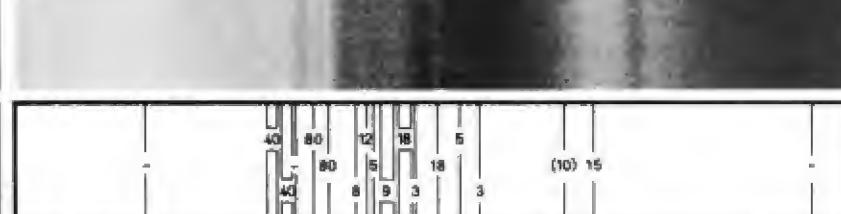


9 Peg



G5 Ib

β Sct



G5 II

HR
1327

G5 III

μ Her



G5 IV

κ Cet



G5 V

reference
lines

FeI 3565.70	FeI 3816-24	G-band	H _β 4861	A-band
FeI 3581				
MgI 3829.38				
CaII 3934, CaII 3968				
MnI FeI, SrII 4031-78				

FeI 3581	CaII 3934	CaII 4227	FeI 4383	H _β 4861	A-band (7600)
		G-band		TiI, FeI	
	CaII 3968	MnI, FeI		4979-5013	

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H_V:

- 1 Stronger in higher luminosity classes: two blends as listed
- 2 Stronger in lower luminosity classes: two features as listed
- 3 Important ratios:

$$\text{FeI, H} 3706-3771 : \text{FeI, CN 3840-89} = 1 \text{ in V} < 1 \text{ in II-1b}$$

$$\text{FeI, H} 3706 - 3771 : \text{CaII 3934, 68} \approx 1 \text{ in V-II} < 1 \text{ in II-1b}$$

$$\text{MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78} : \text{FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216} = 1 \text{ in III}$$

$$> 1 \text{ in V and IV}, < 1 \text{ in II and Ib}$$

$$4. \text{ Structural differences: } \lambda 3840-89 : \lambda 4102-4227 : \lambda 4383-4861$$

five blends as listed above

three features as listed above

3. Important ratios:

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

$$\text{FeI, SrII 4064-78} : \text{H}_\beta \approx 1 \text{ in V and IV} : > 1 \text{ in III and higher}$$

$$\text{FeI, SrII 4064-78} : \text{FeI 4118-58} \approx 1 \text{ in II-1b} : > 1 \text{ in V and IV}$$

$$\text{FeI, SrII, CN 4171-4216} : \text{G-band} \approx 1 \text{ in II and Ib} : << 1 \text{ in V to III}$$

classification lines

lower
stronger in
luminosity classes

CN 3883 CN 4216
 FeI 3889 SrII 4215
 FeI 3840- FeI 4207
 FeI 4132-

H54102
 CN 4216
 SrII 4215
 FeI 4207
 FeI 4132-
 CN 3883
 FeI 3889
 FeI 3840-
 FeI 4064-72
 SrII 4078
 MnI 4455-8
 CaI 4455-7

ε Gem



ζ Cyg



β Her



β Aql



61UMa



reference lines

FeI 3565,70 FeI MgI G-band TiI, FeI A-band
 FeI 3581 CaII 3934,82
 MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78

FeI 3581 FeI 3816-24, MgI 3829-38 CaI 4227 FeI 4383 TiI, FeI A-band
 CaII 3934, CaII 3968 G-band
 MnI 4031-34, FeI 4046

Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at $H\gamma$:

1. Stronger in higher classes: two blends as listed

2. Important ratios:

FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89 = 1 in II and higher

> 1 in V, IV and III

FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216: G-band = 1 in III; >> 1 in II, Ib

<< 1 in V and IV

MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78 \geq FeI, SrII CN 4132-4207 \leq G-band

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

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at $H\gamma$:

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

2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: H54102

3. Important ratios: (for wide blends take surface brightness)

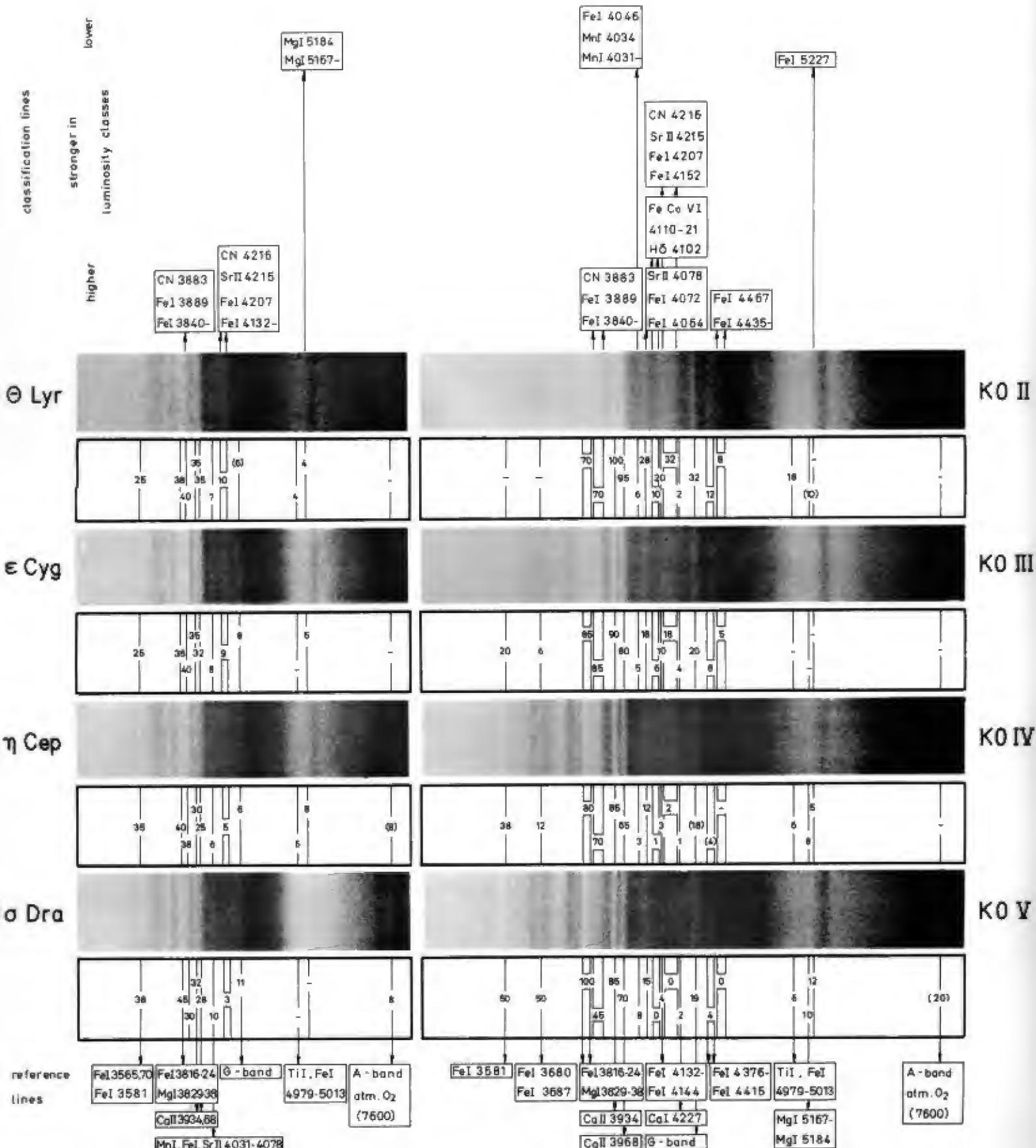
FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89 = 1 in II and higher; > 1 in V, IV

FeI, SrII 4064-78 : FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216 \geq 1 in III; > 1 in V and IV; < 1 in II and Ib

FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216: G-band > 1 in II and higher; << 1 in V, IV

< 1 in III

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



Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

1. Stronger in higher classes: two blends as listed.
2. Important ratios:

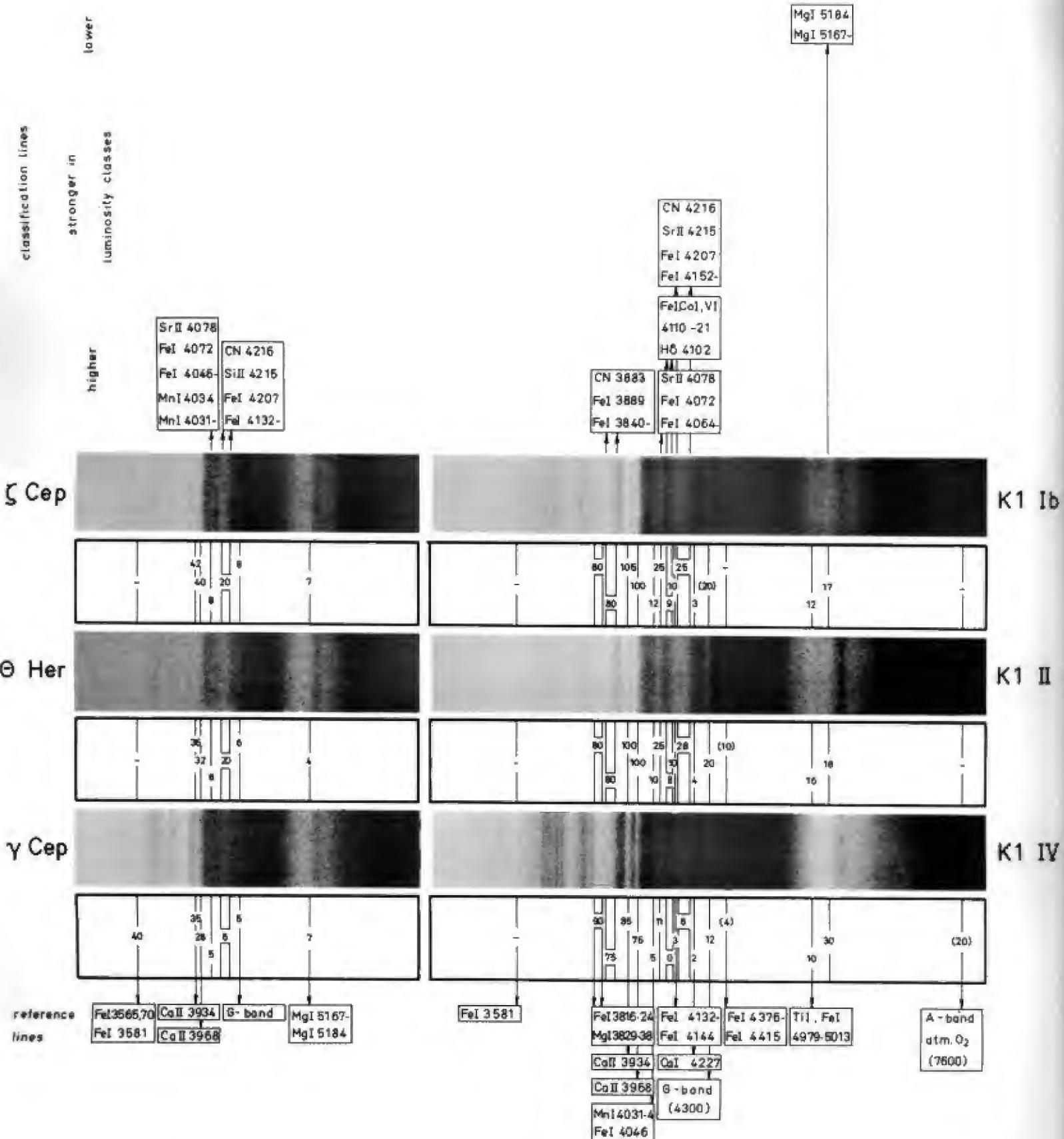
 - FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89 < 1 in III and higher
> 1 in V and (IV)
 - FeI, SrII, CN 4132 - 4216 : G-band \approx 1 in III and IV
> 1 in II and higher
< 1 in V

or:
MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78 \approx FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216 \approx
G-band

in V, VI and III, II and higher respectively.

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ :

1. Stronger in higher luminosity classes: four blends as listed above
2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes: four blends as listed above
3. Important ratios: (for wide blends take surface brightness)
 - FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-89 \approx 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 \approx 1 in III and higher >> 1 in V and IV
 - FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4207 : G-band \approx 1 in III and II, << 1 in V and IV
4. 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 \AA/mm at H γ :

1. Stronger in higher classes: two blends as listed

2. Important ratios:

in IV:

MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78 \approx FeI, SrII, CN 4132 - 4216
 \approx G - band

in II and Ib:

MnI, FeI, SrII 4031 - 78 \ll FeI, SrII, CN 4132 - 4216
 \gg G - band

Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

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

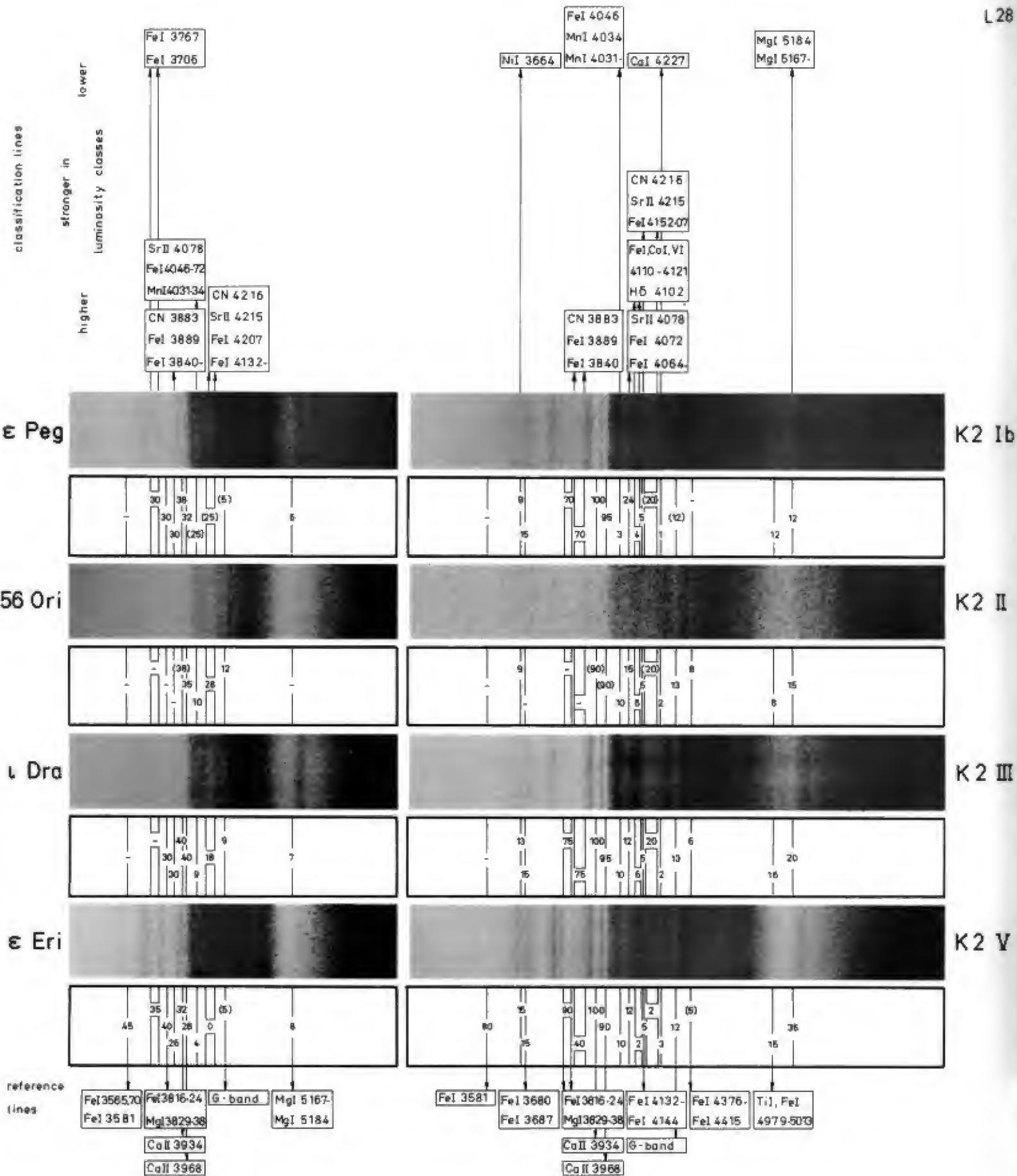
2. Stronger in lower luminosity classes : MgI 5167-84

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, SrII 4064 - 78: FeI, SrII, CN 4152 - 4216 \approx 1 in II and Ib ; > 1 in IV

4. Structural difference: feature around H δ stands out separately in IV.



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

1. Stronger in higher classes - three blends as listed

2. Important ratios:

FeI, MgI 3816-38 : FeI, CN 3840-39

= 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 $H\gamma$:

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 Hδ 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 $\lambda 4132 - 4227$ in higher classes

strong smooth feature $\lambda 4132 - 4227$ in higher classes

classification lines

stronger in
luminosity classes
higherFeI 3767
FeI 3706-

CN 3883
FeI 3889
FeI 3840-

CN 4216
SrII 4215
FeI 4207
FeI 4132-

CaI 4227

SrI,CaI,MgI 4215
FeI 4152-07
FeI,CaI,V1
4110-4121
Hδ 4102

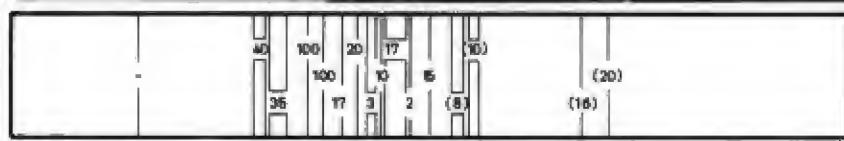
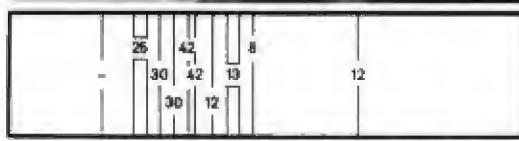
CN 3883
FeI 3889
FeI 3840-

SrII 4078
FeI 4072
FeI 4064
FeI 4467
FeI 4435-MgI 5184
MgI 5167- α^1 CMa

K3 Iab

 η Per

K3 Ib

 γ Aql

K3 II

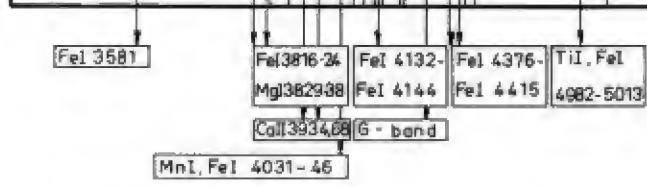
6 And



K3 III

HR
8832

K3 V

reference
linesDispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :

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

2. Important ratios:

MnI, FeI, SrII 4031-78 : FeI, SrII, CN 4132-4216

< 1 in III and higher ; > 1 in V

3. Structural difference:

blend FeI 3706-67 noticeably wider in
lower luminosity classes.Dispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

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

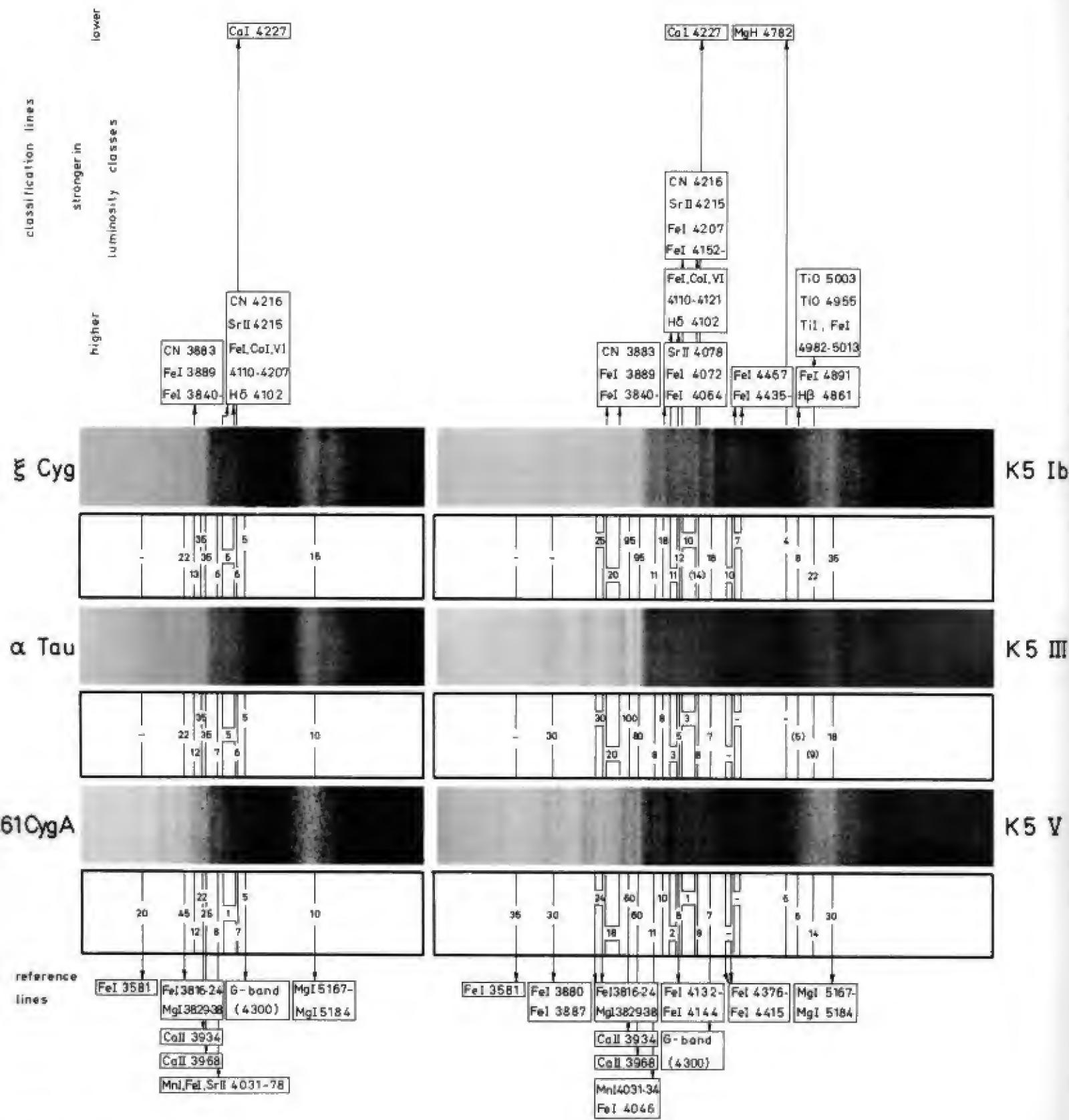
FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4216 : CaI 4227

< 1 in V and III ; > 1 in II and supergiants

CaI 4227 : G - band

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

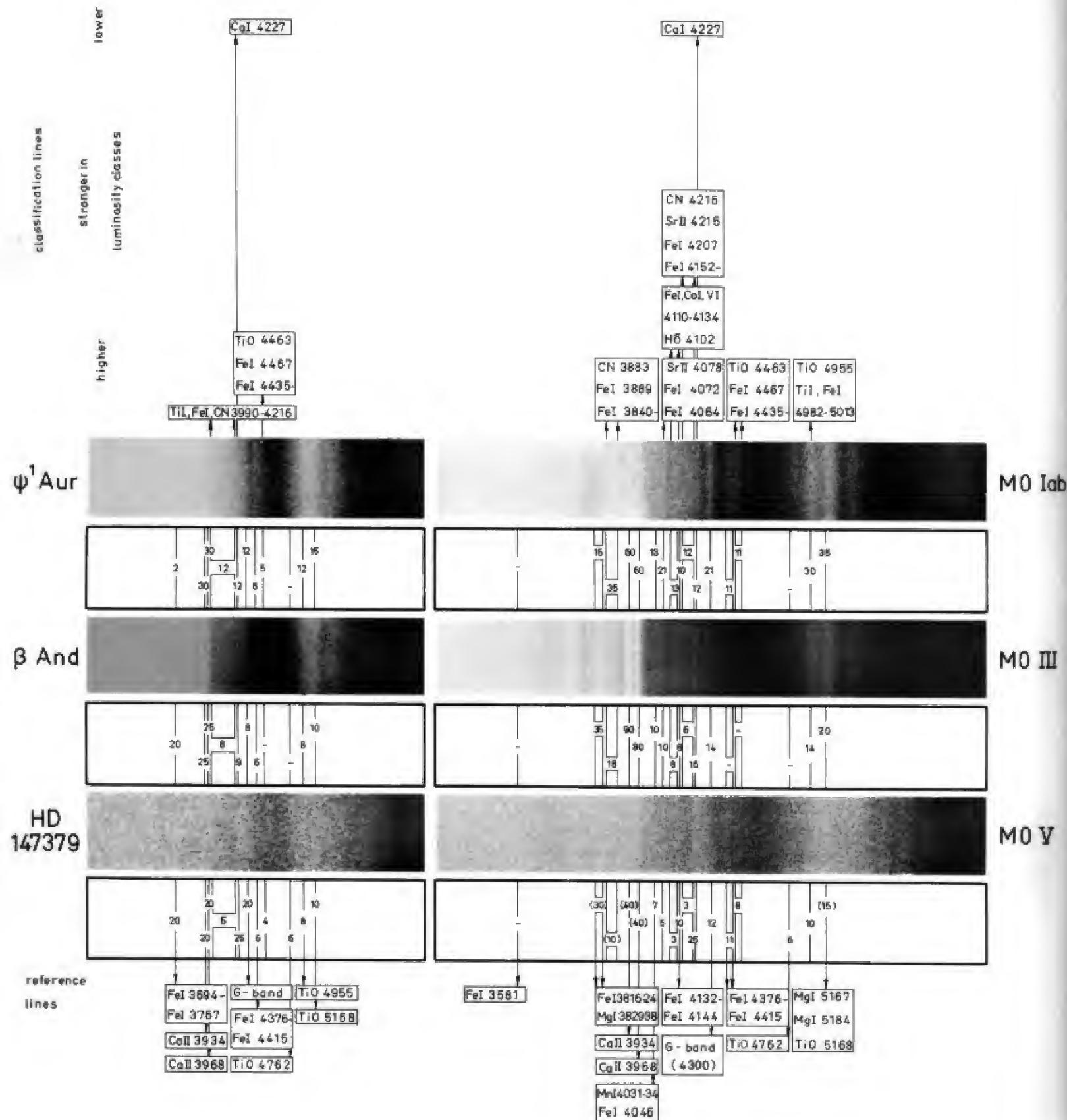
Structural difference see L30 : 4.c)

Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

- Stronger in higher classes: two features as listed
- Stronger in lower classes: CaI 4227
- Important ratios:
 - Mn, FeI, SrII 4031-78 : H δ : FeI, CaI, VI, SrII, CN 4110-4216
= 1 in Ib ; > 1 in III and V
 - CaII 4227 : H δ : FeI, CaI, 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 H γ :

- 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 δ : FeI, CaI, VI 4110-21 ≈ 1 in Ib ; >> 1 in III and V
 - MnI, FeI 4031-46 : FeI, SrII, CN 4152-4216 ≈ 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 $\lambda 4102$ and $\lambda 4227$ in higher classes.
b) Broader feature at $\lambda 4982$ - $\lambda 5013$ in higher luminosity classes.



Dispersion 1280 Å/mm at H γ :

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
 $\ll 1$ in V

CaI 4227: G-band = 1 in Iab

$\gg 1$ in III and V

CaII 3934.68 : CaI 4227, G-band ≈ 1 in V

$\gg 1$ in higher classes

Dispersion 645 Å/mm at H γ :

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 : FeI, SrII 4064-78 $= 1$ in III ; > 1 in V < 1 in Iab

MnI, FeI 4031-46: H δ , FeI, CaI, VI, 4110-21 ≈ 1 in Iab, > 1 in III and V

FeI, CaI, VI, SrII, CN 4152 - 4216 : G-band < 1 in Iab $\ll 1$ in V and III

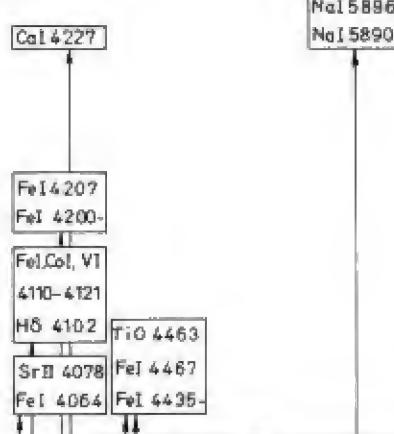
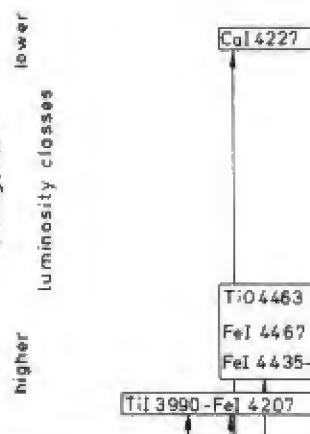
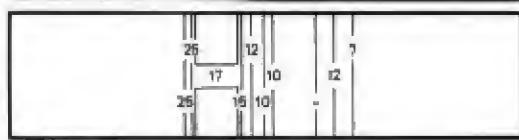
CaI 4227 G-band < 1 in Iab > 1 in III and V

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 $\lambda 4982 - \lambda 5013$ in higher classes

classification lines

 μ Cep

M2 Ia

 α Ori

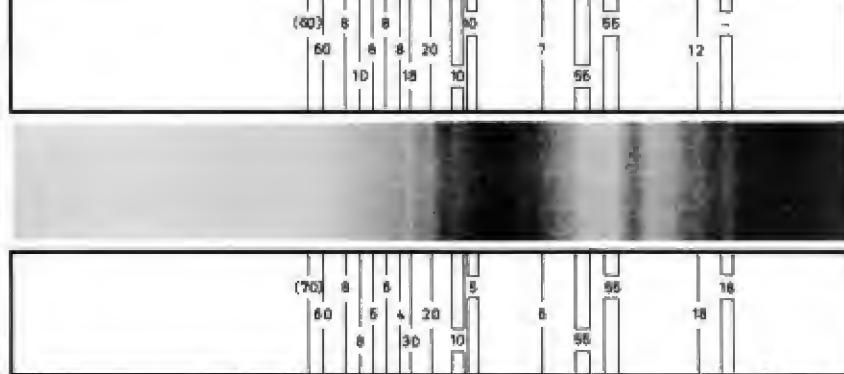
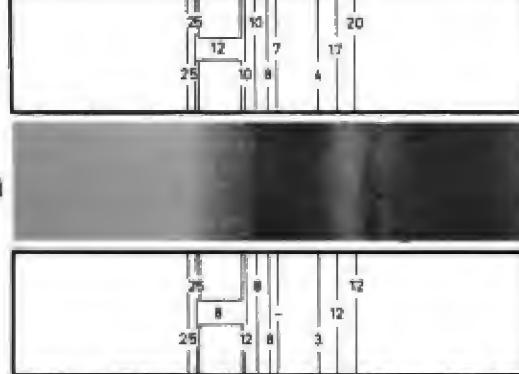
M2 Iab

119 Tau



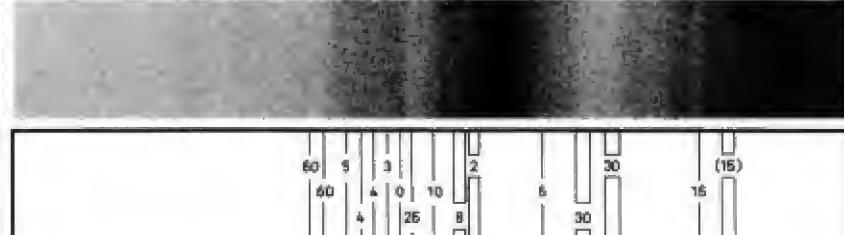
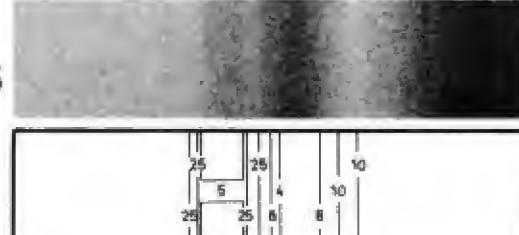
M2 Ib

83 UMa



M2 III

HD 95735



M2 V

reference lines

CaII 3934	G-band	TiO 4955
CaII 3968	FeI 4376-55	TiO 5168
	TiO 4762	

CaII 3934	MnI 4031-34	FeI 4132-52	FeI 4376-55	TiO 4955	TiO 6159
CaII 3968	FeI 4046	FeI 4152	FeI 4415	TiO 5168	
			G-band	TiO 4762	

Dispersion 1280 \AA/mm at H γ :

1 Stronger in higher classes: two features as listed.

2 Stronger in lower classes: CaI 4227.

3 Important ratios:

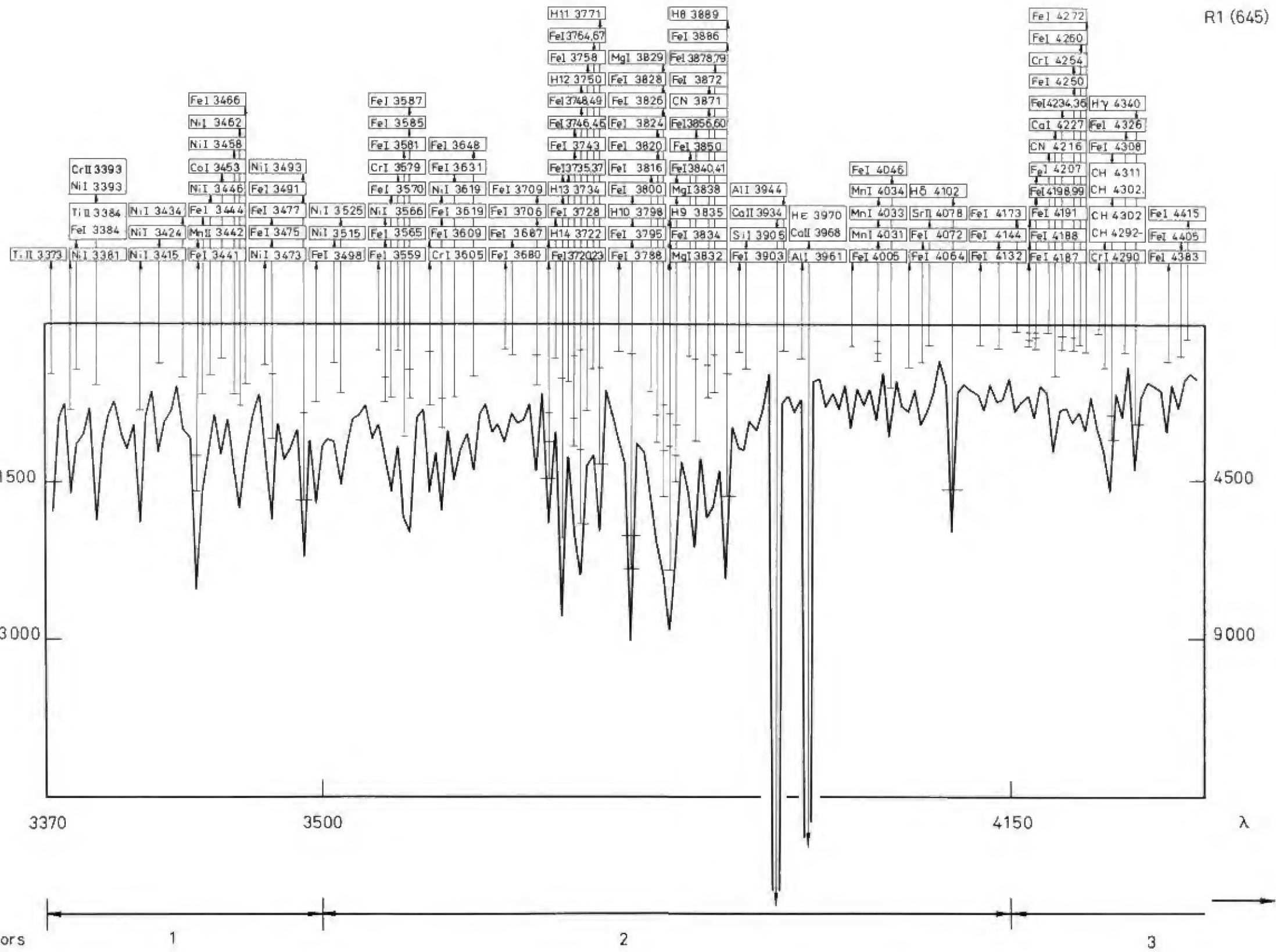
TII, FeI 3990 - 4207: CaI 4227 > 1 in supergiants
< 1 in V and IIICa II 3934, 68: CaI 4227, G-band = 1 in V
> 1 in higher classesDispersion 645 \AA/mm at H γ :

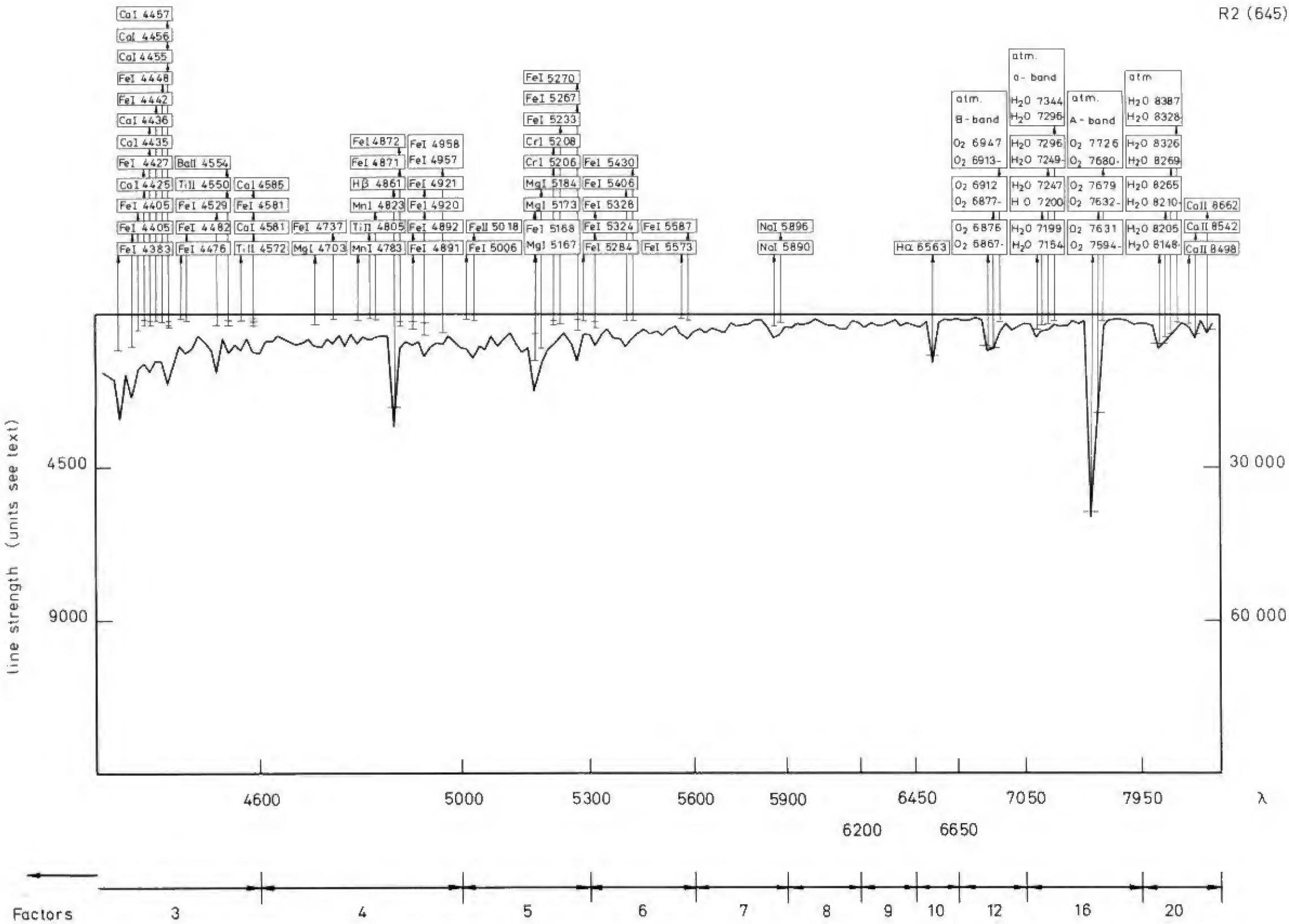
1 Stronger in higher luminosity classes: four features as indicated above

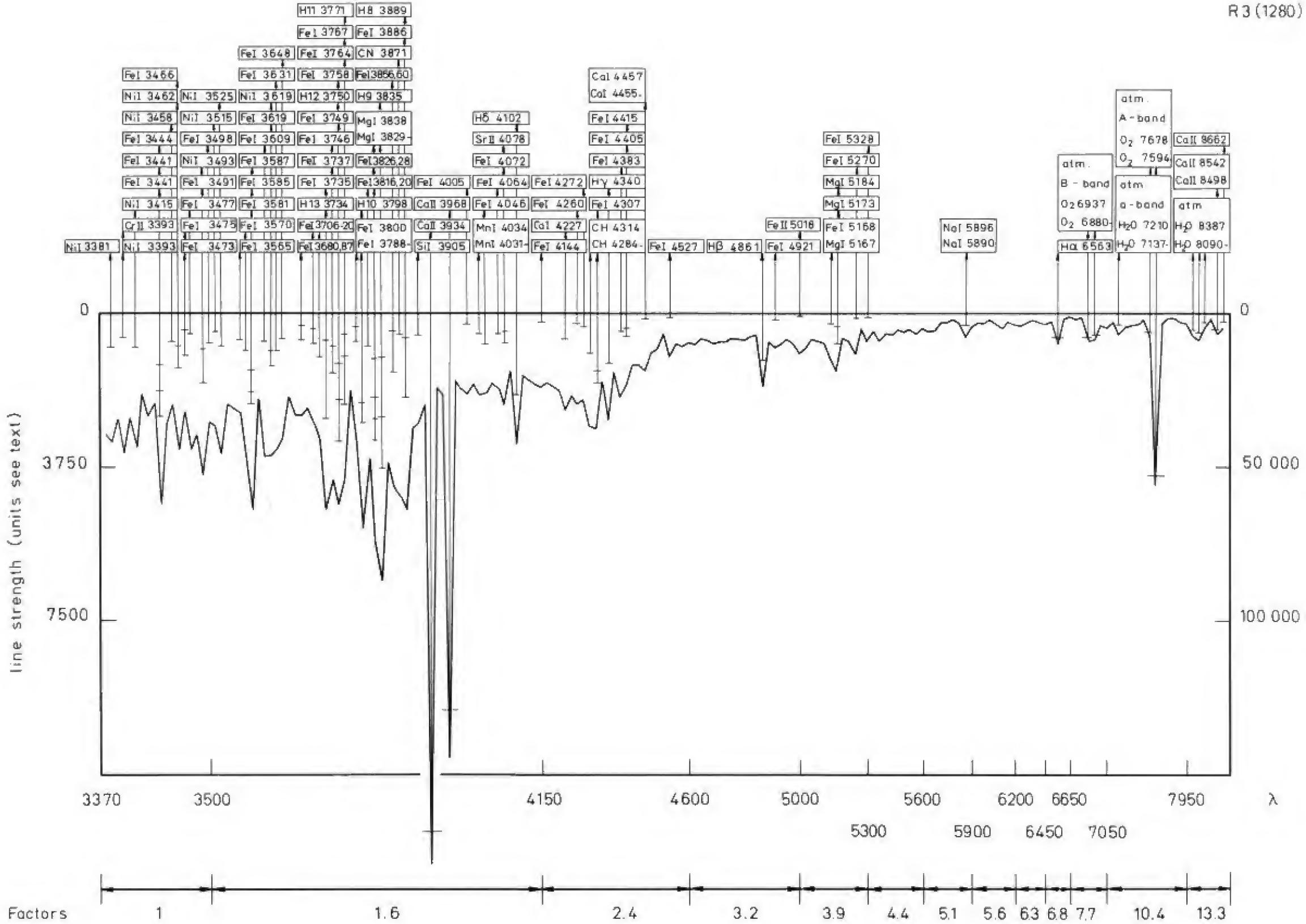
2 Stronger in lower luminosity classes: CaI 4227 and NaI 5890, 96

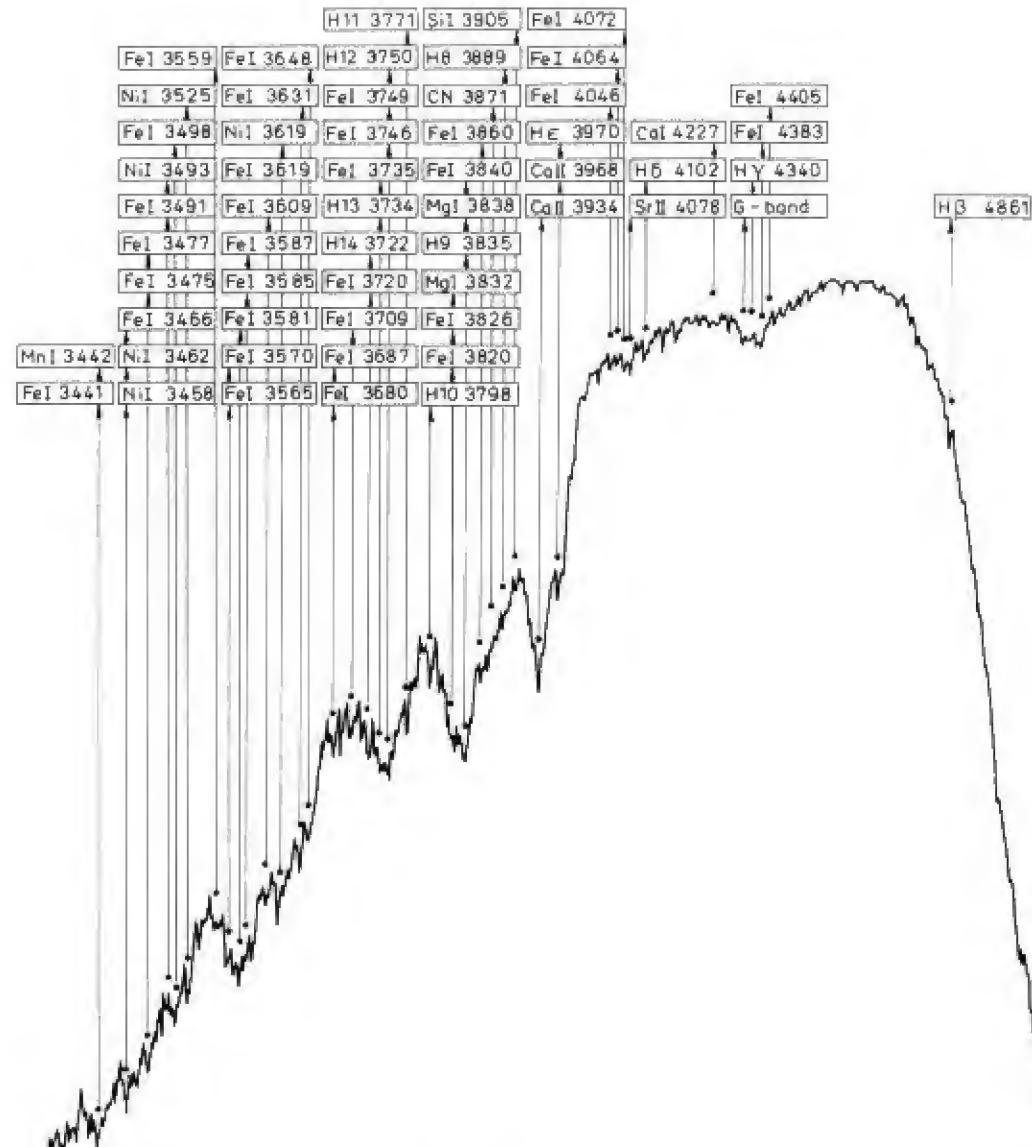
3 Important ratios:

MnI, FeI 4031-46: FeI, SrII 4064-78 ≈ 1 in V and III; < 1 in supergiants
Hδ: FeI, Col, VI 4110-34; FeI 4132-52 = 1 in Iab and Ib; > 1 in Ia; < 1 in III
FeI 4200-07: CaI 4227 = 1 in Ia; < 1 in all other classes.
CaI 4227 : G-band ≈ 1 in Iab and Ib; < 1 in Ia; > 1 in III and V.
FeI 4376-4415, FeI, TiO 4435-67 = 1 in supergiants; > 1 in other classes.

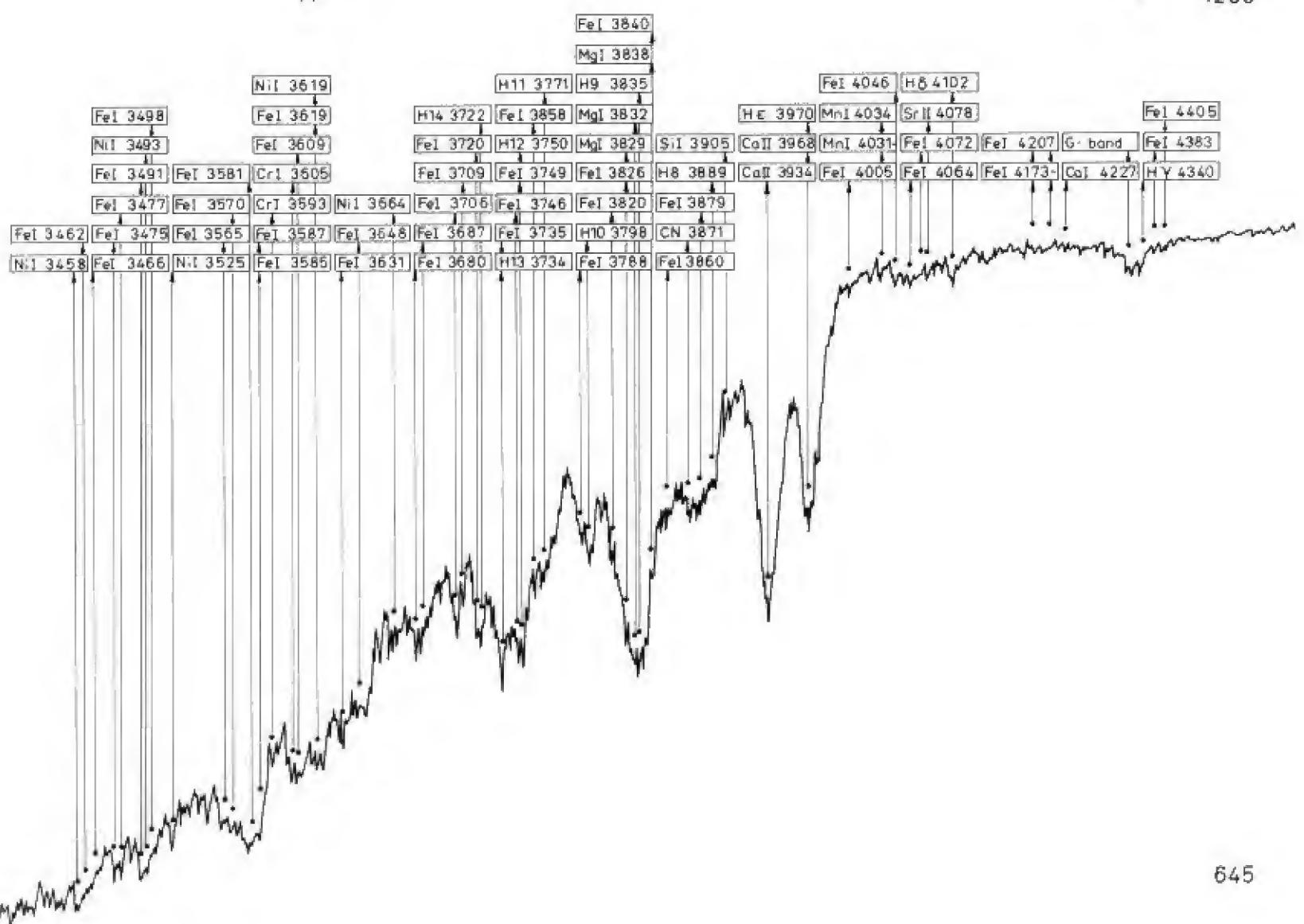








1280



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 HeI 4471, HeI 4026, HeI 3820) towards maximum at B2 - B3, fairly rapid decline to B5. Noticeable enhancement of H16 by HeI 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

SiIV 4089 and SiIV 4116 + HeI 4121 (slightly blended with Hδ) present in O9 - B2; increasingly stronger in higher luminosity classes.

CIII, OII, NIII 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 MnI 4031-4034, FeI 4385, MgII 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 HeI 3926, in later types stronger than interstellar lines. CaII (H) blended with Hε .

5. IONIZED METALS

Metallic lines (especially of FeII, TiII, SiII) 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 CaII (K) with advancing spectral type. CaII (H) blended with H ϵ with noticeable contribution to total absorption in later spectral types and higher luminosity classes.

Strength of CaII (K) = CaII (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. MgI 3829-3838 contribution to H9 increasingly stronger in later spectral types and higher luminosity classes. Lines and blends of ionized metals strong in high luminosity classes, especially FeII 4173-4179 and TiIII 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 FeI 3581, FeI 3609-3648, FeI 3735 and MgI 3829-38. At G0 sudden appearance of broad absorption band shortward of CaII (K) in high luminosity classes, largely due to CN band absorption - abundance effects possible.

Increasingly stronger blends of neutral metallic lines redward of CaII (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 MgI 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 δ - 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. CaII (K) stronger and broader than CaII (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 CaI 4227 weakly present.

Blend MnI, FeI, SrII 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 CaII (K) increasingly stronger with advancing spectral type and increasing luminosity class, largely due to CN contribution - subject to abundance effects. Prominent blend around MgI 3829-3838 strongly increasing towards later types. The two features attain equal strength in high luminosity classes.

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

ABSORPTION REGION III: Blend around FeI 3581 and blend FeI 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 CaI 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 CaI 4227 around K5 in luminosity class V, stronger than CaI 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 Spektral-Atlas II

Seitter / Bonner Spektral-Atlas I

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