

30. COMMISSION DES VITESSES RADIALES STELLAIRES

Report of Meetings

PRESIDENT: Ch. Fehrenbach.

SECRETARY: D. S. Evans.

Business Meeting, 26 August 1964

The meeting opened at 10^h 45^m.

1. The Draft Report, after the amendment of certain typographical errors, was duly adopted.

The report (*Trans. IAU*, 12A, p. 506) on Standard Radial Velocity Stars (Report of former Sub-Commission 30a) was read and adopted.

Prof. D. B. McLaughlin reported that no additional information beyond that already sent to the President was available from the Committee on spectroscopic binary stars (formerly Sub-Commission 30b).

2. After discussion, the Commission resolved to request the Executive Committee to change the name of the Commission from 'Vitesse Radiales Stellaires (Stellar Radial Velocities)', to 'Vitesse Radiales (Radial Velocities)'. Radial velocities of emission objects and of extra-galactic nebulae and other objects would now come within the scope of the Commission. It is implied that these determinations would be by optical methods.

3. *Officers and Membership of the Commission.* The Executive Committee proposed Dr R. M. Petrie for President of the Commission and Dr D. S. Evans for Vice-President. *Prof. Fehrenbach* suggested Mme A. Duflot and Prof. R. Bouigue as members. It was considered very desirable that the membership should include a Soviet astronomer and an astronomer from Mount Wilson and Palomar.

4. *Dr Buscombe* proposed that a new edition of the Mount Wilson *General Catalogue of Radial Velocities* published 15 years ago was now necessary. Discussion turned on the question whether a new edition or a supplement was required. *Father Bertiau* read a letter from Father O'Connell stating that a compilation of the galactic co-ordinates of all the stars in the Mount Wilson *General Catalogue of Radial Velocities* was ready for publication. All the other data in the General Catalogue are on cards or tape. In view of this *Miss Underhill* remarked that it might be just as easy, using a computer, to produce a complete new catalogue as a supplement. The Commission welcomed the publication of galactic co-ordinates by the Vatican Observatory, and accepted an offer by Dr Evans to organize the publication of the radial velocity material secured since the publication of the General Catalogue. Whether this should take the form of a supplement or a new edition should be decided when the new material had been gathered. *Dr Petrie* urged Commission members to give their support to the project. It was agreed to include MK spectral types, where available, in the new material. *Miss Underhill* proposed that a bibliography of sources later than the publication of the General Catalogue should be circulated. *Dr Buscombe* said that a catalogue of available data for stars in the Milky Way known to be brighter than absolute magnitude - 4 was due for publication.

5. The question of the establishment of standard radial velocity stars of types O, B and A was discussed at some length. Here variable velocity is frequent, and stars of types F, G, K and M are preferable on this account. *Dr Petrie* said that oscilloscope display methods of radial velocity measurement had not significantly reduced formal probable errors. The Commission agreed to maintain a working group on the standardization of radial velocity results. At the suggestion of

Miss Underhill, the Commission formally recorded its recognition that the establishment of accurate systems of radial velocity measurement with a new instrument often required a considerable allocation of observing time with a large telescope.

6. Proposed Radial Velocity Symposium. There would be four IAU Symposia in 1965, and a Radial Velocity Symposium would have to be held in 1966. Eastern Canada or France were suggested as meeting places. The Commission welcomed with enthusiasm the proposal to hold such a symposium. The meeting adjourned at 12^h 00^m.

RESOLUTION

Considering that the radial velocities of emission objects, extra-galactic nebulae, clusters and the like, are determined by the same optical methods as the radial velocities of stars, Commission 30 resolves to request the Executive Committee of the IAU to change the title of this Commission to 'Commission on Radial Velocities'.

Business Meeting, 28 August 1964

1. Further administrative business preceded the scientific meeting. It was decided that the membership of the Commission should include Batten, Bouigue, Mme A. DufLOT, Kraft and Kharadze in addition to the members on the list in Draft Reports who still remain active in this field. It was desired to have G. A. Harding of Herstmonceux co-opted as soon as the administrative rules permitted. The Organizing Committee should remain unchanged except for the addition of Fehrenbach.

2. The establishment of a joint working group with Commission 42 with overlapping membership had been agreed. This would comprise: Batten, Gollnow, McLaughlin, Northcott, O. C. Wilson, Sahade and Martynov.

Scientific Meeting, 28 August 1964

ON A CORRELATION BETWEEN QUALITY AND MEASURED VALUES OF RADIAL VELOCITY

M. Bonneau

Radial velocities of B-stars near the galactic plane for six zones of longitude covering 180° have been extracted from the *General Catalogue of Radial Velocities*. The mean distances of the stars in each group are about 500 pc. The measured velocities have been corrected for galactic rotation and for solar motion. A definite correlation of measured velocity against quality as quoted in the Catalogue was then found. This is in the sense that velocities of qualities *d* and *e* are measured more negative than those of quality *a* by an amount of between 10 and 20 km/sec. Intermediate qualities give intermediate results. A similar phenomenon is noticed in newly measured results of which the quality is estimated in categories roughly corresponding to those of Wilson. The results from objective prism measurements show the same tendency.

A lively *discussion* ensued, without eliciting a definite explanation for this disturbing phenomenon.

ACCURACY OF RADIAL-VELOCITY OBSERVATIONS WITH THE VICTORIA COUDÉ SPECTROGRAPH

R. M. Petrie

The 48-inch reflecting telescope of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory is designed to pass light to a horizontal coudé spectrograph. The high-dispersion arrangement uses a 96-inch focal-length spherical mirror, without correcting plate, to photograph the third-order spectrum from a 6-inch grating ruled with 600 grooves per millimeter. The entrance slit is 35 μ in width and the

linear dispersion is 2.2 Å/mm. The projected slit-width at the photographic plate corresponds to 2.7 km/sec. Sharp-line spectra obtained with this instrument should give very accurate radial velocities which will be of great value in investigating, for example, motions in stellar atmospheres, and orbital motions of certain visual and spectroscopic binaries.

The accuracy of the radial velocities obtained with the high-dispersion spectrograph has been determined from series of spectra of the sky, α Ursae Majoris, and α Bootis. The spectra were measured direct and reversed on a projection micrometer with a screw of 1 mm pitch. Fourteen selected lines were measured in the region 4339 Å–4552 Å and 12 comparison lines, of an iron arc, were measured in the same region. Velocity residuals were obtained from each plate and also from individual lines relative to the plate mean. Sky velocities were compared with the velocity calculated from the annual and diurnal motion of the Earth; those of α Bootis were compared with its measured mean of -5.4 km/sec; those of α Ursae Majoris were compared with the orbital velocity curve published by Jones and Furner (1).

The accompanying tabulation lists the mean errors, per plate, as found from the plate residuals (external agreement) and as found from the individual line residuals (internal agreement). It will be noticed that the accuracy given by plates of the sky is significantly higher than that of the stellar observations.

	Sky G2 V	α Ursae Majoris K0 III	α Bootis K2 III
Mean Error—External Agreement	± 0.14	± 0.20	± 0.23
Mean Error—Internal Agreement	.08	.11	.09
'Observational' Error	.12	.17	.21
Mean Error—One Line	.31	.41	.34
Number of Plates	20	13	19

The accuracy of the radial velocities is very good. We may, for example, detect and study radial-velocity changes of about 1 km/sec with confidence in stars like α Bootis. The small internal line-error means that relative motions between, say, ionized and neutral atoms may be measured even if they are less than 1 km/sec. In spite of this, however, the external error is greater than one would expect from the internal accuracy and it is plain that sources of error are present in addition to photographic distortion and measuring inaccuracies. The amount of the error is estimated under the entries 'observational' error. The conclusion reached here is supported by similar results quoted by Adams (2) from Mount Wilson coudé material and by Evans (3) from Radcliffe coudé results. The great potential accuracy of high-dispersion spectra will not be realized until the sources of the external error are recognized and eliminated.

The principal contributors to the external error are expected to be (a) guiding errors, producing non-uniform illumination of the slit by starlight, (b) collimation defects combined with small departures from perfect focus resulting in a spurious displacement of the stellar spectrum, and (c) instabilities in the positions of the comparison lines caused by irregular illumination and by magnetic and electrical effects upon the wavelengths of the iron lines.

Experiments are being carried out to investigate the above sources of error. A monitoring camera to measure guiding error has been designed and installed by E. H. Richardson. Observations at a variety of telescope positions with the spectrograph slightly out of focus will enable one to evaluate the collimation error. Finally the iron arc comparison lines will be compared with discharge tube spectra of argon and other elements and the arc will be replaced by a hollow-cathode discharge tube.

It is hoped that experimental work will eliminate or greatly reduce the external error sources. If this can be done we may then expect to obtain radial velocities from sharp-line spectra with a

mean error of not more than ± 0.15 km/sec for one plate. An accuracy of this sort would make it possible to obtain new and powerful material bearing on the solution of a number of astronomical problems.

REFERENCES

1. Jones, H. S., Furner, H. H. *Mon. Not. R. astr. Soc.*, **98**, 92, 1937.
2. Adams, W. S. *Astrophys. J.*, **93**, 11, 1941.
3. Evans, D. S. *R. Obs. Bull.* no. 77, 1963.

SPECTROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS OF SCO-CEN STARS

A. D. Thackeray

During the past two seasons considerable effort has been made at the Radcliffe Observatory to observe radial velocities of members of the Sco-Cen association. As a result of this Radcliffe velocities are now available for over 100 Sco-Cen stars—about three times as many as have been included in published work.

The Radcliffe system of velocities agrees well with the GCRV system, as judged by the observations of IAU standard velocity stars of late type. Twenty observations of standard stars during these seasons give the mean difference Radcliffe – GCRV = -0.16 ± 0.5 km/sec. There appears to be a tendency for Radcliffe velocities of the bright Sco-Cen stars to run more negative than Lick by about 2 km/sec, but this is quite inadequate to give rise to doubts about a large K -term for the association. The tendency appears to be especially large between 9^{h} and 13^{h} R.A. and extension of the system to longitudes less than $l^{\text{I}} = 264$ is quite doubtful.

Forty-two stars in the central region with Radcliffe observations have mean velocities which show a mean square residual of 3.8 km/sec from Bertiau's solution I; this is a reduction of 30 per cent (from 5.5 km/sec) compared with the residuals of the velocities actually used by Bertiau for the same 42 stars.

While an important part of the programme has been directed at improving the accuracy of already known velocities, a second part has been concerned with measuring radial velocities of faint components of visual binaries which have never been observed before with slit spectrograph. This had two objectives:

- (1) To test whether the radial velocities of components of type A and later show the same positive K -term as is well known among the B-type members.
- (2) To investigate the spectral types of these fainter stars as a clue to the evolution of a 'young system'.

Some 20 visual pairs have been investigated and velocities measured for 14; among these 14, velocities appear to be variable for six primaries and, less certainly, for seven secondaries. For the six best observed pairs, we find for the mean difference

$$V_S - V_p = -1.6 \pm 1.9 \text{ km/sec}$$

Thus the K -term is not significantly different for these six secondaries of later type. Further, as proof that these particular binaries form a fair sample of members of the group, we have

$$V_S - V_{Bl} = -2.3 \pm 1.6 \text{ km/sec}$$

where V_{Bl} is the velocity predicted by Blaauw from his solution for the whole group. Thus there appears to be no hope of explaining the well-known K -term of about +10 km/sec in terms of some peculiar effects in the atmospheres of B type stars.

I consider that the K -term of the Sco-Cen stars must be regarded as a real kinematic effect.

A preliminary analysis has been carried out for what appear to be the best available velocities in the two central groups ($l^I = 264$ to 290 and 293 to 328). No new analysis of the convergent has been attempted but two extreme convergents have been compared. Velocity residuals from Petrie's solution III are plotted against distance for the two groups. For the following group there is a very small positive correlation $+ .31 \pm .15$. There are, of course, very great uncertainties in both co-ordinates. The whole group is so shallow that if expansion is present it probably amounts to a total range of not more than 3 km/sec between front and back and errors of distances will easily mask any correlation even if the velocities are known well enough.

The fact that the new observations tend to reduce the residuals compared with Bertiau's (or others') solution is important in that it strengthens the belief that the stars form a physical group; the dispersion in radial velocities is considerably less than that of B stars in the general field, quite apart from the distinctive grouping in the sky.

Discussion

Blaauw remarked that he thought the K -term in the Scorpio-Centaurus group was real and that there must be an expansion velocity of the order of 10 km/sec.

OBSERVATIONS AVEC LE PRISME OBJECTIF

Ch. Fehrenbach

L'Observatoire de Marseille est engagé dans son programme de mesures de vitesses radiales au Prisme Objectif avec trois instruments dont deux installés à l'Observatoire de Haute-Provence et un en Afrique du Sud (E.S.O.). Ces instruments sont décrits dans le rapport initial.

Une liste de tous les champs publiés ou mesurés ou observés sera donné rapidement au *Journal des Observateurs*. Notre programme comprend plus de 100 champs de petite latitude galactique (magnitude limite 9.5 (PPO), 11.5 , et quelquefois 12.5 (GPO)), un certain nombre de champs à haute latitude galactique, notamment au pôle galactique nord.

Enfin un important programme sur les Nuages de Magellan permet de signaler 230 étoiles membres ou membres très probables du Grande Nuage. La liste de ces étoiles est distribuée; elle sera publiée très rapidement. Cette liste comprend un certain nombre d'étoiles de type G à K dont certaines figurent dans le HDE et même dans le HD (Résultats de Ch. Fehrenbach et de Mme Dufлот). Enfin Florsch (Strasbourg) a détecté 30 à 40 étoiles membres probables du Petit Nuage de Magellan; son travail est moins avancé. De nombreux clichés dans la région entre les deux Nuages sont déjà pris mais n'ont pas encore été examinés.

Dans tous cas où nous publions les vitesses radiales nous ajoutons une détermination de la classe spectrale dans le système M.K. Dans de nombreux cas des mesures U, B, V , ont été faites par Bigay, Bouigue et Boulon. Enfin dans plusieurs champs des mesures des intensités des raies $H\gamma$ et $H\delta$ permettent à Mlle Martin de déterminer M_v et, à l'aide des mesures U, B, V , les distances.

Les mesures de vitesses radiales au Prisme Objectif ont fait l'objet de plusieurs travaux de Boulon, de Mlle Martin, et de Bonneau, qui montrent que ces mesures sont en bon accord avec celles obtenues avec le spectrographe à fente.

Notre groupe a aussi trouvé quelques étoiles à grande vitesse intéressantes, dont une est le membre le plus brillant de l'amas globulaire ω Cen. Son type spectral A8 est très remarquable pour une étoile d'un amas globulaire.

L'Observatoire de Toulouse (Bouigue) vient de mettre en service un prisme objectif à champ normal de 25 cm de diamètre; il permettra d'atteindre la magnitude 10.5 .

THE CONSTANTS OF GALACTIC ROTATION

J. Boulon

From observations in 10 fields between galactic longitudes (new system) between 55° and 192° using data for stars at less than 500 pc new values of galactic constants have been derived. A total of 415 stars is involved, of which 235 are of types B and A, and 180 of types F, G, and K. The speed of the Sun in the galactic plane relative to these stars ($v \cos b^{\text{II}}$) was found to be:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{B-A stars: } l^{\text{II}} = 53^\circ.5, v \cos b^{\text{II}} = 20.0 \text{ km/sec} \\ \text{F, G, K} & = 53^\circ.7 & 19.1 \end{array}$$

Previously accepted values for the standard solar motion are 56° and 18.5 km/sec. It is assumed that there is no K -term, and a good accordance is then found. If a K -term is assumed it is found to have the large value of about 7.1 km/sec, but this value is of purely mathematical origin and arises from the way in which the fields are distributed.

From a study of 61 super-giant B-stars lying between 1000 and 3000 pc in longitudes (new system) between 117° and 130° , the values $A = 17.0 \pm 1.7$ km/sec/kpsc and $K = +1.2 \pm 3.4$ km/sec are derived. By another method of analysis using individual velocities the values $A = 15.7$ km/sec and $K = -0.6$ km/sec were derived.

NEW VALUES OF A AND K FROM RADIAL VELOCITIES OF B-STARS AND OF INTERSTELLAR Ca^+ *R. M. Petrie*

This report is published *in extenso* in Report of Commission 33.

THE MOTIONS OF SUB-DWARFS AND THE VELOCITY OF ESCAPE FROM THE GALAXY

D. S. Evans

The work reported will be published jointly with M. E. Dixon and P. A. Fairall. About 160 stars within roughly 200 pc can be identified in the literature and from our own unpublished sources as sub-dwarfs. Limiting the discussion to those for which radial velocities, photometry and proper motions are available, reduces the number to about half. These are divided into groups according to observed colour and ultra-violet excess, and the motions are analysed, and absolute magnitudes determined. For example, a well-marked group of high excess sub-dwarfs, 34 in number, is found near mean $B - V = 0.45$ with mean $U - B = -0.20$. These are found to have a mean absolute magnitude $M_v = 4.30$ with a systematic motion relative to the Sun mainly in the v -direction of about 210 km/sec. They define a velocity ellipsoid pointing towards the galactic centre with dispersions in u, v, w near 170 km/sec, 110 km/sec and 90 km/sec. The other groups are naturally less well defined and are more arbitrarily limited. Similar values are obtained for high excess stars, smaller values of solar motion and dispersion for sub-dwarfs of lower excess. The known later type sub-dwarfs are not a satisfactory statistical sample, and cannot be treated in this way. For some of these last named stars the values of trigonometrical parallax can be used for the computation of space motions. The values of absolute magnitude inferred for the earlier groups show a satisfactory accordance with blanketing theory. There are altogether 84 stars for which space motions can be computed, and these can be used to estimate the escape velocity from the Galaxy from the position of the velocity cut-off shown on histograms

of total velocity relative to a point at the solar distance which is not participating in galactic rotation. The construction of these histograms requires an assumption of the value of the circular velocity at the solar distance. However, the results turn out to be quite insensitive to the assumption made in the range from 220 to 280 km/sec. The cut off occurs at 380 km/sec which is taken to be the velocity of escape from the Galaxy. This agrees with a new model by Maarten Schmidt.