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Spectrophotometry of peculiar B and A stars. XVIII. The helium rich variable stars HR 1890, Sigma Orionis E, and HD 37776

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Summary. — Optical region spectrophotometry of $\lambda\lambda3300$ -7850 has been obtained for three helium rich stars, HR 1890, σ Ori E, and HD37776, of the Orion OB1 Association. New $uvby\beta$ photometry of HR 1890 and HD 37776 as well as published data are also used to investigate the variability of these stars. A new period of 1.53862 days was determined for HD 37776. For all three stars H β varies in antiphase with strong He I lines. The spectrophotometric bandpass containing the strong He I line λ 4471 varies in phase with the R index of Pedersen and Thomsen. Evidence is found for weak absorption features which appear to be an extension of the λ 5200 feature seen in cooler CP stars.

Key words: helium variable stars — spectrophotometry.

1. Introduction.

The helium rich variable stars are a class of main sequence peculiar B stars which have enhanced helium abundances, spectrum variability, and strong magnetic fields (Borra and Landstreet 1979; Pedersen, 1979). They appear to be an extension of the magnetic peculiar A stars, to temperatures between approximately 18000 K and 25000 K (Osmer and Peterson, 1974; Hunger, 1976; Shore, 1978; Lester, 1979). In this paper we study three members of the Orion OB1 Association which have rotational periods of less than 1.6 days and apparent rotational velocities near 150 km s⁻¹: HR 1890 (= HD 37017), σ Orionis E (= HD 37479 = HR 1932), and HD 37776. Their helium line variability is periodic (Pedersen and Thomsen, 1977; Pedersen, 1979) with the magnetic and spectroscopic periods in agreement (Landstreet and Borra, 1978; Borra and Landstreet, 1979). These stars also display $H\alpha$ emission and light variability in the same period (Walborn and Hesser, 1976; Pedersen, 1979). Walborn (1983) discusses the morphology of this class of stars.

IUE observations of HR 1890, σ Ori E, and HD 37776 show that the He I variations are in anti-phase with those of carbon, silicon, and aluminum and that these lines vary

periodically with the rotational timescale. Weak stellar

winds are present which also vary in the same period

(Shore and Adelman, 1981). The Si II, Si III, and Si IV lines

in combination with Kamp's (1978) analysis indicate tem-

peratures of 18000 K, 24100 K, and 20600 K for HR 1890,

 σ Ori E, and HD 37776, respectively.

Peak National Observatory (KPNO) primarily in the fall of 1980 and the winter of 1981. The data reduction procedures are those of Adelman (1978) with the calculation of the synthesized *u-b* and *b-y* colors as modified by Adelman and Pyper (1983) and that of the broad, continuum feature indices and the *hb* index as given by Pyper and Adelman (1983).

For the He-rich stars, the $\lambda 4200$ absorption feature indices are not useful, as the magnitudes of $\lambda \lambda 4032$ and 4464 are affected by the strong He I lines at $\lambda 4026$ and $\lambda 4472$. To examine possible absorption near $\lambda 4200$, we introduce a new index

$$ih^* = m_{4167} + m_{4200} - 1.497 \, m_{4055} - 0.503 \, m_{4566} \,.$$

Inspection of the energy distributions showed the bandpasses centered at $\lambda 4055$ and $\lambda 4566$ to be continuum points relatively unaffected by absorption. Also, the index $\Delta a'$ is of limited usefulness, as examination of the individual scans shows little or no absorption at $\lambda 5264$ and absorption only in the $\lambda\lambda 4935-5128$ region. Thus an analogous index

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^{2.} Observations and results. Scans of HR 1890, σ Ori E, and HD 37776 were obtained with the HCO Scanner on the #1 92-cm telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory (KPNO) primarily in the fall of 1980 and the winter of 1981. The data reduction procedures are those of Adelman (1978) with the calculation of

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$$ah' = m_{5000} + m_{5060} + m_{5128} - 2.547 m_{4975} - 0.4526 m_{5556}$$

is also introduced, using the wavelengths at which the greatest absorption occurs and the continuum points that seem most free of absorption in all scans. These indices cannot be properly compared with those of normal stars due to insufficient observations of the latter, but they are useful for variation studies. We have scans of two normal stars at almost the same wavelength density as those of the three He stars: HR 1861 (B1V) in the blue and η UMa (B3V) in the red. The appropriate index values for these stars are $ih^* = 0.036$ mag for HR 1861 and ah' = 0.043 mag for η UMa.

Table I is the journal of observations for all three program stars. The phases are based on the ephemerides given below. Tables II, III, and IV contain the individual and average energy distributions as well as the values of the various indices for HR 1890, σ Ori E, and HD 37776, respectively. These three stars, as members of the Orion OB1 Association, are slightly reddened. Warren and Hesser (1978) found that the E(b-y) values are 0.06 mag, 0.06 mag, and 0.08 mag for HR 1890, σ Ori E, and HD 37776, respectively. Along with the spectrophotometric scans we have included a dereddened average energy distribution for each star. The interstellar reddening law of Schild (1977) was used. These tables also contain the synthesized colors and feature indices, including the H β indices hb (Pyper and Adelman, 1983) for the three stars. The second order bandpasses are 20 Å for the winter 1981 observations and 30 Å for the remaining observations.

The $uvby\beta$ photometry of HR 1890 and HD 37776 by DMP was obtained from 1981 to 1984 using the #4 41 cm telescope at KPNO. Reductions were done at UNLV following the procedures of Crawford and Barnes (1970) and Crawford and Mander (1966), using modified KPNO software. Table V contains a summary of the four-color observations of the three stars compared with the synthesized spectrophotometric u-b and b-y values. Also included in this table are the average photometric values of DMP for HR 1890, HD 37776, and their comparison stars. Table VI contains the individual four-color values of DMP for HR 1890 and HD 37776.

Both the mean u-b values for the spectrophotometry and the mean photometric values of DMP average bluer (larger Balmer jump) than those values previously published. These systematics probably reflect differences in ultraviolet extinction and photometric filters at different observatories. These helium stars are about as hot as any of the normal stars used in the calibration of the synthesized u-b and b-y colors (see Adelman and Pyper, 1983) and only a few such stars were observed. This makes the calibration somewhat uncertain in this temperature range. In most cases the values compare within 2 σ of the DMP averages. The synthetic b-y averages do not differ significantly from the photometric values for any of the three helium stars. The observations of the individual stars are discussed in more detail below.

HR 1890: The average energy distribution is quite smooth for HR 1890 (Fig. 1). Certain magnitudes such as those centered at $\lambda 4032$ and $\lambda 4464$ are fainter than adjacent values due to the presence of strong He I lines in the band-

pass. There is a slight depression in the continuum values between $\lambda\lambda5000\text{-}5200$ relative to the trend of Paschen continuum values. The $\lambda3448$ value is always fainter than adjacent values in the Balmer continuum. Except for the possible change in the size of the Balmer jump, examination of the spectrophotometry does not reveal much evidence for variability other than some changes in those bandpasses affected by strong He I lines.

The four-color photometry of DMP (Fig. 2) confirms the period of HR 1890 determined by Pedersen (1979) from the He I spectrum variations. The ephemeris is:

JD (He I maximum) = 2442812.23 + 0.90117 E.

For HR 1890, the synthesized b-y values as a function of phase (Fig. 3) show little evidence of variation and reinforce the photometric data of Pedersen and Thomsen (1977) and DMP (this paper) which show that this color is nearly constant. Also the spectrophotometric u-b values reinforce the photometry which indicates low amplitude variability (Fig. 3). The u-b value for scan 2 is below the trend of synthesized colors as its values shortward of $\lambda 3571$ are fainter than those of adjacent scans in phase. The Δa index indicates the absence of this features and shows no clear evidence of variation with phase. The ih* and ih0 indices may vary in phase with the He I lines but the scatter is large. The ih3 and ih6 indices indicate that Hih6 varies in antiphase with the He I lines.

Sigma Orionis E: Sigma Ori E exhibits a wide range of interesting phenomena. Of particular note is a double minimum light curve (Hesser *et al.*, 1977) combined with an apparently constant radial velocity (Bolton, 1974) and complex He I variations (Pedersen, 1979).

As σ Ori E is very close to the four other early type stars in the σ Ori system, one has to be very careful in correcting for the sky background when making spectrophotometric observations. If too large an aperture is used or the comparison channel is placed in a location not equally contaminated by scattered light from the other stars in the system, then the observations can be in error. These difficulties are more serious for the Balmer continuum than for the Paschen continuum. To check for such problems we compared the synthesized u-b and b-y colors with those of Hesser et al. (1977). Almost all of the b-y values were in reasonable agreement, but a number of scans had discrepant u-b values, and were excluded. We are reasonably certain that the 14 remaining scans are of good photometric quality.

In figure 4, we show the synthesized colors and absorption feature indices as a function of phase. Following Hesser *et al.* (1977), who obtained $uvby\beta$ photometry of σ Ori E, we use the ephemeris

JD (primary light minimum) = 2442778.819 + 1.19081 E.

Unfortunately we do not have scans at exactly primary and secondary minima (phases 0.0 and 0.4, respectively) although we have some which are close to these minima. Except for b-y and u-b, the indices are plotted with the large values (greatest strength of the feature) at the top. The b-y values of Hesser et al. (1977) are almost constant

as a function of phase, with a scatter of 0.005 mag (1 σ rms) about the mean. The spectrophotometric u-b values also agree with those of Hesser et al. including the eclipse phases. The Δa index of the average scan indicates that the $\lambda 5200$ broad absorption feature seen in the magnetic Ap stars is absent. However, 10 of the 12 scans have ah' values greater than that of η UMa whereas only 8 of the 12 scans have ih^* values greater than that of HR 1861. The latter two indices show a large scatter when plotted vs. phase and none of the three indices show evidence of variations with phase. The hb index appears to agree with the β measurements of Hesser et al. in that these values show a minimum near phase 0.9, which is the phase of the He I maximum.

Figure 1 shows the average energy distribution of σ Ori E as observed and as corrected for reddening. The shapes of both energy distributions are rather similar. Certain magnitudes which are fainter than the trend of adjacent values are definitely affected by strong He I lines, in particular m_{4032} by $\lambda 4026$ and m_{4464} by $\lambda 4472$. On individual scans these values are found to be variable. For $\lambda \lambda 5000$ -5200 the continuum appears to be slightly depressed relative to the trend of adjacent values. The shape of the Balmer continuum is unusual compared with normal and Ap stars. The $\lambda 3571$ value is brighter than the trend of adjacent values and there is a change in slope near $\lambda 3448$. There are some apparent changes in shape from scan to scan, but this region is more affected than is the Paschen continuum by both scattered light and extinction corrections.

HD 37776: For HD 37776, as for HR 1890, the average energy distribution is quite smooth with the magnitudes affected by strong He I lines below the trend of those continuum values which are not so affected. Again the $\lambda 3448$ value is almost always fainter than adjacent values in the Balmer continuum, while on most scans the $\lambda 3571$ value is brighter than adjacent values. There are suggestions of a slight depression of the $\lambda 5200$ region for most scans.

A comparison of the recent $wby\beta$ photometry of DMP with that of Pedersen and Thomsen (1977) shows that an adjustment must be made in the 1.5385 day period of HD 37776 determined by Pedersen (1979). The best fit to the photometric data (Fig. 5) is for a slightly longer period given by the ephemeris

JD (He I minimum) =
$$2442808.59 + 1.53862 E$$
.

The adjusted u-b and b-y spectrophotometric values correspond fairly well to the photometric values and reinforce the suggestion of slight variability (Fig. 6). The Δa index indicates the absence of the $\lambda 5200$ absorption feature. The ah' index has 13 of 17 values greater than that of η UMa and appears to show a variation in antiphase with that of the He I lines, although the scatter is large. The average ih^* index value is about the same as that for HR 1861 and the individual values show no clear evidence of variability with phase. Both the β values and the hb values show a variation of H β in antiphase with the He I lines.

3. Discussion.

The use of Kurucz's (1979) fully line blanketed solar composition models to estimate temperatures can lead only to

an approximate calibration as the stellar abundances, particularly helium, are non-solar. If we assume $\log g = 4.0$, then we find for HR 1890, σ Ori E, and HD 37776; 20000 K, 23400 K, and 22500 K, respectively (Fig. 1). However, this value of $\log g$ may be too small and $\log g \neq 4.5$ may be more appropriate, which is the case for main sequence early B stars. For example, for σ Ori E, even though the He/H ratio is non-solar and variable, the predictions of a 24200 K, $\log g = 4.5$ model fit the entire optical region except for a few points. Without a gravity indicator it is almost impossible to choose the temperature uniquely.

The shapes of the Balmer continua of these stars are somewhat different from those of the models which have solar helium abundances. All three stars show m_{3448} to be fainter than the continuum and in σ Ori E there is a change in slope of the continuum near this wavelength. This is apparently due to the $\lambda 3422$ He I bound-free discontinuity. Further the comparison of stellar values and model predictions show the presence of very weak continuum absorption between $\lambda 4975$ and $\lambda 5200$. This limited wavelength interval is displaced from the location of the λ 5200 feature in the classical types of magnetic Ap stars. To check whether it is due to He absorption lines, we examined the magnitudes at wavelengths near the three strong He I lines in the region $\lambda\lambda 4400$ -5200, which are at $\lambda 4472$, $\lambda 4935$, and λ5015. These He I lines are all presumably variable in phase with $\lambda 4026$, measured photoelectrically as an index R by Pedersen and Thomsen (1977) and Pedersen (1979). We calculated three indices measuring an absorption below a «continuum» line interpolating the brightest nearby points, which are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= m_{4464} - 0.5 \left(m_{4412} + m_{4566} \right), \\ h_2 &= m_{4935} - 0.5 \left(m_{4785} + m_{4975} \right), \\ h_3 &= m_{5000} - 0.957 \, m_{4975} - 0.043 \, m_{5556}, \end{aligned}$$

and measured the effects of $\lambda 4472$, $\lambda 4922$, and $\lambda 5015$, respectively. As seen in figure 7, the h_1 variations closely follow those of R measured by Pedersen and Thomsen, while the h_2 and h_3 indices show weak or no variations in phase with R. Since the m_{5060} and m_{5128} values are also usually depressed as well as the m_{5000} value, and there are no strong He I lines near these former two wavelengths, the absorption feature in this wavelength region cannot be entirely due to He I absorption. Thus it might be due to a high temperature analog or extension of the $\lambda 5200$ feature seen in cooler magnetic Ap stars. For σ Ori E, the best studied of these three stars, our observations support the predictions of a unified model, based on the oblique rotator model (ORM) and radiative diffusion, for the helium peculiar stars according to which σ Ori E has a helium rich band surrounding the magnetic equator (Shore, 1978; Shore and Bolton, 1985).

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Table I. — Journal of spectrophotometric observations.

		Heliocentric Julian			Bandwidth			Heliocentric Julian			Bandwidth
Star	Scan	Date (2440000.+)	Phase	Observer	(Å)	Star	Scan	Date (2440000.+)	Phase	0bserver	(Å)
HR 1890	1	4568.841	0.256	SJA	30	σ Ori E	10	4572.854	0.567	SJA	30
	2	4569.801	0.322	SJA	30	•	11	4574.845	0.239	SJA	30
	3	4570.772	0.399	SJA	30		12	4574.908	0.292	SJA	30
	4	4570.840	0.474	SJA	30		13	4655.625	0.075	SJA/DMP	20
	5	4570.902	0.543	SJA	30		14	4655.906	0.143	SJA/DMP	20
	6	4570.961	0.608	SJA	30						
	7	4571.930	0.684	SJA	30	HD 37776	1	4568.823	0.034	SJA	. 30
	8	4572.815	0.665	SJA	30		2	4568.910	0.090	SJA	30
	9	4572.894	0.754	SJA	30		3	4569.819	0.681	SJA	30
	10	4574.872	0.949	SJA	30		4	4570.814	0.327	SJA	30
	11	4574.934 0.018	SJA	30		5	4570.882	.882 0.372 SJ	SJA	30	
	12	4655.607	0.534	SJA/DMP	20		6	4570.947	0.412	SJA	30
							7	4571.916	0.044	SJA	30
σ Ori E	1	3442.963	0.725	SJA	30		8	4571.957	0.070	SJA	30
	2	3585.617	0.521	SJA	30		9	4572.771	0.600	SJA	30
	3	4568.790	0.155	SJA	30		10	4572.840	0.645	SJA	30
	4	4568.874	0.225	SJA	30		11	4572.918	0.695	SJA	30
	5	4568.949	0.288	SJA	30		12	4574.830	0.938	SJA	30
	6	4570.851	0.885	SJA	30		13	4574.892	0.975	SJA	30
	7	4570.916	0.940	SJA	30		14	4654.612	0.791	SJA/DMP	20
	8	4571.880	0.749	SJA	30		15	4654.693	0.843	SJA/DMP	20
	9	4572.786	0.510	SJA	30		16	4655.654	0.468	SJA/DMP	20
							17	4655.732	0.519	SJA/DMP	20

N° 2

Table II. — Continuous energy distributions ($-2.5 \log F_{\rm v}/F_{\rm 5000}$) for HR 1890.

Dereddened Average	0.132 0.133 0.134 0.139 0.038 0.047 0.048 0.058 0.058 0.068 0.
Average	0.032 0.023 0.023 0.002 0.002 0.005 0.003 0.024 0.024 0.024 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.047 0.030 0.047 0.043 0.043 0.056 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.058
Scan 12	0.000 0.000
Scan 11	0.008 0.007 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.009
Scan 10	0.035 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.018 0.019 0.018 0.019 0.010 0.012 0.039 0.039 0.044 0.044 0.045 0.031 0.041 0.041 0.041 0.041 0.041 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.045 0.039 0.039 0.039 0.039 0.039 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.045 0.046 0.046 0.046 0.046 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.047 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.049 0.
Scan 9	-0.035 -0.049 -0.051 -0.008 -0.020 -0.032 -0.032 -0.034 -0.034 -0.036 -0.047 -0.006 -0.023 -0.023 -0.031 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.034 -0.032 -0.032 -0.032 -0.031 -0.032 -0
Scan 8	0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.044 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.038 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.037 0.037 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.036 0.037 0.047 0.057
λ(Å)	3300 3300 3300 3340 33420 33420 33448 3420 3570 3570 4005 4005 4005 4005 4005 4005 4005 4
Scan 7	0.065 0.065 0.065 0.0131 0.0131 0.0131 0.0135 0.0147 0.0147 0.0160 0.0160 0.0267 0.0267 0.0334 0.0334 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0407 0.0603 0
Scan 6	0.027 0.020 0.020 0.0013 0.01010 0.01010 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.028 0.038 0.049 0.04
Scan 5	0.018 0.017 0.005 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.003 0.018 0.018 0.025 0.026 0.033 0.034 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.038
Scan 4	0.027 0.027 0.028 0.018 0.018 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.027 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.047 0.047 0.056 0.056 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.037 0.047 0.047 0.057 0.057 0.077 0.078 0.
Scan 3	0.026 0.017 0.0032 0.0032 0.0038 0.0038 0.037 0.057 0.057 0.017 0.
Scan 2	0.015 0.017 0.0034 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0037
Scan 1	0.046 0.046 0.002 0.0019 0
1	

Table III. — Continuous energy distributions ($-2.5 \log F_{\rm v}/F_{\rm 5000}$) for σ Ori E.

peu		
Dereddened Average	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Average	0.0198 0.0177	
Scan 13 ³ Scan 14 ⁴	0.193 0.1138 0.1143 0.1153 0.1153 0.1153 0.1153 0.1153 0.1153 0.1153 0.1138	
Scan 133	0.128 0.108 0.0094 0.0094 0.0094 0.0085 0.0085 0.027 0.0131 0.0131 0.0132 0.0205 0.0205 0.0205 0.031 0.032 0.032 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.032 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.033 0.032 0.033	
Scan 12	0.1627 0.1627 0.1637 0.1637 0.1637 0.1637 0.1637 0.1637 0.1637 0.1647 0.1647 0.1647 0.1647 0.1647 0.1647 0.1647 0.1757	
Scan 11	0.222 0.1833 0.165 0.175 0	
Scan 10	0.133 0.033 0.033 0.033 0.033 0.033 0.033	= 0.389 = 0.665 = 0.600
Scan 9	0.181 0.159 0.150 0.123 0.	λ6620, m λ7850, m λ7850, m
λ(Å)	3300 3300 3340 3420 3448 3420 3448 3448 3470 44032 44032 44032 44032 44032 44032 44032 44032 44032 44032 4404 4404	m = 0.330; \dec20, n = 0.325 m = 0.593; \delta7850, m = 0.553; \delta7850,
Scan 8	0.023 0.023 0.023 0.023 0.023 0.033 0.034 0.035 0.	Additional values: A6300, Additional value: A6300, Additional values: A7330, Additional values: A7530,
Scan 7	0.174 0.174 0.174 0.174 0.174 0.175 0.175 0.175 0.176 0.177 0.176 0.177 0.176 0.177	
Scan 6	0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.199 0.193 0.098 0.0139	Notes: 1 2 2 3
Scan 5	0.178 0.178	
Scan 4	0.196 0.196 0.196 0.197	
Scan 3	0.1997 0.1997	
Scan 2 ²	0.235 0.209 0.138 0.116 0.138 0.138 0.138 0.138 0.138 0.0139 0.0130 0.0140 0.0140 0.0140	
Scan 1	0.206 0.158 0.158 0.158 0.158 0.158 0.158 0.158 0.022 0.0254 0.017 0.017 0.018 0.056 0.056 0.056 0.056 0.056	
λ(Å)	3300 3300 3448 3420 3448 3448 3470 3509 3509 3509 3509 3509 4035 4035 4035 4035 4035 4035 4035 4035	

Table IV. — Continuous energy distributions ($-2.5 \log F_{\rm v}/F_{\rm 5000}$) for HD 37776.

Dereddened Average	-0.275 -0.258 -0.258 -0.258 -0.251 -0.251 -0.239 -0.201
Average	0.1141 0.129 0.129 0.101 0.101 0.101 0.101 0.101 0.102 0.103 0.104 0.105 0.104 0.104
Scan 17	0.142 0.108 0.008 0.
Scan 16	0.130 0.
Scan 14 Scan 15	0.125 0.136 0.136 0.136 0.136 0.136 0.136 0.137 0.127 0.137 0.138 0.
	0.134 0.134 0.105 0.137 0.
Scan 13	0.152 0.123 0.123 0.123 0.099 0.
1 Scan 12	0.126 0.126 0.0126 0.003
Scan 11	0.128 0.089 0.089 0.089 0.089 0.089 0.089 0.099
λ(Α)	3300 3300 3300 3300 3300 3300 3500 3500
Scan 10	0.1026 0.1026 0.1026 0.1026 0.1026 0.1026 0.1037
Scan 9	0.010 0.010
Scan 8	0.156 0.131 0.
Scan 7	0.0103 0.
Scan 6	0.142 0.144 0.144 0.144 0.144 0.108 0.
Scan 5	0.0134 0.0124 0.0134
Scan 4	0.013 0.013 0.013 0.013 0.013 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.033 0.
Scan 3	441-0-0-1148 6-0-1148
Scan 2	0.126 0.126 0.127 0.127 0.127 0.127 0.127 0.137
Scan 1	0.139 0.139 0.137 0.139 0.137 0.139 0.
λ(Å)	3300 3360 3360 3420 3420 3570 3571 3636 4032 4032 4032 4041 4055 4055 4055 4055 4055 4055 4055

TABLE V. — Comparison of weby photometry for helium and comparison stars.

·	Star (нк 1890				нр 37776
TABLE V. — Comparison of wook protometry for network and comparison stars.	References	Gronbech and Olsen (1976) Warren and Hesser (1978) This Paper: Spectrophotometry This Paper: Photometry	Gronbech and Olsen (1976) Warren and Hesser (1978) This Paper: Photometry	Crawford et al. (1971) Gronbech and Olsen (1976) Warren and Hesser (1978) This Paper: Spectrophotometry	Shaw (1975) Warren and Hesser (1978) Kilkenney (1978) This Paper: Spectrophotometry This Paper: Photometry	Crawford et al. (1971) Gronbech and Olsen (1976) Warren and Hesser (1978) This Paper: Photometry
ž 5	c l	2 14 12 21	2 1+ 20	3 2 1+ 14	4 1+ 3 17 18	3 3 14 18
(Kinan	m ₁	0.108 0.104 0.101 (0.012)	0.101 0.100 0.098 (0.015)	0.097	0.134 0.100 0.099 0.080 (0.011)	0.053 0.086 0.073 0.085 (0.013)
y. prioton	b-y	-0.060 0.108 -0.057 0.104 -0.054 -0.062 0.101 (0.004) (0.012)	0.069 0.060 0.068 (0.006)	-0.072 -0.062 -0.069 -0.065	-0.074 -0.053 -0.056 -0.049 -0.054 (0.005)	-0.075 -0.087 -0.077 -0.089 (0.008)
60	q-n	0.244 0.252 0.231 0.235 (0.008)	0.321 0.335 0.315 (0.004)	0.099 0.100 0.099 0.078	0.178 0.150 0.147 0.126 0.134 (0.005)	0.021 0.043 0.037 0.028 (0.007)
parison	Δ	6.556 0.244 6.55 0.252 0.231 6.565 0.235 (0.006) (0.008)	6.255 6.24 6.251 (0.010)	6.66 6.692 6.68	6.98 7.01 6.998 (0.010)	6.22 6.216 6.22 6.212 (0.013)
	HD Number	37017	37016	37479	37776	37744
IABLE	Star	нк 1890	HR 1891	o Ori E	V901 Ori	нк 1950

2.639 2.541 2.591 2.595 2.595 2.604 2.612 2.606 2.619 2.635 2.635 2.635 2.635 2.636 2.636 2.636 2.636 2.636 2.636 2.640 2.649 2.649 2.645 2.662 2.644 2.645 2.643 2.643 2.643 2.643 2.654 2.654 2.654 2.645 TABLE VI. — Four-color photometry of the helium stars. 0.321 0.323 0.354 0.338 0.338 0.319 0.322 0.332 0.332 0.331 0.337 0.337 0.337 0.828 0.858 0.843 0.845 0.865 0.865 0.865 0.865 0.856 0.856 0.842 0.856 0.842 0.300 0.302 0.323 0.321 0.319: 0.319: 0.305 0.307 0.307 0.317 0.318 0.317 0.318 0.317 0.076 0.079 0.079 0.077 0.077 0.086 0.087 0.087 0.087 0.087 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.101 0.109 0.116 0.111 0.105 0.105 0.107 0.108 0.108 0.108 0.108 0.108 0.108 0.108 0.003 0.004 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.003 ∆(b-y) 0.039 0.040 0.040 0.033 0.028 0.028 0.035 0.035 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.960 0.197 0.689 0.333 0.413 0.065 0.005 0.302 0.302 0.210 0.871 0.574 0.708 0.806 0.316 0.415 0.527 0.662 0.066 0.169 0.396 0.396 0.521 0.521 0.521 0.544 0.752 Julian Date (2440000.+) 4216.891 4217.880 4222.846 4522.846 4589.812 4927.876 4921.876 4921.876 4932.835 4932.835 4932.835 5620.953 5620.953 5620.953 5782.634 5783.610 5783.610 4217.904 4222.885 4589.834 4589.834 4927.906 4927.906 4931.889 4931.889 4933.884 4934.889 55619.972 55619.972 5782.649 5782.649

N° 2

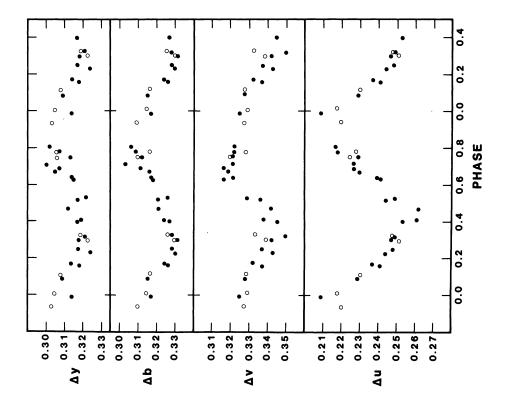


FIGURE 2. — Photometric variations with phase of HR 1890. Closed circles represent the 4-color photometry of DMP relative to the comparison star HR 1891. Open circles represent the 4-color photometry of Pedersen and Thomsen (1977) with an arbitrary shift in magnitude.

FIGURE 1. — The observed average energy distributions, normalized to λ 5000, of the three helium variables : σ Ori E (circles), HD 37776 (triangles), and HR 1890 (squares). In each case, solid symbols represent the raw data and open symbols the energy distributions corrected for reddening (see text). The solid lines represent the solar composition $log g = 4.0 \mod log$ atmospheres predictions that best match the dereddened energy distributions. The effective temperatures of the models are : σ Ori E, 23400 K; HD 37776, 22500 K, and HR 1890, 20000 K.

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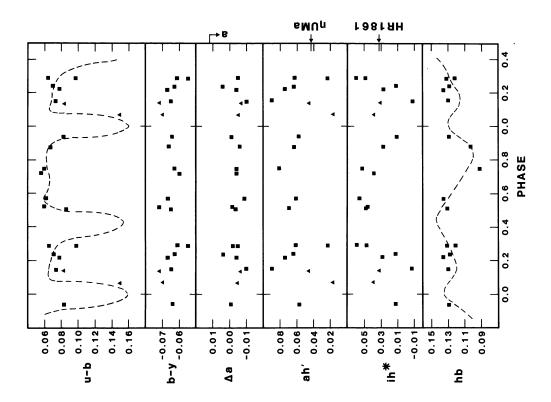


FIGURE 4. — The index values of σ Ori E as a function of phase. Closed squares represent scans 1-12 and closed triangles scans 13-14. In the top and bottom plots, respectively, the dashed lines represent the u-b and β values of Hesser et al. (1977) with arbitrary magnitude shifts. The right margin notations are as for figure 3.

eMUn 1981AH Closed squares are scans 1-11 and the closed triangle is scan 12. The other symbols are the same as in figure 2. In the bottom plot the scale hand margin of the Δa plot indicates the value below which the $\lambda 5200$ feature is absent. The ah' value of η UMa and the ih^* value of HR 1861 are indicated in the right margin of the ah' and ih^* plots, respectively. the hb values with an arbitrary magnitude shift. The «a» in the right is that of the 4-color photometry, while the closed squares represent The index values of HR 1890 as a function of phase. 9.8 PHASE 4.0 b-y -0.05 0.22 0.23 0.25 -0.08 0.00 0.07 0.03 0.03 0.02 2.65 2.63 0.24 0.09 0.05 0.01 0.05 2.66 0.04 0.01 2.67 2.64 0.01 -0.01 q-n *= Ра ah, 8

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N° 2

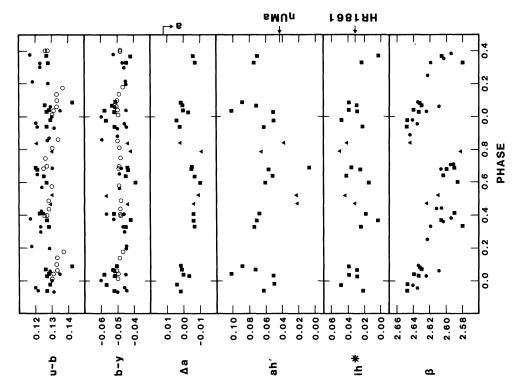


FIGURE 6.—The index values of HD 37776 as a function of phase. Closed squares are scans 1-13 and closed triangles, scans 14-17. The other symbols are the same as in figures 2 and 3.

FIGURE 5. — Photometric variations with phase of HD 37776. The symbols are the same as in figure 2. Values of DMP are relative to the comparison star HR 1950. PHASE

0.2

0.0

0.85 0.86 0.87

۸

0.88 06.0 0.91 0.92

Pα

0.83 0.84

0.78

Δy

0.80

0.80

0.81

0.82 0.83 0.84 0.82 1985A&AS...62..279A

FIGURE 7. — The spectrophotometric indices h_1 , h_2 , and h_3 (closed squares) plotted as a function of phase for a) HR 1890, b) σ Ori E, and c) HD 37776. The open circles represent the R values for He I λ 4026 of Pedersen and Thomsen (1977).