## Ay 20 #12 - The H-R Diagram

The Theorists version:

log Lo 6? mmm when Griants

O- White Main sequence

-3- Ho,000 10,000 6000 3000 Teff (K)

Lines of constant radius: L & R2 Teff.

The main sequence is steeper than Teff!

But that's enough about theory, How do observes make H-R diagrams?

\* Replace Test with who induce or spectral class. Blackbody peaks: 3000 K -> >~1 mm.

10,000 K -> > ~ 3000 Å. Optimal bonds

B- 4450 Å, V-5510 Å, G- 4640 Å,

R- 6580Ä, I- 8060Ä.

Thus, e.g., B-V > 0 (in magnitudes!) for Teff & 10,000 K, R-I > 0 for Telf 5 5,000 K, etc. The observer's H-R diagram is a color-magnitude dragram (CMD). ( more on spectral class in the next lecture). \* Menswing luminosities requires the distance moduly m-M= 5 log 10 dpc-5 =  $5 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d}{10pc} \right)$ . Direct distance measures.

rallar. D(pc) = 1/0 (ivreser) Pavallax. Moring electors D \* \* V SKY **→ ○ → i** 

transverse and radial velocities VT & VR, somergent point @ O approached

> VT = VR tom O brom Doppler stifts.

Secular parallar

SKY O D Aper (opposite

To Sim's motion)

In This rose,  $\ddot{\theta} = \frac{V_0}{D} \sin \theta$ , so  $D = \frac{V_0}{\ddot{\theta}} \sin \theta$ .

 $\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\delta}\right)$  is drived statistically from large stellar groups.

Statistical provallas

Gimes stars with measured scatters in radial and propor velocities ( $\sigma_R$  &  $\sigma_O$  respectively),

The distance can be estimated as  $\sigma_R$ 

Spectrosopie parallar

Ome you know the spectral slaws of a star, you som estimate its luminosity from the H-R diagram (or models) -> distance!