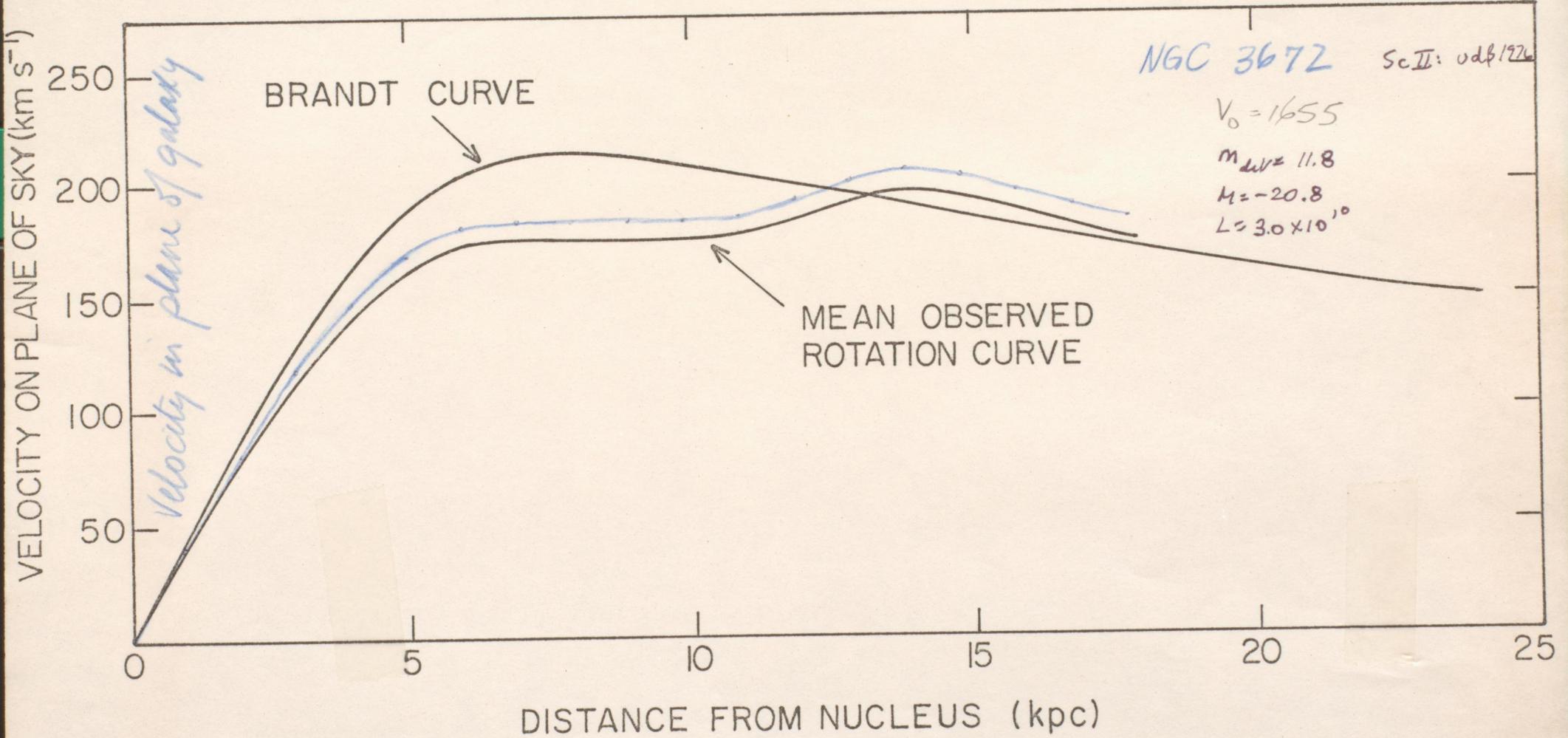


TABLE 1

## VELOCITIES (HELIOCENTRIC) IN NGC 3672

Minor Axis PA = 98°				Major Axis PA = 8°	
Y (arc sec)	v (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	Y (arc sec)	v (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	Y (arc sec)	v (km s <sup>-1</sup> )
<i>R kpc</i>					
Hα -32.6 SE	1850	Hα -111.0 NE	2044 196	+16.1	1757
-27.1	1861	-106.2	2018 169	+20.9	1696
-23.4	1866	-101.5	2017 168	+25.6	1668
-19.0	1852	- 96.8	2011 162	+30.3	1682
-18.8	1850	- 92.1	2030 182	+32.7	1675
-10.0	1869	- 87.4	2035 187	+39.7	1705
- 1.7 ] 0	1901	- 82.7	2030 182	+44.4	1695
+ 1.7 ] 0	1861	- 80.8	2023 174	+49.2	1696
+ 4.8	1803	- 78.0	2026 177	+51.3	1692
+ 8.8	1854	- 73.3	2020 171	+53.8	1688
+12.0	1874	- 68.6	2008 159	+58.5	1655
+13.9	1869	- 59.1	2047 200	+63.3	1677
+16.5	1871	- 54.4	2037 189	(+67.8)	1665
+17.7	1857	- 49.8	2047 200	(+72.7)	1658
+21.4	1840	- 45.0	2039 191	(+77.4)	1633
+24.1	1849	- 40.3	2038 190	(+82.1)	1610
+38.8 NW	1894	- 35.6	2015 166	(+96.2)	1668
[NII] -10.4	1864	- 30.9	1999 149	(+101.0) SW	1658
- 1.1 ]	1889	- 26.1	1976 125		+25.8
+ 1.1 ]	1817	- 21.4	1972 121		+30.5
+ 6.4	1864	- 16.8	1944 91		1673
+13.1	1868	- 12.1	1909 55	-91.9	1689
+19.6	1848	- 7.4	1884 28	-87.2	1708
[SII] - 1.0	1889	- 2.7 ]	1861 4	-82.4	+39.9
+ 1.3	1820	+ 0.2 ]	1858	-80.8	1852
		+ 2.0 ]	1857	-77.7	1679
				-73.0	1833
				-20.1	1805
				-16.4	1772
				-21.1	1707
				-25.8	1687
				+25.8	1687
				+30.5	1673
				+35.2	1689
				+39.9	1708
				+44.6	1679
				+49.4	1686
				+51.6	1686
				+54.1	1694
				+58.8	1692
				+62.8 SW	1697

$1'' = 160 \text{ pc}$	NE	$R'' \langle H\alpha + N\text{II} \rangle R' \text{ kpc}$			V	$R' \text{ kpc}$	SW	$R''$	V	R
		-2.6	15	0.4						
		-7.2	32	1.2	82.6	184	13.2	0.15	-0.5	0
		12.0	66	1.9	87.3	190	14.0	2.85	-2.4	.34
		16.6	100	2.7	92.0	190	14.7	6.8	-2.2	1.1
		21.3	118	3.4	(101.5	168)	15.5	11.5	-52	1.8
		26.0	130	4.2	(106.2	169)	17.0	16.2	-97	2.6
		30.8	151	4.9	(111.0	196)	17.8	21.0	-163	3.4
		35.5	167	5.7				25.7	-188	4.1
		40.2	182	6.4				30.4	-188	4.9
		44.9	188	7.2				(32.7)	-191	5.2
		49.6	186	7.9				(35.2)	-176	5.6
		54.3	186	8.7				39.8	-158	6.4
		59.0	185	9.4				44.5	-179	7.1
		(68.6	159)	11.0				49.3	-174	7.9
		73.3	167	11.7				51.4	-176	8.2
		77.8	174	12.4				54.0	-174	8.4
		80.8	173	12.9				58.6	-193	9.4
								63.0	-179	10.1



1-8 + 10 glossy  
4x5 meg contact

$$L = 10^{-0.4(M_0 - 5.41)}$$

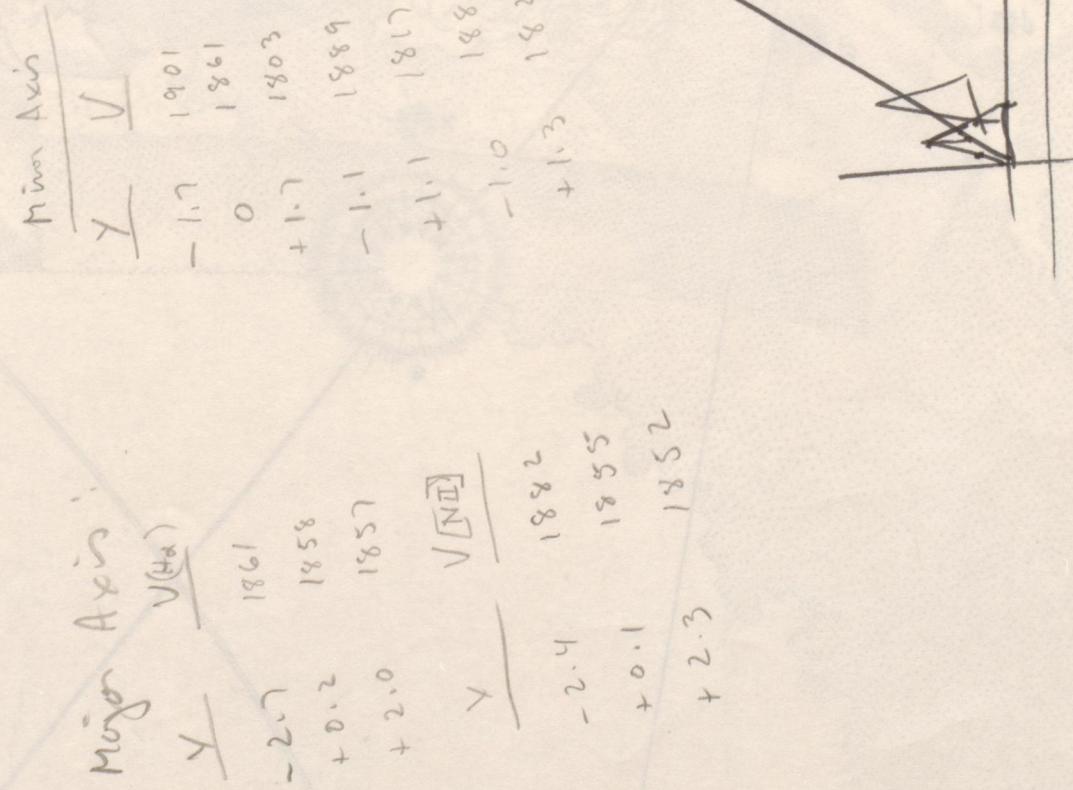
$$-2.5 \log L = -0.4(M_0 - 5.41)$$

$$M_0 = 5.41 - 2.5 \log L$$

Seeing: ~ 1.5 with

nuclear cont. 1.5 on photo.

Major Axis:



3672      11 22.5      -9 31      1737  
3660      11 21.1      -8 28

$\theta_{0.5m}$  =  $\frac{1}{2}$  power measured width

$\theta_{0.5m}$  = "

$\theta_{0.5}$  =  $\frac{1}{2}$  power source width

$\varphi_{0.5}$  = "

$\zeta_{0.5}$  =  $\frac{1}{2}$  power beam width

$\zeta_{0.5}$  = "

$$\theta_{0.5m} = \left( \theta_{0.5}^2 + \zeta_{0.5}^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{or } \theta_{0.5m}^2 = \theta_{0.5}^2 + \zeta_{0.5}^2$$

$$\theta_{0.05}^2 = \theta_{0.5m}^2 - \zeta_{0.5}^2$$

consider : major axis size =  $4.7''$  max measured extent

Note : for gaussian;  $\frac{1}{2}$  power =  $0.68 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$   $\theta_{0.5m} = 3.2''$

min axis size =  $3.4''$

$\theta_{0.5m} = 2.3''$

assume  $\frac{1}{2}$  power seeing =  $1.5''$

if we assume tabulated value is  $\theta_{0.5m} + \varphi_{0.5m}$

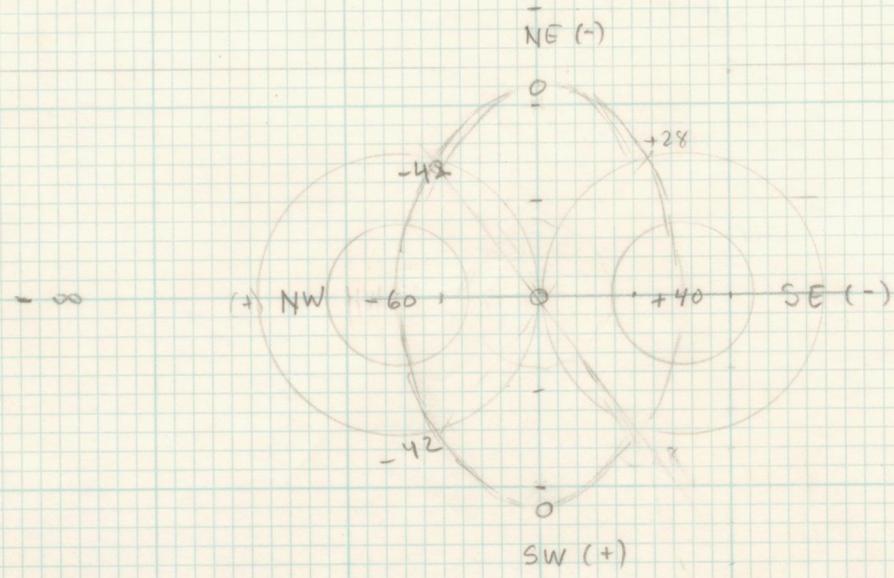
$\therefore \theta_{0.5} = 2.8''$

then  $\theta_{0.5} = 4.45''$

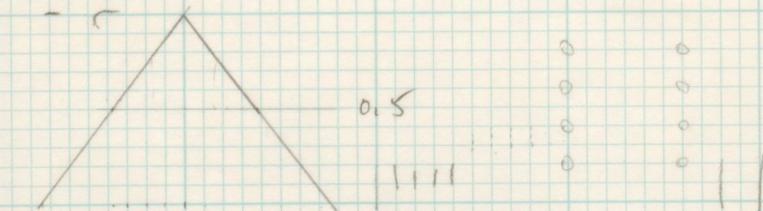
$\varphi_{0.5} = 1.7''$

$\varphi_{0.5} = 3.05''$

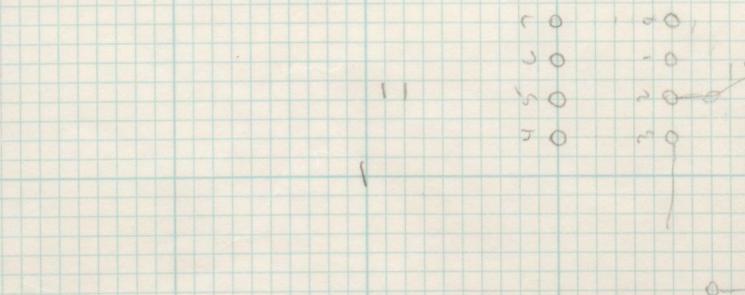
- 5



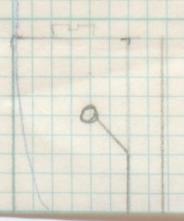
consider beam of thin shape:



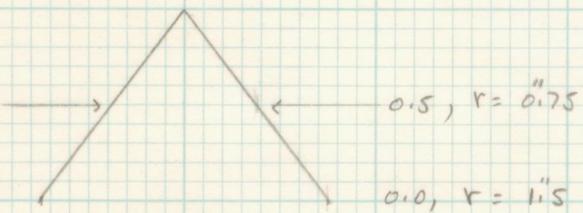
- 6



- 6



Beam shape:



Major Axis

4.4 max, 2.8 min  
data @  $\pm 2.4$

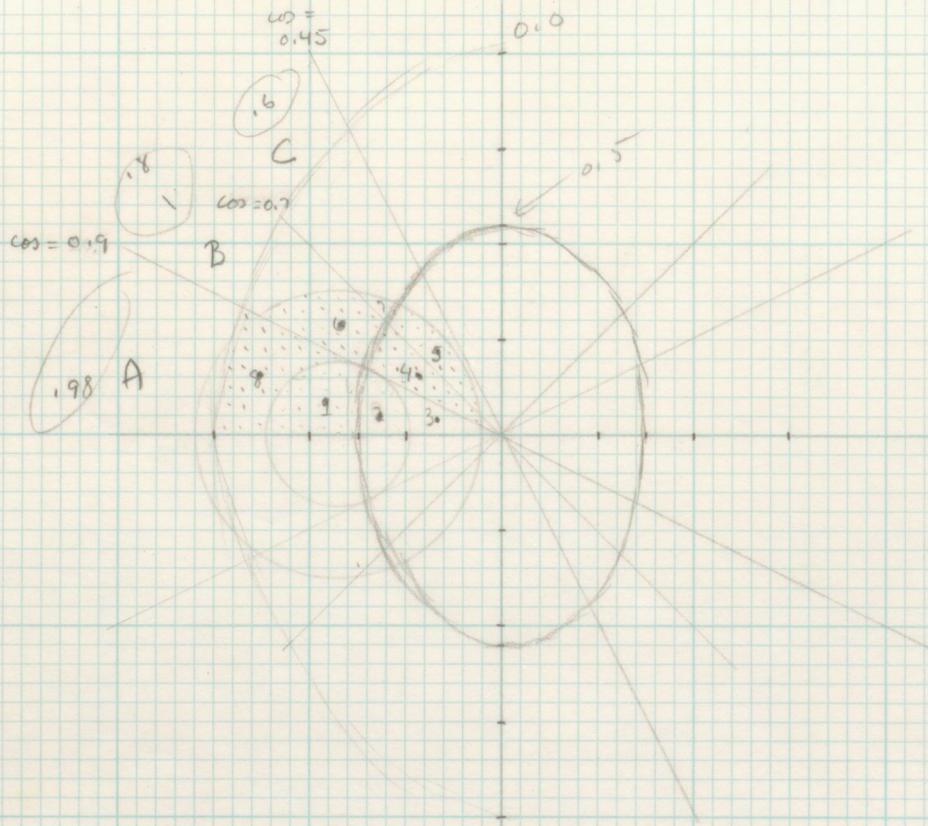
NE, Z, SW = 0

Minor Axis

3.0 Max, 1.7 min  
data @  $\pm 1.7$

NW, Z, SE = -60, 0, +40

for symmetry reasons, assume  
minor axis Vel =  $0 \pm 50$



0.5 beam area = 44.2 squares.

0.0 " " = 176.7 squares.

outer " " = 132.5 squares.

mean response of outer region = 0.25

mean response of inner region = 0.75

Consider three cases:

case I - no response outside of 0.5 circle,  $I = \text{const inside}$   
 $V = \text{linear inside}$

case II -  $V = \text{const outside of 0.5 circle}$ ,  $I = \text{const inside}$ , decreases  
 $V = \text{linear inside}$  linearly from 0.5 to 0.0.

case III  $V$  increases linearly in all regions,  $I = 0$  in case II

Areas:	Case I		
	A	V	$\frac{I_B + I_s}{2}$
1 15			
2 7		$7 \times 0.9$	$.75 \times 1$
3 $4\frac{1}{2}$		$4.5 \times 0.5$	$.25 \times 1$
4 10		$10 \times 0.5$	$.25 \times 1$
5 8		$8 \times 0.37$	$.25 \times 1$
6 13			
7 1			Weighted mean $V$
8 21			$= \underline{\underline{0.64}}$

75  
15

### case II

<u>region</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>I<sub>B</sub></u>	<u>I<sub>S</sub></u>	<u>I</u>	<u>X<sub>U</sub></u>	<u>I<sub>XU</sub></u>
1	15	0.98	.75	0.73	8.21	8.05	
2	7	0.9	.75	1.0	5.25	4.73	
3	4.5	0.5	.25	1.0	1.13	0.56	
4	10	0.5	.25	1.0	2.50	1.25	
5	8	0.37	.25	1.0	2.96	1.10	
6	13	0.80	.25	0.71	2.31	1.85	
7	1	0.70	.25	0.88	0.22	0.15	
8	21	0.98	.25	0.27	<u>1.42</u>	<u>1.39</u>	
					24.0	19.08	

mean weighted V = 0.80

### case III

<u>region</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>I<sub>B</sub></u>	<u>I<sub>S</sub></u>	<u>I</u>	<u>I<sub>XU</sub></u>
1	15	1.18	.75	0.73	8.21	9.69
2	7	0.9	.75	1.0	5.25	4.73
3	4.5	0.5	.25	1.0	1.13	0.56
4	10	0.5	.25	1.0	2.50	1.25
5	8	0.37	.25	1.0	2.96	1.10
6	13	1.00	.25	0.71	2.31	2.31
7	1	0.80	.25	0.88	0.22	0.18
8	21	1.10	.25	0.27	<u>1.42</u>	<u>2.41</u>
					24.0	22.23

V = 0.93

$\langle \text{Na D} \rangle$  Far Rev.  $\Sigma$   $\Sigma$ -Rev.  $\langle \rangle$

$\Sigma = 136.922$

67.7	67.719	69.203	136.922	67.719	67.719							
.8	721	204	925	719	720							
.9	717	205	922	717	717							
68.0	714	203	917	719	716							
.1	717	202	919	720	718							
.2	715	207	919	718	716							
.3	716	205	922	717	716							
.4	720	206	926	716	718							
.5	720	69.205	925	717	718							

Abs. Di  $\Sigma$  Rev.  $\langle \text{Abs} \rangle$

67.91	0	68.385	368	68.376	0	"	3.6	+0.598	58922.91	B.91		
.96	0	,382	365	373	1.2		2.4	.595	.77			
.01	1	,375	365	370	2.4		1.2	.592	.63			
,06	15	358	354	356	3.6	← 0		578	58921.99			
,11	2	353	347	350	4.8		1.2	.572	.72			
,16	25	351	339	395	6.0		2.4	.567	.49			
,21	3	343	341	342	7.1		3.5	.564	.35139.			

nm/Å

	$\Delta \lambda (\text{Ang})$	$\text{km s}^{-1}$	
3.6	0	0	+47 1904
2.4	+003	+138	+7 1897
1.2	+006	+276	+14 +33 1890
0	+020	+920	+47 0 1857
1.2	+026	+1196	+61 -14 1843
2.7	+031	+1420	+73 -26 1831
3.5	+034	+1564	+80 -33 1824 SW

Na :  $5890.0$  ]  $5.54 /$   
 $5895.5$  ]  $120 \text{ nm}$   $= 45.833 \text{ Å/nm.}$

68.5

• •

68.4

• •

.3

• •

.2

• •

.1

• •

68.0

• •

.9

• •

.8

• •

67.7

• •

67.6 .7 .8 .9 68.0 .11 .2 .3 .4

For nuclear disk:

$$PA \ 98^\circ = \eta$$

$$\phi = 91^\circ$$

$$i = 70^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{c} V_{obs.} \\ -1.7 \quad 50 \text{ km s}^{-1} \\ 0 \quad \cancel{7.44} \end{array}$$

$$R = 1.7 \left[ \frac{\sec^2 70^\circ - \tan^2 70 \cos^2(70^\circ)}{8.55 - 7.44} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

1.11

$$R = 1.8'' = 290 \text{ pc. radius}$$

$$X = 1.7 \cos 70^\circ = 1.69$$

$$Y = 1.7 \sin 70^\circ = 0.21$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} X/R = \cancel{20.1} 20.1$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} (Y \sec 70^\circ)/R = \sin^{-1} (Y/R \cos 70^\circ) = 19.9$$

$$\text{use } \theta = 20^\circ$$

~~$$V_{0-c} = V(R) \sin i \cos \theta$$~~

~~$$S_0 = V(R) \sin 70^\circ \cos 20^\circ$$~~

$$V(R) = 57 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

on sky	ongal	ongal	Vgal
r	r kpc	r kpc	
0	0	.185	0
1.7	1.8	.290	28.57

$$\Omega_H = 2 \times 10^9 V^2 r \sim 2 \times 10^8$$

$$PA = 98^\circ \quad \eta = 8^\circ \quad V_{0-c} = 50$$

IF Expansion:

$$S_0 = \frac{E(R) \tan 70^\circ \sin(90^\circ)}{\sec 70}$$

$$E(R) = \frac{146.19}{2.75} = 53 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

Notes  
A ~~rot.~~ curve has been adopted as a mean of the two sides and rises to  $V = 206$  km s $^{-1}$  at  $r = 14.4$  kpc.

The mass implied by the rot curve out to  $r = 17.6$  kpc, is  $M = 1.1 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ .

The  $\frac{\text{obs}}{\text{core}}$  peak-to-probe  $H_2$  vel. are  $\Delta V = 440$  km s $^{-1}$  which agrees well with  $\Delta V_{21-\text{cm}}$  (at 20% of peak vel)  
 $\Delta V_{21-\text{cm}} = 427$  km s $^{-1}$ . The  $H_2$  mass is  $1.4 \times 10^9$   
 $\text{so } M_{\text{HI}} / M_{\text{total}} \approx 1\%$ . The total mass required  
for the 21-cm profile (~~to~~ assuming a Brunt-type  
rot. curve with  $n = 3$ , Roberts 17) is  $M_{\odot} = 1.6 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$   
 $r_{\text{max}} = 8$  kpc.

$$50; \quad V_r = \frac{50 [\sec^2 i - \tan^2 i (\cos^2 15^\circ)]}{\sin i \cos 15^\circ} \times \frac{1.53}{.91} (50) \text{ km/s}$$

$$\text{for } i = 30^\circ, \quad V(r) = 104 \quad \frac{1.53}{.91} = 1.68(50) = 84 \quad 1.02 \quad = 2.09(50)$$

$$i = 70^\circ, \quad V(r) = 84 \quad \frac{1.53}{.91} = 1.68(50) = 84 \quad \cancel{\frac{3.25}{.91}} \quad \cancel{3.39(50)}$$

$$80 \quad V(R) = 169$$

WANNA

$$i = 45^\circ \quad V(R) = 78 \quad \frac{1.07}{.69} = 1.55(50) = 78$$

$$i = 35^\circ \quad V = 92 \quad \frac{1.03}{.56} = 1.85(50) = 92$$

$$\text{Let } S = 2", \quad V_{\text{obs}-c} = 50 \quad R = 2" [\sec^2 i - \tan^2 i (.93)]^{1/2}$$

$$\text{for } i = 30^\circ \quad V_R = 104 \quad R = 2.02 \approx 324 \text{ kpc} \quad V^2 r = 3504$$

$$(i = 45^\circ) \quad V(R) = 78 \quad R = 2.47 \approx 396 \text{ kpc.} \quad V^2 r = 2794$$

$$(i = 70^\circ) \quad V_R = 84 \quad R = 2.47 \approx 396 \text{ kpc.} \quad V^2 r = 2794$$

If we adopt  $V(R) \sim 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

$$R = 2.1 \approx .33 \text{ kpc.}$$

$$r < 330 \text{ pc}, \quad = 2 \times 10^8 M_\odot \quad \text{low mass}$$

$$\text{Gal (Oort)} \quad r = 200 \text{ pc}, \quad V > 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$M = 2.5 \times 10^9 M_\odot$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 0.11 & 26 \\ 22 & 27 \\ 33 & 27 \end{array}$$

$$M31. \quad \text{RF} \quad r \approx 200 \text{ pc}$$

$$M = 6 \times 10^8 \quad V = 165$$

Inn. rot. curve max  $\sim 200-300 \text{ pc}$

$$V \approx \frac{165}{200} \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \checkmark \\ R, 11 \text{ kpc} & 24 \\ 21 & 53 \\ 33 & 20 \end{array}$$

$$80 \text{ km s}^{-1}, \quad r = 330 \text{ pc}$$

$$2\pi R = \frac{6.22 \times 10^{18} \text{ km}}{80 \text{ km s}^{-1}} = 7.78 \times 10^{14} \text{ sec}$$

$$= 2.6 \times 10^7 \text{ yr.}$$

(check with

Across the nucleus ( $r \leq 3''$ ) ~~extends~~

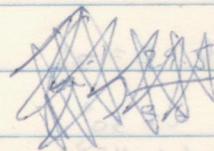
The measured ~~surface~~<sup>innermost</sup> gradients are

PA  $8^\circ$  -  $3.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  are  $\text{sec}^{-1}$

PA  $98^\circ$  -  $29.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  are  $\text{sec}^{-1}$

If we assume that these gradients arise from a nuclear disk, then the dynamical major axis of the disk is found by

$$\tan \phi = \frac{+29.5 \cos 8^\circ + (-3.6) \cos 98^\circ}{+3.6 \sin 88^\circ + (-29.5) \sin 80^\circ}$$



$$\phi = 91^\circ$$

thus The angle between the major axis of the nuclear disk & the outer disk is  $91^\circ - 8^\circ = 83^\circ$ .

Our plate material is not adequate to tell if the nuclear galaxy is elongated in PA  $83^\circ$ . On the major axis (PA =  $8^\circ$ )

spectring the nuclear ~~disk~~<sup>inner disk</sup>  $4.7$ , on the minor axis (PA =  $98^\circ$ ), the nuclear minor extends only  $3.4$ , but this

exposure is  $70 \text{ m}$ , comp. with  $120 \text{ m}$  on the major axis.

However, the total extent is governed by seeing, <sup>both by the seeing & by</sup> and guiding effects. On the small scale we are discussing here, no

adequate assessment of the <sup>later</sup> factor can be made. The 4-m direct

plate is too ~~dark~~ with full exposure to make an <sup>beginning no open ridge</sup> adequate assessment of the nuclear slope. ~~but the~~

inclination of the nuclear disk is completely unspecified

For a distance of NGC 3672 of  $33 \text{ Mpc}$  (see below)

~~the distance of the outer edge of the~~  $1'' = 160 \text{ pc}$ , the nuclear disk, ~~is about~~ <sup>is about</sup> ~~about~~ <sup>outer</sup>  $350 \text{ pc}$ ; the resulting arrow from the nucleus is the  $V = 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  is what a PA (on plane of sky)  $5^\circ$  for the major axes of PA =  $83^\circ$ . From the vel. opt. the pen of the gal must be greater than

minor axis  
 $n = 98^\circ$   
 $s = 38.8$   
 $R = 113''$

outer knots  
16 mm. on 4-m plate Scale:  $8.5/\text{mm} = 296''$   
 $12'' \text{ body} = 222''$  111" measured

For <sup>the</sup> following discussion, we adopt these parameters:

$$V_c = \frac{1857 \text{ km s}^{-1}}{5.0}, n = 36 \text{ Mpc}$$

The mass of NGC 3762

(heliocentric)  
The central velocity of NGC 3762 is measured well defined as  $1857 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  [from the major axis plate;  $1856 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  nuclear mean on minor axis plate;  $1857 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  from SE minor axis,  $r < -10''$ ;  $1859 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for NW minor axis], which correspond to  $V = 1655 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  com. for gal. rot.

We adopt  $H = 51 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , and consequently a dist of  $33 \text{ Mpc}$ .

At this dist  $1'' = 160 \text{ pc}$ . We adopt along the major axis emission is observed to a distance  $r = 17.8 \text{ kpc}$ , on the faint plate with the measured ~~dist.~~  $r = 111'' = 17.8 \text{ kpc}$ ; we adopt  $i = 75^\circ$ , values  $66^\circ$  to  $72^\circ$  are ~~possible~~ with faint <sup>but seen</sup> <sup>out as far as</sup> <sup>as 23.7 kpc</sup> determined assuming the gal is circular in its principal plane. The choice of  $i$  is not limited for what follows.

$$\csc i = 1.10 \text{ for } i = 65^\circ \text{ and } \csc i = 1.04 \text{ for } i = 75^\circ.$$

We first discuss the outermost outer gal. ~~observed~~ <sup>PA of the</sup> The major axis is drawn as  $8^\circ$ , so the <sup>obs.</sup> ~~PA of the~~ major axis in the PA, when measured by  $\csc i = 1.06$ , represent the ext. arm.

The arm is reasonably symmetric about  $r = 0$ , except that the SW part rises more steeply than and exhibits more winding than the NE side. The dips in the arm are ~~real~~

measured in any ~~part~~ should not exceed  $10 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , & the dips in the obs. vel. & rot. & generally coincide with dust patches or densityable features in the arms.

# Extended Rotation Curves of High Luminosity Spiral Galaxies. I. The axis of rotation of the nucleus of NGC 3672.

A major <sup>unresolved</sup> problem of galactic dynamics concerns the relation between the <sup>for</sup> axis of rotation <sup>equal to the</sup> of the nucleus <sup>and</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>of</sup> the ~~outer~~ galaxy as a whole. At present, ~~there is~~ indirect evidence which indicates that these two ~~spin~~ spin axes can be significantly different. For radio galaxies, large angles between the radio axes and the rotation axes of the parent ellipticals are ~~rarely~~ common. In general, there are strong <sup>reasons for believing</sup> reasons for believing that the radio axes coincide with the nuclear rotation axes (Oort 1977), ~~because~~ this <sup>implies</sup> leads to the conclusion that nuclei of <sup>Night</sup> <sup>galaxies</sup> can rotate in planes different from the equatorial planes of the galaxies as a whole.

Additional evidence comes from <sup>optical</sup> studies of the orientation of the nucleus of M31. Spectroscopic observations indicate that for  $r \sim 1$  pc, the nucleus of M31, <sup>is elongated with</sup> its major axis in position angle  $\alpha = 38^\circ$ , with increasing  $r$  the ~~major~~ <sup>major</sup> axis rotates to the ~~major axis~~ <sup>parallel</sup> <sup>to the major axis of the outer disk, PA = 38°</sup> <sup>when</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>outer</sup> <sup>contours</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>observed</sup> [Johnson, Lindblad ( ), Peterson, Ford, and Rubin 1977]. <sup>After some</sup> <sup>It is not yet</sup> <sup>the nuclear contours are</sup> <sup>concentric</sup> <sup>both the</sup> <sup>blue & the</sup> <sup>red</sup> <sup>spuriously</sup> <sup>extreme</sup> <sup>the change pattern of</sup> <sup>affected by dust, very close to the nucleus of M31.</sup>  $(Sc, \alpha_{1950} = S_{1950}; l = ; b = ; m = )$

We present here dynamical evidence that the nucleus of the spiral galaxy NGC 3672 rotates in a plane different from that of the outer galactic disk. At optical wavelengths the NGC 3672 is an attractive multiarmed spiral, but otherwise <sup>overlaid by a very small nucleus (Sandage 1961).</sup> <sup>two</sup> <sup>so distinctly visible.</sup> A 4-m blue plate is reproduced, in Fig. 1 (Plate ), to <sup>emphasize</sup> ~~show~~ the nuclear and the outer structure. NGC 3672 is a member of a nearby group (de V 1976); its nearest companion on the sky is the a Frikley irregular Galaxy,

NGC 36 . At radio wavelengths, NGC 3672 had a broad ( $\Delta V > 400$   
 $\text{km s}^{-1}$ ) 21-cm velocity profile, ~~(Hobson, Rubin, Ford, & Roberts)~~  
~~making it due to a combination of its high inclination and~~  
~~its high intrinsic luminosity (Fisher & Tully 1977).~~ ~~for~~ a sample  
~~of over 150 bright spiral galaxies ( $m < 14$ ) which we have obtained  
~~21-cm (Young, Rubin, Ford, & Roberts 1977 unpublished),~~ ~~the only~~  
~~about 30 have vol. profiles widths greater than 400  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ .~~  
~~for~~ ~~most~~ of these, we are presently obtaining optical spectra of the  
~~major and minor axes to investigate the detailed spectral status~~  
~~at large radii from the nucleus.~~~~

Spectra of NGC 3672 at high spectral  $\delta$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The spectra were obtained with the CTIO 4-m R-C spectrograph in March 1977.  
 Along the major axis,  $(PA = 8^\circ)$  (Fig. 3a Plate), the rotation pattern of the gal. disc is observed;  $PA = 98^\circ$  (Fig. 3b Plate)  
 $\rightarrow$   $\langle V_{SE} \rangle_{NW} = \langle V_{SE} \rangle_{NE}$   
 The no vel. dispersion is observed in the outer knots. Measured velocities from these two plates are shown in Fig. 4.  
 A striking feature of the velocities is the velocity gradient against the nuclear knot along  $PA = 98^\circ$  (<sup>north</sup> ~~and~~ axis of outer disk) and the apparent lack of rot. around the nucleo. star  $PA = 8^\circ$  (major axis of the outer disk). The nuclear region are plotted at a higher scale in Fig. 5. The most direct interpretation of these velocities is that the spin axis of the nucleus is <sup>NGC 3672</sup> not aligned with that of the outer disk.

If we assume that the rad. gas arms form a flattened spiral disk, then the gross of the dynamical properties of the disk is PA =

The seeing was probably 1.5 or better (not accurate as measurements are difficult to obtain for the observer is looking at a TV screen); the <sup>and</sup> continuum subtends 1.5 on the spectrum.

3351

$$\rho_{\text{H}_2} = 2.36 \times 10^{19} D^2 \int_{10}^{26}$$

$$A = 58.7 \times 10^{-25} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$D = 36 \times 10^6 \text{ pc}$$

$$S' = 5' 48'' \text{ pc}$$

$$\text{AREA: } 53.79 \quad \text{MEAN FLUX: } 0.129$$

$$\text{FR FRACTION: } 0.25 \quad \text{MP FLUX: } 0.151$$

$$R_{\text{max}} = \frac{S'}{6} = 123 \text{ kpc. } 0.28$$

$$\text{HUPK FLUX: } 0.176 \quad \text{HUPK DU: } 122.4$$

$$\text{LUPK FLUX: } 0.173 \quad \text{LUPK DU: } -121.1$$

$$\text{MIN FLUX: } 0.128 \quad \text{MIN DU: } 33.9$$

$$T \quad \text{TEMPERATURE}$$

$$E \quad \text{ENERGY}$$

$$K \quad \text{KELVIN}$$

$$-0.00$$

$$0.10$$

$$-0.10$$

$$-0.20$$

$$-0.30$$

$$-0.40$$

$$-0.50$$

$$-0.60$$

$$-0.70$$

$$-0.80$$

$$-0.90$$

$$-1.00$$

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$$-20.90$$

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$$-21.40$$

$$-21.50$$

$$-21.60$$

$$-21.70$$

$$-21.80$$

$$V(R) = V_{\max} \frac{(R/R_{\max})}{\left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left( R/R_{\max} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{V}{V_{\max}} = \frac{P}{\left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} P^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{R_{\max}^2}{R} \quad \frac{R}{R_{\max}} \quad \frac{V(R)/V_{\max}}{V(R)} \quad V_{\max} = 190 \quad V_{\max} = 213 \quad V_{\max} = 200$$

$\rho$	$R$	$V(R)/V_{\max}$	$V(R)$	$V_{\max}$
0	0	0	0	
.8	.1	0.17	32	36
1.6	.2	0.34	65	72
2.4	.3	0.51	97	109
3.2	.4	0.65	124	138
4.0	.5	0.77	146	164
4.8	.6	0.87	165	185
6.4	.8	0.97	184	207
.8	1	1.0	190	213
9.6	1.2	0.98	186	209
12	1.5	0.93	177	198
16	2	0.84	160	179
32	3	0.70	133	149
4	4	0.60	114	128
6	5	0.50	95	107
14	1.75	.89	168	190
18	2.25	.80	152	170
19.2	2.4	0.78		166
20.8	2.6	.75		160
22.4	2.8	.72		153
24.0	3.0	.70		149

N 3672

correction for small source size:

$\varphi_s$  = N-S extent of source       $\Theta_s$  = E-W extent of source

$\varphi_a$  = N-S extent of beam       $\Theta_a$  = " " " beam

$$g = \left( \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\varphi_s}{\varphi_a} \right)^2 \right] \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\Theta_s}{\Theta_a} \right)^2 \right] \right)^{1/2}$$

beam: 10.3 E-W

11.3 NS

E-W = 1.9      NS = 4.9

$g = 101,108$

$$\frac{M_H}{M_\odot} = 2.356 \times 10^{19} D^2 \int S dV$$

$$D = 3.6 \times 10^7 \text{ pc}$$

$$S = 58.7 \times 10^{-26} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ Hz}^{-1} \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$= 1.79 \times 10^{10} M_\odot$$

or 1.93 counted

PLATE C459 NGC 3672 PA 98 SE REA D FIRST

APR 1 1977

RIGHT ASCENSION = 11. 22. 30. DECLINATION = -9. 31.

UNIVERSAL TIME OF MID EXPOSURE = 4. 22.

LONGITUDE OF SUN AT ZERO HOURS UT = 4. 13. 57. DAILY CHANGE (SECONDS) = 3566.4

LINE	X (MM)	Y (MM)	Y-Y0	GRAD	XDIRECT	X (MM)	Y (MM)	Y-Y0	GRAD	XREVERSE
6506.528	63.8970	40.360	-0.364	0.5	63.8975	72.5560	50.484	-0.302	-0.5	72.5555
	63.8940	40.774	0.050	-0.1	63.8939	72.5590	50.205	-0.023	-0.0	72.5590
	63.8930	41.071	0.347	-0.5	63.8925	72.5620	49.831	0.351	0.5	72.5625
	63.9080	50.779	10.055	-14.2	63.8938	72.5420	40.111	10.071	15.5	72.5575
	63.9080	51.105	10.381	-14.6	63.8934	72.5460	39.731	10.451	16.1	72.5621
	63.9170	51.432	10.708	-15.1	63.9019	72.5390	39.320	10.862	16.8	72.5558
	0.0163	0.015	40.724		63.8955	-0.0167	-0.016	50.182		72.5587
6532.880	64.4350	40.326	-0.371	0.3	64.4353	72.0300	50.549	-0.350	-0.3	72.0297
	64.4290	40.707	0.010	-0.0	64.4290	72.0320	50.228	-0.029	-0.0	72.0320
	64.4290	41.005	0.308	-0.2	64.4288	72.0330	49.871	0.328	0.3	72.0333
	64.4370	50.817	10.120	-7.2	64.4297	72.0240	40.117	10.082	9.5	72.0335
	64.4370	51.169	10.472	-7.5	64.4295	72.0230	39.702	10.497	9.8	72.0328
	64.4350	51.455	10.758	-7.7	64.4273	72.0210	39.295	10.904	10.2	72.0312
	0.0053	0.007	40.697		64.4299	-0.0090	-0.010	50.199		72.0321
6598.953	65.7540	40.312	-0.348	-0.1	65.7539	70.7000	50.550	-0.334	0.0	70.7000
	65.7550	40.672	0.012	0.0	65.7550	70.7060	50.188	0.028	-0.0	70.7060
	65.7480	41.009	0.349	0.1	65.7481	70.7080	49.867	0.349	-0.0	70.7080
	65.7450	50.784	10.124	2.8	65.7478	70.7080	40.139	10.077	-1.0	70.7070
	65.7490	51.155	10.495	2.9	65.7519	70.7060	39.730	10.486	-1.0	70.7050
	65.7510	51.472	10.812	3.0	65.7540	70.7020	39.266	10.950	-1.1	70.7009
	-0.0040	-0.003	40.660		65.7518	0.0007	0.001	50.216		70.7045
6678.276	67.3360	40.296	-0.358	-0.2	67.3358	69.1190	50.553	-0.346	0.2	69.1192
	67.3320	40.685	0.030	0.0	67.3320	69.1200	50.206	0.001	-0.0	69.1200
	67.3300	41.017	0.362	0.2	67.3302	69.1210	49.895	0.312	-0.2	69.1208
	67.3300	50.739	10.084	6.0	67.3360	69.1310	40.185	10.022	-7.2	69.1238
	67.3340	51.103	10.448	6.2	67.3402	69.1270	39.732	10.475	-7.6	69.1194
	67.3300	51.415	10.760	6.4	67.3364	69.1240	39.357	10.850	-7.8	69.1162
	-0.0013	-0.006	40.654		67.3351	0.0073	0.008	50.207		69.1199
6717.040	68.1130	40.291	-0.368	-0.2	68.1128	68.3410	50.472	-0.272	0.2	68.3412
	68.1080	40.669	0.010	0.0	68.1080	68.3460	50.224	-0.024	0.0	68.3460
	68.1100	40.988	0.329	0.2	68.1102	68.3470	49.889	0.311	-0.3	68.3467
	68.1010	50.719	10.060	6.0	68.1070	68.3520	40.172	10.028	-9.1	68.3429
	68.1000	51.099	10.440	6.2	68.1062	68.3550	39.801	10.399	-9.4	68.3456
	68.1010	51.486	10.827	6.5	68.1075	68.3560	39.417	10.783	-9.8	68.3462
	-0.0097	-0.006	40.659		68.1086	0.0097	0.009	50.200		68.3448
6929.468	72.3460	40.237	-0.380	-1.0	72.3450	64.1110	50.585	-0.292	0.8	64.1118
	72.3440	40.661	0.044	0.1	72.3441	64.1120	50.309	-0.016	0.0	64.1120
	72.3390	40.955	0.338	0.9	72.3399	64.1150	49.985	0.308	-0.9	64.1141
	72.3140	50.656	10.039	27.5	72.3415	64.1420	40.248	10.045	-28.3	64.1137
	72.3140	51.023	10.406	28.5	72.3425	64.1400	39.851	10.442	-29.4	64.1106
	72.3160	51.357	10.740	29.4	72.3454	64.1440	39.516	10.777	-30.3	64.1136
	-0.0283	-0.028	40.617		72.3430	0.0293	0.029	50.293		64.1127

D MID = 68.1160 YD MID = 41.0130 XR MID = 68.3385 YR MID = 49.9080

DX DIR = -0.0062+ 0.0001\*\*X+ -0.00004\*\*X\*\*2+ -0.00029\* \*\*\*3  
 DX REV = 0.0094+ -0.0022\*\*X+ -0.00016\*\*\*X\*\*2+ -0.00018\* \*\*\*3  
 YD DIR = -0.3538+ 0.0073\*\*X+ 0.00064\*\*\*X\*\*2+ -0.00111\* \*\*\*3  
 YD REV = 0.2918+ 0.0085\*\*X+ 0.00211\*\*\*X\*\*2+ -0.00121\* \*\*\*3  
 YH DIR = 10.4258+ -0.0370\*\*X+ -0.00178\*\*\*X\*\*2+ 0.00209\* \*\*\*3  
 YH REV = -10.4045+ -0.0533\*\*X+ -0.00207\*\*\*X\*\*2+ 0.00272

## WEIGHTED MEASUREMENTS

LAMDA = 6717.409 + 50.1680 \*X + 0.0241 \*X\*\*2 + -0.00538 \*X\*\*3 (ANGSTROM)

## 6 COMPARISON LINES

LINE	XDIR	XREV	MEANX	MEANY	XD-XMEAN ANGSTROMS	LAMDA	MEAS-CALC	WEIGHT
6506.528	63.896	63.897	63.896	10.785	0.046	6506.516	0.011	5
6532.880	64.430	64.424	64.427	10.831	0.147	6532.897	-0.017	4
6598.953	65.752	65.752	65.752	10.881	0.004	6598.963	-0.010	5
6678.276	67.335	67.336	67.336	10.805	0.028	6678.238	0.038	5
6717.040	68.109	68.111	68.110	10.805	0.068	6717.066	-0.026	5
6929.468	72.343	72.343	72.343	10.758	0.010	6929.467	0.001	5

'MEAN ERROR' = 0.02980  
SIGMA = 136.4561

LINE	X (MM)	Y (MM)	Y-Y0	GRAD	XDIRECT	X (MM)	Y (MM)	Y-Y0	GRAD	XREVERSE
24 6562.817	65.8250	44.229	3.570	1.1	65.8261	70.6330	46.599	-3.617	-0.5	70.6325
	65.8260	44.474	3.815	1.2	65.8272	70.6250	46.378	-3.838	-0.5	70.6245
	65.8290	44.629	3.970	1.2	65.8302	70.6240	46.225	-3.991	-0.5	70.6234
	65.8240	44.846	4.187	1.3	65.8253	70.6340	46.047	-4.169	-0.6	70.6334
	65.8260	44.826	4.167	1.3	65.8273	70.6340	46.047	-4.169	-0.6	70.6334
	65.8310	45.219	4.560	1.4	65.8324	70.6320	45.674	-4.542	-0.6	70.6314
	65.8240	45.219	4.560	1.4	65.8254	70.6290	45.674	-4.542	-0.6	70.6284
	65.8380	45.557	4.898	1.5	65.8395	70.6070	45.303	-4.913	-0.7	70.6063
	65.8430	45.557	4.898	1.5	65.8445	70.6070	45.303	-4.913	-0.7	70.6063
	65.8300	45.629	4.970	1.5	65.8315	70.6340	45.236	-4.980	-0.7	70.6333
	65.8300	45.629	4.970	1.5	65.8315	70.6290	45.236	-4.980	-0.7	70.6283
	65.8000	45.701	5.042	1.5	65.8015	70.6570	45.161	-5.055	-0.7	70.6563
	65.8050	45.701	5.042	1.5	65.8065	70.6530	45.161	-5.055	-0.7	70.6523
	65.8300	45.835	5.176	1.6	65.8316	70.6380	45.028	-5.188	-0.7	70.6373
	65.8360	46.002	5.343	1.6	65.8376	70.6260	44.858	-5.358	-0.7	70.6253
	65.8350	46.138	5.479	1.7	65.8367	70.6300	44.725	-5.491	-0.8	70.6292
	65.8340	46.220	5.561	1.7	65.8357	70.6270	44.643	-5.573	-0.8	70.6262
	65.8290	46.333	5.674	1.7	65.8307	70.6340	44.530	-5.686	-0.8	70.6332
	65.8210	46.381	5.722	1.8	65.8228	70.6410	44.481	-5.735	-0.8	70.6402
	65.8240	46.526	5.867	1.8	65.8258	70.6360	44.337	-5.879	-0.8	70.6352
	65.8320	46.655	5.996	1.8	65.8338	70.6260	44.208	-6.008	-0.8	70.6252
	65.8620	47.636	6.977	2.1	65.8641	70.6260	43.881	-6.335	-0.9	70.6251
	65.8370	47.225	6.566	2.0	65.8390	70.6190	43.650	-6.566	-0.9	70.6181
	65.8300	46.994	6.335	1.9	65.8319	70.5940	43.239	-6.977	-1.0	70.5930
	-0.003	10.476	40.659			0.001	-10.505	50.216		

LINE	XDIR	XREV	CURV	MEANX	MEANY	XD-MEANX	LAMDA	DELTA L	VELOCITY	Y ARCSEC	V(WRT SUN)
6562.817	65.826	65.824	1.6	65.840	-1.383	0.062	6603.396	40.579	1853.7	56	1849.5
	65.827	65.832	1.6	65.845	-1.150	0.112	6603.649	40.832	1865.2	-27.1	1861.0
	65.830	65.833	1.6	65.848	-0.996	0.061	6603.764	40.947	1870.5	-23.4	1866.3
	65.825	65.823	1.7	65.841	-0.799	0.065	6603.407	40.590	1854.2	-18.8	1850.0
	65.827	65.823	1.7	65.842	-0.809	0.115	6603.455	40.638	1856.4	-19.0	1852.2
	65.832	65.825	1.7	65.846	-0.426	0.191	6603.654	40.837	1865.4	-10.0	1861.3
	65.825	65.828	1.7	65.844	-0.426	0.058	6603.554	40.737	1860.9	-10.0	1856.7
	65.839	65.850	1.7	65.862	-0.071	0.257	6604.465	41.648	1902.5	-1.7	1898.3
	65.844	65.850	1.7	65.864	-0.071	0.132	6604.590	41.772	1908.2	-1.7	1904.0
	65.832	65.823	1.7	65.844	-0.002	0.218	6603.591	40.774	1862.6	-0.0	1858.4

LINE	X (MM)	Y (MM)	Y-Y0	GRAD	XDIRECT	X (MM)	Y (MM)	Y-Y0	GRAD	XREVERSE
9 6583.400	65.2410	45.203	4.548	2.0	66.2430	70.2140	45.684	-4.531	-1.6	70.2124
	66.2440	45.203	4.548	2.0	66.2460	70.2140	45.684	-4.531	-1.6	70.2124
	66.2500	45.595	4.940	2.2	66.2522	70.2020	45.285	-4.930	-1.7	70.2003
	66.2530	45.595	4.940	2.2	66.2552	70.2020	45.285	-4.930	-1.7	70.2003
	66.2270	45.684	5.029	2.2	66.2292	70.2360	45.184	-5.031	-1.7	70.2343
	66.2210	45.684	5.029	2.2	66.2232	70.2390	45.184	-5.031	-1.7	70.2373
	66.2440	45.890	5.235	2.3	66.2463	70.2170	44.936	-5.279	-1.8	70.2152
	66.2420	46.196	5.541	2.5	66.2445	70.2110	44.673	-5.542	-1.9	70.2091
	66.2350	46.473	5.818	2.6	66.2376	70.2210	44.398	-5.817	-2.0	70.2190
	-0.005	10.475	40.655			0.004	-10.494	50.215		

LINE	XDIR	XREV	CURV	MEANX	MEANY	XD-MEANX	LAMDA	DELTA L	VELOCITY	Y ARCSEC	V(WRT SUN)

VELOCITY CORRECTIONS, VS = -4.2 VLS = -2.0

$$V = \frac{V(R) \sin i \cos(n-\phi) + E(R) \tan i \sin(n-\phi)}{[\sec^2 i - \tan^2 i \cdot \cos^2(n-\phi)]^{1/2}}$$

$$\sec^2 i - \tan^2 i$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 i} - \frac{\sin^2 i}{\cos^2 i}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 i}{\cos^2 i} = 1$$

$\langle V \rangle_{\text{minor axis}}$  1858

major 1858 Ha only  
1861 Ha + N II

$$\therefore V_0 \text{ minor} = V_0 \text{ major}$$

$$\phi = 8^\circ \quad n = 8^\circ \quad n-\phi = 0$$

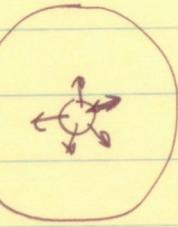
$\therefore$  expansion in rad. does not show along ~~near~~ major axis:

$$V = V(R) \sin i$$

if No rot. in expanding agn., flat as br.

along minor axis:  $n - \phi = 90^\circ$

$$V = \frac{E(R) \tan i}{\sec i} = \frac{E(R) \sin i \cos i}{\cos i} = E(R) \sin i$$



↓

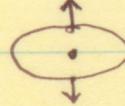
Obs.



From rot. curve: SW is approach, NE rec.

for arms to trail

E is near side



Along minor axis E is ~~near~~ V  
W is ~~far~~ V

$\therefore$  motion is ~~expansion~~ contraction

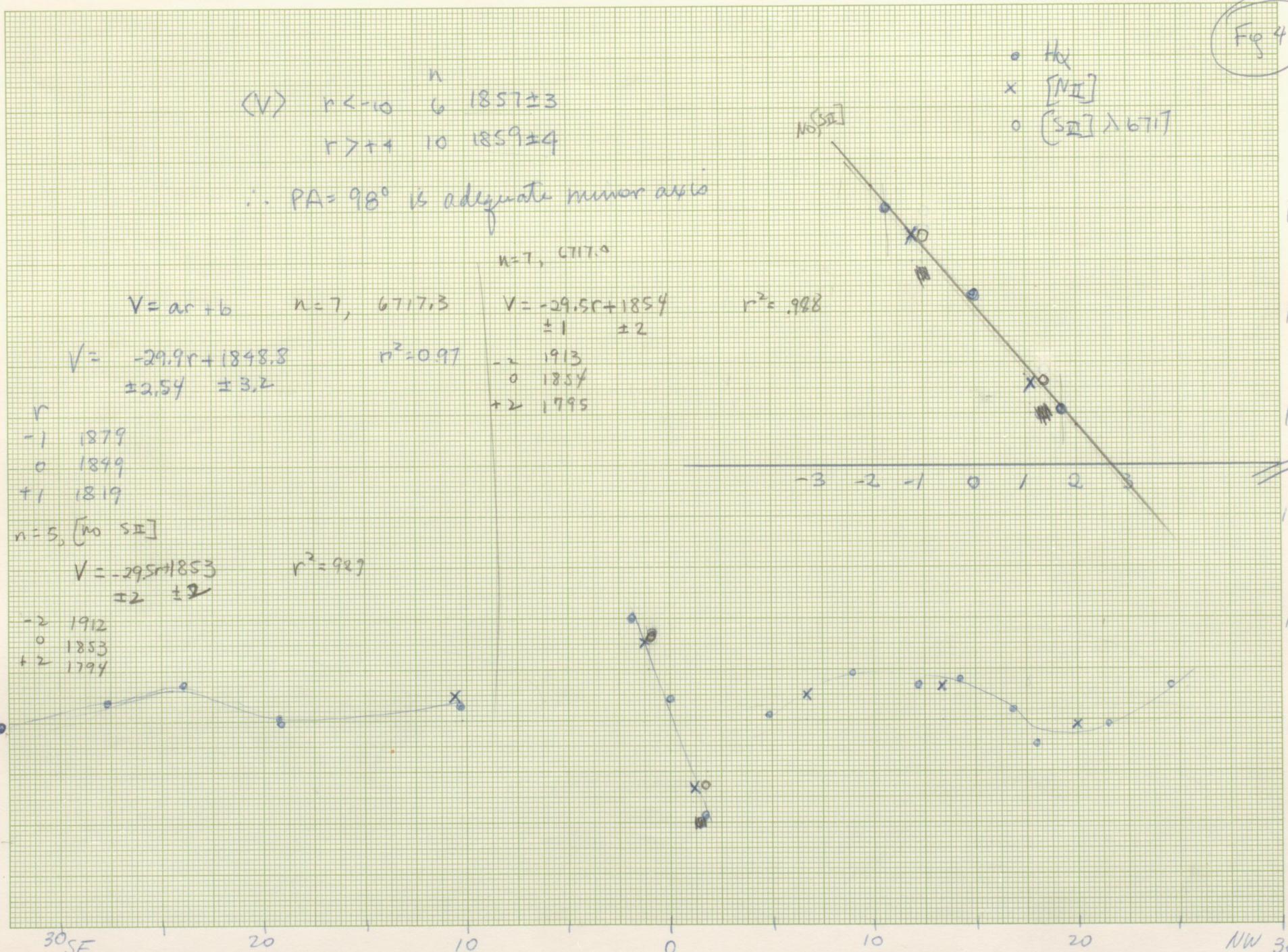
$$R = S[\sec^2 i \cdot \tan^2 \cos^2(90^\circ)]^{1/2}$$

$$R = S \sec i \quad i \approx 70^\circ$$

①

NGC 3672 Minor axis

Fig 4



96.5 on plane of gal.  $i = 70^\circ$ ;  $127.5, i = 75^\circ$

TABLE 1

## VELOCITIES (HELIOCENTRIC) IN NGC 3672

~~Minor~~~~Major Axis PA=90°~~~~Major Ax~~~~Major Axis PA=80°~~~~Minor Axis~~

	$\alpha$	$\delta$	Y (arc sec)	V (km s $^{-1}$ )	$\alpha$	$\delta$	Y (arc sec)	V (km s $^{-1}$ )	$\alpha$	$\delta$	Y (arc sec)	V (km s $^{-1}$ )	$\alpha$	$\delta$	Y (arc sec)	V (km s $^{-1}$ )
H $\alpha$	-32.6	SE	1850		H $\alpha$	-111.0	NE	2044		+16.1	1757		-49.5	2021		
	-27.1		1861			-106.2		2018		+20.9	1696		-44.8	2033		
	-23.4		1866			-101.5		2017		+25.8	1668		-40.0	2022		
<del>-19.0</del>	<del>-18.3</del>		<del>1850</del> <b>1852</b>			-96.8		2011		+30.3	1682		-35.4	2017		
<del>-18.8</del>	<del>-19.0</del>		1850			-92.1		2030		+32.7	1675		-30.8	2008		
	-10.0		1869			-87.4		2035		+39.7	1705		-26.0	1991		
	-1.7		1901			-82.7		2030		+44.4	1695		-21.2	1966		
	0		1861			-80.8		2023		+49.2	1698		-16.5	1962		
	+1.7		1803			-78.0		2026		+51.3	1692		-11.8	1931		
	+4.8		1854			-73.3		2020		+53.8	1688		-7.1	1892		
	+8.8		1874			-68.6		2008		+58.5	1655		-2.4	1882		
	+12.0		1869			-59.1		2047		+63.3	1677		+0.1	1855		
	+13.9		1871			-54.4		2037		+67.8	1665		+2.3	1852		
	+16.5		1857			-49.8		2047		+72.7	1658		+6.9	1833		
	+17.7		1840			-45.0		2039		+77.4	1633		+11.6	1805		
	+21.4		1849			-40.3		2038		+82.1	1610		+16.4	1772		
	+24.1		1869			-35.6		2015		+96.2	1668		+21.1	1707		
	+38.8 NW		1894			-30.9		1999		+101.0 SW	1658		+25.8	1687		
						-26.1		1976					+30.5	1673		
[N II]	-10.4		1864			-21.4		1972		[N II]	-96.6 NE	2040	+35.2	1689		
	-1.1		1889			-16.8		1944			-91.9	2045	+39.9	1708		
	+1.1		1817			-72.1		1909			-87.2	2041	+44.6	1679		
	+6.4		1864			-7.4		1884			-82.4	2033	+49.4	1686		
	+13.1		1868			-2.7		1861			-80.8	2021	+51.6	1686		
	+19.6		1848			+40.2		1858			-77.7	2020	+54.1	1694		
						+2.0		1857			-73.0	2012	+58.8	1692		
[S II]	-1.0		1889			+6.7		1840			-58.9	2019	+62.8 SW	1697		
	+1.3		1820			+11.5		1810			-54.2	2031				

$$[N \text{ II}] = \lambda 6583; [S \text{ II}] = \lambda 6717.$$

$N$   
 $V$   
 $N$   
 $V$   
 $\text{S II}$   
 $\text{S II}$   
 $\text{S II}$