Table 6. Photon energies (E_p's) used to construct the photon energy energy distribution (PED) in Fig. 12.

n_i	$n_f = 5$	$n_f = 6$	$n_f = 7$	$n_f = 8$
6	15 ***1341.2***			
7	2 ***2149.9***	18 ***808.7***		
8		15 ***1333.6***	(Low E_p)	
9		11 ***1693.5***	17 ***884.8***	(Low E_p)
10		4 ***1950.9***	16 ***1142.2***	19 ***617.3***
11		2 ***2141.3***	15 ***1332.6***	18 ***807.7***
12			14 ***1477.5***	952.6
13			13 ***1590.2***	1065.3
14			12 ***1679.6***	1154.8
15			9 ***1751.8***	1226.9
16			8 ***1810.9***	1286.0
17			7 ***1859.8***	1334.9
18			6 ***1900.8***	1375.9
19			5 ***1935.6***	1410.7
20			3 ***1965.2***	1440.3
21			1990.7	1465.8
22			2012.8	1487.9
23			2032.1	1507.2
24			2049.0	1524.1
25			2064.0	1539.1
26			2077.2	1552.3
↓			↓	↓
∞			1 ***2239.5***	10 ***1714.6***

A set of principal quantum numbers (n_f, n_i) defines a transition in the hydrogen atom.

The column of integers on the far left contains values of n_i, the initial quantum number for the transition.

The row of integers along the top contains values of n_f, the final quantum number for the transition.

A photon energy E_p is the number listed under each n_f and in a row where the initial quantum number is n_i.
$E_p(n_f, n_i)$ is in units of cm^{-1}.

Bolded, italicized E_p's are assigned to individual satellites and ring inner edges in Saturn's satellite system.

    The number to the left of each of these E_p's is the number assigned to a satellite or ring edge in Table 7.

The E_p's that are not bolded or italicized contribute to either the A or E ring of Saturn.

The E_p's range from 617.3 to 2239.5 cm^{-1}. This is the range covered by Table 7 and Fig. 12

(Low E_p) is indicated for $E_p(7,8)$ and $E_p(8,9)$ because they are out of the range of E_p's used in Fig. 12.

E_p values corresponding to $n_f = 9$ or larger are not included. Apparently they did not create resonance.

Many E_p's in the columns under $n_f = 5$ and 6 are not listed because their values are above 2239.5 cm^{-1}.