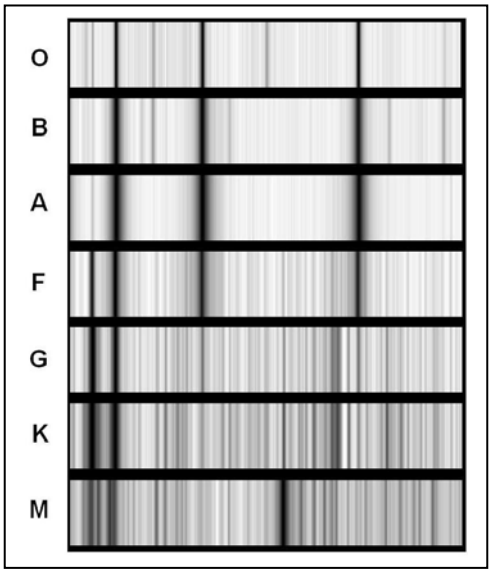
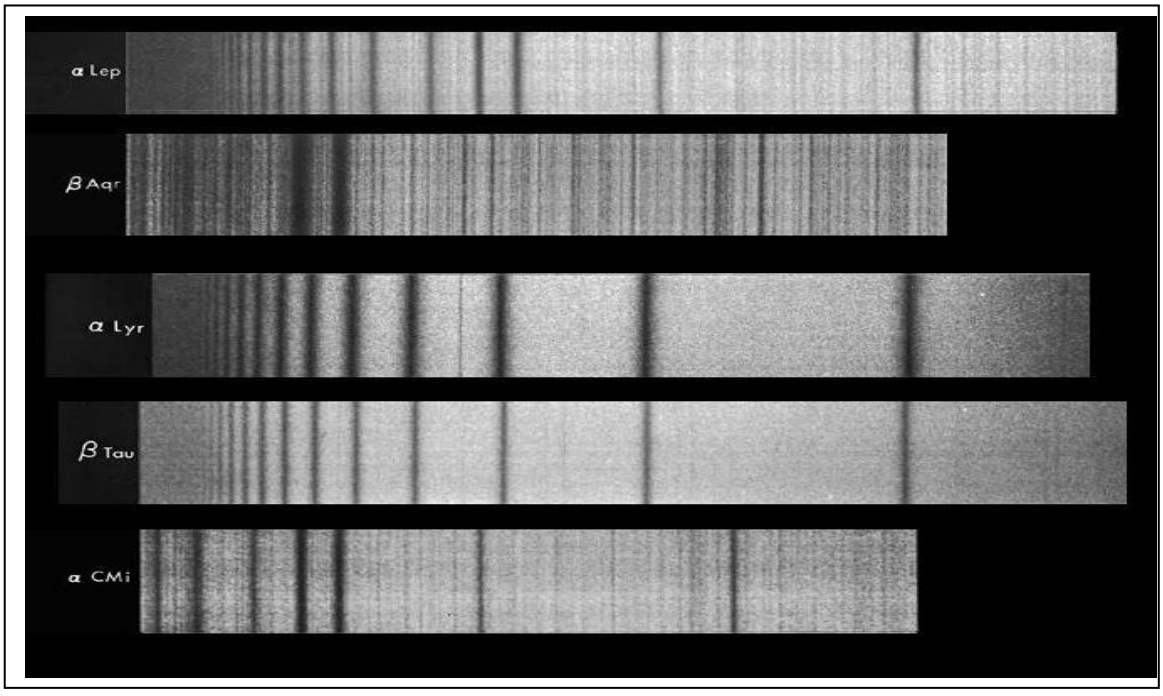
Spectral Classification of Stars



The advent of the spectroscope in the 1800's allowed astronomers to study the temperatures and compositions of stars, and to classify stars according to their spectral similarities. At first, 26 classes were defined; one for each letter in the alphabet. But only 7 are actually major classes, and these survive today as the series 'O, B, A, F, G, K, M'. This series follows decreasing star temperatures from 30,000 K (O-type) to 3,000 K (M-type).

Images courtesy: Helmut Abt (NOAA).



Problem 1 - Sort the five stellar spectra according to their closest matches with the standard spectra at the top of the page. (Note, the spectra may not be to the same scale, aligned vertically, and may even be stretched!)

Problem 2 - The star α Lyr (Alpha Lyra) has a temperature of 10,000 K and β Aqr (Beta Aquarii) has a temperature of 5,000 K. What do you notice about the pattern of spectral lines as you change the star's temperature?

Problem 3 - What spectral types appear to be missing from the sample of stars?

Problem 1 - This is designed to be a challenge! Student strategies should include looking for general similarities first. One obvious way to group the spectra in terms of the increasing (or decreasing!) number of spectral lines.

Alpha Lyr (Alpha Lyra) and Beta Tau (Beta Tauri) can be grouped together because of the strong lines that appear virtually alone in the spectra (these are hydrogen lines). The second grouping, Group 2, would include Alpha Lep (Alpha Leporis) and Alpha CMi (Alpha Canis Minoris) because they have a different pattern of strong lines than Group 1 but also the hint of many more faint lines in between. The last 'group' would be for Beta Aqr (Beta Aquarii) because it has two very strong lines close together (the two lines of the element calcium), but many more lines that fill up the spectrum and are stronger than in Group 2.

Group 1:

Vega (Alpha Lyra)	- A type star
Alnath (Beta Tauri)	- B type star

Group 2:

Arneb (Alpha Leporis)	- F type star
Procyon (Alpha Canis Minoris)	- F type star

Group 3:

Sadalsuud (Beta Aquarii)	- G type star

Comparing Group 1, 2 and 3 with the standard chart, Group 1 consists of the B and A type stars, in particular Alpha Lyra has the thick lines of an A-type star, and Beta Tauri has the thinner lines of a B-type star; Group 2 is similar to the spectra of the F-type stars, and Group 3 is similar to the G-type stars.

Problem 2 - Vega has a temperature of 10,000 K and Beta Aquari has a temperature of 5,500 K. What do you notice about the pattern of spectral lines as you change the star's temperature?

Answer: What you should notice is that, as the temperature of the star gets cooler, the number of atomic lines in this part of the spectrum (visible light) increases.

Problem 3 - What spectral types appear to be missing from the sample of stars?