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P-Cygni profiles in hot stars (summary only)

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Nearly complete spectral scans at 50 km s^{-1} resolution are now available for about 80 stars from the far-ultraviolet spectrometer on the Copernicus satellite telescope. The resonance lines of N v and other high ion states in all of the O stars and the hottest B supergiants have the characteristic P-Cygni profile, consisting of emission near the laboratory wavelength and a strong absorption on the short-wavelength edge. The absorption features have mean velocity shifts between 1000 and 2000 km s^{-1} with maximum velocities up to 2600 km s^{-1} at the edges, indicating that material is being ejected from the star. In some cases the absorption is a broad trough resulting from a wide distribution of velocities, while in other stars relatively narrow components are visible. Absorptions from the low lying excited levels of C III and N IV also have P-Cygni profiles in some stars. In the WC 8 Wolf-Rayet star $\gamma^2 \text{ Vel}$, the ions with P-Cygni profiles include C II as well as C III, C IV and Si IV. Even the intersystem C III transition at 1908.734 \AA has a weak absorption line at 1900.7 \AA at the short-wavelength edge of a strong emission feature.

A plot of the Copernicus N v profile in $\zeta \text{ Oph}$ (09.5 V) has been reproduced by Morton (1975). Both absorption components of the doublet are well defined, with an average displacement of -1420 km s^{-1} , while the short-wavelength edge corresponds to $\lambda 1238.8$ shifted to -1550 km s^{-1} . The P-Cygni lines in 29 CMa (07f) will be described by McCluskey, Kondo & Morton (1975), and in $\zeta \text{ Pup}$ (05f) by Morton (1975). An atlas of Copernicus scans from many stars showing velocity shifts is being prepared by Snow & Morton (1975).

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