Kodaikanal Observatory.

BULLETIN No. XLIII.

THE DIFFERENT CHARACTER OF SPECTRUM LINES BELONGING TO THE SAME SERIES.

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It has been generally assumed that the spectrum lines belonging to the same series are similar in character, and in behaviour under varying experimental conditions. Indeed the similarity in sharpness or diffuseness, or in the direction of unsymmetrical widening, has been a valuable aid in the detection of series relationships in spectra. If, for example, the strong lines of a series were unsymmetrically widened towards the red, the continuation of the series would be looked for in lines widened in the same direction, the widening becoming greater as the higher members were reached. It is therefore of considerable importance to note that there is at least one well-authenticated series in which the character of the lines changes in the course of the series. This is the first subordinate "triplet" series of barium, whose lines are given in Table I, column 5. In this series the first members (λλ 5819, 5800, 5777, 5536, 5519, 5424) consisting of a triplet and satellites, are all unsymmetrically widened towards the red; the second members (λλ 4493, 1489, 4333, 4323, 4264) and probably all succeeding are, on the contrary, unsymmetrically widened towards the violet. This is so surprising and important that it is necessary before proceeding further to make quite sure of our facts. Firstly, there can be little doubt that the first members do really belong to the same series as the higher members; they fit into a formula of the usual type, and have the full complement of satellites analogous to the higher members and to the first subordinate series of calcium and strontium. Secondly, the character of the lines seems equally certain. Although previous investigators of the barium spectrum have not noted the character of the first members of the first subordinate series, the reversals of these lines are in my photographs very eccentrically placed on the violet side of the emission line, indicating unsymmetrical widening towards the red. The character of the second members is obvious, and is given by Kayser and Runge as unsymmetrical towards the violet.[1] There is also the evidence of the displacements at the negative pole compared with the centre of the arc. I have previously shown that lines are displaced at the negative pole in the direction of their greater widening.[2] Investigating the displacement of the barium lines, I find that all the first members of the first subordinate series are displaced to the red (λ 5536·07 is interfered with by an adjacent line), and all the second members to the violet; this is complete confirmation of their opposite character.

It is interesting to examine also the analogous first subordinate series of calcium and strontium. Of the calcium series the first members are in the infra-red and their character is not known; the second members are quite symmetrical so far as can be judged from the symmetry of their reversals and from the smallness of their displacements at the negative pole of the arc,[2] but the higher members are unsymmetrical towards the violet* according to Kayser and Runge[1] and Eder and Valenta[1]. The calcium series is therefore not so extreme a case as that of barium but is still a noteworthy exception to the general run of series. The strontium series is, on the other hand, quite normal if we exclude the infra-red lines whose character is not known. I find that the second members have their reversals slightly eccentrically placed to the red side of their emission lines and that they are displaced to the violet at the negative pole of the arc. These facts indicate that they are unsymmetrical towards the violet and therefore uniform with the higher members whose character has already been observed.[3]

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[1] Kayser, Handbuch der Spectroscopie, Vol. V. [2] Royds, Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin, No. XL.

* Saunders (Astrophysical Journal, XXXII, 153, 1910) gives the third members as unsymmetrical towards the *red*. This is probably a mistake. The photograph o Crew and McCauley of the arc in air (Astrophysical Journal, XXXIX, 29, 1914) shows them to be unsymmetrical towards the violet in agreement with Eder and Valenta's observation of the spark lines, and mine of the arc lines.

[3] Kayser, Handbuch der Spectroscopie, Vol. VI.

In brief, the higher members of the first subordinate " triplet " series of calcium, strontium and barium are unsymmetrical towards the violet; the first members of the barium series are unsymmetrical towards the red, the second members of the calcium series are symmetrical, whilst the second members of the strontium series are already unsymmetrical towards the violet.

For convenience of reference I have collected into Table I the lines of the first subordinate "triplet" series of calcium, barium and strontium.

TABLE I.—THE FIRST SUBORDINATE "TRIPLET" SERIES OF CALCIUM, STRONTIUM AND BARIUM.

Order in series.	Calcium.		Strontium.	Barium.
	λ	λ (arc in air) — λ (arc in vacuo).*	λ	λ
First members.	19916 0	...	.	5819·21 (*ur*)
	19864 6	..	30110 7	5800 48 (*ur*)
	19777 4	...	29225 9	5777 84 (*ur*)
	19507 1	. .	27356 2	5536 07 (*ur*)
	19452·9	.	26915·4	5519 37 (*ur*)
	19310 6	.	26024·5	5424 82 (*ur*)
Second members.	4456·81 (s)	+ ·011	4971 85 (*uv*)	
	4456·08 (s)	+ 018	4968 11 (*uv*)	4493 82 (uv)
	4454 97 (s)	+ ·016	4962 45 (*uv*)	4489 50 (uv)
	4435·86 (s)	+ ·009	4876 23 (*uv*)	4333 04 (*uv*)
	4435·13 (s)	+ ·016	4872 66 (*uv*)	4323·15 (uv)
	4425·61	+ ·021	4832 23 (*uv*)	4264 45 (*uv*)
Third members	3645·14 †	.	4033 25	..
	3644 86 (*uv*) ‡	— 003	4032·51 (uv)	4087·58 (u)
	3644·50 (*uv*) ‡	+ ·003	4030 45 (uv)	4084 94 (u)
	3631·10 (*uv*)	— ·015	3970 15	3947·6 (u)
	3630·83 (uv) ‡	— 010	3969 42 (u)	3945·6 (u)
	3624·15 (uv) ‡	— ·001	3940 91 (uv)	...
Fourth members.	3362·42 †	..	.	...
	3362 27 †	...		.
	3361 92 (uv)	— ·014	3705 88 (u)	3895 2 (u)
	3350 50 †	...	3653 90 (u)	
	3350 22 (uv)	— ·010	3653·32 (u)	3767 5 (u)
	3344 49 (uv)	— 017	3629·15 (u)	..
Fifth members	.		....	...
	3226 26 †	.		..
	3225 74 (uv)	— ·021	3547 92 (u)	3787 (u)
	3215·46 †		.....	..
	3215 15 (uv)	— ·019	3499 40 (u)	..
	3209·68 (uv)	— ·038	3477 33 (u)	...
Sixth members	.	...	......	...
	3151 41 †	.	.. .	...
	3150·85 (u)	— ·030	3457·70 (u)	...
	3141·29 †	...	. .	.
	3140 91 (u)	— ·062	3411 62 (u)	...
	3136 09 (u)	— ·135	3390·09 (u)	..
Seventh members.	3101·87 (u)	...	3400·39 (u)	...

Note—(s) denotes symmetrical, (ur) unsymmetrically widened towards the red, (uv) unsymmetrically widened towards the violet, and (u) hazy or diffuse. Those given in italics are new observations, those in roman type are as recorded by other observers.

The chief purpose of the present Bulletin is to point out the importance of determining the pressure shifts of the first subordinate series of calcium and barium, in which, as we have seen, the character of the

* Taken from Crew and McCauley's paper

† Wavelengths of the arc in vacuo by Crew and McCauley reduced to Rowland's scale

‡ These lines are given by Saunders as unsymmetrical towards the red, probably by mistake. See footnote on page 109.

lines changes. St. John and Miss Ware as well as Fabry and Buisson have shown that the iron lines which widen unsymmetrically towards the violet undergo large displacements to the violet with increased pressure,[1] and Gale and Adams have confirmed this,[2] whilst those which widen unsymmetrically towards the red undergo large displacements to the red. The interest in these first subordinate series lies in the question whether their lines unsymmetrical towards the violet are, like those of iron, displaced by pressure to the violet, *i.e.*, in the contrary direction to the other lines although belonging to the same series. At present the only evidence available on the point is the difference in the wavelengths of the calcium arc in air (Holtz[3]) and in vacuo (Crew and McCauley[4]). These differences which are given in Table I, whilst they should be accepted with some reserve, show that the lines unsymmetrical towards the violet are displaced to the violet by pressure, and the symmetrical lines of the same series, as was found previously by Humphreys, to the red. It has not been doubted until recently[5] that, as discovered by Humphreys, the pressure displacement $(\delta\lambda/\lambda)$ was constant for all lines belonging to the same series, and this fact has been recommended for the detection of series.[6] Judging from the analogy of the iron lines and from the above results for calcium, however, it appears probable that so far from being constant, the pressure shift may even be in opposite directions for different lines of the same series.

This brings up the whole question of the relationship between pressure shift and series. Humphreys found[7] that the pressure shift, $(\delta\lambda/\lambda)$, was constant for all the lines of the same series, and that the shifts for the principal, the first and second subordinate series were in the ratios 1 : 2 : 4. Although these ratios seem to hold for the majority of cases, about one-third of the total number are exceptions. These exceptions are given in Table II; the mean shifts reduced to λ 4000 at the same pressure for the different series of the same element are quoted from Humphreys' tables. Where data at the same pressure are not available the shift has been calculated from that at a neighbouring pressure and is given in brackets :—

TABLE II.—EXCEPTIONS TO HUMPHREYS' SERIES LAW.

	Series.	Mean shift.	Ratio.
Al	First subordinate ...	50	1 : 0·8
	Second subordinate	(40)	
Li	Principal ...	66	1 : 1·5
	First subordinate ...	(96)	
Mg	First subordinate ...	35	1 : 1·3
	Second subordinate	45	
Hg	First subordinate ...	70	1 : 0·9
	Second subordinate	66	
Na	Principal ...	73	1 : 4·3
	First subordinate *	312	

The shifts were reduced to λ 4000 by Humphreys on the assumption that the absolute pressure shifts are proportional to the wavelength. If the shifts are proportional to some other power of the wavelength than the first some of these exceptions might be brought into line, but on the other hand new ones would be introduced.

Recently Swaim has arrived at entirely different series relationships in studying the pressure shifts of the zinc lines.[5] He finds that the shifts of the lines in the first subordinate series are *inversely* proportional to the cube of the wavelength, in the second subordinate series *inversely* to the first power of the wavelength, and of non-series lines *directly* to the square of the wavelength. There is therefore no direct relation between the first and second subordinate series.

It seems to me exceedingly probable that all these inconsistencies are due to the existence of a density effect superposed on the true pressure effect. When the arc is placed under pressure there is probably not

[1] St John and Miss Ware, Astrophysical Journal, XXXVI, 14, 1912, Fabry and Buisson, Astrophysical Journal, XXXI, 111, 1910.
[2] Gale and Adams, Astrophysical Journal, XXXVII, 391, 1913. [3] Holtz, Zeitschrift für wiss. Photographie, 12, 101, 1913
[4] Crew and McCauley, Astrophysical Journal, XXXIX, 29, 1914 [5] Swaim, Astrophysical Journal, XL, 137, 1914.
[6] Kayser, Handbuch der Spectroscopie, Vol. II, pp. 327, 579. [7] Humphreys, Astrophysical Journal, VI, 169, 1897.
* By an unfortunate error or misprint, Humphreys has classed the lines λλ 5682, 5688 as belonging to the second subordinate series of sodium instead of to the first, making it appear as though they conformed to his law.

only an increase in the pressure of the atmosphere surrounding the arc but also an increase in the density of the vapour in the arc owing to a more rapid production of vapour or other cause. The effect of an increase of density is to displace the unsymmetrical lines in the direction of their greater widening, and by an amount apparently dependent only on the degree of unsymmetrical widening.[1] This might explain Swaim's curious results mentioned above. He noted that the amount of displacement under pressure depended on the diffuseness of the line, and since the series lines he measured are unsymmetrical towards the red it seems probable that the large displacements to the red he obtained for the higher and more unsymmetrical members of the series are due, at any rate in part, to increased vapour density.

Many of the anomalous results obtained by Duffield in the arc under pressure are also probably due to density effects. Duffield found that when unsymmetrical lines are reversed the displacement of the reversal falls to half of that of the unreversed line, whilst the reversals of symmetrical lines remain normally displaced.[2] Now the unsymmetrical lines are those sensitive to density shift and it would be expected that at the lower density of the absorption line their displacement would be smaller, whilst symmetrical lines would be unaffected. He also finds that the displacement of a line may have two alternative values at one and the same pressure.[3] Duffield says,[4] "Whatever the nature of the disturbing cause, Group III and then Group II [of the iron lines] are most susceptible to it." The lines of Group III, all unsymmetrically widened towards the red, are most susceptible to density shift,[5] whilst the lines of Group II, much widened but not unsymmetrically by pressure, have not been sufficiently investigated. He further says,[6] "On the photographs showing abnormal displacements [approximately twice the normal values], the reversals are more numerous and broader than they are on plates giving normal values"; this observation is direct evidence of increased density. I admit, however, that there is no obvious reason why the ratio of the larger displacement to the smaller should be approximately as 2 1.

An additional interest for the investigation of the calcium lines under pressure is the question of the behaviour of Fowler's series of narrow triplets (λλ 4586, 4581, 4878; etc). According to Moore, the Zeeman effect for these lines is either zero or at least very small,[7] and therefore their pressure displacement would be expected to be small also.[8] It will, however, not be conclusive if they prove to have large displacements in the *arc* under pressure, since these lines are easily displaced by density.[1]

For the elucidation of the relationship between pressure shift and series, as well as for the solution of solar problems it seems essential to isolate the pressure effect from the density effect. The means of doing this are not obvious and the only hope seems to lie in investigating the furnace spectrum under pressure rather than the arc spectrum, for in the furnace the vapour density, dependent on the rate of production and of disappearance of vapour, is almost certainly influenced by pressure to a much less degree than in the arc. All that we know at present is that since the density effect is very small for symmetrical lines their shifts in the arc under pressure are probably due to pressure only, but that the shifts of unsymmetrical lines are partly, at least, due to density. Mr. Evershed suggests to me that the shift to the violet found in the arc under pressure for certain iron lines may be entirely a density effect, and an observation of Humphreys[9] supports this view. It certainly seems probable that many of the laws of pressure shifts will be modified, and it is hoped simplified, if experiments can be conducted under conditions of constant vapour density. The elimination of density effects in order to obtain true pressure shifts is one of the most pressing problems for those interested in the displacements in the sun's spectrum.

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1 Royds, Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin, No. XL.

2 Duffield, Phil. Trans Roy. Soc., A 208, p. 151, 1908.

3 Duffield, Phil. Trans Roy. Soc, A 209, p. 216, 1909.

4 Duffield, Phil Trans. Roy. Soc., A. 209, p. 216, 1909.

5 Royds, Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin, Nos. XXXVIII and XL.

6 Duffield, Phil. Trans Roy Soc., A. 208, p. 161, 1908

7 Moore, Astrophysical Journal, XXXIII, 385, 1911.

8 See King, Astrophysical Journal, XXXI, 433, 1910, and Humphreys, Astrophysical Journal, XXIII, 233, 1906, XXVI, 18, 297 1907, XXVII, 194, 1908.

9 Humphreys Astrophysical Journal, XXXI, 459, 1910.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKANAL,
29th September 1914.

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MADRAS: PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.