

# Abundance analysis of barium and mild barium stars<sup>★,★★</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

**Aims.** We compare and discuss abundances and trends in normal giants, mild barium, and barium stars, searching for differences and similarities between barium and mild barium stars that could help shed some light on the origin of these similar objects. Also, we search for nucleosynthetic effects possibly related to the s-process that were observed in the literature for elements like Cu in other types of s-process enriched stars.

**Methods.** High signal to noise, high resolution spectra were obtained for a sample of normal, mild barium, and barium giants. Atmospheric parameters were determined from the Fe I and Fe II lines. Abundances for Na, Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Sr, Y, Zr, Ba, La, Ce, Nd, Sm, Eu, and Gd, were determined from equivalent widths and model atmospheres in a differential analysis, with the red giant  $\epsilon$  Vir as the standard star.

**Results.** The different levels of s-process overabundances of barium and mild barium stars were earlier suggested to be related to the stellar metallicity. Contrary to this suggestion, we found in this work no evidence of barium and mild barium having a different range in metallicity. However, comparing the ratio of abundances of heavy to light s-process elements, we found some evidence that they do not share the same neutron exposure parameter. The exact mechanism controlling this difference is still not clear. As a by-product of this analysis we identify two normal red giants misclassified as mild barium stars. The relevance of this finding is discussed. Concerning the suggested nucleosynthetic effects possibly related to the s-process, for elements like Cu, Mn, V and Sc, we found no evidence for an anomalous behavior in any of the s-process enriched stars analyzed here. However, further work is still needed since a clear [Cu/Fe] vs. [Ba/Fe] anticorrelation exists for other s-process enriched objects.

**Key words.** stars: abundances – stars: chemically peculiar – stars: late-type

## 1. Introduction

Barium stars are chemically peculiar G–K giants first identified by Bidelman & Keenan (1951). These stars were found to have the Ba II 4554 Å resonance line, the CH G band and the Sr II 4077 Å and 4215 Å lines abnormally enhanced. Abundance analyses (Burbidge & Burbidge 1957; Warner 1965) confirmed that such features were due to real atmospheric overabundances of carbon and of the heavy s-process elements.

S-process nucleosynthesis itself is only expected in thermally pulsing asymptotic giant branch (AGB) stars. Two reactions are the main providers of neutrons,  $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)^{16}\text{O}$ . Although the  $^{22}\text{Ne}$  reaction was earlier thought to be dominant, it was shown (Tomkin & Lambert 1979; Tomkin & Lambert 1983; Malaney 1987a) that it produces results incompatible with the observations. Thus, the most important neutron source is now thought to be the  $^{13}\text{C}$  reaction. The source of  $^{13}\text{C}$ , however, is not well established. Recent works on s-process enrichment usually parameterize the amount of  $^{13}\text{C}$  burnt during

the s-process operation (Busso et al. 1995, 2001; Gallino et al. 1998).

In AGBs, the deep dredge-up phenomena that follows the thermal pulses, the so-called third dredge-up, mixes some of the processed material to the atmosphere, where it becomes accessible to observations. Barium stars, however, are less massive and less luminous than the AGB stars. It is not expected for barium stars to synthesize s-process elements in their interiors or even to be able to dredge this material up to the surface, thus they cannot be self-enriched.

An important discovery that led to the solution of this problem was made in the early eighties. Through the radial velocity monitoring of a sample of barium and normal giants, it was discovered that all barium giants are likely members of binary systems (McClure et al. 1980; McClure 1983, 1984). White dwarf companions were also detected in the UV with the International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE) (Böhm-Vitense 1980; Domini & Lambert 1983; Böhm-Vitense & Johnson 1985). More recent radial velocities monitoring (Udry et al. 1998a,b) and UV observations (Böhm-Vitense et al. 2000) with the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) have supported the idea of binarity.

The chemical peculiarities of the barium stars are then directly related to their binarity through a mass transfer scenario. The companion star seen today as a white dwarf was initially the more massive star of the system. As such it evolved faster and became a thermally pulsing AGB, while the current barium

★ Observations collected at ESO, La Silla, Chile, within the ON/ESO agreements.

★★ Tables 8–10 are only available in electronic form at <http://www.aanda.org>

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**Table 1.** Data of the sample stars. Visual magnitudes and spectral types are from the SIMBAD database. The effective temperatures ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ ),  $\log g$ , metallicities and barium abundances are from Zacs (1994) for all stars with the exception of HR 1016 (Pilachowski 1977), HR 4932 (McWilliam 1990), and HR 5058 (Luck & Bond 1991). The colors ( $V - K$ ) and ( $R - I$ ) are from Hoffleit & Jaschek (1982) and Johnson (1966). The stars HR 440, HR 1326 and HR 4932 ( $\epsilon$  Vir) are the three normal giants included in the sample.

HR	HD	$V$	$(V - K)$	$(R - I)$	ST	$T_{\text{eff}}$	$\log g$	[Fe/H]	[Ba/Fe]
440	9362	4.0	–	+0.51	K0III-IV	–	–	–	–
649	13611	4.4	+2.06	+0.49	G6II-III	5050	2.3	–0.3	+0.44
1016	20894	5.5	–	+0.47	G6.5IIIb	5100	3.6	–0.2	–0.20
1326	26967	3.9	+2.48	+0.59	K1III	–	–	–	–
2392	46407	6.2	+2.21	+0.48	K0III	5000	2.1	+0.1	+1.34
4608	104979	4.1	+2.22	+0.49	G8III	5000	2.2	–0.1	+0.93
4932	113226	2.8	+2.04	+0.45	G8IIIab	5060	2.97	+0.15	–
5058	116713	5.1	–	–	K0.5III	5000	3.0	+0.2	–
5802	139195	5.3	–	+0.45	K0III	5140	2.7	+0.3	+0.52
7321	181053	6.4	–	–	K0IIIa	4885	2.1	–0.2	+0.34
8115	202109	3.2	+2.11	+0.48	G8.5III	5050	2.8	+0.1	+0.41
8204	204075	3.7	+1.88	+0.43	G4II	5230	1.5	+0.2	+1.31
–	205011	6.4	–	–	G9IIIa	4950	2.4	+0.1	+0.88
8878	220009	5.1	–	–	K2III	4575	2.6	–0.1	+0.42

star was still in an earlier evolutionary stage. The star then enriched its He burning envelope with products of the s-process nucleosynthesis and through successive third dredge-ups mixed this material to the atmosphere. This enriched material was then transferred onto the current barium star through mass loss mechanisms (Jorissen & Mayor 1992; Liang et al. 2000). Thus, the overabundances are not intrinsic to the barium star but are important observational tests of the theories of nucleosynthesis, convection and mass loss in cool stars and the study of the chemical evolution of the Galaxy.

Concerning the details of the s-process nucleosynthesis, there is some observational evidence pointing towards a possible preferential depletion of certain iron peak elements. Main sequence stars of the young Ursa Major moving group (UMaG hereafter), which are s-process enriched, show a Cu depletion with respect to Fe (Castro et al. 1999). Other barium enriched objects show the same behavior (Pereira & Porto de Mello 1997; Pereira et al. 1998). Particularly, the abundance pattern of HR 6094 (Porto de Mello & da Silva 1997), an UMaG member, suggests the depletion of Mn and Cu and that V and Sc could have been preserved with respect to Fe. Such results may represent important constraints to the neutron capture models in AGBs and deserve further investigation. This kind of data is still very scarce in the literature.

Detailed abundance analyses of barium (or mild barium) stars with modern high quality data are scarce in the literature (Boyarchuk et al. 2002; Liang et al. 2003; Antipova et al. 2004; Yushchenko et al. 2004; Allen & Barbay 2006). Most of the available analyses are based on data with lower  $S/N$  ratio (Pilachowski 1977; Smith 1984; Kovacs 1985; Luck & Bond 1991; Zacs 1994). Thus, abundance errors in these works could possibly be blurring the small scale of the suggested nucleosynthetic effects.

In this work we derived atmospheric parameters and the detailed chemical composition of a sample containing eleven stars classified in the literature as barium or mild barium stars and three normal giants for comparison purposes. Abundances were obtained for the light elements Na, Mg, Al, Si, Ca; the iron peak elements Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni; Cu, Zn (considered as transition elements between the iron peak and s-process elements); the s-process elements Sr, Y, Zr, Ba, La, Ce, Nd; and the r-process dominated elements Sm, Eu, Gd.

The abundances of the barium and mild barium stars are compared and the possible nucleosynthetic effects discussed. In addition, we discuss the relevance of the identification in this work of two normal giants previously misclassified as mild barium stars. Such a result shows the necessity of high quality analysis for this class of peculiar stars. The observations are described in Sect. 2, the stellar parameters in Sect. 3 and the abundances in Sect. 4. In Sect. 5 we discuss the results and the nucleosynthetic effects while conclusions are drawn in Sect. 6.

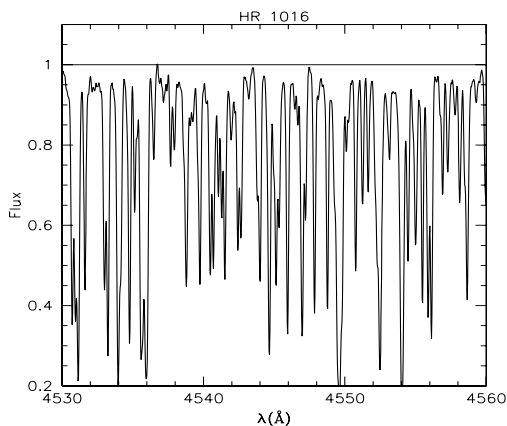
## 2. Observational data

High resolution CCD spectra were obtained using the FEROS (Kaufer et al. 1999) spectrograph at the ESO 1.52 m telescope at La Silla, Chile. FEROS is a fiber-fed echelle spectrograph that provides a full wavelength coverage of  $\lambda\lambda 3500\text{--}9200$  over 39 orders at a resolving power of  $R = 48\,000$ . The detector used was an EEV CCD chip with  $2048 \times 4096$  pixels and a pixel size of  $15 \mu\text{m}$ . All spectra were reduced using the FEROS pipeline software. The spectra have a typical signal to noise ratio of  $S/N \approx 500\text{--}600$ .

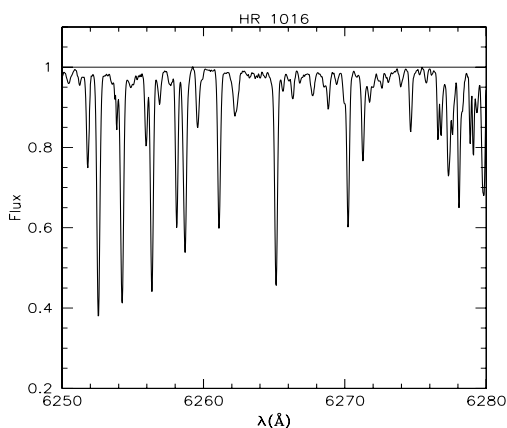
The sample stars were selected based on previous literature analyses. It was a concern to include stars with different overabundances, ranging from mild barium stars to barium stars with overabundances larger than 1.0 dex. It is important to span such a variety of barium stars in order to search for possible correlations among the observed overabundances and the atmospheric and evolutionary parameters. Table 1 presents the literature data on the selected objects. All the stars, with the exception of HR 1016 (Pilachowski 1977) and HR 5058 (Luck & Bond 1991), were analyzed by Zacs (1994) who conducted a detailed analysis of a larger number of barium stars but used data with much lower  $S/N$  than ours.

We selected two normal giants, HR 440 and HR 1326, for comparison purposes, from the Bright Star Catalogue (Hoffleit & Jaschek 1982). Judging by the color indices, their effective temperatures should be similar to those of the barium giants. The third normal star, HR 4932, is  $\epsilon$  Vir, the same standard star used by Zacs (1994) and one of the most extensively studied giants in literature (Cayrel de Strobel et al. 2001). We also adopted  $\epsilon$  Vir as the standard star for a differential analysis.

The analysis was conducted using equivalent widths ( $EW$ s hereafter). The  $EW$ s were measured in previously normalized



**Fig. 1.** An example of the normalization of the continuum in the bluest wavelength end used in this work.



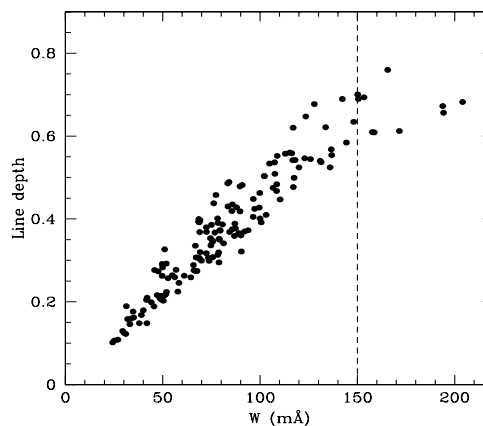
**Fig. 2.** A second example of the normalization of the continuum in a redder wavelength.

sections of the spectra. These sections were chosen to avoid spectral regions highly contaminated by telluric lines and to avoid the wings of very strong lines that lower the continuum level. The pseudo-continuum level was carefully determined by identifying regions apparently free of spectral lines with the help of a high resolution solar spectrum atlas (Kurucz et al. 1984). The continuum level was fitted with a low order Legendre polynomial crossing these regions. The crowding of the lines on the bluest end of the spectra makes this task more challenging than in the red end of the spectra. Nevertheless, we were able to find satisfactory fittings as exemplified in Figs. 1 and 2 for HR 1016.

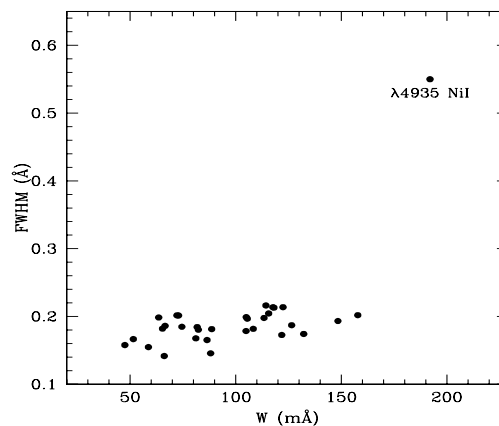
For most of the elements we only used lines with  $EW$ s smaller than  $150 \text{ m}\text{\AA}$ . In this case the  $EW$ s were determined by fitting Gaussian profiles to the observed ones with IRAF<sup>1</sup>.

This  $EW$  value was determined to be the limit of saturation of the curve of growth. In this case the line growth is dominated by the Doppler broadening, which determines a Gaussian profile and leads to observed Gaussian profiles after convolution with the Gaussian instrumental broadening profile. The region of linear growth can be inferred in a plot of line depth vs.  $EW$ . We have empirically estimated the saturation limit by plotting the line depth vs.  $EW$  for several lines of the same chemical species. This was first done for the Fe I lines in  $\epsilon$  Vir, as shown in Fig. 3.

<sup>1</sup> IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatory, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.



**Fig. 3.** Line depth vs.  $EW$  for the Fe I lines of  $\epsilon$  Vir. This plot was used to determine the  $EW$ ,  $150 \text{ m}\text{\AA}$ , where saturation effects become important and a Gaussian profile is no longer the best approximation of the line profile.



**Fig. 4.** Plot of FWHM vs.  $EW$  for the lines of HR 5058 in the  $\lambda\lambda 4880\text{--}5165$  spectral range. This plot was done for all stars and used along with the plot of line depth vs.  $EW$  to identify anomalous lines such as the Ni I  $\lambda 4935$  line seen in this plot. Lines departing from the expected trend were excluded from the analysis.

A significant departure from a linear growth happens only for  $EW$ s larger than  $\approx 150 \text{ m}\text{\AA}$ . Similar plots were made for all stars and this same limit proved reliable in all cases.

Lines stronger than  $150 \text{ m}\text{\AA}$  were used only for elements with only a few lines available throughout the spectra, namely Na, Mg, Al, Cu, Zn, Sr, Y, Zr, Ba, La, Ce, and Nd. In this case the  $EW$ s were determined by fitting Voigt profiles to the observed ones. Slightly blended lines were measured using the deblending capabilities of IRAF. The  $EW$ s of all the measured lines are listed in the appendix (Tables 8 and 9).

The plots of line depth vs.  $EW$  were also used to test the reliability of the measurements, along with plots of the full width half maximum (FWHM) vs.  $EW$ . For the latter we expect the FWHM values to be distributed near the expected value for the spectral resolving power, and to slowly increase with increasing  $EW$  due to its progressive departure from a purely Gaussian profile. Any line having, in any of these plots, a behavior differing from the general expected trend was excluded from the analysis. Figure 4 shows an example of the FWHM vs.  $EW$  plot for the star HR 5058, where the Ni I  $\lambda 4935$  line is clearly seen to not be well-fitted by a Gaussian profile, this line then being excluded from the analysis of this star.

### 3. Atmospheric parameters

#### 3.1. The differential analysis

We conducted a model atmosphere analysis using the NMARCS grid (Plez et al. 1992; Edvardsson et al. 1993) originally developed by Gustafsson et al. (1975) and Bell et al. (1976). The models assume a plane parallel geometry, local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE) and radiative equilibrium. We conducted a differential analysis using  $\epsilon$  Vir (HD 113226) as a standard star.  $\epsilon$  Vir has a solar like abundance pattern and is the same standard star used in the analysis by Zacs (1994).

Within a differential analysis a robust scale for comparison of stellar parameters is established for similar stars. As will be seen in the following discussion, our sample defines a rather small range in the atmospheric parameters space, a fact that fully supports our approach. In this sense, we can safely disregard uncertainties due to the choice of model atmospheres, convection, inhomogeneities and NLTE since we expect these effects to be similar among the sample stars.

The effective temperature ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ ) for  $\epsilon$  Vir was calculated using the colors ( $R - I$ ) (Hoffleit & Jaschek 1982) and ( $V - K$ ) (Johnson et al. 1966) with the metallicity independent relations by McWilliam (1990), for ( $R - I$ ) and ( $V - K$ ), and by Blackwell & Lynas-Gray (1998), for ( $V - K$ ). A mean  $T_{\text{eff}}$  was then calculated for the ( $V - K$ ) index, using the two calibrations, and this value was averaged with the  $T_{\text{eff}}$  given by the ( $R - I$ ) index. The temperature thus obtained was  $T_{\text{eff}} = 5082$  K. In a differential analysis the exact values of the parameters are of much reduced importance, once the scales are homogeneous and internally consistent.

With the  $V_T$  magnitude from Tycho (ESA 1997) and the bolometric correction from Landolt & Börnstein (1982) we calculated the luminosity of  $\epsilon$  Vir,  $\log(L/L_{\odot}) = 1.83$ . The star was then placed in the HR diagram with evolutionary tracks from Schaller et al. (1992) and Schaerer et al. (1993). Assuming a solar metallicity a mass estimate was then interpolated,  $M = 2.80 M_{\odot}$ . Finally, using the well known equation,  $\log g = \log g_{\odot} + \log(M/M_{\odot}) + 4 \log(T_{\text{eff}}/T_{\text{eff},\odot}) - \log(L/L_{\odot})$ , we calculated its surface gravity,  $\log g = 2.83$ .

The microturbulence velocity ( $\xi$ ) was then determined spectroscopically, by requiring the abundance obtained from Fe I lines to have a null correlation with the  $EW$ . In this calculation we firstly adopted laboratory  $gfs$  for 18 Fe I lines given by Blackwell et al. (1995) and Holweger et al. (1995). The microturbulence velocity thus obtained was  $\xi = 1.86 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

By calculating the atmospheric parameters we determine a unique value for the metallicity. Using the above parameters a value of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.12 \pm 0.08$  was found. Since this value is different from the one assumed to calculate the stellar mass, we recalculated the parameters by adopting this new value for the metallicity. The new parameters thus calculated are  $T_{\text{eff}} = 5082$  K,  $\log g = 2.85$  dex,  $\xi = 1.86 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.12 \pm 0.08$ ,  $\log(L/L_{\odot}) = 1.83$  and  $M = 2.89 M_{\odot}$ .

From the quoted uncertainties in the calibrations used to derive the  $T_{\text{eff}}$ , we estimate its  $1\sigma$  uncertainty to be 50 K. The uncertainty in  $\log g$  is estimated to be  $\pm 0.13$  dex. This value is obtained by the propagation of the uncertainties related to the quantities used in its calculation;  $\pm 0.87$  mag for  $\pi$ ,  $\pm 0.01$  mag for the BC,  $\pm 0.002$  mag for  $V_T$ ,  $\pm 50$  K for  $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $\pm 0.2 M_{\odot}$  for the mass, and assuming negligible uncertainties in the solar parameters. Note that the mass uncertainty is only related to the error bars in  $\log(L/L_{\odot})$  and  $T_{\text{eff}}$ , and does not take into account possible uncertainties inherent to the adopted tracks. Finally, the

uncertainty in  $\xi$  is estimated to be  $\pm 0.08 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , given by the uncertainty in the slope of the correlation of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  against  $EW$ .

This set of parameters for  $\epsilon$  Vir is in good agreement with those previously determined in the literature, as can be noted by comparison with the values listed in the catalogue by Cayrel de Strobel et al. (2001). In particular we note the parameters obtained by McWilliam (1990), and listed in Table 1,  $T_{\text{eff}} = 5060$  K,  $\log g = 2.97$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.15$ , and  $\xi = 1.90 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

Using the parameters we determined above and  $EW$ s from the spectrum of  $\epsilon$  Vir, we derived a new set of  $gfs$ , for the whole set of lines employed in this work, by requiring its abundance pattern to be solar (where we adopt the solar abundances from Anders & Grevesse 1989). The set of  $gfs$  thus calculated was used to derive the atmospheric parameters and abundances for the other stars. The  $gfs$  are listed in the appendix (Tables 8 and 9) along with the  $EW$ s.

#### 3.2. Atmospheric parameters for the sample stars

For the other sample stars,  $T_{\text{eff}}$  was calculated by requiring a null correlation of the iron abundance as given by the Fe I lines with the excitation potential ( $\chi$ ), thus fulfilling the excitation equilibrium. The surface gravity is found by requiring both Fe I and Fe II lines to have the same mean abundance, thus fulfilling the ionization equilibrium. The microturbulence velocity is found by requiring the Fe I abundance to have a null correlation with the equivalent widths. By simultaneously constraining these parameters we also determine the metallicity,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ . The parameters thus obtained are listed in Table 2. It can be seen that the stars define a narrow range of  $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $\log g$  and  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ .

Figures 5 and 6 show examples of the null correlation obtained between the iron abundance and the excitation potential or the  $EW$ s, respectively. In Fig. 5 we also show the Fe II lines to exemplify the ionization equilibrium.

#### 3.3. Uncertainties of the atmospheric parameters

The uncertainties of the atmospheric parameters were calculated for a representative star, HR 2392, which has atmospheric parameters lying close to the center of the range defined by the whole sample.

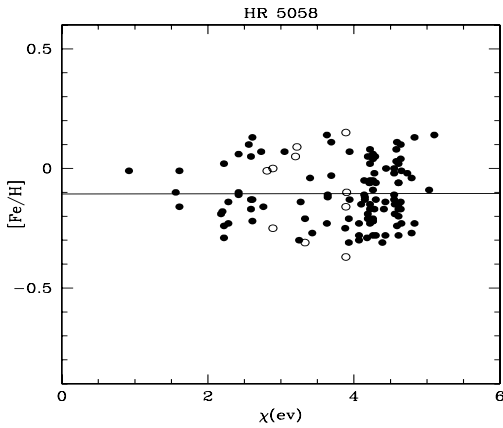
When determining the parameters, namely  $T_{\text{eff}}$  and  $\xi$ , from the Fe I lines, we search for a linear fit where the angular coefficient is statistically null. The uncertainty of this coefficient sets the uncertainty of the  $T_{\text{eff}}$  and  $\xi$  determinations. To find the  $1\sigma$  uncertainty of these parameters we change their values, respectively, in the Fe I abundance vs. line excitation potential, and the Fe I abundance vs.  $EW$  diagrams, until the angular coefficients of the linear fit match their own uncertainty.

In order to find the  $1\sigma$  uncertainty of the surface gravity a different approach is required. The mean Fe abundances as given from the Fe I lines and from the Fe II lines have, in general, different standard deviations. The gravity is then changed until the difference between the mean abundances from Fe I and Fe II equals the larger of the standard deviations. This change in the gravity is considered to be the  $1\sigma$  uncertainty in  $\log g$ . The uncertainties thus calculated are listed in Table 3.

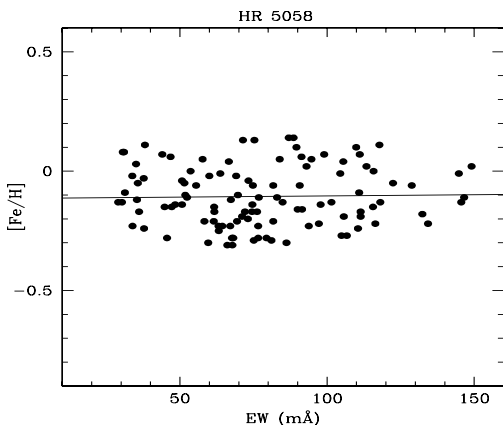
We also estimated the uncertainty of the measurements of the  $EW$ s using two stars with very similar atmospheric parameters, HR 649 and HR 1016. For the lines measured with Gaussian profiles, under the hypothesis that the two stars should have the same set of atmospheric parameters, and thus  $EW$ s, any difference on the  $EW$ s are due only to errors on the measurements. It is

**Table 2.** The atmospheric parameters, effective temperature ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ ), surface gravity ( $\log g$ ), microturbulence velocity ( $\xi$ ) and metallicity ( $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ) (we use throughout the notation  $[A/B] = \log(N(A)/N(B)_{\text{star}}) - \log(N(A)/N(B)_{\odot})$ , derived for the sample stars as described in the text. The values for  $[\text{Fe I}/\text{H}]$  and  $[\text{Fe II}/\text{H}]$  are followed by the standard deviation and the number of lines on which the abundance is based.

Star	$T_{\text{eff}}$ (K)	$\log g$	$\xi$ (km s $^{-1}$ )	$[\text{Fe I}/\text{H}] \pm \sigma$ (#)	$[\text{Fe II}/\text{H}] \pm \sigma$ (#)
HR 440	4780	2.43	1.71	$-0.34 \pm 0.07$ (129)	$-0.33 \pm 0.07$ (13)
HR 649	5120	2.49	1.96	$-0.14 \pm 0.06$ (117)	$-0.15 \pm 0.07$ (13)
HR 1016	5080	2.60	1.80	$-0.11 \pm 0.06$ (119)	$-0.11 \pm 0.09$ (13)
HR 1326	4650	2.51	1.52	$+0.00 \pm 0.07$ (119)	$+0.01 \pm 0.16$ (13)
HR 2392	4940	2.65	1.87	$-0.09 \pm 0.12$ (115)	$-0.08 \pm 0.15$ (12)
HR 4608	4920	2.58	1.71	$-0.35 \pm 0.05$ (117)	$-0.34 \pm 0.06$ (13)
$\epsilon$ Vir	5082	2.85	1.86	+0.12	+0.12
HR 5058	4790	2.67	1.97	$-0.12 \pm 0.13$ (109)	$-0.13 \pm 0.22$ (11)
HR 5802	5010	2.89	1.67	$-0.02 \pm 0.06$ (129)	$-0.03 \pm 0.06$ (13)
HR 7321	4810	2.48	1.70	$-0.19 \pm 0.06$ (125)	$-0.17 \pm 0.07$ (13)
HR 8115	4910	2.41	1.85	$-0.04 \pm 0.07$ (125)	$-0.03 \pm 0.09$ (13)
HR 8204	5250	1.53	2.49	$-0.09 \pm 0.12$ (105)	$-0.13 \pm 0.11$ (10)
HD 205011	4780	2.41	1.70	$-0.14 \pm 0.09$ (117)	$-0.13 \pm 0.10$ (13)
HR 8878	4370	1.91	1.61	$-0.67 \pm 0.07$ (131)	$-0.63 \pm 0.10$ (13)



**Fig. 5.** Iron abundance of both Fe I (full circles) and Fe II lines (open circles) vs. the line excitation potential for the star HR 5058. The solid line is a linear fit to the Fe I lines indicating that the excitation equilibrium was fulfilled. The ionization equilibrium was also obtained by setting the Fe I and Fe II abundances to be equal, determining the surface gravity.



**Fig. 6.** Iron abundance vs.  $EW$  for the Fe I lines of HR 5058. This plot was used to determine the microturbulence velocity by requiring a null correlation between  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  and the  $EW$ s.

clear that such a hypothesis tends to overestimate the uncertainty since actual differences between the two sets of  $EW$ s are expected. However, the uncertainty thus calculated is only  $\pm 3$  mÅ,

**Table 3.** Uncertainties of the atmospheric parameters and of the equivalent widths.

Parameter	$\sigma$	Range of $EW$	$\sigma$
$T_{\text{eff}}$ (K)	$\pm 50$	$EW < 150$ mÅ	$\pm 3$ mÅ
$\log g$ (dex)	$\pm 0.35$	$150 \text{ mÅ} < EW < 400$ mÅ	$\pm 10$ mÅ
$\xi$ (km s $^{-1}$ )	$\pm 0.06$	$EW > 400$ mÅ	$\pm 20$ mÅ

which emphasizes the quality of our data and the good internal consistency of the measurements.

For the stronger lines measured with Voigt profiles we adopted a different approach, clearly needed since most of these lines are due to s-process elements, and thus expected to have different intensities in the chosen stars. In this case, the uncertainty was estimated by fitting each line a few times, at each time slightly changing the limits in wavelength for the profile fitting, keeping control of the FWHM of the line Gaussian core. In this sense we can verify the robustness of the fitting routine and the sensibility of the measurements on the adopted wavelength limits in a statistically significant way. In this case the uncertainties found were  $\pm 10$  mÅ for  $150 \text{ mÅ} < EW < 400$  mÅ and  $\pm 20$  mÅ for  $EW > 400$  mÅ.

#### 4. Abundances, masses and ages

The abundances were calculated based on the  $EW$ s and the  $gfs$  previously derived. For the elements Mg, Sc, V, Mn, Co and Cu we considered the hyperfine structure following Steffen (1985). The abundances are listed in Table 4. We discuss below the uncertainties of the abundances and then the abundance pattern of each star in comparison with previous analyses available in the literature. In the Figs. 7 to 9, the error bar on the abundances is always the larger value between the standard deviation of the  $[X/\text{Fe}]$  abundance ratios given by the stellar lines (listed in Table 4), and the theoretically calculated uncertainties for each element, based on the atmospheric parameter and  $EW$  uncertainties derived in Sect. 4.1. These theoretical error calculations are listed in Table 5.

**Table 4.** Mean elemental abundances for the program stars, followed by the standard deviation, when applicable, and the number of lines on which the abundance is based.

[X/Fe]	HR 440	HR 649	HR 1016	HR 1326	HR 2392	HR 4608
Na	-0.28 (02)	-0.09 (02)	-0.17 (02)	-0.31 (02)	-0.15 (02)	-0.26 (02)
Mg	+0.02 ± 0.07 (03)	-0.05 ± 0.08 (04)	-0.07 ± 0.05 (04)	-0.07 ± 0.01 (03)	+0.15 ± 0.19 (04)	-0.04 ± 0.05 (04)
Al	+0.04 (02)	-0.09 (02)	-0.12 (02)	+0.02 (02)	+0.03 (02)	+0.01 (02)
Si	+0.01 ± 0.07 (15)	-0.10 ± 0.08 (15)	-0.12 ± 0.07 (14)	-0.09 ± 0.09 (10)	0.00 ± 0.12 (08)	-0.07 ± 0.04 (10)
Ca	-0.09 ± 0.08 (12)	-0.06 ± 0.08 (11)	-0.07 ± 0.03 (09)	-0.15 ± 0.08 (11)	-0.07 ± 0.08 (10)	-0.03 ± 0.06 (11)
Sc	-0.03 ± 0.09 (07)	-0.08 ± 0.09 (07)	-0.13 ± 0.08 (07)	-0.18 ± 0.08 (07)	-0.03 ± 0.08 (07)	-0.02 ± 0.04 (07)
Ti	0.00 ± 0.06 (30)	-0.02 ± 0.07 (34)	-0.08 ± 0.06 (35)	-0.02 ± 0.08 (34)	-0.02 ± 0.14 (30)	+0.01 ± 0.08 (36)
V	-0.08 ± 0.06 (11)	-0.06 ± 0.09 (11)	-0.16 ± 0.05 (11)	-0.05 ± 0.18 (10)	-0.03 ± 0.07 (10)	-0.11 ± 0.05 (09)
Cr	-0.10 ± 0.05 (25)	-0.07 ± 0.08 (27)	-0.09 ± 0.07 (24)	-0.11 ± 0.08 (22)	-0.09 ± 0.17 (16)	-0.10 ± 0.06 (22)
Mn	-0.18 ± 0.05 (06)	-0.20 ± 0.07 (06)	-0.20 ± 0.06 (06)	-0.12 ± 0.09 (04)	-0.09 ± 0.12 (05)	-0.24 ± 0.13 (06)
Co	+0.02 ± 0.06 (09)	-0.02 ± 0.06 (09)	-0.09 ± 0.10 (10)	-0.12 ± 0.07 (10)	-0.01 ± 0.09 (08)	0.00 ± 0.06 (09)
Ni	-0.09 ± 0.06 (26)	-0.16 ± 0.06 (28)	-0.16 ± 0.07 (27)	-0.06 ± 0.10 (25)	-0.13 ± 0.13 (24)	-0.11 ± 0.05 (24)
Cu	-0.06 ± 0.17 (03)	-0.17 ± 0.26 (03)	-0.09 (02)	-0.03 ± 0.10 (03)	-0.04 (02)	-0.01 ± 0.42 (03)
Zn	+0.09 (01)	+0.05 (01)	+0.05 (01)	-0.10 (01)	-0.07 (01)	+0.04 (01)
Sr	-0.16 (01)	+0.16 (01)	+0.12 (01)	+0.03 (01)	+1.24 (01)	+0.60 (01)
Y	-0.23 ± 0.09 (05)	+0.01 ± 0.09 (06)	-0.11 ± 0.04 (06)	-0.06 ± 0.09 (06)	+1.23 ± 0.36 (06)	+0.44 ± 0.10 (06)
Zr	-0.21 ± 0.06 (03)	-0.04 ± 0.25 (03)	-0.08 ± 0.09 (03)	-0.07 ± 0.11 (03)	+1.04 ± 0.46 (03)	+0.60 (02)
Ba	-0.28 ± 0.13 (03)	+0.08 ± 0.17 (03)	0.00 ± 0.12 (03)	-0.27 ± 0.16 (03)	+1.17 ± 0.44 (03)	+0.54 ± 0.31 (03)
La	-0.14 ± 0.16 (04)	+0.05 ± 0.20 (03)	-0.06 ± 0.14 (04)	-0.09 ± 0.20 (04)	+1.52 ± 0.34 (04)	+0.57 ± 0.08 (04)
Ce	-0.10 ± 0.06 (05)	+0.09 ± 0.10 (05)	+0.05 ± 0.10 (05)	+0.06 ± 0.15 (05)	+1.48 ± 0.55 (05)	+0.68 ± 0.25 (05)
Nd	-0.08 (02)	+0.06 (02)	+0.02 (02)	+0.06 (02)	+0.91 (02)	+0.58 (02)
Sm	-0.19 (01)	-0.13 (01)	-0.12 (01)	-0.06 (01)	+0.78 (01)	+0.20 (01)
Eu	-	-	-0.01 (01)	+0.04 (01)	+0.53 (01)	+0.24 (01)
Gd	-0.32 (01)	-	-0.09 (01)	-0.17 (01)	+0.06 (01)	-

**Table 4.** continued.

[X/Fe]	HR 5058	HR 5802	HR 7321	HR 8115	HR 8204	HR 8878
Na	-0.10 (02)	-0.17 (02)	-0.28 (02)	-0.05 (02)	-0.21 (02)	-0.21 (2)
Mg	-0.01 ± 0.16 (4)	-0.03 ± 0.07 (04)	-0.05 ± 0.06 (04)	-0.10 ± 0.04 (04)	+0.04 ± 0.21 (04)	+0.19 ± 0.09 (03)
Al	+0.05 (02)	-0.03 (02)	-0.07 (02)	-0.07 (02)	+0.33 (01)	+0.21 (01)
Si	+0.03 ± 0.13	-0.07 ± 0.05 (11)	-0.02 ± 0.08 (15)	-0.05 ± 0.09 (14)	-0.02 ± 0.15 (11)	+0.16 ± 0.04 (12)
Ca	-0.10 ± 0.14 (08)	-0.09 ± 0.03 (10)	-0.10 ± 0.06 (12)	-0.08 ± 0.06 (11)	-0.05 ± 0.11 (07)	+0.10 ± 0.05 (11)
Sc	-0.02 ± 0.08 (07)	-0.07 ± 0.05 (07)	-0.13 ± 0.07 (07)	-0.18 ± 0.09 (07)	-0.33 ± 0.08 (05)	+0.05 ± 0.06 (07)
Ti	-0.02 ± 0.13 (32)	-0.06 ± 0.07 (35)	-0.06 ± 0.06 (34)	-0.12 ± 0.07 (36)	0.00 ± 0.18 (29)	+0.34 ± 0.13 (30)
V	+0.08 ± 0.11 (10)	-0.06 ± 0.04 (10)	-0.15 ± 0.02 (11)	-0.21 ± 0.05 (11)	-0.13 ± 0.12 (09)	+0.23 ± 0.17 (11)
Cr	+0.04 ± 0.28 (21)	-0.03 ± 0.09 (25)	-0.06 ± 0.11 (26)	+0.17 ± 0.12 (27)	-0.11 ± 0.18 (18)	-0.05 ± 0.08 (23)
Mn	-0.13 ± 0.09 (04)	-0.17 ± 0.08 (06)	-0.18 ± 0.04 (05)	-0.23 ± 0.08 (06)	-0.16 ± 0.32 (07)	-0.24 ± 0.05 (06)
Co	0.00 ± 0.05 (08)	-0.08 ± 0.06 (10)	-0.07 ± 0.04 (09)	-0.12 ± 0.08 (10)	-0.03 ± 0.22 (08)	+0.07 ± 0.07 (07)
Ni	-0.08 ± 0.14 (23)	-0.13 ± 0.03 (21)	-0.12 ± 0.05 (26)	-0.16 ± 0.05 (22)	-0.20 ± 0.10 (22)	-0.06 ± 0.07 (24)
Cu	+0.55 (02)	-0.03 ± 0.05 (03)	+0.06 ± 0.09 (03)	+0.12 ± 0.13 (03)	-0.03 (02)	+0.19 (02)
Zn	-0.21 (01)	-0.04 (01)	0.00 (01)	-0.03 (01)	+0.18 (01)	+0.14 (01)
Sr	+1.38 (01)	+0.70 (01)	+0.51 (01)	+0.49 (01)	+2.21 (01)	+0.08 (01)
Y	+0.99 ± 0.33 (06)	+0.50 ± 0.11 (06)	+0.29 ± 0.12 (06)	+0.37 ± 0.10 (06)	+1.66 ± 0.45 (05)	-0.02 ± 0.13 (05)
Zr	+0.83 ± 0.36 (03)	+0.48 ± 0.04 (03)	+0.27 ± 0.04 (03)	+0.22 ± 0.04 (03)	+1.00 ± 0.60 (03)	-0.07 ± 0.15 (03)
Ba	+0.93 ± 0.36 (03)	+0.16 ± 0.17 (03)	+0.31 ± 0.39 (03)	+0.31 ± 0.26 (03)	+1.08 ± 0.39 (03)	-0.38 ± 0.14 (03)
La	+1.28 ± 0.43 (04)	+0.27 ± 0.10 (04)	+0.23 ± 0.14 (04)	+0.19 ± 0.18 (04)	+1.32 ± 0.57 (04)	-0.12 ± 0.07 (04)
Ce	+1.05 ± 0.53 (05)	+0.20 ± 0.10 (04)	+0.32 ± 0.17 (05)	+0.23 ± 0.16 (05)	+1.48 ± 0.71 (05)	+0.05 ± 0.20 (05)
Nd	+0.78 (02)	+0.12 (02)	+0.15 (02)	+0.11 (02)	+1.01 (02)	+0.10 (02)
Sm	+0.56 (01)	0.00 (01)	+0.01 (01)	-0.11 (01)	+0.16 (01)	-0.07 (01)
Eu	+0.49 (01)	0.00 (01)	-	-0.03 (01)	+0.02 (01)	+0.24 (01)
Gd	-0.09 (01)	-	-0.24 (01)	-0.23 (01)	-	-0.29 (01)

#### 4.1. Uncertainties of the abundances

The abundances are subject to uncertainties coming from the determination of the atmospheric parameters. In order to estimate these uncertainties we change each atmospheric parameter by its own error, keeping the other ones with the original adopted values, and recalculate the abundances. In this way we measure the effect of each parameter uncertainty in the abundances. We also estimated the uncertainty in the abundances coming from the errors in the measurement of the *EWs*. These effects are listed in

Table 5. The calculations were done, again, for the star HR 2392. Assuming that the effects of the uncertainties of the parameters are independent, we can estimate a lower bound of the total uncertainty with Eq. (1). The total compounded uncertainty is also listed in Table 5.

$$\sigma_{\text{total}} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{T_{\text{eff}}})^2 + (\sigma_{\log g})^2 + (\sigma_{\xi})^2 + (\sigma_{[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]})^2 + (\sigma_W)^2}. \quad (1)$$

In general each error source affects the abundances by less than 0.1 dex, except for the uncertainty introduced by  $\log g$  in

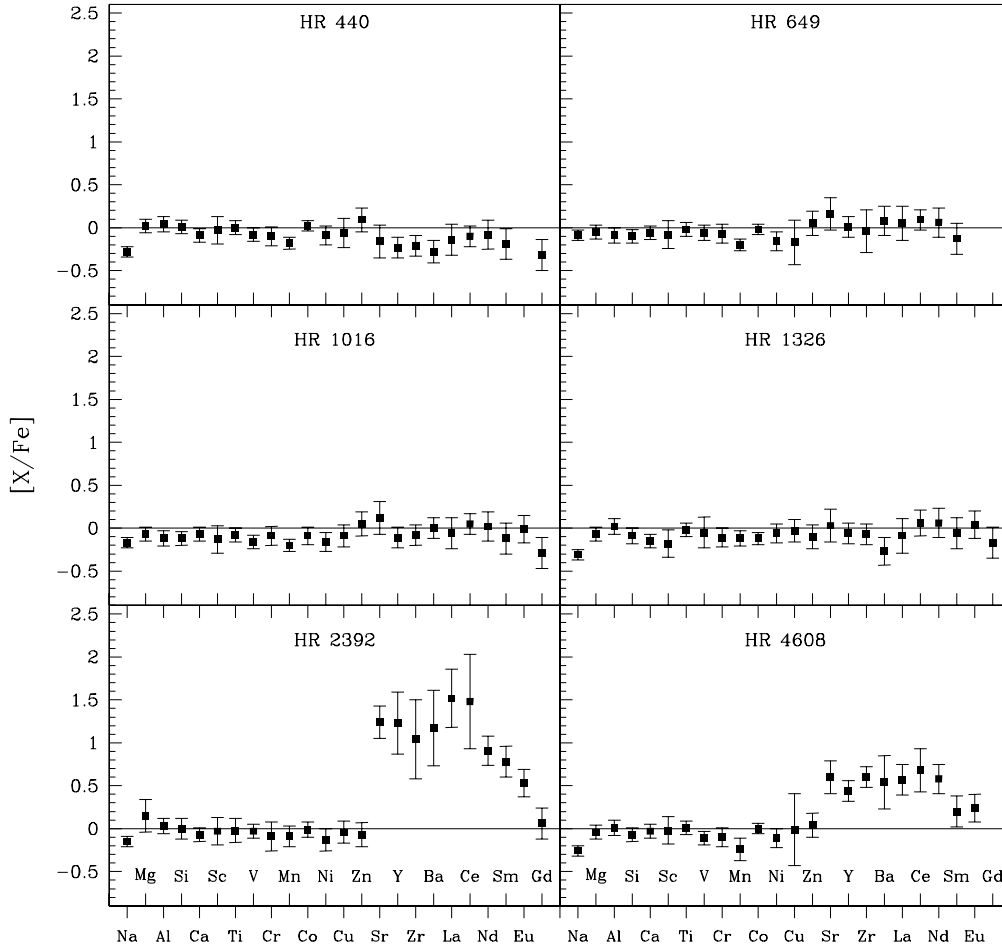


Fig. 7. The abundance pattern for HR 440, HR 649, HR 1016, HR 1326, HR 2392 and HR 4608.

Table 4. continued.

[X/Fe]	HD 205011
Na	-0.21 (02)
Mg	-0.08 ± 0.04 (03)
Al	+0.01 (02)
Si	+0.05 ± 0.09 (11)
Ca	-0.12 ± 0.06 (11)
Sc	-0.15 ± 0.10 (07)
Ti	-0.12 ± 0.09 (33)
V	-0.18 ± 0.04 (11)
Cr	-0.03 ± 0.20 (25)
Mn	-0.21 ± 0.09 (07)
Co	-0.12 ± 0.09 (10)
Ni	-0.15 ± 0.05 (25)
Cu	+0.12 ± 0.14 (03)
Zn	-0.02 (01)
Sr	+0.89 (01)
Y	+0.90 ± 0.32 (05)
Zr	+0.57 ± 0.16 (03)
Ba	+0.66 ± 0.34 (03)
La	+0.62 ± 0.20 (04)
Ce	+0.63 ± 0.33 (05)
Nd	+0.34 (02)
Sm	+0.09 (01)
Eu	+0.13 (01)
Gd	-0.13 (01)

the abundances derived from lines of singly ionized species. For this reason, the uncertainty of abundances derived solely from

neutral species are usually smaller. The mean value of the theoretically estimated  $\sigma_{\text{total}}$  is close to 0.12 dex, and does not exceed 0.20 dex.

However, the abundance uncertainties, as estimated by the dispersion of the mean of individual line abundances, of the stars with the largest excesses of s-process elements, sometimes appreciably surpass the values of Table 5. This is the case of HR 2392, 5058 and 8204, with the elements Y, Zr, La and Ce having dispersions of the mean reaching  $\approx 0.6$  dex. This clearly reflects enhanced errors in measuring the very strong lines of these elements, leading us to the conclusion that at least for a few cases the abundance uncertainties given in Table 5 may be underestimated. The larger uncertainties in the abundances of these elements in these stars, notwithstanding, do not affect appreciably any of the conclusions of our analysis, specially the classification of these objects as mild or classical barium stars.

#### 4.2. Abundances

##### HR 440

HR 440 is one of the selected normal giants. Its metallicity is lower than solar,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.34$  dex. Its abundance pattern is shown in Fig. 7. We note it to be almost solar, the only significant difference is a  $2\sigma$  level deficiency for Na. We also note indications of small deficiencies of Mn, Y, Zr, Ba and Gd that are not significant within  $2\sigma$ .

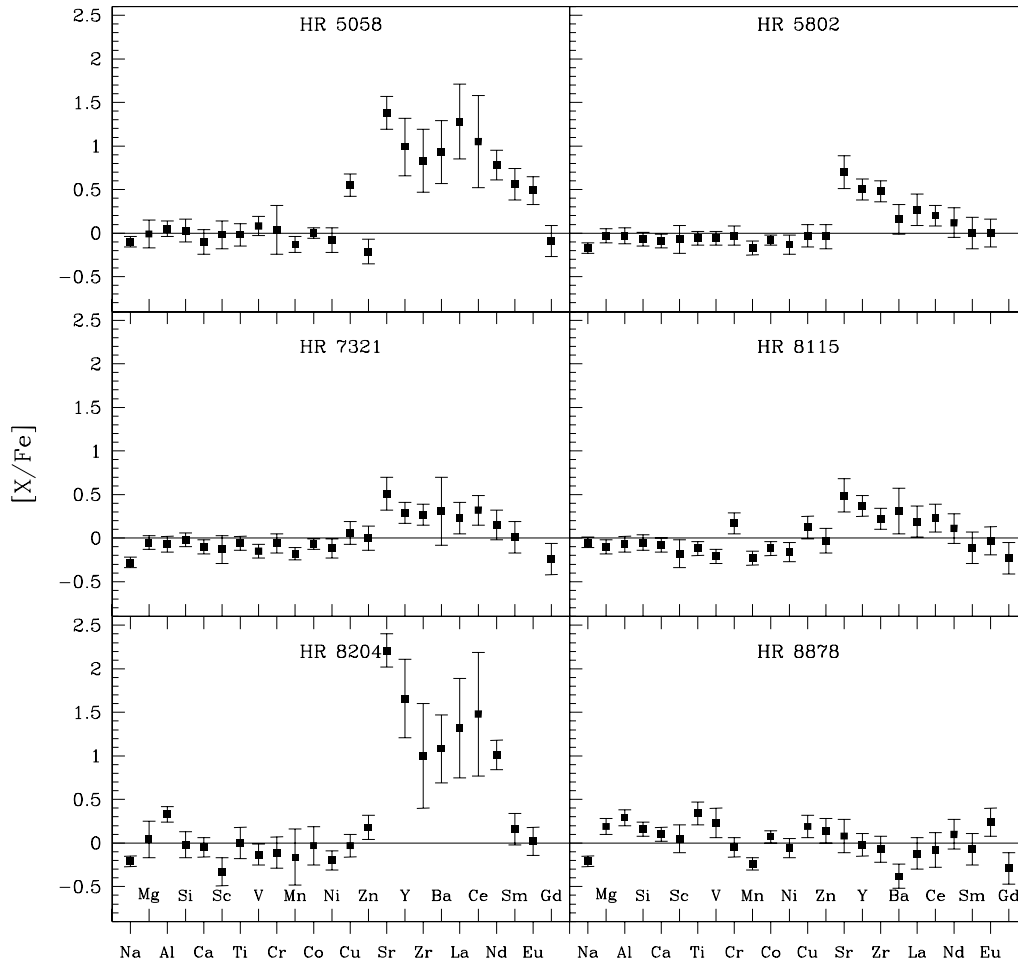


Fig. 8. The abundance pattern for HR 5058, HR 5802, HR 7321, HR 8115, HR 8204 and HR 8878.

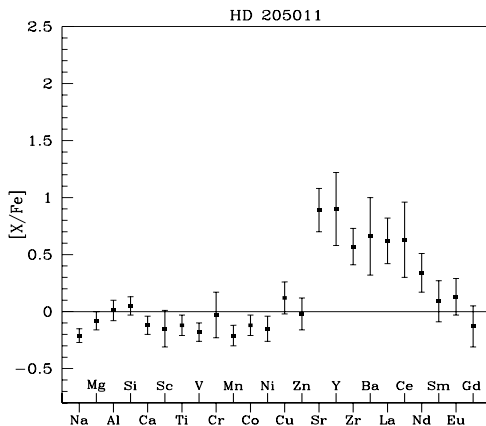


Fig. 9. The abundance pattern for HD 205011.

#### HR 649

HR 649 has a metallicity slightly lower than solar,  $[Fe/H] = -0.14$  dex, and is considered in the literature to be a mild barium star. However, its abundance pattern, shown in Fig. 7, is solar except for a  $2\sigma$ -level deficiency of Mn.

In the catalogue by Lu (1991) it has an index Ba0.3. Barium stars are classified according to their level of overabundance in the range Ba0.1–5, in a scheme first proposed by Warner (1965) and further extended (Keenan & Pitts 1980), where Ba5

indicates the largest overabundances. Stars with Ba index less than Ba2 are the so-called mild barium stars.

This star is a confirmed binary system with a white dwarf companion identified by Böhm-Vitense & Johnson (1985). It is thus one of the stars thought to support the scenario to explain the origin of the abundances in barium and mild barium stars.

It was previously analyzed by Zacs (1994), who found Y, Ba, and La to be overabundant and Zr and Nd to be normal. Except for Zr and Nd his results are based on fewer lines than ours. We also found Sr and Ce to be normal. Our results rely on higher  $S/N$  data and more sophisticated methods to measure equivalent widths than those of Zacs (1994). Thus we conclude HR 649 not to be a mild barium star but a normal giant.

#### HR 1016

HR 1016 also has a metallicity slightly lower than solar,  $[Fe/H] = -0.11$  dex, and is also considered in the literature to be a mild barium star. It was first analyzed by Pilachowski (1977) who found small s-process enhancements for Y, Zr, and Ce, and normal abundances for Sr, Ba, La, Pr, and Nd. We found no record of a radial velocity variability or white dwarf companion in the literature. Our abundance pattern for this star is shown in Fig. 7. We found no indication of anomalous abundances of any s-process element. Its only peculiarities are deficiencies at the  $2\sigma$  level of Na and Mn (as in HR 649), and probably of V. We thus conclude this to be a case similar to that of HR 649: a normal giant misclassified as a mild barium star.



**Table 5.** The uncertainty of the abundances derived from the uncertainties in the atmospheric parameters and *EWs*.

Element	$\sigma_{T_{\text{eff}}}$	$\sigma_{\log g}$	$\sigma_{\xi}$	$\sigma_{[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]}$	$\sigma_W$	$\sigma_{\text{total}}$
Na	+0.03	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	+0.04	0.06
Mg	+0.04	-0.05	-0.02	0.00	+0.04	0.08
Al	+0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	+0.08	0.09
Si	0.00	+0.06	-0.01	+0.01	+0.05	0.08
Ca	+0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	+0.05	0.08
Sc	-0.01	+0.15	-0.01	+0.03	+0.04	0.16
Ti	+0.05	+0.02	-0.03	0.00	+0.05	0.08
V	+0.07	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	+0.04	0.08
Cr	+0.04	+0.03	-0.02	+0.07	+0.06	0.11
Mn	+0.05	0.00	-0.02	0.00	+0.04	0.07
FeI	+0.03	+0.02	-0.02	0.00	+0.05	0.06
FeII	-0.04	+0.17	-0.03	+0.03	+0.06	0.19
Co	+0.03	+0.04	0.00	+0.01	+0.04	0.06
Ni	+0.05	+0.07	0.00	+0.03	+0.07	0.11
Cu	+0.04	+0.05	-0.03	+0.01	+0.11	0.13
Zn	-0.01	+0.11	-0.03	+0.03	+0.07	0.14
Sr	+0.08	-0.08	-0.04	+0.02	+0.14	0.19
Y	+0.01	+0.09	-0.03	+0.04	+0.07	0.12
Zr	+0.03	+0.08	-0.06	+0.01	+0.06	0.12
Ba	+0.01	+0.01	-0.01	+0.05	+0.03	0.06
La	+0.02	+0.12	-0.06	+0.03	+0.12	0.18
Ce	+0.01	+0.09	-0.04	+0.03	+0.07	0.12
Nd	+0.02	+0.15	-0.04	+0.03	+0.07	0.17
Sm	+0.02	+0.15	-0.04	+0.03	+0.08	0.18
Eu	0.00	+0.15	-0.02	+0.03	+0.05	0.16
Gd	0.00	+0.15	-0.01	+0.02	+0.09	0.18

### HR 1326

HR 1326 is a supposedly normal giant included in the analysis. It has a solar metallicity and an almost solar abundance pattern, as shown in Fig. 7. There is no chemical peculiarity except for an apparent deficiency of Na at a level higher than  $2\sigma$ .

### HR 2392

HR 2392 (Fig. 7) is a classical barium star with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.09$ . It was classified as such by Bidelman & Keenan (1951). According to Warner (1965) it has a Ba3 index. McClure (1983) found this star to have a variable radial velocity and an orbital period of  $457.7 \pm 2.7$  days. However, the search for a white dwarf companion resulted in negative detection with IUE (Dominy & Lambert 1983) and an inconclusive detection with HST (Böhm-Vitense et al. 2000)

The light elements all have solar levels except for Na, which is deficient. In agreement with Zacs (1994) we found this star to be overabundant in heavy elements, as shown in Fig. 7. The s-process elements have a mean overabundance of +1.2 dex. The r-process dominated elements Sm and Eu are also overabundant, whereas Gd shows a normal abundance.

### HR 4608

HR 4608 (Fig. 7) is a mild barium star with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.35$  dex. In the catalogue by Lu (1991) it has a Ba1 index. McClure (1983) has found no indication for radial velocity variability, but Böhm-Vitense et al. (2000) detected UV-flux excesses that might indicate a white dwarf companion. Udry et al. (1998b) derived a minimum period of  $P > 4700$  days for this system. The light elements show a solar pattern, except for a larger than  $2\sigma$  deficiency of Na. The s-process elements show a mean

overabundance of +0.6 dex. No r-process overabundance can be established with statistical significance.

### HR 5058

HR 5058 (Fig. 8) is another classical barium star, first identified by Bidelman & Keenan (1951). Its metallicity is  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.12$ , and Warner (1965) classified this star as Ba3. HR 5058 is a member of a binary system with a white dwarf companion identified by Böhm-Vitense et al. (2000).

This star was previously analyzed by Luck & Bond (1991). Our results are in good agreement with theirs. The s-process elements have a mean overabundance of +1.0 dex. The abundance pattern shows a surprising overabundance of Cu. We can not compare the abundance of Cu with previous results since ours seems to be the first Cu abundance determination for this star, therefore we caution that this intriguing result should await further confirmation. The r-process elements Sm and Gd show a statistically significant overabundance,  $\sim 0.5$  dex, whereas Gd seems to be normal, similarly to what was found for HR 2392.

### HR 5802

HR 5802 is another mild barium star classified by Warner (1965) as Ba1.0. It has a solar metallicity. McClure (1983) argues this star to have a variable radial velocity. Its abundance pattern is shown in Fig. 8 where we note the light elements to follow a solar pattern except for a larger than  $2\sigma$  deficiency of Na. In this star the lighter s-process elements (Sr, Y and Zr) have a marked overabundance, with a mean of +0.56 dex, while the heavier ones (Ba, La, Ce and Nd) seem to be only slightly overabundant although statistically they are normal.

Zacs (1994) analyzed this star and found results that agree with ours within the uncertainties. There are only two exceptions, Zr for which he found solar abundance and Ba for which he found a larger excess.

### HR 7321

HR 7321 is another example of a mild barium star with metallicity slightly lower than solar,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.19$  dex. Its abundance pattern is shown in Fig. 8. In the catalogue of Lu (1991) it has a Ba0.5 index. Most elements follow a solar pattern except for the larger than  $2\sigma$  deficiencies of Na and Mn. There is a good agreement between our abundances and those by Zacs (1994), except for Zr which he founds to be underabundant. As for HR 5802 the heavier s-process elements are statistically normal while the lighter ones have only a slightly larger than  $2\sigma$  enhancement with a mean value of +0.35 dex.

### HR 8115

HR 8115 (Fig. 8) is another example of a mild barium star and was classified as Ba1 by Lu (1991). Griffin & Keenan (1992) found the star to be a binary with a rather long period, 18 years. Dominy & Lambert (1983) found a UV flux excess that probably indicates a white dwarf companion.

Its metallicity is solar. Up to the iron-peak, the only deviations from a solar abundance pattern are deficiencies of V and Mn at the  $2\sigma$  level. As in HR 5802 and HR 7321, the heavier s-process elements seem to be slightly enhanced but with low statistical significance. The lighter s-process elements, Sr, Y and Zr seem to be more clearly enhanced, particularly Sr.

**Table 6.** Visual magnitude,  $V_T$ , parallax, absolute magnitude  $M_{VT}$ , bolometric correction BC, bolometric magnitudes and luminosities of the sample stars. The last column refers to the luminosity uncertainty due to error propagation of the involved quantities.

Star	$V_T$	$\pi$ (mas)	$M_{VT}$	BC	$M_{\text{BOL}}$	$\sigma_{M_{\text{BOL}}}$	$\log(L_\star/L_\odot)$	$\sigma_{\log(L_\star/L_\odot)}$
HR 440	4.05	22.15	+0.78	-0.34	+0.44	0.04	1.75	0.02
HR 649	4.47	9.01	-0.76	-0.22	-0.98	0.21	2.32	0.09
HR 1016	5.60	7.75	+0.04	-0.23	-0.19	0.14	2.00	0.05
HR 1326	3.98	27.85	+1.21	-0.39	-0.81	0.03	1.60	0.01
HR 2392	6.39	8.25	+0.97	-0.28	+0.68	0.16	1.65	0.07
HR 4608	4.22	19.08	+0.63	-0.29	+0.34	0.06	1.79	0.03
$\epsilon$ Vir	2.95	31.90	+0.47	-0.23	+0.24	0.04	1.83	0.02
HR 5058	5.24	15.73	+1.23	-0.34	+0.89	0.08	1.57	0.03
HR 5802	5.36	13.89	+1.07	-0.26	+0.82	0.09	1.60	0.04
HR 7321	6.52	6.68	+0.64	-0.33	+0.31	0.21	1.80	0.08
HR 8115	3.31	21.62	-0.01	-0.29	-0.31	0.03	2.05	0.01
HR 8204	3.86	8.19	-1.57	-0.18	-1.76	0.18	2.63	0.07
HD 205011	6.54	6.31	+0.54	-0.34	+0.20	0.15	1.85	0.06
HR 8878	5.21	9.56	+0.11	-0.52	-0.41	0.13	2.09	0.05

Abundances from Ba to Ce could be normal, and from Nd to Gd are solar. Our abundances are in relatively good agreement with the abundances derived by Pilachowski (1977) and Yushchenko et al. (2004). We tentatively suggest this star to be a mild barium star.

#### HR 8204

HR 8204 (Fig. 8) is a classical barium star with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.09$  dex. It was first recognized by Bidelman & Keenan (1951) and was the first barium system where a UV flux excess was identified (Böhm-Vitense 1980). It is classified by Warner (1965) as Ba2.

The light elements show a solar pattern, except by a larger than  $2\sigma$  underabundance of Na and an overabundance of Al. Sc is probably deficient, and all the s-process elements have overabundances larger than +1.0 dex, with Sr reaching +2.2 dex; the mean overabundance is +1.4 dex. This star was previously analyzed by Zacs (1994) and our results are in agreement with his within the uncertainties. The r-process elements Sm and Eu are not overabundant.

#### HR 8878

HR 8878 (Fig. 8) is the most metal deficient star in our analysis,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.67$ . Its abundance pattern is enriched in Ti, Mg and Al, while Na is deficient. Mn is also deficient at the  $2\sigma$  level. These values are expected for normal metal deficient stars, except for Na, which should track Al (Edvardsson et al. 1993; McWilliam 1997). We found no s-process element to be overabundant, in contrast with Zacs (1994), who found Ba to be enhanced, we found a deficiency of this element at the  $2\sigma$  level, as expected for mildly metal poor stars. Our abundances classify this object as a normal metal poor giant star.

#### HD 205011

HD 205011 (Fig. 9) is another mild barium star analyzed by Zacs (1994) and classified by Lu (1991) as Ba2. Its metallicity is slightly lower than solar,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.14$  dex. McClure (1983) found the star to have a variable radial velocity. Our abundances are generally in good agreement with those by Zacs (1994) except for Zr which he found to be solar. Na, V and Mn seem to have a larger than  $2\sigma$  deficiency. The s-process elements

have a mean overabundance of +0.66 dex, and this star seems to be intermediate between mild and classical barium stars. The r-process elements have normal abundances.

#### 4.3. Masses and ages

We also estimated the masses and ages of the sample stars by placing them in the HR diagram with isochrones and theoretical evolutionary tracks from the Geneva group (Charbonnel et al. 1993; Schaerer et al. 1993; and Schaller et al. 1992). We made use of the previously derived  $T_{\text{eff}}$  and calculated the luminosities as follows.

With parallaxes and visual magnitudes,  $V_T$ , from the Hipparcos catalogue (ESA 1997), and bolometric corrections from Landolt-Börnstein (1982), we calculated the absolute bolometric magnitudes. Thus, adopting the solar bolometric magnitude in the Tycho system,  $M_{\text{Bol}_\odot} = 4.81$ , we calculated the luminosities using  $\log(L_\star/L_\odot) = -0.4(M_{\text{Bol}_\star} - M_{\text{Bol}_\odot})$ . The magnitudes and luminosities with respective uncertainties are listed in Table 6.

For all stars but HR 8878, the masses and ages were linearly interpolated from the values obtained by placing the stars in theoretical diagrams for two metallicities,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.40$  and  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.00$ . The mass and age of HR 8878 were obtained by using a third diagram with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.72$ . The masses and ages thus calculated are listed in Table 7. Figure 10 shows the region of the HR diagram where the sample stars are located.

We also estimated the “astrometric”  $\log g_s$  using the derived masses of the stars, as done for  $\epsilon$  Vir in Sect. 3.1. The  $\log g_s$  and its uncertainty, calculated in a straightforward way by the error propagation of the involved quantities, are also listed in Table 7. The agreement between the ionization and astrometric values of  $\log g$  is good within the uncertainties, except for HR 8204, which has a significantly lower spectroscopic  $\log g$ . The barium and mild barium giants of our sample define together a narrow range in stellar mass, 1.9 to 4.2  $M_\odot$ , and age, 0.2 to 1.0 Gyr, indicating that they most probably share similar evolutionary stages.

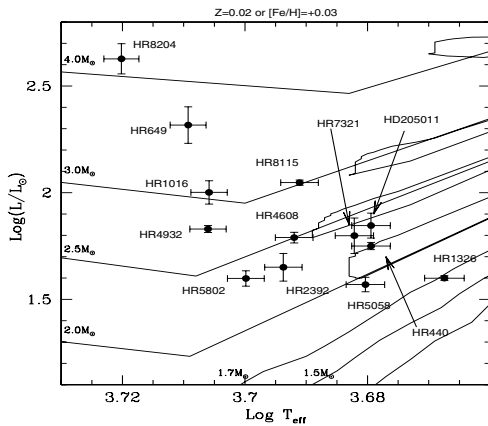
## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. The mild barium stars

With the first few orbital parameters for barium stars, McClure et al. (1980) were able to confirm the binarity of most of the strong barium stars ( $\text{Ba} > 2$ ) they analyzed. Based on that it

**Table 7.** Masses, ages and an evolutionary estimates of the surface gravity of the sample stars.

Star	Mass ( $M_{\odot}$ )	Age (Gy)	$\log g$	$\sigma_{\log g}$
HR 440	1.9	0.8	2.64	0.03
HR 649	3.6	0.1	2.47	0.10
HR 1016	3.0	0.2	2.70	0.07
HR 1326	1.5	1.3	2.65	0.03
HR 2392	2.3	0.5	2.87	0.08
HR 4608	2.3	0.5	2.72	0.04
$\epsilon$ Vir	2.9	0.3	2.85	0.03
HR 5058	1.9	0.9	2.82	0.05
HR 5802	2.4	0.5	2.97	0.05
HR 7321	2.2	0.5	2.66	0.10
HR 8115	3.0	0.2	2.58	0.03
HR 8204	4.2	1.0	2.27	0.09
HD 205011	2.2	0.5	2.61	0.08
HR 8878	1.0	6.2	1.87	0.07

**Fig. 10.** The HR diagram with our stars and theoretical tracks from Schaller et al. (1992) for  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.03$ . The most metal deficient star of our sample, HR 8878, is not shown in this plot. The normal stars are shown as open squares, the mild barium stars as circles and the barium stars as triangles.

was possible to conclude that the strong barium stars were all probable members of binary systems.

The same conclusion, however, was not possible in the case of the mild barium stars. Most of the stars for which no radial velocity variability was found belonged to the mild barium class. A firm conclusion was not possible although they mostly seemed to be members of a binary system (McClure 1984).

It was then suggested that mild barium stars could have wider separations between the components (Böhm-Vitense et al. 1984), which would require observations spanning longer durations to detect their binary nature. Some mild barium stars were, however, found to be misclassified, as in Smith & Lambert (1987). Naturally this leads to the question of how many misclassified objects there are in the mild barium star lists.

More recently, based on an extended sample of orbital elements (Udry et al. 1998a,b), Jorissen et al. (1998) were able to confirm the binary status for 34 among 40 mild barium stars. Thus it was shown that the frequency of detected binaries is compatible with all mild barium stars belonging to binary systems. However the frequency of detected binarity in strong barium stars is still larger, 35 out of 37.

Jorissen et al. (1998) have also shown that mild barium stars are not restricted to long period systems. This argues against the suggestion that the non-detection of binarity in some mild

barium systems is due solely to wider separations. In this work we found the stars HR 649 and HR 1016 not to be mild barium stars, in contrast to what was generally accepted in the literature. Moreover, since HR 649 seems to have a white dwarf companion (Böhm-Vitense & Johnson 1985) the very fact it exists shows that binarity is not a sufficient condition to form a barium system.

Particularly we note that many works on general characteristics of barium (and mild barium stars) such as kinematics (Gómez et al. 1997) or distribution along the HR diagram (Bergeat & Knapik 1997) adopted lists of stars that have never been targets of an abundance analysis based on high resolution spectra. Thus, many of the stars have only a tentative classification as mild barium. If a significant number of tentative mild barium stars are in fact misclassified, these studies may be suffering from important biases.

The results by Jorissen et al. (1998) indicate that a wider separation is not the parameter controlling the difference in the abundances between mild and strong barium stars. They argue that metallicity may be the main parameter. Thus, the increasing level of overabundances seen in mild barium, strong barium and population II CH-stars would correspond to a sequence of older, and thus more metal-poor, populations. A discussion of this suggestion is presented below but we can state in advance that barium and mild barium stars do not seem to have different metallicities.

Thus, there are still important open questions on the nature of the mild barium systems. Moreover, there seems to be no work in the literature on confirming the abundance peculiarities of a large sample of mild barium stars. We are currently analyzing a large sample of southern, tentative mild barium systems in order to derive their barium abundances, their metallicities and atmospheric parameters. These results and a discussion on this subject will be presented in a forthcoming paper.

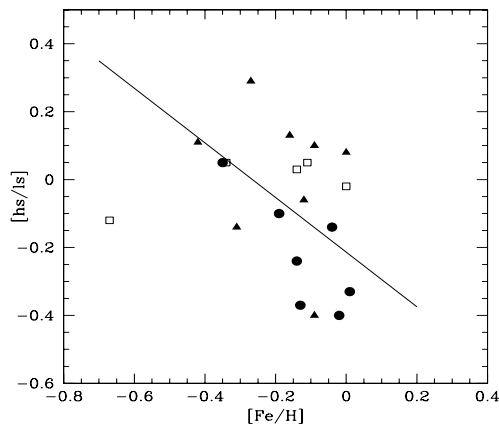
## 5.2. What differentiates barium and mild barium stars?

The s-process nucleosynthesis has long been recognized to be a complex process. In order to explain the observations it was divided into three components, the main, strong and weak components. The weak component is thought to occur during He burning in massive stars and to be responsible for isotopes from Fe to Sr. The main and strong components are thought to occur in AGB stars (Busso et al. 1999). The strong component is needed to build  $^{208}\text{Pb}$ , which has been shown to happen in metal-poor AGBs (Travaglio et al. 2001). The main component, in low mass AGBs, is necessary to build s-elements from Sr to Pb.

In low mass AGBs the neutrons flux seems to be mostly due to the  $^{13}\text{C}(\alpha,n)^{16}\text{O}$  reaction in a radiative layer during the interval between thermal pulses. A marginal activation of the  $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha,n)^{25}\text{Mg}$  reaction in convective conditions during the thermal pulses may also occur (Busso et al. 2001).

Barium (and mild barium) stars are thought to be the result of mass transfer from s-process enriched AGB stars. Thus their overabundances should follow the general pattern expected for AGBs, as was shown elsewhere (Busso et al. 1995, 2001). Following these results, we will here compare and discuss the observed patterns in barium and mild barium stars, in order to highlight some differences and similarities between these groups of stars.

Following Luck & Bond (1991), the  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  ratio has been widely used as an indicator of s-process efficiency.  $[\text{hs}]$  stands for the mean abundance of the “heavy” s-process elements of the Ba peak, and  $[\text{ls}]$  is the same for the “light” s-process elements



**Fig. 11.** The ratio  $[hs/ls]$  vs.  $[Fe/H]$  for our sample stars.  $hs/Fe$  is the mean abundance of Ba, La, Ce and Nd,  $[ls/Fe]$  is the mean of Sr, Zr and Y. In this plot the normal stars are represented as open squares, the mild barium stars as circles and the barium stars as triangles. The solid line is a linear fit to the peculiar giants only, barium and mild barium, excluding the normal giants.

of the Zr peak. These nuclei have neutron magic numbers and thus have a low cross section against further neutron captures.

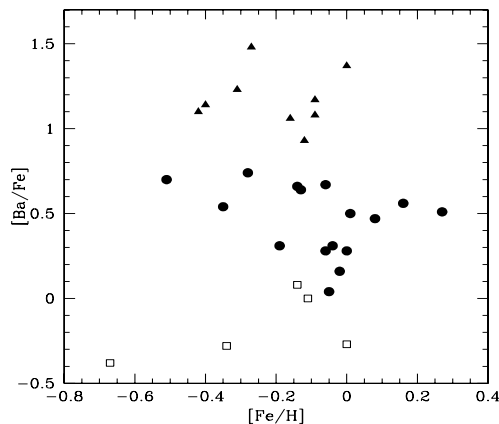
Various authors adopted different elements to calculate  $[hs]$  and  $[ls]$ . Here we use Sr, Zr and Y to calculate  $[ls]$  and Ba, La, Ce and Nd to calculate  $[hs]$ . We calculated this ratio for our stars and also for stars analyzed in the literature with high resolution, high signal to noise spectra (Boyarchuk et al. 2002; Liang et al. 2003; Antipova et al. 2004) whenever abundances for the same elements were available.

This ratio has been shown to be a (complex) function of the neutron exposure (Busso et al. 2001). Figure 11 shows the plot of  $[hs/ls]$  vs.  $[Fe/H]$ . In this figure the normal giants are shown as open squares, the mild barium stars as circles and the barium stars as triangles. The general trend observed in several works is also clear here, there is an anticorrelation between  $[hs/ls]$  and  $[Fe/H]$ . In the restricted metallicity range we are considering here a direct correlation between  $[hs/ls]$  and the neutron exposure is not possible (Busso et al. 2001), since the several theoretical tracks overlap. It is however interesting to note that there is a general trend for the mild barium stars to fall below the barium stars of same metallicity.

Although the scatter seems to be large, the standard deviation from a linear fit (using only barium and mild barium stars) is  $\sigma = 0.20$ , a value that can be fully ascribed to observational uncertainties. The few normal giants plotted show little scatter ( $\approx 0.08$  dex) around  $[hs/ls] = 0.0$  dex, as would be expected for a solar scaled mixture.

An important fact that appears in Fig. 11 and is clearer in Fig. 12 is that there seems to be no significant difference in iron abundance between mild barium and barium stars. The two groups have also the same metallicity range of the normal disk giants considered here. The only separation occurs in barium abundance as anticipated by the labels, normal, mild barium and barium giants. Thus, at least with respect of metal content, barium and mild barium stars seem to be members of the same stellar population.

At lower metallicities higher overabundances of s-process elements can be achieved (Busso et al. 2001). This happens because for a given neutron flux the neutron exposure increases with decreasing number of iron group seed nuclei. In addition, in a lower metallicity environment the abundance of the neutron poisons, nuclei that do not take part in the s-process branches but



**Fig. 12.** The barium abundance,  $[Ba/Fe]$ , vs. iron abundance,  $[Fe/H]$ . The symbols have the same meaning as in Fig. 19. It is clear that there is no separation between barium and mild barium stars with respect to the iron abundance.

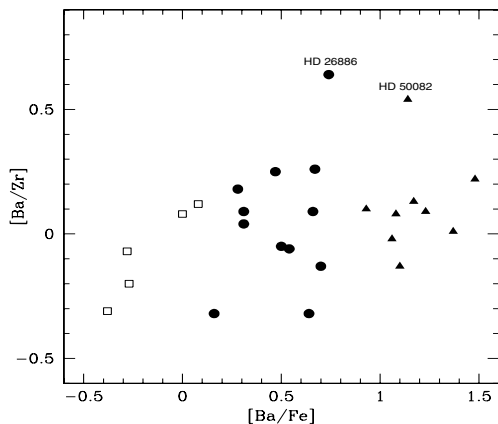
also capture neutrons, is also smaller. Thus it has been argued that barium stars could be members of a more metal-poor population than mild barium stars. The data presented here (Figs. 11 and 12) do not support that suggestion.

Having discarded the hypothesis of a more metal rich origin for mild barium stars and that they are not restricted to long-period systems (Jorissen et al. 1998), other scenarios for their formation should be found.

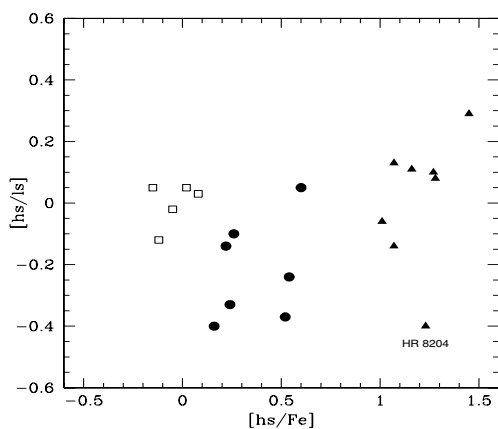
The essence behind the proposition of different metallicities to explain the difference in overabundances lies in the different neutron exposure that the materials would have been subjected to. Even though we discarded this difference in the metallicities, there could be another mechanism affecting the neutron exposure, so that the material in mild barium stars could still be the result of a smaller neutron exposure.

For a given metallicity, a lower neutron exposure should favor the production of nuclei in the Zr peak. Increasing the neutron exposures should favor the formation of the Ba peak nuclei. This means that, for a given metallicity, the ratio of the Ba peak to the Zr peak abundances ( $[Ba/Zr]$  or  $[hs/ls]$ ) should increase with increasing neutron exposure and hence with increasing Ba peak abundances. One has to note, however, that for a given neutron exposure a decreasing metallicity would produce the same effect. Thus, we search for any significant sign of this possible effect in Figs. 13 and 14. These figures show plots of  $[Ba/Zr]$  vs.  $[Ba/Fe]$  and  $[hs/ls]$  vs.  $[hs/Fe]$ , respectively, for the whole sample, comprising all the metallicity range for which information was available.

A large scatter can be seen in both plots (Figs. 13 and 14) in the sense that a given  $[Ba/Zr]$  ratio (or  $[hs/ls]$ ) seems to correspond to a variety of  $[Ba/Fe]$  (or  $[hs/Fe]$ ) values. In Fig. 13 there are two stars, HD 26886, a mild barium star, and HD 50082, a barium star, that have a higher  $[Ba/Zr]$  than the bulk of the other stars. Both were analyzed by Liang et al. (2003). Their larger  $[Ba/Zr]$  are due to a smaller Zr abundance when compared to stars with similar Ba abundance. Without these two stars the average  $[Ba/Zr]$  for the mild barium stars is  $+0.00 \pm 0.20$  and  $+0.04 \pm 0.12$  for the barium stars, or  $+0.06 \pm 0.27$  and  $+0.11 \pm 0.20$  including them, respectively. In any case, as is clear from the plot, there is no significant difference in the  $[Ba/Zr]$  ratio between barium and mild barium stars. We have also plotted equivalent diagrams,  $[Ba/Y]$  vs.  $[Ba/Fe]$ ,  $[La/Zr]$  vs.  $[La/Fe]$ , and  $[La/Y]$  vs.  $[La/Fe]$ , and, similarly, no clear trend of an increasing ratio of a heavy to a light s-process element with increasing



**Fig. 13.** Plot of  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Zr}]$  vs.  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$  for the whole sample being considered. The symbols are the same as in the previous plots.



**Fig. 14.** Plot of  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  vs.  $[\text{hs}/\text{Fe}]$  for the whole sample being considered. The symbols are the same as in the previous plots.

excess of the corresponding heavy *s*-process element could be discerned with any statistical significance.

The number of points in Fig. 14 is smaller, since for some stars abundances for all the elements defining  $[\text{hs}]$  and  $[\text{ls}]$  were not available. Nevertheless, in this plot there seems to be a trend of increasing  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  with increasing  $[\text{hs}/\text{Fe}]$ , when considering only the peculiar giants. The barium star with smaller  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  in the plot is HR 8204. Its low  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  is strongly influenced by the high Sr overabundance, based on only one line, which increases its  $[\text{ls}]$  mean. The average  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  for the mild barium stars is  $-0.22 \pm 0.16$  and for the barium stars is  $+0.01 \pm 0.21$ , or  $+0.07 \pm 0.14$  without HR 8204. A possible conclusion might be that, when one considers all the available  $[\text{X}/\text{Fe}]$  ratios in composing the  $[\text{hs}]$  and  $[\text{ls}]$  means, and in spite of large scatter, mild barium stars seem to have a slightly lower level of neutron exposure than classical barium stars, even though their metallicity range is exactly the same.

However, we still have to be very careful in drawing a conclusion. The position of HR 8204 seems to indicate that it is possible to produce a barium star with a  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  as low as that observed in some mild barium giants. Moreover, the mild barium star with the highest  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Zr}]$  in Fig. 13 is not included in Fig. 14, due to the lack of the abundances of the necessary elements, and therefore we cannot be sure there are not mild barium stars with  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  ratios as high as the peak observed for the barium giants. The addition of more points like those could blur the weak correlation seen in Fig. 14. Thus, although we have indications that

the material in barium stars was subject to a higher neutron exposure, a firm conclusion should await an increase in the sample.

In the case mild barium and barium stars do share the same range in neutron exposure their differences should be related to yet another factor other than either neutron exposure, metallicity or larger orbital period. The difference could, for example, be connected to the mass range of the progenitors, and the associated nucleosynthetic processes, and their ability to mix *s*-process enriched material to the surface during the third dredge-up. It could also be related to the convective mixing of the barium stars themselves during the RGB, the first dredge-up, acting to dilute the overabundances.

We do not have  $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$  or C and N abundances for the sample stars, hence we cannot discuss their evolutionary status in detail. However, in Fig. 10 we see that both barium and mild barium stars of our sample seem to share the same region in the HR diagram and to have similar masses. A great difference in the convective mixing efficiency in this restricted range of stellar masses is not expected (Schaller et al. 1992). We cannot discard the possibility that the origin of the differences lie in a complex combination of all these phenomena, mixing, mass loss, and neutron exposure with some role played by metallicity dependence or orbital separation.

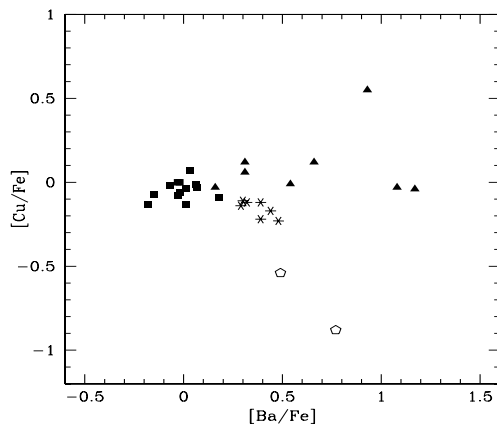
A straightforward conclusion on the origin of the different overabundances in barium and mild barium is not yet possible. We discarded the hypothesis of different metallicities, at least in the range of parameters defined by our sample, but we also showed that there seems to be a difference in the neutron exposure range. Further observational work on extending the sample of barium and mild barium stars with detailed abundance analysis is necessary as well as additional theoretical work on formation scenarios for these systems.

### 5.3. Copper in *s*-process enhanced stars

The nucleosynthetic sites of Cu production are still poorly known. Sneden et al. (1991) derived Cu abundances for a large sample of field and globular cluster stars and suggested that Cu was mainly produced by the weak component of the *s*-process in massive stars, with only a small contribution of type I supernovae and of the main component of the *s*-process in intermediate mass stars. Bisterzo et al. (2004) discuss a collection of Cu abundances from the literature of a variety of systems, field stars (from halo, thick and thin disk), bulge-like stars, globular cluster stars and stars from dwarf spheroidal galaxies. They conclude that the Cu behavior can be explained as the result of an efficient weak *s*-process in massive stars. McWilliam & Smecker-Hane (2005) show that this conclusion is consistent with the Cu abundances in the Sagittarius dwarf spheroidal and the chemical evolution scenario earlier proposed to explain the Mn abundances of this system (McWilliam et al. 2003).

On the other hand, Matteucci et al. (1993) argue that a long lived process, such as type Ia supernovae, is necessary to bring the observations and theory of the Galactic chemical evolution of Cu into agreement. Mishenina et al. (2002), by means of an abundance analysis of a large sample of metal-poor halo and thick disc stars, also conclude that the non-linear trend of  $[\text{Cu}/\text{Fe}]$  with  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  is best explained if the bulk of Cu comes from explosive nucleosynthesis in type Ia supernovae. Abundances of Cu in  $\omega$  Cen (Cunha et al. 2002) and other globular clusters (Simmerer et al. 2003) also seem to indicate that Cu is mainly produced by type Ia supernovae.

Further investigation, both on theoretical yields and on the observational behavior of Cu in a variety of systems, is still



**Fig. 15.** Plot of  $[\text{Cu}/\text{Fe}]$  vs.  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$ . In this figure the triangles are the barium and mild barium stars analyzed in this work. The squares are normal disc stars from Castro et al. (1999). The asterisks are s-process enriched dwarfs of the UMaG also from Castro et al. (1999). The open symbols are yellow symbiotic stars from Pereira & Porto de Mello (1997) and Pereira et al. (1998).

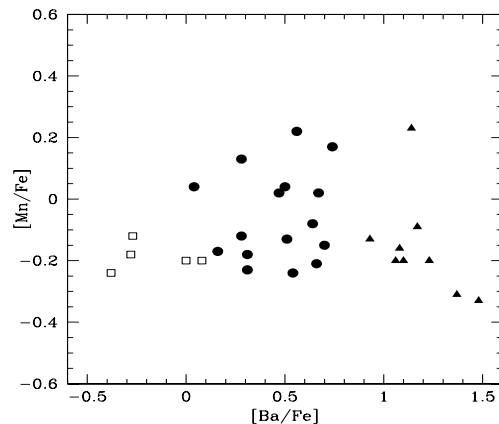
needed in order to understand the nucleosynthetic origin of Cu. In addition to this discussion, Castro et al. (1999) derived Cu and Ba abundances for a sample of barium enhanced dwarfs from the UMaG (Soderblom & Mayor 1993) and found the existence of an anticorrelation between  $[\text{Cu}/\text{Fe}]$  and  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$ . This anticorrelation is reinforced by the Cu deficiency observed in two yellow symbiotic stars that are s-process enhanced (Pereira & Porto de Mello 1997; Pereira et al. 1998). This is a possible indication that besides being built by the s-process, Cu could also be a seed to the production of heavier elements. Its depletion in s-process enriched stars could be a sign of preferential use as seed. One of the goals of this work was to verify whether this anticorrelation is also present in barium stars.

Figure 15 shows the plot of  $[\text{Cu}/\text{Fe}]$  vs.  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$  for the UMaG stars from Castro et al. (1999), the barium and mild barium stars of this work, the two yellow symbiotic stars from Pereira & Porto de Mello (1997) and Pereira et al. (1998) and a sample of normal disc stars also from Castro et al. (1999). Barium and mild barium stars, however, do not follow the anticorrelation. On the contrary, they seem to follow the plateau defined by the normal disc stars. This result argues that the observed depletion is not a common fact that extends to all s-process enhanced stars. We note however that the origin of this anticorrelation is still not clear and deserves further investigation.

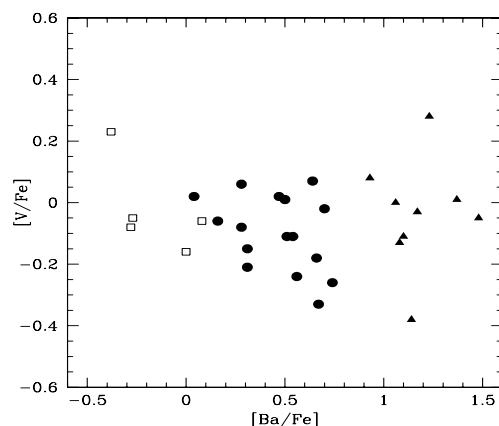
The analysis of HR 6094, a s-process enhanced UMaG member (Porto de Mello & da Silva 1997) also suggests a depletion of Mn and excess of V and Sc. Neither of these effects is seen in the stars we analyzed or in the data of the barium and mild barium stars we collected from the literature. We show in Figs. 16–18 the plots of  $[\text{Mn}/\text{Fe}]$ ,  $[\text{V}/\text{Fe}]$  and  $[\text{Sc}/\text{Fe}]$  vs.  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$  respectively. In these the triangles are barium stars, the circles are mild barium stars and the squares normal giants. No clear-cut difference in Mn, V or Sc content is apparent between the three group of stars, except for a larger scatter of Mn and V in the chemically peculiar stars.

## 6. Conclusions

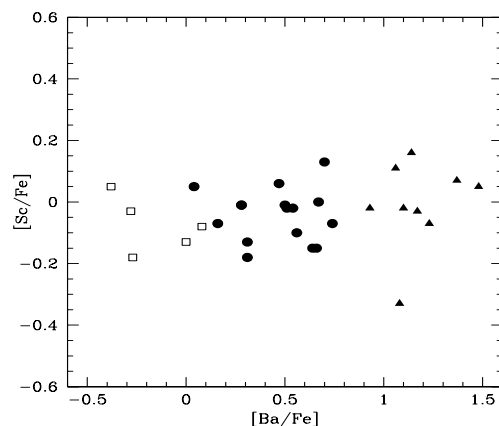
We carried out a detailed analysis of a sample of eleven barium and mild barium stars and three normal giants using high resolution, high signal to noise spectra. We determined atmospheric



**Fig. 16.** Plot of  $[\text{Mn}/\text{Fe}]$  vs.  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$ . In this figure the triangles are barium stars, the circles are mild barium stars and the open squares are normal giants.



**Fig. 17.** Plot of  $[\text{V}/\text{Fe}]$  vs.  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$ . Symbols are as in Fig. 24.



**Fig. 18.** Plot of  $[\text{Sc}/\text{Fe}]$  vs.  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$ . Symbols are as in Fig. 24.

parameters, ages, masses and abundances for twenty-five elements; Na, Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Sr, Y, Zr, Ba, La, Ce, Nd, Sm, Eu and Gd.

We found the stars HR 649 and HR 1016 to be normal red giants, not mild barium stars, in contrast to what was generally accepted in the literature. Since there are other cases in the literature of mild barium stars found to be misclassified (Smith & Lambert 1987) we suggest that a verification of the peculiar status of a large sample of tentative mild barium stars is very much needed. With this aim we are currently analyzing a large

sample of mild barium stars, and the results will be presented in a forthcoming paper.

The abundances of barium and mild barium stars were compared and we found that there seems to be no difference in iron abundance between them. The two groups seem have the same metallicity range of normal disk giants and thus barium and mild barium stars seem to be members of the same stellar population.

We found some indications that the material transferred onto barium stars could have been subjected to a higher neutron exposure than that accreted by the mild barium stars. More work, however, is needed to confirm this result. The reasons for this difference are not yet clear. Metallicity does not seem to be an issue, but possibly higher neutron exposures are associated with higher excesses of the heavier s-process elements. Parameters which might be involved are the mass range of the former primaries of these systems, or differences in the mixing processes of the barium stars themselves.

A possible anticorrelation between  $[\text{Cu}/\text{Fe}]$  and  $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$  seen in some s-process enriched stars (Castro et al. 1999) was not identified in the barium or mild barium stars of our sample. These seem to follow the plateau defined by the normal disk stars. This result argues that the observed depletion of Cu in some barium enhanced stars is not a common feature that extends to all s-process enhanced stars. The origin of the anticorrelation deserves further investigation. Possible similar effects for Sc, V and Mn were not identified either in the barium and mild barium stars of our sample.

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# Online Material



**Table 8.** Equivalent widths for the stars HR 440, HR 649, HR 1016, HR 1326, HR 2392 and HR 4608. The derived log *gf*s are also listed.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\chi$ (eV)	log <i>gf</i>	HR 440	HR 649	HR 1016	HR 1326	HR 2392	HR 4608
6154.230	NaI	2.10	-1.179	60.4	75.5	73.5	89.1	81.9	55.5
6160.753	NaI	2.10	-0.905	83.8	98.2	92.7	107.1	105.4	76.6
4571.102	MgI	0.00	-	194.5	-	193.6	-	259.6	186.8
4730.038	MgI	4.34	-	107.5	104.8	108.5	126.2	141.3	105.2
5711.095	MgI	4.34	-	135.1	133.7	127.6	148.2	142.8	125.0
5785.285	MgI	5.11	-1.615	76.9	78.4	76.5	91.6	87.0	62.9
6696.032	AlI	3.14	-1.370	66.7	58.4	58.4	91.5	67.1	56.3
6698.669	AlI	3.14	-1.659	43.9	38.3	40.0	69.1	65.2	38.4
5517.533	SiI	5.08	-2.240	30.3	33.8	-	79.7	27.8	20.4
5665.563	SiI	4.92	-1.590	75.9	79.3	72.1	73.2	-	-
5684.484	SiI	4.95	-1.420	81.8	89.9	84.7	59.9	88.3	75.8
5690.433	SiI	4.93	-1.576	76.9	85.9	76.2	-	96.2	67.3
5701.108	SiI	4.93	-1.817	61.5	65.8	61.7	-	68.3	54.9
5708.405	SiI	4.95	-1.098	104.0	117.5	108.2	-	-	-
5753.622	SiI	5.61	-0.883	63.3	71.1	68.1	-	-	-
5772.149	SiI	5.08	-1.299	72.9	81.9	81.0	-	-	-
5793.080	SiI	4.93	-1.778	61.3	66.5	61.7	65.2	81.5	51.9
6131.577	SiI	5.61	-1.505	35.1	38.8	40.8	40.3	42.2	27.0
6131.858	SiI	5.61	-1.521	35.8	41.3	41.9	40.8	-	-
6142.494	SiI	5.62	-1.304	44.3	50.1	51.7	45.5	-	43.2
6145.020	SiI	5.61	-1.272	45.7	51.0	53.5	49.3	55.1	43.2
6243.823	SiI	5.61	-1.067	52.0	57.8	74.5	72.1	-	54.3
6721.844	SiI	5.86	-0.827	55.5	62.1	61.8	65.6	83.2	51.1
5261.708	CaI	2.52	-0.383	134.4	139.0	135.1	-	138.2	122.3
5581.979	CaI	2.52	-0.539	129.4	126.6	123.4	145.0	-	120.6
5590.126	CaI	2.52	-0.724	120.9	122.7	115.9	131.6	118.1	110.4
5867.572	CaI	2.93	-1.503	44.2	42.9	45.8	68.2	53.9	37.0
6161.295	CaI	2.52	-1.027	99.4	99.0	100.4	123.7	-	100.8
6163.754	CaI	2.52	-1.290	79.8	87.0	-	96.9	92.7	75.6
6166.440	CaI	2.52	-1.097	98.7	97.9	98.1	115.6	115.1	95.5
6169.044	CaI	2.52	-0.618	118.6	119.3	122.4	141.5	136.6	117.1
6449.820	CaI	2.52	-0.565	128.8	136.0	130.3	138.7	137.2	124.5
6455.605	CaI	2.52	-1.168	87.8	87.3	-	112.5	109.9	91.1
6499.654	CaI	2.52	-0.706	120.6	122.1	119.2	138.6	135.1	112.3
6798.467	CaI	2.71	-2.087	20.5	-	-	49.5	38.8	-
5318.346	ScII	1.36	-	41.2	48.6	45.3	43.0	47.6	38.2
5357.190	ScII	1.51	-	22.4	22.8	18.1	19.9	21.4	17.0
5526.815	ScII	1.77	-	119.2	132.6	125.0	118.9	132.0	115.2
5657.874	ScII	1.51	-	122.7	138.2	119.2	113.3	130.6	114.9
5684.189	ScII	1.51	-	87.8	97.0	83.1	85.3	97.0	81.0
6245.660	ScII	1.51	-	76.9	85.4	87.6	88.9	87.1	79.9
6320.867	ScII	1.50	-	36.3	42.7	37.2	38.8	43.5	38.2
4518.023	TiI	0.83	-0.401	125.3	121.7	114.6	141.5	137.7	115.9
4548.765	TiI	0.83	-0.396	122.5	119.6	115.7	144.4	143.4	117.2
4555.485	TiI	0.35	-1.067	-	114.7	111.5	137.8	-	-
4562.625	TiI	0.02	-2.638	65.2	45.9	48.3	90.5	70.1	52.0
4617.254	TiI	1.75	0.146	101.4	98.8	-	118.4	108.3	94.2
4758.120	TiI	2.25	0.253	80.7	75.9	75.9	98.2	102.4	77.1
4759.272	TiI	2.25	0.273	84.7	79.6	78.1	100.3	-	80.6
4778.259	TiI	2.24	-0.359	51.9	39.4	44.3	78.9	53.1	41.7
4926.147	TiI	0.82	-2.157	41.4	26.4	26.3	69.4	45.7	30.1
5022.871	TiI	0.83	-0.427	133.3	127.9	123.9	-	134.6	119.0
5024.842	TiI	0.82	-0.580	123.7	118.6	115.8	144.4	116.3	111.7
5071.472	TiI	1.46	-0.598	-	-	70.7	112.6	84.5	69.8
5113.448	TiI	1.44	-0.826	74.6	61.8	64.8	103.8	65.1	66.6
5145.464	TiI	1.46	-0.634	87.5	74.6	75.4	109.0	89.4	77.7
5147.479	TiI	0.00	-1.927	108.9	97.5	95.4	135.4	-	-
5152.185	TiI	0.02	-2.185	97.1	86.8	84.1	118.1	102.4	90.4
5211.206	TiI	0.84	-2.146	-	22.7	27.0	-	28.6	25.2
5219.700	TiI	0.02	-2.174	95.6	79.5	79.6	121.5	106.4	86.1
5295.780	TiI	1.07	-1.622	55.1	42.4	43.2	81.4	53.8	44.5
5426.236	TiI	0.02	-2.912	51.7	31.2	32.4	85.2	63.9	41.9
5471.197	TiI	1.44	-1.347	-	29.4	43.9	80.3	44.0	35.3
5490.150	TiI	1.46	-0.834	72.5	62.3	66.9	99.6	73.8	63.6
5648.567	TiI	2.49	-0.210	42.8	38.3	28.4	61.2	56.5	32.2
5739.464	TiI	2.25	-0.703	-	-	21.3	53.7	35.3	22.0

Table 8. continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\chi$ (eV)	$\log gf$	HR 440	HR 649	HR 1016	HR 1326	HR 2392	HR 4608
5866.452	TiI	1.07	-0.693	109.1	95.8	94.9	137.7	118.3	96.4
6064.629	TiI	1.05	-1.709	–	38.0	35.2	79.0	66.9	38.7
6126.224	TiI	1.07	-1.322	80.5	68.0	68.4	105.6	–	74.2
6258.104	TiI	1.44	-0.326	–	–	–	126.1	107.8	96.6
6861.500	TiI	2.27	-0.667	30.8	29.1	25.1	55.1	45.3	23.4
4524.691	TiII	1.23	-2.892	69.7	75.9	70.5	72.5	–	70.8
4568.345	TiII	1.22	-2.710	78.0	83.8	82.3	–	82.0	73.7
4583.415	TiII	1.16	-2.769	78.6	87.7	83.7	78.1	86.4	73.1
4657.209	TiII	1.24	-2.144	–	110.4	105.3	104.7	116.6	95.5
4798.539	TiII	1.08	-2.785	88.6	95.1	86.7	88.0	87.0	84.2
5211.544	TiII	2.59	-1.481	61.9	–	67.8	58.7	61.8	62.6
5336.783	TiII	1.58	-1.697	115.0	129.5	–	110.1	125.4	110.8
5381.020	TiII	1.57	-1.598	121.3	132.2	115.0	–	–	116.9
5418.756	TiII	1.58	-2.183	87.4	97.7	88.2	83.4	92.8	85.9
5657.436	VI	1.06	–	50.2	39.4	30.6	75.1	59.1	31.9
5668.362	VI	1.08	–	46.6	35.7	28.5	74.6	48.2	31.3
5670.851	VI	1.08	–	87.3	67.3	62.4	122.7	89.3	68.5
5727.661	VI	1.05	–	57.6	40.9	34.3	95.2	53.2	35.9
6090.216	VI	1.08	–	90.0	79.3	74.6	113.3	100.6	–
6135.370	VI	1.05	–	56.1	40.0	42.2	92.7	67.8	40.6
6150.154	VI	0.30	–	66.3	46.1	48.5	115.9	73.7	50.3
6199.186	VI	0.29	–	77.7	48.9	54.5	130.9	81.6	58.8
6216.358	VI	0.28	–	103.6	82.5	85.2	–	–	79.1
6274.658	VI	0.27	–	54.3	35.9	35.8	97.0	71.0	40.0
6285.165	VI	0.28	–	62.0	43.7	44.0	99.8	64.4	–
4616.120	CrI	0.98	-1.344	135.2	134.8	–	–	–	129.5
4626.174	CrI	0.97	-1.534	124.9	130.1	–	144.6	140.5	116.1
4708.019	CrI	3.17	0.191	89.5	97.3	96.9	112.0	–	–
4737.355	CrI	3.09	0.270	94.1	105.7	102.0	114.3	–	–
4756.137	CrI	3.10	0.159	92.2	94.8	94.8	108.4	–	91.3
4801.047	CrI	3.12	-0.124	81.4	87.8	84.6	99.8	–	–
4936.335	CrI	3.11	-0.172	78.2	74.9	74.9	98.1	–	73.3
4964.916	CrI	0.94	-2.615	82.7	76.7	76.2	102.1	76.2	72.9
5200.207	CrI	3.38	-0.346	51.0	57.3	53.4	74.4	–	–
5214.144	CrI	3.37	-0.623	33.6	32.0	34.0	50.7	31.5	26.4
5238.964	CrI	2.71	-1.183	44.1	40.7	39.0	–	40.5	39.2
5247.566	CrI	0.96	-1.605	135.0	131.9	125.6	–	132.3	123.0
5272.007	CrI	3.45	-0.301	47.1	46.7	49.2	71.5	66.1	41.5
5287.183	CrI	3.44	-0.751	25.9	27.5	27.1	44.7	–	–
5300.751	CrI	0.98	-2.044	107.7	101.9	100.2	126.4	113.7	99.0
5304.183	CrI	3.46	-0.613	28.1	28.5	29.9	48.4	37.0	23.4
5318.810	CrI	3.44	-0.590	30.1	30.3	33.8	51.8	–	23.9
5628.621	CrI	3.42	-0.534	–	34.2	–	–	37.6	33.4
5784.976	CrI	3.32	-0.326	60.0	58.3	57.2	79.5	69.2	44.4
5787.965	CrI	3.32	-0.105	75.4	77.7	72.2	91.7	86.5	63.1
6330.097	CrI	0.94	-2.784	–	69.4	68.6	102.9	91.9	69.7
4588.203	CrII	4.07	-0.639	90.3	111.0	108.6	91.7	–	89.6
4592.049	CrII	4.07	-1.135	66.5	79.7	79.7	70.6	86.9	64.8
5305.855	CrII	3.83	-1.882	39.4	57.1	51.6	40.0	56.5	40.8
5308.377	CrII	4.07	-1.706	39.1	50.5	49.2	47.7	51.3	38.4
5313.526	CrII	4.07	-1.433	48.2	68.7	62.8	48.0	–	55.5
5502.025	CrII	4.17	-1.653	33.8	47.1	54.1	–	62.9	30.7
4739.113	MnI	2.94	–	94.8	91.7	93.9	112.0	116.2	92.1
5413.684	MnI	3.86	–	43.9	37.6	42.1	77.3	58.8	33.5
5420.350	MnI	2.14	–	175.9	148.4	156.3	220.5	–	147.1
5432.548	MnI	0.00	–	–	–	–	192.7	–	129.8
5537.765	MnI	2.19	–	100.9	79.9	90.8	–	121.7	–
6013.497	MnI	3.07	–	125.4	122.5	122.9	–	138.0	115.2
6021.803	MnI	3.07	–	129.7	132.7	127.9	–	140.8	118.4
4523.400	FeI	3.65	-1.860	71.6	74.6	74.5	84.3	–	67.8
4537.676	FeI	3.27	-2.862	40.6	36.3	41.6	63.6	–	33.2
4556.925	FeI	3.25	-2.585	56.8	53.9	56.9	72.5	–	55.4
4585.343	FeI	4.61	-1.438	34.2	38.0	45.7	54.5	46.3	27.7
4593.555	FeI	3.94	-1.821	60.8	–	–	75.8	–	–
4598.125	FeI	3.28	-1.422	110.3	113.2	113.4	120.6	115.4	101.8
4602.000	FeI	1.61	-3.148	120.0	120.9	120.4	133.5	–	113.2
4741.535	FeI	2.83	-2.084	109.6	–	109.8	118.5	–	–

Table 8. continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\chi$ (eV)	$\log gf$	HR 440	HR 649	HR 1016	HR 1326	HR 2392	HR 4608
4749.961	FeI	4.56	-1.177	56.6	57.7	58.0	69.0	-	-
4793.961	FeI	3.05	-3.467	31.5	25.2	25.4	46.5	39.9	-
4794.355	FeI	2.42	-3.906	44.4	35.0	37.1	62.5	44.1	35.7
4798.273	FeI	4.19	-1.442	70.0	69.9	70.8	76.8	70.9	61.3
4798.743	FeI	1.61	-4.163	83.4	77.7	77.0	94.2	84.0	74.3
4808.147	FeI	3.25	-2.614	61.8	60.1	60.0	73.2	57.6	49.2
4907.733	FeI	3.43	-1.640	97.0	99.1	96.3	109.9	99.0	86.4
4908.032	FeI	3.93	-1.552	69.1	69.6	70.2	89.2	74.1	-
4911.788	FeI	3.93	-1.712	67.6	67.1	67.3	77.9	61.5	58.9
4961.915	FeI	3.63	-2.135	59.1	59.9	59.2	74.6	-	-
4962.565	FeI	4.18	-1.191	75.7	80.5	77.7	87.9	81.7	71.5
4969.916	FeI	4.22	-0.675	98.7	101.8	101.7	115.2	114.7	94.7
5023.189	FeI	4.28	-1.324	66.6	65.9	70.7	-	66.8	55.0
5025.091	FeI	4.26	-1.836	38.9	40.6	40.9	53.6	52.1	32.3
5025.313	FeI	4.28	-1.849	38.3	36.4	39.7	49.4	54.5	32.8
5054.647	FeI	3.64	-1.931	69.0	66.9	68.1	89.2	88.5	66.9
5067.162	FeI	4.22	-0.668	100.8	100.6	99.0	116.1	116.2	96.8
5072.677	FeI	4.22	-0.892	92.8	91.3	90.4	-	101.6	85.2
5109.649	FeI	4.30	-0.582	100.3	104.1	-	-	105.5	93.9
5127.680	FeI	0.05	-5.908	94.2	75.7	77.7	-	99.3	79.7
5196.065	FeI	4.26	-0.809	96.6	99.5	97.5	-	102.1	90.0
5197.929	FeI	4.30	-1.417	57.9	60.7	61.8	71.4	69.5	52.1
5213.818	FeI	3.94	-2.508	21.2	19.9	21.1	35.4	22.7	18.5
5223.188	FeI	3.63	-2.215	53.5	53.9	59.9	71.4	54.7	51.4
5242.491	FeI	3.63	-0.983	118.0	122.7	114.7	-	118.5	118.1
5243.773	FeI	4.26	-0.915	88.3	93.2	87.8	96.2	90.2	85.1
5247.049	FeI	0.09	-4.743	146.7	136.1	127.8	-	142.6	130.3
5320.040	FeI	3.64	-2.496	45.2	44.8	44.2	58.9	46.8	33.5
5321.109	FeI	4.43	-1.237	65.4	66.6	68.6	75.1	-	57.9
5379.574	FeI	3.69	-1.549	96.0	97.0	90.0	98.8	109.5	82.0
5389.486	FeI	4.41	-0.567	103.6	-	103.9	110.5	110.7	97.0
5395.222	FeI	4.44	-1.656	36.7	-	36.8	52.1	48.2	29.1
5412.791	FeI	4.43	-1.618	38.7	38.4	37.9	53.6	45.9	30.2
5432.946	FeI	4.44	-0.639	87.1	95.6	98.0	99.2	93.7	84.7
5436.297	FeI	4.39	-1.185	59.3	-	65.3	-	62.5	-
5473.168	FeI	4.19	-1.846	35.9	43.0	-	59.8	-	-
5483.108	FeI	4.15	-1.366	69.1	73.1	-	86.0	83.0	68.5
5491.845	FeI	4.19	-1.938	31.9	31.7	40.1	53.2	42.9	30.1
5494.474	FeI	4.07	-1.645	54.7	59.3	63.9	76.9	60.0	51.4
5508.419	FeI	4.96	-1.233	32.5	34.0	-	45.4	-	-
5522.454	FeI	4.21	-1.428	68.3	69.9	-	82.0	74.5	58.3
5560.207	FeI	4.43	-1.020	73.8	74.6	74.3	-	76.9	64.5
5577.013	FeI	5.03	-1.285	24.0	21.7	22.5	29.5	27.6	17.2
5587.573	FeI	4.14	-1.538	65.1	64.3	62.0	73.9	68.6	53.3
5635.824	FeI	4.26	-1.364	63.8	65.9	-	73.0	64.1	59.9
5636.705	FeI	3.64	-2.260	53.4	53.7	-	63.6	60.6	46.9
5638.262	FeI	4.22	-0.606	112.9	-	105.8	116.6	130.6	101.1
5641.436	FeI	4.26	-0.619	107.8	110.5	-	114.8	112.9	93.0
5646.697	FeI	4.26	-2.047	-	-	22.7	-	45.0	22.1
5650.019	FeI	5.10	-0.520	62.1	65.9	58.6	68.6	81.6	50.7
5652.319	FeI	4.26	-1.541	58.1	59.3	51.4	64.3	65.4	47.2
5661.348	FeI	4.28	-1.526	57.8	58.1	51.1	66.5	-	46.1
5680.240	FeI	4.19	-1.958	37.7	37.9	33.8	48.2	-	35.8
5701.557	FeI	2.56	-1.943	-	136.5	127.7	149.5	145.6	124.4
5705.473	FeI	4.30	-1.322	64.9	66.8	65.1	75.9	68.7	57.4
5731.761	FeI	4.26	-1.063	88.9	-	86.4	93.6	103.3	77.2
5738.240	FeI	4.22	-2.048	-	-	27.0	44.9	34.7	-
5775.069	FeI	4.22	-1.047	85.2	88.8	86.7	94.8	85.3	82.0
5778.463	FeI	2.59	-3.331	63.1	57.5	57.2	78.2	64.3	60.5
5784.666	FeI	3.40	-2.544	63.4	-	58.3	75.3	-	46.7
5811.916	FeI	4.14	-2.262	27.1	26.9	26.5	38.5	31.0	19.5
5814.805	FeI	4.28	-1.730	46.0	46.3	44.8	59.0	58.1	37.2
5835.098	FeI	4.26	-1.911	32.1	32.3	33.5	47.4	47.7	29.1
5849.681	FeI	3.69	-2.776	21.5	19.2	20.1	36.0	32.5	21.5
5852.222	FeI	4.55	-0.968	63.8	-	66.0	-	70.2	60.2
5855.086	FeI	4.61	-1.381	35.8	36.9	40.0	52.2	55.7	33.8
5856.096	FeI	4.29	-1.410	54.1	56.5	57.8	70.1	79.9	52.8

Table 8. continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\chi$ (eV)	$\log gf$	HR 440	HR 649	HR 1016	HR 1326	HR 2392	HR 4608
5859.596	FeI	4.55	-0.536	92.1	97.8	97.4	103.3	112.2	88.0
6005.551	FeI	2.59	-3.271	-	60.3	-	80.3	78.5	55.1
6007.968	FeI	4.65	-0.602	76.8	88.6	82.3	90.8	94.8	74.9
6012.212	FeI	2.22	-3.692	-	58.8	-	82.8	71.0	-
6078.499	FeI	4.79	-0.150	91.0	100.4	-	-	101.0	-
6079.014	FeI	4.65	-0.847	64.2	70.2	-	-	69.9	-
6093.666	FeI	4.61	-1.185	52.5	56.6	53.0	61.0	56.6	-
6098.250	FeI	4.56	-1.515	38.8	-	39.4	47.3	-	36.0
6120.249	FeI	0.92	-5.730	42.6	-	31.9	62.2	49.9	29.9
6137.002	FeI	2.20	-2.857	114.8	113.8	112.3	129.4	123.9	106.3
6151.616	FeI	2.18	-3.259	96.2	95.1	92.8	109.2	103.0	91.5
6159.382	FeI	4.61	-1.666	26.5	25.8	28.6	41.1	-	26.6
6173.340	FeI	2.22	-2.739	116.6	115.8	113.3	129.7	137.1	112.1
6187.987	FeI	3.94	-1.620	72.7	75.3	72.8	85.8	89.1	69.6
6199.508	FeI	2.56	-4.134	20.4	17.6	18.8	36.4	34.5	16.8
6200.321	FeI	2.61	-2.290	119.0	119.3	115.7	133.7	125.4	108.3
6213.428	FeI	2.22	-2.479	136.0	135.7	133.2	-	143.7	122.3
6226.730	FeI	3.88	-1.940	53.3	54.7	-	78.8	56.5	49.4
6240.645	FeI	2.22	-3.189	94.1	91.8	-	116.5	101.9	90.0
6271.283	FeI	3.33	-2.544	59.5	58.3	56.1	76.2	61.2	-
6297.792	FeI	2.22	-2.646	123.6	122.6	117.6	137.5	130.5	-
6315.813	FeI	4.07	-1.319	-	-	-	-	-	-
6322.691	FeI	2.59	-2.227	123.3	124.2	119.9	138.0	125.8	113.6
6380.750	FeI	4.19	-1.129	86.5	90.9	89.7	-	103.1	74.2
6385.726	FeI	4.73	-1.672	-	-	-	44.4	28.9	20.0
6392.538	FeI	2.28	-3.804	66.4	-	61.5	81.7	56.3	50.3
6498.945	FeI	0.96	-4.507	113.4	104.6	103.7	-	-	-
6608.044	FeI	2.28	-3.878	56.1	49.6	-	-	54.3	46.6
6627.560	FeI	4.55	-1.319	48.7	49.9	49.7	65.6	51.4	47.6
6633.427	FeI	4.83	-1.034	46.6	51.8	51.8	66.0	71.3	37.7
6634.123	FeI	4.79	-0.645	66.1	71.9	74.2	85.5	-	-
6646.966	FeI	2.61	-3.743	-	-	39.0	64.0	60.4	32.1
6653.911	FeI	4.15	-2.228	-	-	29.7	45.0	-	20.2
6696.322	FeI	4.83	-1.350	30.2	29.4	32.7	44.5	33.4	24.3
6699.136	FeI	4.59	-1.892	20.9	20.8	22.8	32.8	32.3	16.9
6703.576	FeI	2.76	-2.991	79.1	77.9	75.0	93.3	85.4	69.1
6704.500	FeI	4.22	-2.426	17.7	18.6	17.4	26.3	-	-
6705.105	FeI	4.61	-0.908	68.7	70.9	72.4	83.6	86.1	61.8
6710.323	FeI	1.48	-4.650	64.9	54.3	56.7	89.0	89.9	53.4
6713.745	FeI	4.79	-1.300	33.0	35.2	40.5	51.6	50.0	31.5
6725.364	FeI	4.10	-2.055	35.7	38.2	37.1	51.8	49.3	33.1
6726.673	FeI	4.61	-1.004	64.6	66.6	68.3	78.6	68.1	61.3
6732.068	FeI	4.58	-2.015	-	-	-	30.3	-	-
6733.153	FeI	4.64	-1.302	43.9	43.8	46.3	59.3	60.8	40.9
6739.524	FeI	1.56	-4.819	54.3	42.5	44.1	77.3	54.8	43.0
6745.113	FeI	4.58	-1.888	23.0	21.8	24.9	39.6	-	16.4
6746.975	FeI	2.61	-4.157	24.3	-	24.0	42.1	23.2	16.5
6750.164	FeI	2.42	-2.493	126.5	124.4	121.9	142.5	131.0	113.8
6752.716	FeI	4.64	-1.011	63.4	64.3	66.8	-	75.5	-
6786.860	FeI	4.19	-1.710	46.3	46.1	58.8	69.3	58.9	44.8
6806.856	FeI	2.73	-2.923	77.0	-	83.1	105.0	92.0	75.1
6810.267	FeI	4.61	-0.826	68.8	72.2	85.7	94.0	75.4	69.4
6820.374	FeI	4.64	-1.024	64.0	66.6	66.4	81.7	67.9	61.0
6828.596	FeI	4.64	-0.648	75.0	-	-	-	89.7	75.5
6837.013	FeI	4.59	-1.555	31.1	35.1	35.2	44.7	37.1	29.8
6839.835	FeI	2.56	-3.185	75.6	71.0	72.7	92.8	94.6	67.4
6842.689	FeI	4.64	-1.018	59.2	63.9	61.2	72.4	71.6	56.2
6843.655	FeI	4.55	-0.705	80.8	86.2	84.5	91.4	95.2	76.9
6855.166	FeI	4.56	-0.568	91.3	98.8	96.3	106.2	104.1	86.8
6855.723	FeI	4.61	-1.393	44.5	49.7	47.3	58.7	-	37.2
6857.251	FeI	4.07	-1.985	43.4	48.3	44.1	58.6	50.4	37.9
6858.155	FeI	4.61	-0.878	70.0	78.7	77.2	82.9	95.0	68.1
6861.945	FeI	2.42	-3.613	60.4	58.7	59.3	82.9	80.3	51.4
6862.496	FeI	4.56	-1.294	48.2	51.8	55.3	65.2	68.4	41.8
4656.981	FeII	2.89	-3.544	56.9	75.0	74.5	56.1	78.2	60.1
4993.358	FeII	2.81	-3.694	61.0	74.8	74.4	69.3	63.9	59.1
5197.576	FeII	3.23	-2.219	106.2	133.1	119.9	103.5	126.2	106.7

Table 8. continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\chi$ (eV)	$\log gf$	HR 440	HR 649	HR 1016	HR 1326	HR 2392	HR 4608
5234.630	FeII	3.22	-2.034	108.4	133.8	119.4	97.2	114.3	110.7
5264.812	FeII	3.33	-2.917	67.9	88.6	78.0	59.2	68.2	64.2
5325.560	FeII	3.22	-3.099	65.9	84.6	77.7	60.1	75.6	60.3
5414.075	FeII	3.22	-3.478	45.9	58.5	55.1	42.6	56.3	45.6
5425.257	FeII	3.20	-3.228	54.2	75.4	68.4	54.1	71.9	58.0
6149.249	FeII	3.89	-2.612	49.3	67.6	64.8	46.9	65.6	49.9
6247.562	FeII	3.89	-2.193	64.9	88.5	79.3	54.7	66.9	68.8
6369.463	FeII	2.89	-3.963	38.9	56.1	49.4	37.6	-	33.4
6416.928	FeII	3.89	-2.456	51.9	70.6	78.7	64.7	65.3	62.4
6456.391	FeII	3.90	-1.991	74.6	101.7	92.1	71.9	92.8	81.5
4792.862	CoI	3.25	-	69.2	61.4	61.0	81.5	75.6	62.0
4813.479	CoI	3.21	-	87.2	80.4	80.7	103.2	-	75.3
5212.691	CoI	3.51	-	52.7	43.2	45.3	73.7	53.3	47.2
5280.629	CoI	3.63	-	45.4	39.3	39.2	60.6	44.3	36.4
5342.708	CoI	4.02	-	55.6	51.9	58.2	67.8	61.5	46.2
5359.192	CoI	4.15	-	26.5	20.9	20.8	30.8	26.6	17.4
5454.572	CoI	4.07	-	32.2	29.8	35.3	50.7	41.2	26.9
5647.234	CoI	2.28	-	63.6	54.1	41.5	75.7	71.8	49.4
6455.001	CoI	3.63	-	-	-	33.3	59.9	-	-
6632.472	CoI	2.28	-	44.3	37.5	34.1	62.9	62.8	32.2
4935.831	NiI	3.94	-0.335	82.4	86.5	84.1	91.5	-	-
4946.029	NiI	3.80	-1.143	45.5	41.6	44.1	59.0	62.3	40.9
4953.200	NiI	3.74	-0.494	88.1	85.1	81.7	104.1	-	-
5010.934	NiI	3.63	-0.833	76.8	81.0	80.4	86.0	80.5	72.8
5032.723	NiI	3.90	-1.045	48.3	48.3	48.7	71.0	65.4	44.0
5094.406	NiI	3.83	-0.974	54.4	52.7	57.4	73.6	58.6	50.9
5197.157	NiI	3.90	-0.957	49.4	47.5	48.7	73.4	51.0	40.3
5220.300	NiI	3.74	-1.149	51.1	49.6	51.7	63.5	55.9	45.8
5392.330	NiI	4.15	-1.182	28.2	26.0	25.6	35.0	23.4	19.6
5435.866	NiI	1.99	-2.379	95.4	91.9	93.4	106.8	102.6	89.9
5452.860	NiI	3.84	-1.250	-	34.3	38.7	52.9	39.9	29.4
5494.876	NiI	4.10	-0.839	42.2	43.4	52.8	64.3	38.0	39.0
5587.853	NiI	1.93	-2.342	107.2	104.0	97.2	112.7	-	-
5625.312	NiI	4.09	-0.468	61.0	68.6	59.9	-	86.4	65.6
5628.354	NiI	4.09	-0.939	-	35.6	-	-	62.2	37.9
5637.128	NiI	4.09	-0.630	61.4	62.9	54.9	67.0	61.6	53.6
5748.346	NiI	1.68	-3.122	78.7	73.2	69.0	94.3	-	72.0
5846.986	NiI	1.68	-3.215	70.9	61.4	60.9	87.7	86.6	64.1
6086.276	NiI	4.26	-0.291	64.2	68.1	62.2	69.5	77.5	-
6176.807	NiI	4.09	-0.096	84.8	88.8	90.1	95.6	97.7	83.3
6177.236	NiI	1.83	-3.381	50.0	43.4	45.0	65.7	58.5	46.9
6186.709	NiI	4.10	-0.799	48.7	48.5	51.3	63.9	47.6	43.1
6191.187	NiI	1.68	-2.249	127.4	122.3	119.3	138.9	128.9	118.5
6327.604	NiI	1.68	-2.802	93.9	87.6	85.7	111.7	111.8	88.5
6635.137	NiI	4.42	-0.581	44.9	47.4	46.3	56.5	59.1	33.7
6767.784	NiI	1.83	-2.000	136.0	132.1	130.4	-	136.9	121.6
6772.321	NiI	3.66	-0.804	81.9	81.9	84.1	95.6	79.4	70.1
6842.043	NiI	3.66	-1.209	50.9	50.8	51.0	62.3	61.1	44.7
5218.209	CuI	3.82	-	80.0	77.2	76.4	92.6	84.2	73.8
5220.086	CuI	3.82	-	43.9	46.7	42.0	50.1	-	58.4
5782.136	CuI	1.64	-	168.6	145.4	-	200.4	195.3	143.0
4810.537	ZnI	4.08	-0.433	87.5	101.6	96.3	81.0	91.8	84.3
4607.338	SrI	0.00	0.069	85.5	94.4	91.8	108.1	157.9	106.9
4883.690	YII	1.08	0.103	96.8	114.7	108.9	107.5	242.6	124.3
4900.124	YII	1.03	-0.131	93.7	118.1	96.7	100.8	222.2	119.2
5087.426	YII	1.08	-0.197	85.7	107.6	95.8	91.6	178.3	111.2
5200.415	YII	0.99	-0.570	77.2	97.5	84.2	89.4	138.9	98.9
5289.820	YII	1.03	-1.698	17.7	30.0	25.5	25.5	80.4	39.7
5402.780	YII	1.84	-0.434	23.9	50.1	43.8	45.4	91.4	55.6
4739.454	ZrI	0.65	0.120	38.3	44.8	39.3	66.7	124.4	72.8
4613.921	ZrII	0.97	-0.528	67.7	75.8	77.6	84.3	113.4	76.3
5112.279	ZrII	1.66	-0.585	32.0	47.4	40.2	41.4	94.0	62.6
5853.688	BaII	0.60	-0.635	114.7	146.4	131.7	119.4	331.4	173.5
6141.727	BaII	0.70	0.623	196.2	246.6	230.1	209.4	631.0	310.3
6496.908	BaII	0.60	0.558	179.0	220.7	211.1	184.3	453.5	260.9
4662.512	LaII	0.00	-0.968	52.3	62.3	57.7	61.0	130.7	79.3
4748.737	LaII	0.93	-0.369	23.9	-	31.1	31.2	87.0	55.1

**Table 8.** continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\chi$ (eV)	$\log gf$	HR 440	HR 649	HR 1016	HR 1326	HR 2392	HR 4608
6320.429	LaII	0.17	-0.984	32.9	46.2	37.9	43.9	147.5	69.4
6390.493	LaII	0.32	-1.115	35.9	52.1	39.1	50.9	122.2	62.2
4523.080	CeII	0.52	0.470	72.4	88.3	80.0	86.8	186.0	103.7
4562.367	CeII	0.48	0.420	65.7	84.5	75.8	74.4	137.3	93.1
4628.160	CeII	0.52	0.410	67.3	87.3	81.9	75.1	189.8	105.0
4773.959	CeII	0.92	0.214	34.6	42.7	40.1	53.6	90.0	54.8
5274.236	CeII	1.04	0.413	40.0	51.6	46.6	48.1	98.0	65.6
5089.831	NdII	0.20	-1.023	25.0	31.7	31.3	46.5	80.9	54.1
5319.820	NdI	0.55	-0.129	58.6	72.8	63.9	64.7	108.7	82.6
4566.233	SmII	0.33	-0.170	40.7	47.5	45.3	54.9	91.1	55.3
6645.127	EuII	1.38	0.444	-	-	31.5	35.0	60.0	35.2
5419.880	GdII	1.31	0.088	7.0	-	8.5	13.2	17.0	-

**Table 9.** Equivalent widths for the stars  $\epsilon$  Vir, HR 5058, HR 5802, HR 7321, HR 8115, HR 8204, HD 205011 and HR 8878.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\epsilon$ Vir	HR 5058	HR 5802	HR 7321	HR 8115	HR 8204	HD 205011	HR 8878
6154.230	NaI	94.4	87.1	81.0	70.7	95.1	67.7	80.7	63.5
6160.753	NaI	113.1	122.6	102.3	92.7	114.7	93.4	101.8	87.1
4571.102	MgI	204.6	244.0	201.8	213.8	208.9	214.8	225.0	-
4730.038	MgI	122.9	143.3	125.9	119.2	120.5	133.0	-	112.4
5711.095	MgI	145.0	140.4	139.9	134.2	140.9	132.2	136.4	145.0
5785.285	MgI	88.2	92.8	81.9	81.3	86.9	75.3	84.0	71.4
6696.032	AlII	74.7	77.0	71.7	47.3	72.1	-	74.3	80.9
6698.669	AlII	54.5	70.6	54.0	66.5	55.6	69.0	59.4	55.2
5517.533	SiI	36.9	36.7	29.3	37.2	-	41.3	-	22.4
5665.563	SiI	88.5	-	-	75.9	85.0	-	84.5	64.5
5684.484	SiI	97.3	85.0	85.6	82.2	89.1	98.3	-	69.7
5690.433	SiI	88.8	84.2	78.2	75.5	79.8	89.1	-	64.0
5701.108	SiI	73.5	60.5	66.2	59.0	65.6	64.0	-	52.7
5708.405	SiI	117.9	-	-	115.4	120.5	-	120.4	-
5753.622	SiI	88.5	-	-	77.1	88.4	-	83.6	57.3
5772.149	SiI	96.5	101.5	-	77.0	91.5	-	86.3	-
5793.080	SiI	76.0	90.1	66.4	65.7	77.0	82.3	70.1	52.2
6131.577	SiI	47.9	42.2	41.7	38.4	48.5	44.6	40.1	27.6
6131.858	SiI	46.8	-	43.1	41.9	50.0	65.5	47.5	-
6142.494	SiI	59.8	61.9	53.7	49.1	58.7	78.2	52.4	32.7
6145.020	SiI	62.5	53.2	55.1	50.2	60.7	61.4	50.6	37.5
6243.823	SiI	75.7	69.6	73.8	66.2	82.3	101.1	77.6	50.5
6721.844	SiI	75.0	-	70.8	63.7	80.2	74.5	77.0	45.1
5261.708	CaI	146.5	146.5	136.7	141.3	150.7	-	141.0	139.9
5581.979	CaI	138.9	-	135.1	138.0	142.7	-	-	138.5
5590.126	CaI	128.3	124.9	119.6	121.3	126.0	133.7	120.3	128.0
5867.572	CaI	56.4	60.1	50.1	49.9	53.3	37.1	50.8	55.9
6161.295	CaI	114.3	100.9	108.1	108.3	117.5	-	116.5	116.6
6163.754	CaI	99.2	-	-	88.6	98.5	-	90.2	96.0
6166.440	CaI	110.3	124.5	105.7	104.3	110.4	115.8	105.9	-
6169.044	CaI	138.0	-	130.0	127.4	138.0	133.3	136.1	136.0
6449.820	CaI	143.1	142.7	134.4	133.5	137.4	144.8	134.7	138.0
6455.605	CaI	107.6	126.5	100.7	95.3	106.1	91.0	101.2	110.5
6499.654	CaI	134.9	-	124.6	128.4	137.7	133.9	132.4	134.1
6798.467	CaI	37.6	47.0	-	29.2	-	-	34.9	33.8
5318.346	ScII	48.9	41.8	43.3	39.2	48.8	74.9	40.7	44.2
5357.190	ScII	21.4	21.6	19.5	17.6	21.3	28.4	19.2	23.7
5526.815	ScII	123.5	130.8	111.8	121.8	134.7	-	128.9	114.3
5657.874	ScII	129.0	122.8	116.6	118.2	123.5	-	116.2	118.6
5684.189	ScII	91.3	87.3	82.7	82.8	87.8	119.7	83.6	89.3
6245.660	ScII	91.4	98.4	88.0	83.3	94.4	129.5	92.2	91.0
6320.867	ScII	51.6	47.6	39.3	36.8	42.0	65.0	39.9	47.5
4518.023	TiI	125.6	148.4	120.9	127.2	127.8	145.9	131.5	-
4548.765	TiI	126.5	-	122.3	124.7	130.9	147.7	131.4	-
4555.485	TiI	120.9	-	118.1	123.8	128.9	-	-	-
4562.625	TiI	61.7	91.7	60.6	65.7	65.8	42.1	70.4	108.8
4617.254	TiI	105.9	113.9	-	106.0	108.6	106.9	107.2	126.7
4758.120	TiI	85.1	101.1	82.9	85.1	85.4	98.8	87.7	104.1
4759.272	TiI	86.2	111.2	84.1	87.6	87.4	96.2	90.3	107.2

**Table 9.** continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\epsilon$ Vir	HR 5058	HR 5802	HR 7321	HR 8115	HR 8204	HD 205011	HR 8878
4778.259	TiI	49.8	60.6	45.8	54.2	53.8	43.4	57.7	77.5
4926.147	TiI	37.5	58.6	45.2	42.3	36.8	–	43.7	80.3
5022.871	TiI	131.5	148.4	128.5	135.4	138.2	141.3	137.2	–
5024.842	TiI	125.0	132.2	122.3	125.7	129.7	122.2	126.0	–
5071.472	TiI	89.2	105.5	86.1	–	85.1	68.6	83.6	123.4
5113.448	TiI	78.1	86.4	75.5	76.6	75.1	46.0	75.2	118.7
5145.464	TiI	87.7	108.3	86.4	88.2	88.0	81.2	92.0	125.0
5147.479	TiI	107.3	–	109.0	116.7	117.0	–	–	–
5152.185	TiI	93.1	121.8	–	96.8	95.6	92.2	99.5	145.2
5211.206	TiI	38.2	44.1	30.7	–	40.2	–	36.4	–
5219.700	TiI	94.2	129.0	86.8	101.2	102.2	79.7	101.8	146.1
5295.780	TiI	55.4	69.9	56.7	56.5	54.9	30.5	59.0	93.1
5426.236	TiI	49.9	85.6	45.1	55.0	47.2	22.0	55.5	112.7
5471.197	TiI	47.0	63.4	38.2	50.7	57.7	40.4	57.3	76.5
5490.150	TiI	78.5	93.6	72.8	79.1	84.7	70.0	83.6	105.8
5648.567	TiI	45.3	64.3	42.6	42.3	39.3	22.8	42.6	66.0
5739.464	TiI	32.4	41.4	28.0	34.9	32.0	18.5	33.4	54.7
5866.452	TiI	113.3	141.5	104.2	110.3	113.3	87.4	114.4	148.6
6064.629	TiI	54.9	87.5	58.1	59.7	52.4	38.5	57.7	96.5
6126.224	TiI	79.2	–	81.0	87.8	88.1	–	–	119.2
6258.104	TiI	112.7	125.3	110.4	–	–	89.0	106.5	147.4
6861.500	TiI	36.5	43.0	29.7	34.0	35.7	–	40.4	53.3
4524.691	TiII	71.5	–	–	74.5	–	118.0	–	78.1
4568.345	TiII	81.9	86.0	78.7	78.6	87.6	116.3	83.3	91.2
4583.415	TiII	82.4	78.0	76.7	78.6	88.5	130.1	81.0	82.2
4657.209	TiII	108.7	109.8	101.3	102.1	109.8	–	107.1	112.9
4798.539	TiII	87.1	86.5	80.1	87.3	90.9	118.3	86.4	96.1
5211.544	TiII	69.9	59.0	58.8	63.7	74.5	108.8	62.2	63.8
5336.783	TiII	116.9	113.5	106.2	114.5	123.3	–	118.0	115.2
5381.020	TiII	122.8	–	112.4	–	128.0	–	–	–
5418.756	TiII	92.7	94.3	81.1	88.5	95.8	145.2	88.3	90.4
5657.436	VI	46.1	73.8	46.8	46.8	41.7	–	50.8	79.4
5668.362	VI	43.5	63.0	46.5	42.8	39.3	18.8	45.8	80.0
5670.851	VI	86.8	107.5	84.8	86.2	80.6	42.2	89.8	129.9
5727.661	VI	55.1	–	–	53.8	51.4	–	54.2	100.6
6090.216	VI	100.2	116.4	99.5	96.9	92.9	66.9	97.1	121.6
6135.370	VI	58.7	90.3	55.5	59.1	61.0	38.8	63.6	97.7
6150.154	VI	66.8	106.7	64.0	71.5	70.2	47.0	76.9	126.7
6199.186	VI	76.5	120.8	71.5	81.7	78.7	38.5	89.2	144.5
6216.358	VI	104.9	129.5	101.9	108.8	106.4	72.9	114.6	158.3
6274.658	VI	58.4	98.7	59.2	60.7	57.8	33.3	67.6	114.5
6285.165	VI	63.8	90.7	61.3	69.2	68.9	33.0	75.7	116.7
4616.120	CrI	141.8	–	147.8	144.0	149.6	–	–	–
4626.174	CrI	133.5	142.9	134.2	133.7	139.2	–	138.7	144.7
4708.019	CrI	103.7	–	–	105.9	108.9	–	120.2	94.7
4737.355	CrI	112.2	143.8	117.6	115.6	119.3	–	124.7	98.2
4756.137	CrI	106.0	123.3	97.5	98.5	101.8	–	104.1	101.1
4801.047	CrI	90.7	–	87.5	94.7	99.4	–	106.0	87.0
4936.335	CrI	89.5	114.3	92.2	85.2	86.6	96.5	89.7	86.5
4964.916	CrI	88.8	88.1	–	85.3	85.6	65.6	82.4	105.0
5200.207	CrI	64.2	101.5	62.1	67.3	71.2	–	75.9	56.3
5214.144	CrI	47.8	39.1	36.3	40.2	45.0	28.1	38.7	38.1
5238.964	CrI	58.1	49.4	52.8	49.6	51.8	36.3	47.3	48.4
5247.566	CrI	138.7	144.6	130.3	139.0	141.0	135.1	135.6	–
5272.007	CrI	62.5	78.0	56.4	56.8	60.2	61.4	59.8	50.1
5287.183	CrI	36.1	59.9	37.0	32.8	36.3	–	37.4	26.1
5300.751	CrI	117.5	123.6	110.0	110.9	113.7	98.6	110.5	128.4
5304.183	CrI	42.9	38.9	40.8	34.2	38.1	33.6	35.2	33.3
5318.810	CrI	45.5	–	43.6	33.8	43.0	39.2	44.1	35.7
5628.621	CrI	51.0	46.1	44.8	–	38.6	23.6	–	35.0
5784.976	CrI	71.2	82.3	63.2	65.7	71.2	45.5	68.0	61.5
5787.965	CrI	84.1	96.5	76.0	80.0	83.7	81.1	81.8	77.0
6330.097	CrI	88.0	114.1	81.3	83.2	86.9	69.0	89.5	106.5
4588.203	CrII	106.1	125.3	101.2	100.1	115.9	–	111.4	67.6
4592.049	CrII	82.7	92.0	79.6	74.5	85.5	122.1	80.5	49.6
5305.855	CrII	57.9	–	51.3	43.6	56.3	86.5	47.9	25.0
5308.377	CrII	53.9	49.3	49.7	43.5	53.5	70.0	45.9	–

Table 9. continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\epsilon$ Vir	HR 5058	HR 5802	HR 7321	HR 8115	HR 8204	HD 205011	HR 8878
5313.526	CrII	67.9	–	59.7	53.8	67.5	126.5	61.9	36.2
5502.025	CrII	51.0	66.3	42.7	48.6	61.6	89.4	60.9	–
4739.113	MnI	107.9	117.3	106.1	102.2	106.6	117.9	106.3	95.5
5413.684	MnI	66.7	70.2	53.1	53.5	60.3	55.4	61.1	35.3
5420.350	MnI	192.6	199.9	172.5	182.7	184.4	121.0	181.7	189.4
5432.548	MnI	164.5	179.9	–	–	160.4	107.8	167.1	192.9
5537.765	MnI	117.6	–	104.2	–	–	113.3	128.4	–
6013.497	MnI	147.7	–	132.2	135.2	141.5	125.9	138.9	136.2
6021.803	MnI	149.1	–	133.0	138.9	143.3	128.3	140.3	128.6
4523.400	FeI	83.3	–	77.1	78.4	84.6	–	87.3	75.1
4537.676	FeI	50.9	50.7	44.3	43.9	48.5	–	47.9	49.2
4556.925	FeI	68.5	–	64.3	64.1	70.3	–	76.0	56.8
4585.343	FeI	49.9	44.8	48.1	43.4	51.2	45.3	50.0	28.0
4593.555	FeI	69.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4598.125	FeI	123.5	–	114.4	117.7	120.3	–	114.7	110.4
4602.000	FeI	127.9	144.8	–	129.1	134.9	–	134.1	131.9
4741.535	FeI	117.0	–	–	–	122.1	–	–	–
4749.961	FeI	68.7	–	66.3	64.3	67.0	–	68.3	53.2
4793.961	FeI	31.3	44.0	33.7	33.9	33.1	27.3	36.8	–
4794.355	FeI	45.8	51.8	46.6	47.1	47.1	32.7	48.4	–
4798.273	FeI	76.2	71.1	69.3	73.5	77.0	74.1	71.8	60.4
4798.743	FeI	84.0	91.5	77.3	86.2	88.4	78.6	86.6	–
4808.147	FeI	68.4	59.6	60.7	64.9	67.3	48.9	63.2	60.5
4907.733	FeI	108.8	104.9	102.6	102.4	106.0	100.3	102.2	92.9
4908.032	FeI	85.7	81.7	80.9	75.2	81.1	68.6	78.5	–
4911.788	FeI	77.3	66.1	–	71.0	75.4	65.4	69.1	62.8
4961.915	FeI	72.4	88.6	67.7	64.4	70.0	–	69.2	62.8
4962.565	FeI	90.8	81.1	83.4	79.8	84.7	90.1	78.4	75.7
4969.916	FeI	115.3	115.6	104.8	104.6	110.2	–	104.7	101.2
5023.189	FeI	78.2	74.5	71.8	71.3	79.0	70.1	75.5	–
5025.091	FeI	49.7	–	45.3	44.2	48.3	42.5	46.8	34.7
5025.313	FeI	47.6	63.5	45.1	44.9	51.2	–	48.6	28.4
5054.647	FeI	83.5	–	80.3	76.1	81.5	88.6	79.3	–
5067.162	FeI	116.3	122.4	107.4	104.0	109.4	123.8	105.4	–
5072.677	FeI	104.9	113.4	99.9	98.2	102.0	113.4	97.7	–
5109.649	FeI	116.8	118.1	108.7	108.8	120.8	–	–	–
5127.680	FeI	89.6	–	84.9	96.4	97.0	–	102.7	–
5196.065	FeI	107.5	110.9	100.7	101.2	105.0	116.2	103.6	–
5197.929	FeI	72.4	74.8	62.9	64.2	70.8	73.9	65.9	50.3
5213.818	FeI	31.9	30.3	22.8	26.6	32.7	19.0	26.3	26.0
5223.188	FeI	68.9	63.1	57.9	63.1	74.1	61.4	64.4	56.1
5242.491	FeI	133.7	–	121.5	120.6	127.9	139.4	119.4	111.6
5243.773	FeI	102.2	97.2	88.5	93.3	100.3	100.6	90.6	83.1
5247.049	FeI	142.3	–	132.1	145.4	149.5	146.6	146.3	–
5320.040	FeI	51.8	52.4	48.8	48.2	55.2	40.8	50.3	45.1
5321.109	FeI	75.0	–	72.0	71.4	78.0	–	77.2	60.9
5379.574	FeI	102.2	117.8	93.0	95.3	104.1	107.1	100.3	85.6
5389.486	FeI	113.0	111.4	106.0	105.7	112.1	125.4	105.9	–
5395.222	FeI	49.7	53.6	43.5	39.6	48.6	–	47.0	35.1
5412.791	FeI	52.7	48.4	42.1	43.1	47.7	45.2	43.4	37.9
5432.946	FeI	107.6	–	92.7	93.9	105.3	–	95.9	80.0
5436.297	FeI	80.7	67.8	65.6	66.4	73.5	63.3	65.8	51.6
5473.168	FeI	54.9	–	47.2	53.8	63.0	96.6	62.2	34.1
5483.108	FeI	85.5	84.9	74.9	81.4	–	–	84.5	64.9
5491.845	FeI	49.3	57.7	43.4	44.1	54.6	–	–	26.8
5494.474	FeI	74.7	67.1	66.3	67.7	76.7	78.1	72.6	53.2
5508.419	FeI	41.9	–	35.5	–	44.5	–	–	21.8
5522.454	FeI	78.3	81.7	69.6	75.9	–	–	82.0	61.4
5560.207	FeI	87.9	76.6	75.7	76.6	80.8	79.7	74.8	63.4
5577.013	FeI	35.1	31.3	24.8	24.0	30.8	–	26.5	14.1
5587.573	FeI	76.7	76.8	67.8	69.2	74.2	57.7	70.1	55.1
5635.824	FeI	79.2	68.1	70.0	65.5	–	53.0	64.5	57.5
5636.705	FeI	67.1	67.3	54.6	54.3	–	42.9	55.4	49.2
5638.262	FeI	122.9	128.8	111.6	114.2	116.1	126.5	112.0	102.7
5641.436	FeI	120.0	116.4	109.5	107.7	110.1	–	107.3	97.7
5646.697	FeI	39.0	46.8	31.3	30.5	–	–	31.3	–
5650.019	FeI	75.6	87.0	67.5	64.9	67.5	55.7	68.0	54.6



**Table 9.** continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\epsilon$ Vir	HR 5058	HR 5802	HR 7321	HR 8115	HR 8204	HD 205011	HR 8878
5652.319	FeI	69.2	61.5	61.5	58.0	60.1	43.3	58.6	50.1
5661.348	FeI	68.8	–	63.1	59.0	64.7	53.7	64.6	50.0
5680.240	FeI	48.5	–	44.7	40.8	43.5	–	46.7	35.7
5701.557	FeI	148.1	–	135.6	135.3	143.6	144.3	140.5	141.5
5705.473	FeI	79.5	67.7	72.6	65.9	73.9	60.5	68.4	61.4
5731.761	FeI	96.5	105.5	85.9	–	96.9	101.2	90.8	78.4
5738.240	FeI	41.6	36.1	32.0	36.3	36.4	24.0	33.5	21.7
5775.069	FeI	99.8	93.8	96.5	87.0	96.6	92.3	90.9	79.8
5778.463	FeI	74.4	76.2	72.6	65.2	70.2	50.5	69.5	64.9
5784.666	FeI	66.7	73.3	60.7	65.2	67.2	50.8	65.3	60.1
5811.916	FeI	34.7	35.7	29.2	30.0	33.1	–	30.9	24.8
5814.805	FeI	56.8	60.0	48.1	51.0	53.1	48.0	51.8	42.4
5835.098	FeI	47.1	–	37.6	37.1	42.9	33.1	41.0	29.7
5849.681	FeI	33.7	37.7	27.9	25.2	27.3	14.1	25.9	25.3
5852.222	FeI	84.3	83.0	72.1	69.7	75.4	–	72.1	–
5855.086	FeI	56.1	55.5	44.9	42.1	46.7	35.6	44.1	35.1
5856.096	FeI	75.5	83.9	62.7	62.0	69.8	60.4	63.7	53.1
5859.596	FeI	108.6	115.8	97.1	96.7	107.4	112.9	101.0	82.8
6005.551	FeI	79.1	94.7	66.4	–	73.9	50.0	74.9	67.9
6007.968	FeI	99.5	104.5	84.9	85.6	94.5	94.5	90.9	70.9
6012.212	FeI	79.0	75.1	–	–	–	45.5	–	–
6078.499	FeI	117.1	106.7	113.3	100.9	105.4	104.7	99.1	86.9
6079.014	FeI	85.7	76.6	81.3	70.6	–	62.4	67.5	61.2
6093.666	FeI	68.6	–	59.3	58.4	63.4	49.7	60.3	41.9
6098.250	FeI	51.9	77.2	46.7	47.4	50.4	–	54.7	31.3
6120.249	FeI	44.1	63.7	41.2	46.8	46.5	36.9	48.8	59.9
6137.002	FeI	125.9	132.4	115.9	120.0	125.8	123.8	122.2	125.7
6151.616	FeI	106.7	111.4	96.4	100.3	106.2	94.8	100.8	107.2
6159.382	FeI	40.0	–	35.7	33.7	41.0	36.4	38.3	–
6173.340	FeI	130.9	149.1	116.4	122.3	132.2	127.8	126.2	126.0
6187.987	FeI	87.0	99.0	80.5	–	89.8	84.8	82.6	68.8
6199.508	FeI	29.4	–	23.5	26.6	32.5	21.9	34.9	25.0
6200.321	FeI	131.4	134.3	116.8	123.4	130.9	128.6	128.3	125.0
6213.428	FeI	144.4	–	134.4	139.7	–	67.2	148.6	144.5
6226.730	FeI	72.3	63.2	67.6	64.3	73.6	110.5	61.8	56.6
6240.645	FeI	108.5	110.5	104.2	104.9	116.3	–	113.1	107.8
6271.283	FeI	73.4	69.4	63.0	64.7	67.7	56.2	65.8	64.3
6297.792	FeI	136.6	–	–	–	–	–	139.2	143.7
6315.813	FeI	96.4	86.2	–	–	–	75.3	–	74.7
6322.691	FeI	136.8	145.6	125.	127.4	135.2	130.5	129.6	133.6
6380.750	FeI	100.0	–	86.3	–	–	97.9	102.4	74.1
6385.726	FeI	33.0	33.8	31.3	31.8	39.6	–	36.0	19.0
6392.538	FeI	69.8	74.6	63.2	69.4	75.6	–	70.9	69.4
6498.945	FeI	117.5	–	109.4	120.5	126.5	111.6	130.8	137.0
6608.044	FeI	65.7	64.4	54.3	63.5	74.9	49.8	71.5	66.6
6627.560	FeI	66.0	69.1	59.1	53.1	64.9	48.1	62.5	38.3
6633.427	FeI	64.4	75.3	52.9	54.5	62.8	48.0	65.8	37.1
6634.123	FeI	90.4	–	76.0	77.4	96.5	83.9	91.7	–
6646.966	FeI	50.3	71.4	43.7	–	57.6	42.5	61.0	47.7
6653.911	FeI	37.9	35.4	30.0	–	39.3	29.8	40.2	24.6
6696.322	FeI	45.4	33.9	39.6	35.5	40.8	30.0	38.2	25.2
6699.136	FeI	30.2	38.1	29.9	26.1	31.2	24.0	34.0	17.4
6703.576	FeI	87.3	90.0	81.3	82.0	89.6	78.8	87.8	84.0
6704.500	FeI	24.2	31.0	–	20.4	22.6	–	27.7	17.3
6705.105	FeI	86.8	93.0	79.4	76.2	86.1	76.6	84.7	56.9
6710.323	FeI	75.7	–	71.5	71.8	79.7	49.6	86.4	82.1
6713.745	FeI	51.0	50.7	46.9	41.5	48.3	42.3	46.2	30.3
6725.364	FeI	51.5	47.2	43.6	41.0	46.1	36.3	45.4	35.4
6726.673	FeI	81.2	73.1	73.8	69.5	77.8	68.7	74.4	57.5
6732.068	FeI	25.1	30.6	–	–	–	23.3	–	–
6733.153	FeI	61.0	66.6	54.3	49.7	60.2	50.2	56.5	35.3
6739.524	FeI	58.6	69.7	53.9	56.9	60.6	35.3	61.0	68.0
6745.113	FeI	31.0	35.1	28.2	24.8	34.3	24.1	32.7	17.9
6746.975	FeI	26.9	29.0	25.1	27.3	32.0	21.5	31.8	24.6
6750.164	FeI	136.0	146.6	123.1	128.5	145.7	138.7	138.3	128.0
6752.716	FeI	78.8	89.6	69.1	70.9	84.7	67.2	80.4	–
6786.860	FeI	66.9	58.3	62.4	55.4	67.5	69.5	62.3	45.7

Table 9. continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\epsilon$ Vir	HR 5058	HR 5802	HR 7321	HR 8115	HR 8204	HD 205011	HR 8878
6806.856	FeI	93.8	111.1	90.5	87.2	104.0	83.4	97.7	83.2
6810.267	FeI	92.0	79.4	86.5	79.4	95.2	89.7	85.7	64.6
6820.374	FeI	78.3	–	–	69.7	81.9	70.3	76.3	–
6828.596	FeI	100.6	97.8	92.9	–	91.3	86.7	84.4	68.5
6837.013	FeI	49.2	37.8	39.0	36.7	44.8	31.7	40.0	28.9
6839.835	FeI	90.1	109.9	76.2	80.4	91.8	72.2	87.0	83.3
6842.689	FeI	78.7	72.1	68.5	64.2	72.4	70.0	65.8	52.4
6843.655	FeI	103.1	101.5	92.4	86.3	99.3	90.4	92.9	72.3
6855.166	FeI	110.3	105.7	99.9	98.3	112.9	108.6	105.2	84.6
6855.723	FeI	57.7	–	49.1	50.8	60.5	–	58.2	37.3
6857.251	FeI	58.3	45.6	48.1	48.8	53.2	42.6	52.3	39.4
6858.155	FeI	89.0	90.7	83.2	81.3	90.5	–	89.9	62.0
6861.945	FeI	73.8	91.3	63.1	68.9	79.3	58.9	78.0	63.5
6862.496	FeI	67.5	61.6	55.4	57.2	68.6	54.9	62.9	40.6
4656.981	FeII	74.4	69.3	70.7	66.7	75.6	118.1	68.7	43.7
4993.358	FeII	71.6	65.3	58.9	63.6	79.0	115.4	69.7	52.8
5197.576	FeII	122.4	–	106.4	109.1	121.9	–	112.9	–
5234.630	FeII	132.7	–	117.0	111.1	127.3	135.1	110.6	88.7
5264.812	FeII	82.8	59.5	70.1	70.0	79.8	–	67.8	50.1
5325.560	FeII	79.7	–	67.4	67.3	80.3	130.1	69.8	43.2
5414.075	FeII	60.1	57.6	46.2	49.6	59.6	92.2	51.6	27.6
5425.257	FeII	74.1	69.8	60.7	61.3	71.8	118.7	62.8	42.6
6149.249	FeII	67.2	64.7	55.3	53.9	71.0	113.5	57.4	–
6247.562	FeII	89.5	59.0	79.2	67.2	76.5	140.1	67.5	51.3
6369.463	FeII	53.3	32.9	36.3	40.5	54.5	82.8	38.7	25.1
6416.928	FeII	75.5	56.4	67.1	63.0	78.9	116.5	65.7	43.2
6456.391	FeII	100.0	84.3	83.9	77.7	94.79	–	82.2	55.8
4792.862	CoI	69.9	77.6	70.7	70.4	72.1	78.7	72.4	73.5
4813.479	CoI	95.3	–	86.2	89.2	92.7	69.9	87.5	86.9
5212.691	CoI	63.8	63.6	53.2	58.3	62.5	–	58.4	66.0
5280.629	CoI	51.9	55.6	50.1	47.0	49.5	28.8	48.0	48.9
5342.708	CoI	59.7	65.0	54.3	58.2	69.6	68.4	65.5	59.2
5359.192	CoI	26.3	27.3	26.6	23.3	26.2	–	26.1	21.1
5454.572	CoI	42.6	47.8	34.6	40.0	45.1	43.1	42.5	34.0
5647.234	CoI	64.6	81.9	60.1	60.8	56.4	30.7	60.8	75.7
6455.001	CoI	59.1	–	49.8	–	50.2	32.8	46.3	53.1
6632.472	CoI	43.5	66.3	37.1	45.4	51.5	36.2	55.4	55.9
4935.831	NiI	95.1	–	–	87.8	92.9	–	–	80.1
4946.029	NiI	59.7	66.5	–	49.3	53.8	–	53.2	45.1
4953.200	NiI	98.0	–	–	92.5	93.2	96.2	91.2	–
5010.934	NiI	87.2	82.3	79.1	79.8	87.0	91.6	81.6	67.7
5032.723	NiI	59.5	72.9	–	54.3	60.4	–	58.7	–
5094.406	NiI	68.1	72.1	57.1	58.9	66.0	62.6	61.6	–
5197.157	NiI	65.1	59.5	54.8	53.6	59.4	42.7	56.7	–
5220.300	NiI	64.3	59.5	53.0	56.8	63.6	52.6	56.5	48.7
5392.330	NiI	37.0	23.6	28.8	28.1	31.8	22.0	28.4	21.9
5435.866	NiI	104.1	112.4	94.9	100.1	107.9	104.0	103.5	102.7
5452.860	NiI	52.2	41.3	–	42.1	49.3	42.3	44.0	28.9
5494.876	NiI	59.9	43.2	50.3	51.0	58.0	48.5	54.1	38.6
5587.853	NiI	110.3	–	100.7	107.8	113.8	–	112.0	109.6
5625.312	NiI	82.2	88.5	73.9	66.2	–	68.7	67.8	58.5
5628.354	NiI	55.0	–	49.7	43.5	–	–	–	31.4
5637.128	NiI	72.9	68.7	63.4	61.7	63.9	50.2	61.5	54.8
5748.346	NiI	85.6	–	–	85.1	88.3	–	86.7	84.6
5846.986	NiI	80.9	94.3	69.6	73.4	76.0	58.0	77.0	85.9
6086.276	NiI	83.0	79.9	–	69.4	75.5	71.6	71.3	56.3
6176.807	NiI	104.7	104.4	93.1	90.0	101.4	97.5	93.4	74.5
6177.236	NiI	61.5	75.0	51.9	54.8	61.0	43.9	58.9	59.7
6186.709	NiI	63.9	55.9	56.4	–	61.0	45.2	53.7	42.3
6191.187	NiI	133.4	145.4	121.7	–	135.2	122.4	130.3	134.5
6327.604	NiI	106.3	128.8	95.5	99.0	105.0	91.0	104.4	113.0
6635.137	NiI	56.7	67.4	50.4	50.5	–	47.1	–	34.0
6767.784	NiI	141.6	146.0	131.9	136.1	–	149.0	141.1	140.6
6772.321	NiI	94.1	85.9	86.6	84.8	–	90.6	88.6	71.0
6842.043	NiI	70.7	64.2	60.0	56.3	64.0	48.6	59.7	50.4
5218.209	CuI	89.2	90.2	80.3	83.8	92.3	93.2	86.8	81.3
5220.086	CuI	48.7	87.1	47.1	55.9	61.8	–	65.7	43.4

**Table 9.** continued.

$\lambda$ (Å)	Elem.	$\epsilon$ Vir	HR 5058	HR 5802	HR 7321	HR 8115	HR 8204	HD 205011	HR 8878
5782.136	CuI	187.4	241.1	183.9	194.5	216.8	187.6	204.4	183.0
4810.537	ZnI	95.4	83.3	87.4	87.4	97.5	137.3	88.6	75.0
4607.338	SrI	94.4	191.8	119.0	116.5	121.4	214.8	137.9	105.3
4883.690	YII	112.1	226.7	130.9	130.4	143.2	334.5	182.6	110.0
4900.124	YII	104.5	192.1	126.8	106.2	132.7	–	178.8	98.5
5087.426	YII	100.5	147.1	112.8	109.6	125.9	310.9	136.0	88.7
5200.415	YII	88.4	134.0	102.9	101.9	111.9	282.7	122.4	–
5289.820	YII	26.9	77.4	48.7	43.6	50.4	120.5	60.9	20.3
5402.780	YII	46.5	84.2	61.9	62.2	70.8	192.7	–	42.1
4739.454	ZrI	44.3	120.1	73.7	70.2	69.5	124.0	94.3	72.3
4613.921	ZrII	83.2	108.4	96.1	91.9	100.1	145.1	103.0	69.4
5112.279	ZrII	43.2	95.8	64.6	59.0	65.4	149.5	72.5	34.2
5853.688	BaII	128.9	270.1	136.6	174.4	176.1	359.4	212.9	117.6
6141.727	BaII	218.6	497.8	258.4	271.8	287.3	613.6	386.5	187.8
6496.908	BaII	229.0	408.7	225.7	228.7	268.4	535.0	326.3	179.3
4662.512	LaII	54.1	118.8	68.9	75.5	77.3	193.5	92.3	57.4
4748.737	LaII	32.3	74.3	43.7	43.3	44.9	110.5	55.9	28.8
6320.429	LaII	48.6	147.6	54.2	57.6	64.8	194.1	89.3	44.7
6390.493	LaII	32.3	126.1	48.9	54.7	69.6	140.8	83.4	34.7
4523.080	CeII	74.4	147.1	83.2	95.4	100.9	287.8	113.2	85.6
4562.367	CeII	74.4	116.3	78.2	84.2	90.0	191.1	100.0	70.4
4628.160	CeII	72.3	171.0	90.3	93.8	98.6	229.9	117.4	69.5
4773.959	CeII	39.7	75.3	41.8	51.9	55.0	119.1	61.8	37.0
5274.236	CeII	44.8	89.2	51.6	59.1	63.1	138.3	68.9	31.9
5089.831	NdII	29.1	83.7	30.4	38.9	45.2	102.6	53.3	45.5
5319.820	NdII	57.3	103.0	65.2	73.3	77.3	180.9	83.1	66.3
4566.233	SmII	49.3	85.7	47.4	54.5	55.5	98.4	61.4	52.1
6645.127	EuII	29.7	57.0	27.8	–	36.4	69.8	39.2	36.6
5419.880	GdII	14.1	12.1	–	9.4	12.6	–	13.5	7.4

**Table 10.** Log  $gf$ s for each component of the lines with hyperfine structure.

4739.113	MnI	5413.684	MnI	5420.350	MnI
$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$
4739.099	-1.269	5413.613	-1.716	5420.277	-2.121
4739.113	-1.410	5413.653	-0.921	5420.301	-2.043
4739.126	-1.565	5413.679	-1.169	5420.334	-2.903
4739.145	-1.122	5413.714	-0.805	5420.376	-1.796
4739.167	-2.472	5413.722	-1.265	5420.429	-1.708
5432.548	MnI	5537.765	MnI	6013.497	MnI
$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$
5432.512	-3.928	5537.691	-2.689	6013.474	-0.484
5432.540	-4.034	5537.710	-2.574	6013.486	-0.694
5432.565	-4.144	5537.798	-2.538	6013.501	-0.835
5432.584	-4.289	5537.764	-2.574	6013.519	-0.504
5432.598	-4.383	5537.802	-2.210	6013.537	-1.082
6021.803	MnI	4792.862	CoI	4813.479	CoI
$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$
6021.764	-1.166	4792.811	-2.165	4813.428	-1.406
6021.780	-1.017	4792.827	-1.512	4813.451	-0.929
6021.797	-0.186	4792.840	-1.004	4813.469	-0.385
6021.806	-0.403	4792.855	-0.582	4813.481	-0.319
6021.814	-0.268	4792.864	-0.545	4813.492	-0.448
5212.691	CoI	5280.629	CoI	5342.708	CoI
$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$
5212.614	-1.573	5280.581	-1.507	5342.647	-0.247
5212.856	-0.866	5280.607	-0.718	5342.690	-0.322
5212.685	-0.735	5280.629	-0.851	5342.724	-0.408
5212.724	-0.914	5280.650	-0.694	5342.751	-0.513
5212.759	-0.902	5280.672	-0.759	5342.776	-0.460
5359.192	CoI	5454.572	CoI	5647.234	CoI
$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$
5359.115	-0.542	5454.529	-0.397	5647.191	-2.098
5359.158	-0.617	5454.572	-0.472	5647.200	-2.173
5359.192	-0.703	5454.606	-0.558	5647.234	-2.259
5359.219	-0.808	5454.633	-0.663	5647.261	-2.364
5359.244	-0.755	5454.658	-0.610	5647.291	-2.311
6455.001	CoI	6632.472	CoI	5218.209	CuI
$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$
6454.931	-1.447	6632.395	-2.398	5218.059	-1.356
6454.979	-0.658	6632.438	-2.473	5218.061	-0.880
6455.001	-0.791	6632.472	-2.559	5218.063	-1.010
6455.022	-0.634	6632.499	-2.664	5218.065	-0.290
6455.044	-0.699	6632.524	-2.611	5218.069	-0.512
-	-	-	-	5218.071	-0.512
-	-	-	-	5218.074	-0.166
5220.086	CuI	5782.136	CuI	-	-
$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	$\lambda$ (Å)	log $gf$	-	-
5220.080	-2.086	5782.032	-3.154	-	-
5220.082	-1.610	5782.042	-3.457	-	-
5220.084	-1.740	5782.054	-2.756	-	-
5220.086	-1.031	5782.064	-2.807	-	-
5220.090	-1.242	5782.073	-3.111	-	-
5220.092	-1.242	5782.084	-2.410	-	-
5220.095	-0.916	5782.086	-2.756	-	-
-	-	5782.098	-2.756	-	-
-	-	5782.113	-2.410	-	-
-	-	5782.124	-2.410	-	-
-	-	5782.153	-2.309	-	-
-	-	5782.173	-1.963	-	-