

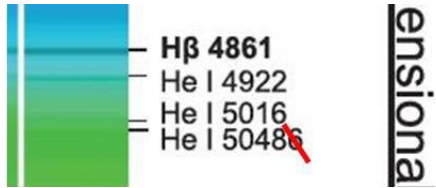
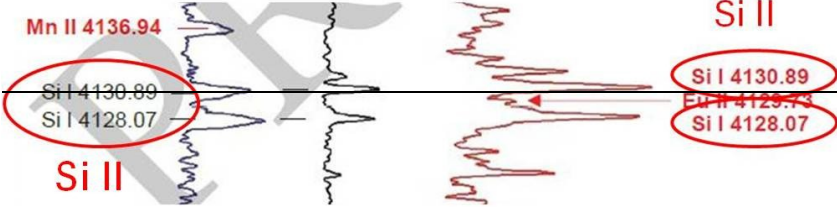
Spectral Atlas for Amateur Astronomers
and
Spectroscopy for Amateur Astronomers

Corrigenda 1. Edition

Version 1.0

15 August 2017

Spectral Atlas for Amateur Astronomers

Page No.	Chapter/ Plate	Correction
21	Plate 1	
121	Plate 44	
144	25.7	<p>all conditions are met, the degenerate electron gas of the iron core can no longer withstand the gravitational pressure. In contrast to the core-collapse scenario the stellar core consists here mostly of reactive carbon and oxygen, which is why the object immediately explodes. Therefore the SN type Ia is</p>

Spectroscopy for Amateur Astronomers

Page No.	Chapter/ Plate	Correction
48	Table 5.4	<p>150–2000</p> <p>Wide field spectroscopic surveys e.g. by objective prisms General determination of spectral features e.g. emissions or absorptions General Stellar Spectral classification Spectral energy distribution (SED curves) Redshift of very faint quasars and galaxies General stellar spectral classification classification of faint novae and supernovae Excitation class of emission nebulae</p>
68	Table 8.1	<p style="text-align: right;">λ-calibration by rest wavelengths of known lines</p> <hr/> <p>Methods of Calibration and Normalization Task</p> <hr/> <p>Relative measurement of a wavelength difference $\Delta\lambda$ R P</p>
121	14.1.4	<p style="text-align: center;">AGB</p> <p>Inverted: Flare star Gliese 388, LBV star Mira, S-type star R Cygni Irregular: Nova Delphini, recurrent nova T Crb, dwarf nova SS Cygni.</p>