# The Catalogue of Rotational Velocities of Stars in Clusters 

R. Głȩbocki ${ }^{1}$, P. Gnaciński ${ }^{1}$


#### Abstract

. Compilation of all spectroscopic determinations of projected equatorial rotation velocities of individual stars, members of 7 associations, 27 open clusters and 7 globular clusters, is made. About $3200 \mathrm{~V} \cdot \sin i$ values are found for 2473 stars. Up to the date we have found 65 papers dealing with $V \cdot \sin i$ measurements. Unfortunately, only half of the data contain information about individual errors. For each entry in the catalogue information about method of determination and source reference are presented.

Catalogue is a base for future analysis of evolution of rotation with age for stars of different initial mass.


## 1. Introduction

Much theoretical and observational work about the role that rotation plays in stellar evolution has been done. Angular momentum is one of the fundamental parameters in the process of star formation as well as in early life of a star. A considerable amount of research has been done on the stellar axial rotational velocities.

Because of the $\sin i$ factor in spectroscopic determinations of rotational velocity only statistical analysis of $V \cdot \sin i$ values allows for evaluation of $V_{\text {rot }}$ assuming random distribution of inclination of rotational axes. It is customary to group stars by absolute magnitude or spectral type and derive a mean value for the actual rotational velocities for each group from the relation $\left\langle V_{\text {rot }}\right\rangle=$ $4 / \pi\langle V \cdot \sin i\rangle$. The greater number of stars in a group the more accurate $\left\langle V_{\text {rot }}\right\rangle$ values are obtained.

Compilation of as many as possible of published $V \cdot \sin i$ data allow for statistical analysis leading to determination of true rotational velocity for a given group of stars. Therefore catalogues of $V \cdot \sin i$ values were published almost in each decade in last 40 years. The last catalogue for field stars has been completed by Głȩbocki and Stawikowski (2000). It allows not only for star grouping but also for analysis of errors. Unfortunately, different methods used for $V \cdot \sin i$ determination can introduce systematic errors.

So far, no compilation has been made for $V \cdot \sin i$ measurements for stars in clusters. Our study shows that a lot of data is dispersed in literature. Clusters present unique possibility of determination of age of stars. Catalogue presented

[^0]here could therefore be useful for analysis of relation between evolutionary age and rotation for stars of different initial mass.

## 2. Description of the Catalogue

During our extensive literature search we have found that many different, sometimes unfamiliar names are used by the authors analyzing particular clusters. With no commonly accepted designations stars in clusters (see e.g. SIMBAD nomenclature information for clusters) we divide our catalogue into tables each containing data for a given cluster. Below in Table 1 we compile information about data in our catalogue. Columns in Table 1 are self explanatory. Typical table in the catalogue contains: names of the star (in most cases two names, to avoid identification errors); value of $V \cdot \sin i$ in $k m / s$; error in $k m / s$ or uncertainty mark; method of determination of $V \cdot \sin i$; reference and sometimes remarks. For Orion association membership in subgroups Ia, Ib, Ic, ... is also given. Table 2 presents as an example part of the catalogue table for Pleiades. As mentioned above method of determination of $V \cdot \sin i$ value can introduce systematic errors. For future analysis we present information in the abbreviated form of the method with the following code:

- LW - line width estimation using eye or spectrogram (e.g. Slettebak et al. 1975,1997)
- FWHM - full width of half-maximum measurement of several lines converted to $V \cdot \sin i$ using standard stars (e.g. Fekel 1997)
- Conv - comparison of line profile of the program star to the set of rotationally broadened line profiles (e.g. Randich et al. 1994)
- C-C - cross-correlation technique used for radial velocity determination (e.g. Randich et al. 1994)
- FTLP - the Fourier transform of the observed line profile (e.g. Gray 1982, 1992)

For details of this description see Głȩbocki and Stawikowski (2000). In some cases we use acronym REF suggesting that the version of this particular method is described in the referenced paper.

Electronic version of the catalogue will be available from September 2001. For information please contact pg@iftia.univ.gda.pl.

Acknowledgments. This paper was supported by Gdańsk University grant No BW 5400-5-0159-1.

## References

Fekel F.C. 1997, PASP, 109, 514.
Głȩbocki R. and Stawikowski A. 2000, Acta Astron., 50, 509.
Gray D.F. 1982, ApJ, 262, 682.
Gray D.F. 1992, in The observation and analysis of stellar photospheres, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, p. 368.
Randich S., Giampapa M.S. and Pallavicini R. 1994, A\&A, 283, 893.
Slettebak A., Collins G.W., Boyce P.B., White N.M. and Perkinson T.D. 1975, ApJS, 29, 137.
Slettebak A., Wagner R.M. and Bertram R. 1977, PASP, 109, 1.

Table 1. General information about catalogue data

| Cluster name | Type | No of data | No of stars | No of references |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| alfa Per | open | 402 | 347 | 8 |
| Blanco 1 | open | 33 | 33 | 1 |
| Car OB2 | association | 55 | 55 | 1 |
| Cha I | association | 22 | 19 | 1 |
| Collinder 228 | open | 37 | 37 | 1 |
| Coma | open | 55 | 47 | 4 |
| Hyades | open | 282 | 182 | 12 |
| IC 2391 | open | 52 | 52 | 3 |
| IC 2602 | open | 62 | 62 | 1 |
| IC 4665 | open | 70 | 70 | 2 |
| IC 4756 | open | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| Lac I | association | 26 | 26 | 1 |
| Lup 3 | 9 | 8 | 1 |  |
| M 3=NGC 5272 | association | 9 | 26 | 2 |
| M 4=NGC 6121 | globular | 27 | 26 | 1 |
| M 5=NGC 5904 | globular | 9 | 9 | 1 |
| M 7=NGC 6475 | open | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| M 13=NGC 6205 | globular | 57 | 54 | 4 |
| M 15=NGC 7078 | globular | 18 | 40 | 18 |
| M 34=NGC 1039 | open | 49 | 49 | 1 |
| M 35=NGC 2168 | open | 36 | 36 | 1 |
| M 39=NGC 7092 | open | 33 | 18 | 1 |
| M 92=NGC 6341 | globular | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| NGC 288 | globular | 23 | 23 | 1 |
| NGC 330 | open | 14 | 14 | 2 |
| NGC 663 | open | 18 | 18 | 2 |
| NGC 869 and 884 | open | 24 | 24 | 1 |
| NGC 2264 | open | 87 | 86 | 1 |
| NGC 2281 | open | 12 | 12 | 8 |
| NGC 2355 | open | 8 | 8 | 1 |
| NGC 2477 | open | 14 | 14 | 1 |
| NGC 2516 | open | 64 | 34 | 1 |
| NGC 2547 | open | 24 | 24 | 1 |
| NGC 2632=Preasepe | open | 76 | 64 | 4 |
| NGC 3766 | open | 15 | 15 | 1 |
| NGC 6193 | open | 18 | 18 | 4 |
| NGC 6633 | open | 56 | 56 | 1 |
| Orion | association | 335 | 238 | 10 |
| Per OB2 | association | 10 | 385 | 1 |
| Pleiades | open | 721 | 204 | 1 |
| Sco OB2 | association | 204 | 204 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |

Table 2. PLEIADES

| Name | HD/BD or <br> other names | $V \cdot \sin i$ <br> $k m / s$ | Error/Limit <br> $k m / s$ | Method | Ref. No |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| HII 1124 | SSHJ K104 | 7.5 | 3 | C-C | 52 |
| HII 1132 | HD 23514 | 40 | $>$ | C-C | 45 |
| HII 1132 | HD 23514 | 40 |  | FWHM | 11 |
| HII 1132 | HD 23514 | 40 | 3 | C-C | 52 |
| HII 1136 | SSHJ G208 | 71 | 5 | C-C | 29 |
| HII 1136 | SSHJ G208 | 80 | $\vdots$ | C-C | 52 |
| HII 1139 | HD 23513 | 31.4 | 1.9 | C-C | 45 |
| HII 1139 | HD 23513 | 30 |  | FWHM | 11 |
| HII 1139 | HD 23513 | 33 | 3 | C-C | 52 |
| HII 1182 | SSHJ F308 | 16.4 | 1.1 | C-C | 45 |
| HII 1182 | SSHJ F308 | 16 | 3 | C-C | 52 |
| HII 1200 | BD+22 553 | 13.7 | 0.9 | C-C | 45 |
| HII 1200 | BD+22 553 | 20 | $<=$ | FWHM | 11 |
| HII 1200 | BD+22 553 | 20 | $<$ | C-C | 52 |
| HII 1207 | SSHJ F310 | 5.1 | 1.3 | C-C | 45 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Institute of Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics, University of Gdańsk, Poland

