

Astronomy & Astrophysics L^AT_EX template

Subtitle

N. Puyaubreau^{1*}, F. Déliat^{1,**}, C. Brassac¹, C. Estievenart¹, L. Guérard¹, and N. Khessemi²

¹ EDP Sciences, 91940, Les Ulis, France

² FSTT, 90000, Tanger, Morocco

Received September 30, 20XX

ABSTRACT

Context. Optional, leave empty if necessary. The heading “Context” is used when needed to give background information on the research conducted in the paper

Aims. Mandatory. The objectives of the paper are defined here.

Methods. Mandatory. The methods of the investigation are outlined here

Results. Mandatory. The results are summarized here.

Conclusions. Optional, leave empty if necessary. “Conclusions” can be used to explicit the general conclusions that can be drawn from the paper.

Key words. giant planet formation – κ -mechanism – stability of gas spheres

1. Introduction

10 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

2. Citations and maths examples

20 In this section the one-zone model of Baker (1966), originally used to study the Cepheid pulsation mechanism, will be briefly reviewed, see Fig. 2, Table 4 and Eq. (3). For the one-zone-model Baker obtains necessary conditions for dynamical, secular and vibrational (or pulsational) stability (Eqs. (34a, b, c) in Baker 1966).

$$\tau_{\text{co}} = \frac{E_{\text{th}}}{L_{r0}}, \quad (1)$$

and the *local free-fall time*

$$\tau_{\text{ff}} = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{32G} \frac{4\pi r_0^3}{3M_r}}, \quad (2)$$

Baker’s K and σ_0 have the following form:

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{8}} \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{ff}}} \quad (3)$$

$$K = \frac{\sqrt{32}}{\pi} \frac{1}{\delta} \frac{\tau_{\text{ff}}}{\tau_{\text{co}}}; \quad (4)$$

where $E_{\text{th}} \approx m(P_0/\rho_0)$ has been used and

$$\delta = -\left(\frac{\partial \ln \rho}{\partial \ln T}\right)_P \quad (5)$$
$$e = mc^2$$

is a thermodynamical quantity which is of order 1 and equal to 1 for nonreacting mixtures of classical perfect gases. The physical meaning of σ_0 and K is clearly visible in the equations above. σ_0 represents a frequency of the order one per free-fall time. K is proportional to the ratio of the free-fall time and the cooling time. Substituting into Baker’s criteria, using thermodynamic identities and definitions of thermodynamic quantities,

$$\Gamma_1 = \left(\frac{\partial \ln P}{\partial \ln \rho}\right)_S, \quad \chi_\rho = \left(\frac{\partial \ln P}{\partial \ln \rho}\right)_T, \quad \kappa_P = \left(\frac{\partial \ln \kappa}{\partial \ln P}\right)_T$$

$$\nabla_{\text{ad}} = \left(\frac{\partial \ln T}{\partial \ln P}\right)_S, \quad \chi_T = \left(\frac{\partial \ln P}{\partial \ln T}\right)_\rho, \quad \kappa_T = \left(\frac{\partial \ln \kappa}{\partial \ln T}\right)_T$$

3. Figures examples

Examples of figures using graphicx. The guide "Using Imported Graphics in L^AT_EX2e" by Keith Reckdahl is available on a lot of L^AT_EXpublic servers or CTAN mirrors.

* Corresponding author: support@nestor-edp.org

** NASA fellow (shows the usage of elements in the author field)

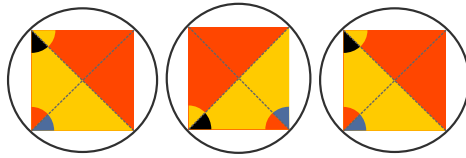


Fig. 1: A onecolumn \figure* with six graphics

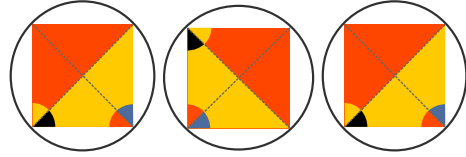


Fig. 1: continued.

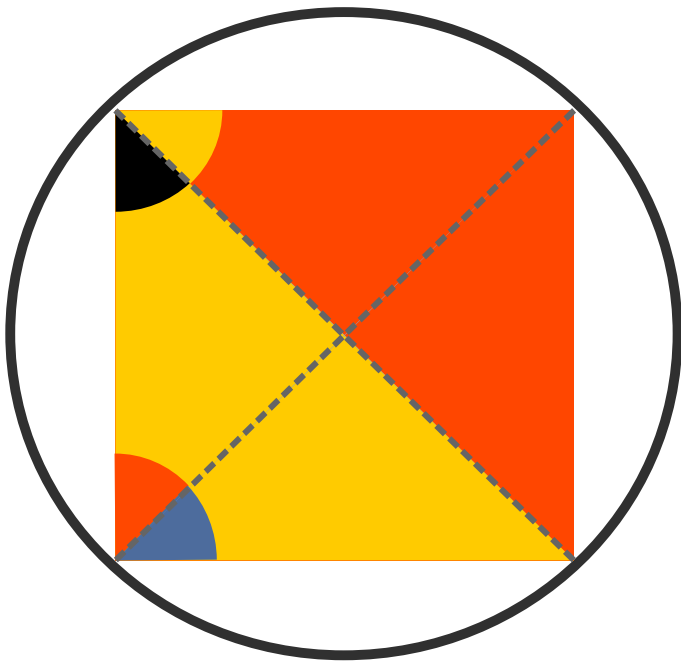


Fig. 2: Figure as large as the column width

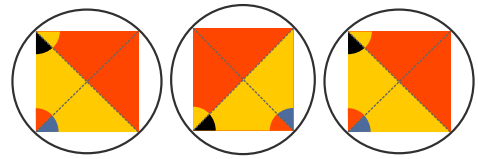


Fig. 6: A figure including three graphics

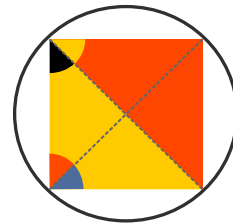


Fig. 7: Continued figure numbering

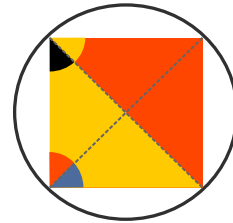


Fig. 7: continued.

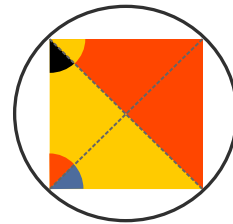


Fig. 7: continued.

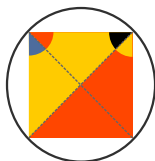


Fig. 3: Rotated figure

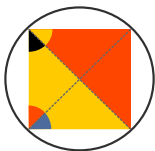


Fig. 4. Figure with caption on the right side



Fig. 5: Figure with a new BoundingBox

40 **4. Tables examples**

The jump in table numbering below is caused by the command `\longtable*`. This command only works in the onecolumn environment. For this reason, we recommend either:

- placing your long tables in onecolumn appendices (cf. C.1 and E.1),
- or using the longtab environment as illustrated by tables 2 and 3. Note that the longtab environment will preserve the table numbering and automatically places long tables after the appendices. They will be moved inside the appendices by the Publisher, if necessary.

Table 1: Simple A&A Table

HJD	<i>E</i>	Method#2	Method#3
1	50	–837	970
2	47	877	230

Table 4: Table with notes

Star	Spectral type	RA(J2000)
69	B1 V	09 15 54.046
LS 1267 (86)	O8 V	09 15 52.787
24.6	7.58	1.37
MO 2-119	B0.5 V	09 15 33.7
LS 1269	O8.5 V	09 15 56.60

Notes. The top panel shows likely members of Pismis 11. The bottom panel displays stars outside the clusters.

Table 5: Table with multiple notes

Star	Spectral type	RA(J2000)
69	B1 V	09 15 54.046
LS 1267 (86)	O8 V	11.07 ^a
24.6	7.58 ^l	1.37 ^a
MO 2-119	B0.5 V	11.74 ^c
LS 1269	O8.5 V	10.85 ^d

Notes. The top panel shows likely members of Pismis 11. The bottom panel displays stars outside the clusters.

^(a) Photometry for MF13, LS 1267 and HD 80077 from Dupont et al.

^(b) Photometry for LS 1262, LS 1269 from Durand et al. ^(c) Photometry for MO2-119 from Mathieu et al.

Table 6: Table with references

SN name	Epoch (with respect to <i>B</i> maximum)	Bands
1981B	0	<i>UBV</i>
1990N	2, 7	<i>UBVRI</i>
1991M	3	<i>VRI</i>
SNe 91bg-like		
1991bg	1, 2	<i>BVRI</i>
1999by	–5, –4, –3, 3, 4, 5	<i>UBVRI</i>
SNe 91T-like		
1991T	–3, 0	<i>UBVRI</i>
2000cx	–3, –2, 0, 1, 5	<i>UBVRI</i>

References. (1) Zheng (1997); (2) Mizuno (1980); (3) Balluch (1988); (4) Cox (1980); (5) Cox (1969); (6) Tscharnuter (1987); (7) Terlevich (1992); (8) Yorke (1980a).

5. Conclusions

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. In- teget tempus convallis augue. Etiam facilisis.

Acknowledgements. Part of this work was supported by ESO, project number Ts 17/2–1.

References

- Baker, N. 1966, in Stellar Evolution, ed. R. F. Stein, & A. G. W. Cameron (Plenum, New York) 333
- Balluch, M. 1988, A&A, 200, 58
- Cox, J. P. 1980, Theory of Stellar Pulsation (Princeton University Press, Princeton) 165
- Cox, A. N., & Stewart, J. N. 1969, Academia Nauk, Scientific Information 15, 1
- Mizuno H. 1980, Prog. Theor. Phys., 64, 544
- Tscharnuter W. M. 1987, A&A, 188, 55
- Terlevich, R. 1992, in ASP Conf. Ser. 31, Relationships between Active Galactic Nuclei and Starburst Galaxies, ed. A. V. Filippenko, 13
- Yorke, H. W. 1980a, A&A, 86, 286
- Zheng, W., Davidsen, A. F., Tytler, D. & Kriss, G. A. 1997, preprint

70 **Appendix A: Wide tables and figures after an appendix title: recommended method**

In the PDF output, floats should be placed under their own appendix, not before the title, nor after the title of the next appendix. In short appendices, one-column floats `{figure*}` or `{table*}` will generate a blank page. To prevent this behaviour, we recommend to switch to `\onecolumn` and set the `[ht!]` parameter in your floats: please check the L^AT_EXcode of this appendix.

In case you have a lot of floating objects for little text and the L^AT_EXengine moves the floats away from their context, the command `\FloatBarrier` of the “placeins” package will empty the float buffer and place all stored floats in the continuity. If you still encounter problems with wide floats placement, just use the `\onecolumn` environment throughout the appendices.

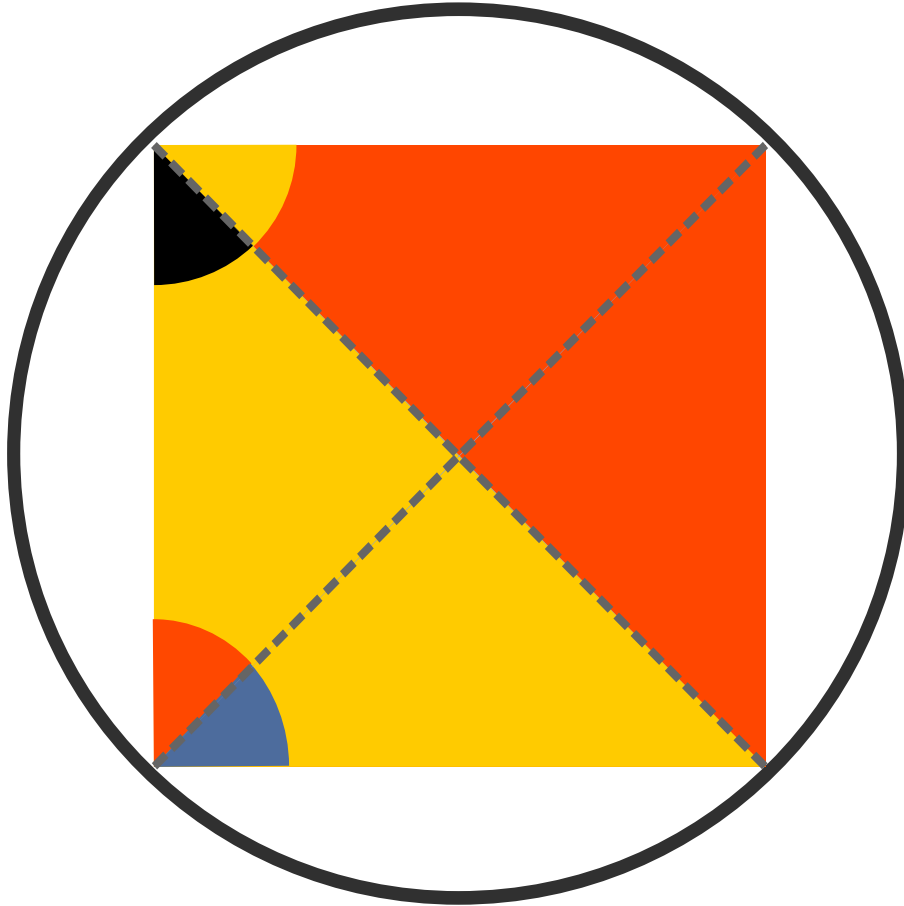


Fig. A.1: A one-column `{figure*}[ht!]` after a section title. If text follows like below, it is easier to finish the section in `\onecolumn`. If needed, you may revert to `\twocolumn` when reaching the next page.

80 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Appendix B: Wide tables and figures after an appendix title: alternate method

To prevent a blank page, a second method is to insert the appendix title after declaring the onecolumn float. This method should be reserved to appendices containing only one-column floats{figure*} or {table*} and no text.

Table B.1: A one-column {table*}

ISO-L1551	$F_{6.7}$ [mJy]	$\alpha_{6.7-14.3}$	YSO type ^d	Status	Comments
<i>New YSO candidates</i>					
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
<i>Previously known YSOs</i>					
61	0.89 ± 0.58	1.77	Class I	HH 30	Circumstellar disk
96	38.34 ± 0.71	37.5	Class II	MHO 5	Spectral type

Table C.1: continued.

Catalogue	M_V	Spectral	Distance	Mode	Count Rate
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230

Appendix D: Rotated single page tables

To prevent a blank page with {sidewaystable*}, we use the method described in appendix B: declare the table first, and the section second.

Table D.1: A rotated table with {sidewaystable*}					
ISO-L1551	$F_{6.7}$ [mJy]	$\alpha_{6.7-14.3}$	YSO type ^d	Status	Comments
<i>New YSO candidates</i>					
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
1	1.56 ± 0.47	–	Class II ^c	New	Mid
2	0.79:	0.97:	Class II ?	New	
3	4.95 ± 0.68	3.18	Class II / III	New	
5	1.44 ± 0.33	1.88	Class II	New	
<i>Previously known YSOs</i>					
61	0.89 ± 0.58	1.77	Class I	HH 30	Circumstellar disk
96	38.34 ± 0.71	37.5	Class II	MHO 5	Spectral type

Appendix E: Rotated long tables in appendices

For rotated long tables in appendices, we use the method described in appendix A, combined with {landscape}.

Table E.1: A long landscape table

Catalogue	M_V	Spectral	Distance	Mode	Count	Rate
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86 ²	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	

² Source not included in the HRI catalog. See Sect. 5.4.2 for details.

Table E.1: continued.

Catalogue	M_V	Spectral	Distance	Mode	Count	Rate
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
				H	0.008686	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
				H	0.008686	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
				H	0.008686	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
				H	0.008686	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
				H	0.008686	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
				H	0.008686	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230	

Table 2: A long table using the longtab environment

Catalogue	M_V	Spectral	Distance	Mode	Count Rate
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
Gl 86 ³	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686

³ Source not included in the HRI catalog. See Sect. 5.4.2 for details.

Table 2: continued.

Catalogue	M_V	Spectral	Distance	Mode	Count Rate
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230
G1 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.043170
G1 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478
G1 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610
				H	0.008686
G1 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	S	0.058230

Table 3: continued.

Catalogue	M_V	Spectral	Distance	Mode	Count	Rate
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.058230	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.058230	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.058230	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.058230	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	
Gl 33	6.37	K2 V	7.46	S	0.058230	
Gl 66AB	6.26	K2 V	8.15	S	0.260478	
Gl 68	5.87	K1 V	7.47	P	0.026610	
Gl 86	5.92	K0 V	10.91	H	0.008686	