THE NEAR INFRARED SPECTRUM OF NGC7027

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NGC7027 has been observed at the 193cm telescope of OHP in the range 6800-10500~Å, using the CARELEC spectrograph equiped with a RCA CCD. The dispersion corresponded to a resolution 1 Å/px.

More than 100 recombination lines belonging to the (3,n) series of HI, the (5,n) and (6,n) series of HeII and to 7 out of the 10 $(3\ell,n\ell')$ series of HeI could be identified. Using case B recombination theory (Hummer, Storey, 1987) and the nebular physical conditions from a recent model (Gruenwald, Péquignot, 1987, these proceedings), it is found that the observed Paschen decrement agrees with theory within calibration and atmospheric correction uncertainties (\sim 3% for n = 7-19 and \sim 7% for n = 20-40). However unidentified blends must be postulated with n = 13, 26, 34-36. There is no indication of the high electron densities found by Kaler et al (1976) from optical decrements. The Paschen series provides calibration of the near infrared to better than 5%. The HeII series are consistent with an unreddened ratio:

I(HeII 4686) / I (H β) = 0.50 \pm .04 in agreement with the optical data of Kaler et al (1976). The HeI series are identified for the first time and are consistent with a pure case B recombination (Storey, 1987, private communication) unreddened ratio :

I(HeI 4471) / I(H β) = (3.35 ± .30) x 10^{-2} , indicating that λ 4471 is not collisionally enhanced by more than 10%. The continuum agrees with recombination theory within 3% for wavelengths \geq 7650 Å but an excess \sim 10% is found for λ < 7600 Å.

Many forbidden lines are measured for the first time. All multiplet line ratios available (CI, NI, SII, ClII, SIII, ArIII, ArIV, ClIV) are consistent with theory within observational uncertainty (often < 3%) except that [SII]10370 may be ~ 10% weaker than predicted. [NiII]7378 and most lines of multiplets [FeII]1F, 13F, 14F are observed, providing the first detection of these ions in this nebula. Several strong lines are lacking convincing identification.