Enkele resultaten en beperkingen van de vier behandelde methoden

	Alleenstaande sterren			Dubbelsterren			
I Michelson ster interferometrie	–			Capella a = 0",05249			[2
		2γ					
II Intensiteitsinterferometrie	α CMa	0",00589 ± 0,00016		Spica. Zie hieronder			
	α Lyr	0",00324	07				
lange integratietijden	γ^2 Vel	0",00044 ±	15 [3]				
ongevoelig voor seeing	κ Ori	0",00045 ±	13				
B < 2 , T_{eff} > 4000 K	ζ Pup	0",00042 ±	13				
	Enige indikatie randverzwakking bij Sirius				ρ	θ	Δm
III Maanokkultaties	Antares	0",041 ± 0,001	[4]				
gevoelig voor scintillatie	μ Gem	0",023					
V < 6 , 80% van de te meten sterren (±50) is van type K	BD 23° 505	0",00158	[5]	BD 23° 505	0",0062	247°	2.0 [5]
IV Speckle Interferometrie	α Sco	0",042 ± 0,002		β Ceph	0",255 ± 0",01	–	5 [9]
observatietijd enkele min	α Her	0",031 ± 3	[9]	α Sco	0",180	171°	~2 [15]
voor 100 opnamen	α Boo	0",022 ± 3		α Aur	0",044	276°	0 [15]
V < 9 . Informatie is tweedimensionaal	β Peg	0",016 ± 2					
	Enige indikatie randverzwakking bij Betelgeuse						

Parameter	Value ± r.m.s. uncertainty	Source†
Inclination of orbit (i)	65°·9 ± 1°·8	I
Angular size of primary (θ_{UD_1})	(0″·87 ± 0″·04) × 10^{-3}	I
Angular size of secondary (θ_{UD_2})	(0″·4) × 10^{-3}	Assumed
Angular size of primary (limb-darkened) (θ_{LD_1})	(0″·90 ± 0″·04) × 10^{-3}	I
Angular size of semi-major axis (θ_a)	(1″·54 ± 0″·05) × 10^{-3}	I
Brightness ratio of components (β)	6·4 ± 1·0	I
Position angle of line of nodes (Ω)	131°·6 ± 2°·1	I
Sense of orbital motion	Clockwise	I
Epoch of periastron passage (T)	JD 2440678·09	S
Eccentricity of orbit (e)	0·146	S
Longitude of line of apsides (ω)	138° at JD 2440678	S
Inverse period ($1/P$)	0·249091 days^{-1}	S
Period of rotation of line of apsides (U)	124 yr	S
Semi-major axis (a)	(1·93 ± 0·06) × 10^7 km	I+S
Distance	84 ± 4 pc	I+S
Mass of primary (m_1)	10·9 ± 0·9 $m_\odot$	I+S
Mass of secondary (m_2)	6·8 ± 0·7 $m_\odot$	I+S
Radius of primary (R_1)	8·1 ± 0·5 $R_\odot$	I+S
Surface gravity of primary ($\log g_1$)	3·7 ± 0·1 [g_1 in c.g.s. units]	I+S
Absolute surface flux of primary ($\mathscr{F}_{v1}$ at 1·83 μ^{-1})	(2·75 ± 0·24) × 10^{-3} erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} Hz^{-1}	I+P
Effective temperature of primary ($T_{e1}(F)$)	22400 ± 1000 K	I+P
Luminosity of primary ($\log L_1/L_\odot$)	4·17 ± 0·10	I+S+P
Absolute magnitude of primary (M_{V1})	−3·5 ± 0·1	I+S+P
Absolute magnitude of secondary (M_{V2})	−1·5 ± 0·2	I+S+P

† I=interferometric, S=spectroscopic, P=photometric.

Table 11.5. The parameters of Spica (α Vir). From Herbison-Evans, Hanbury Brown, Davis and Allen (1971).

[2] Michelson: 1920, Ap.J. 51, 257

[3] Hanbury Brown: 1974, The Intensity Interferometer, London

[4] Evans: 1959, M.N. Astron. Soc. South Africa, 18, 158

[5] Berg: 1969, Stellar Angular Diameters from Lunar Occultations, Thesis, Univ. Virginia.

[9] Gezarie, Labeyrie, Stachnik: 1972, Ap. J. 173, L 1

[15] Labeyrie, Bonneau: 1974, Ap. J. 194, L 147