

Table 6.1 Characteristics of selected globular clusters

Name	R_{gal}	M_V	r_h	\log	Spec.	[Fe/H]	HB _{col}	Comments	
NGC Other	(kpc)		(arcmin)	(r_t/r_c)	type				
104	47 Tuc	7.3	-9.26	2.79	2.04	G4	-0.76	-0.99	Typical metal-rich cluster
5272	M3	11.6	-8.77	1.12	1.85	F6	-1.57	+0.08	Typical intermediate-metallicity cluster
7078	M15	10.2	-9.07	1.06	2.50	F3	-2.22	+0.67	Typical metal-poor cluster. Collapsed core
288		11.4	-6.54	2.22	0.96	F8	-1.24	+0.98	Same [Fe/H] as NGC 362, but has a blue HB
362		9.0	-8.26	0.81	1.94	F9	-1.16	-0.87	Same [Fe/H] as NGC 288, but has a red HB
1851		16.3	-8.26	0.52	2.24	F7	-1.26	-0.36	Same [Fe/H] as NGC 288,362, but bimodal HB
5139	ω Cen	6.3	-10.16	4.18	1.24	F5	-2...-1	+0.90	Most luminous. Chemically inhomogeneous
	AM 4	24.2	-1.50	0.42	0.50		-2.00	+0.98	Least luminous. Least concentrated core
6121	M4	6.1	-7.06	3.65	1.59	F8	-1.18	-0.06	Closest cluster ($d = 2.1$ kpc)
	AM 1, E 1	117.2	-4.60	0.50	1.23		-1.80	-0.93	Most distant cluster
	Liller 1	2.3	-7.42	0.45	2.30		+0.22	-1.00	Most metal-rich. Collapsed core
5053		16.5	-6.64	3.50	0.82		-2.41	+0.52	Most metal-poor

NOTES: R_{gal} is the radius in the Galaxy at which the cluster lies; r_h is the half-light radius; other quantities are as defined in the text.
 SOURCE: From data collected in Harris (1996).