



also use spectra to determine the global effective temperature and gravity, detect velocity fields, identify stellar winds, resolve and map starspots in analogy to Sunspots, or follow the time-dependent effects of non-radial pulsations or extra-solar planets. The poster shows the optical spectrum of the Sun obtained with the Potsdam Echelle Polarimeter and Spectroscopic Instrument (PEPSI) of the Large Binocular Telescope (LBT) recorded just like the Sun-as-a-star. It plots the normalized intensity as a function of wavelength in Angstroms (from 382.0 nm) from the top left corner to the bottom right corner. The spectrum is covered for wavelengths between 382nm (top left) and 914nm (bottom right) with an average spectral resolution of $R = \lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 220,000$ or approximately 1.4 km/s. Its average dispersion is 0.007 Å/pixel. A hundred individual exposures were average combined with individual

exposure times between 1.5s for the redder wavelengths and 15s for the bluest wavelengths. All data were obtained with the Solar-Disk-Integration (SDI) telescope on the LBT Observatory kitchen balcony on Nov. 17, 2016. A subset of spectral absorption lines is identified in the graphics and marked with dashes beneath the spectrum. The annotation indicates the chemical element (e.g., Fe for iron), the ionization state (I for a neutral line, II for an ionized line), and the wavelength in Angström. Note that the annotation text appears darker the stronger the line. The line identifications and the wavelengths were taken from the Vienna Atomic Line Database. The original spectrum has been published in *Astronomy & Astrophysics* (Strassmeier, K. G., Ilyin, I., & Steffen, M. 2017, A&A). For further details and for spectra of other stars see <https://pepsi.aei.de/>.

