



The flare may be explained by an as yet unobserved M-type dwarf companion star. This poster shows the optical spectrum of β Boo obtained with the Potsdam Echelle Polarimetric and Spectroscopic Instrument (PEPSI) of the Large Binocular Telescope (LBT). It plots the normalized intensity as a function of wavelength λ in Angstroms ($\Delta\lambda = 0.1\text{nm}$) from the top left corner to the bottom right corner. The PEPSI spectrum covers the wavelengths between 3820 Å (top left) and 9130 Å (bottom right) with an average spectral resolution of $R=\lambda/\Delta\lambda=220,000$ or approximately 1.4 km/s. Its average dispersion is 0.012 Å/pixel . Integration time with the LBT was 1 min and consists

of 10-14 exposures in all six cross dispersers. The signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of the spectrum peaks at 1800:1 at 8250 Å and has a low of 500:1 near the blue cutoff. The exposures were obtained on June 4 and 5, 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 Angstrom. The original spectrum has been published in *Astronomy & Astrophysics* (Straussmeier, K. G., Wijn, I., & Weber, M. 2018, *A&A*, **612**, A45; see <https://pepsi.aip.de/>).

