FIGURES - PART 2
Figure 2.1. Planetary nebulae types and models. Schematic illustration of two-dimensional cuts through the centers of various morphological archetypes of PN (Balick 1987).
Figure 2.2. CCD images of the planetary nebula BD+30°3639, from Balick (1987). The scale line shown has a length of 37.5. The images were taken at the wavelengths of the following lines, in the order clockwise from the upper left: Hα, [OIII], He II, and [NII].
Figure 2.3. Contour images of the planetary nebula BD+30°3639. The contour level spacings in the mid-IR maps were chosen to be spaced evenly between a minimum and the maximum value of the map.

2.3a. $\lambda = 2.2 \, \mu m$, contour level spacing $2.5 \, mJy/arcsec^2$, minimum level $2.5 \, mJy/arcsec^2$. 
Figure 2.3b. $\lambda = 10.0 \, \mu m$, contour level spacing 150 mJy/arcsec$^2$, minimum level 200 mJy/arcsec$^2$. 
Figure 2.3c. $\lambda = 11.2$ µm, contour level spacing 200 mJy/arcsec$^2$, minimum level 500 mJy/arcsec$^2$. 
Figure 2.3d. $\lambda = 12.4$ µm, contour level spacing 250 mJy/arcsec$^2$, minimum level 450 mJy/arcsec$^2$. 
Figure 2.3e. $\lambda = 12.8\ \mu$m, contour level spacing 400 mJy/arcsec$^2$, minimum level 900 mJy/arcsec$^2$. 
Figure 2.3f. $\lambda = 13.2$ µm, contour level spacing 300 mJy/arcsec$^2$, minimum level 600 mJy/arcsec$^2$. 
Figure 2.4. Contour image of BD+30°3639 at 2.2 µm, where the central star contribution has been subtracted, showing the nebula alone. Contour levels are evenly spaced at 2.5 mJy/arcsec², with a minimum level of 2.5 mJy/arcsec².
Figure 2.5. Profiles of the 2.2 µm image of BD+30°3639, showing the original data and the profile after the star was subtracted. The profiles pass through the center of the nebula.

2.5a. Right Ascension profiles.
Figure 2.5b. BD+30°3639 Declination profiles.
Figure 2.6. Contour image of BD+30°3639 at 4.885 GHz, from Masson (1989). The Gaussian beam size for this image is 0\,\textquotequo 96, and the contour level spacing is 5 mJy/beam.
Figure 2.7. Profiles of the mid-IR images of BD+30°3639.
2.7a. Profiles in R. A., from east to west. The profiles have been normalized to the eastern peak, and the eastern peaks have been aligned to show the differences in spatial extent. The profiles are overall very similar, but it can be seen that the 10.0 and 13.2 μm profiles are the narrowest.
Figure 2.7b. Profiles of the mid-IR images of BD+30°3639 in Declination, from south to north. The profiles have been normalized to the north peak, and the north peaks have been aligned. As in the R. A. profiles the sizes are similar, but the 11.2 µm profile is clearly wider than the others.
Figure 2.8. Temperature image of BD+30°3639, calculated from the 10.0 and 13.2 µm images. Contour levels are evenly spaced at 4°K per level, with a minimum level of 160K.
Figure 2.9. Dust opacity image of BD+30°3639, calculated from the temperature image of Figure 2.8 and the 10.0 µm intensity image. Contour levels are evenly spaced at $1 \times 10^{-3}$, with a minimum value of $3 \times 10^{-3}$.
Figure 2.10. Contour image of the 12.8 µm feature of BD+30°3639, calculated from the 12.8 µm image and a scaled 13.2 µm image from Figure 2.3. The contour level spacing is 150 mJy/arcsec², with a minimum level of 300 mJy/arcsec².
Figure 2.11. Contour image of the 11.2 µm feature of BD+30°3639, calculated from the 11.2 µm image and a scaled 10.0 µm image from Figure 2.3. The contour level spacing is 100 mJy/arcsec², with a minimum level of 100 mJy/arcsec².
Figure 2.12. Profiles of BD+30°3639 in the [NeII] and UIR feature images of Figure 2.10 and Figure 2.11, along with the continuum profile of the 10.0 µm image of Figure 2.3. These profiles have been aligned to the center position of the nebula. 2.12a. Profiles in Right Ascension, with east at the left. Profiles have been normalized to the eastern peak. The UIR and [NeII] profiles are wider than the continuum profile at 10.0 µm, both in FWHM and peak separation.
Figure 2.12b. Profiles in Declination, with south at the left. Profiles have been normalized to the north peak. Here again the UIR feature profile is wider than the 10.0 µm continuum profile. However, the [NeII] profile is only slightly wider than the continuum.
Figure 2.13. Profiles of the 2.2 µm star-subtracted image of BD+30°3639, along with the profiles at 10.0 and 11.2 µm. These profiles have been aligned to the center position of the nebula.

2.13a. Profiles in Right Ascension, with east at the left. The profiles have been normalized to the east peak.
Figure 2.13b. Profiles in Declination, with south at the left. The profiles have been normalized to the north peak.
Figure 2.14. Contour images of BD+30°3639, from Roche (1989). The left image is at 3.28 µm, and the right image is at Br γ.
Figure 2.15. Contour images of the PN J 900. The contour levels are evenly spaced, as described below for each image. Both images show an elongation of the PN in the SE-NW direction.

2.15a. J 900 H contour image. Minimum contour level = .15 mJy/arcsec², contour level spacing = .15 mJy/arcsec².
Figure 2.15b. J 900 K contour image. Minimum contour level = .5 mJy/arcsec$^2$, contour level spacing = .5 mJy/arcsec$^2$. 
Figure 2.16. Contour images of the PN J 900, in which the central star has been subtracted. Contour levels are evenly spaced, as described below for each image.

2.16a. J 900 H PSF-subtracted image. Minimum contour level = .15 mJy/arcsec$^2$, contour level spacing .15 mJy/arcsec$^2$. 
Figure 2.16b. J 900 K contour image, in which the central star has been subtracted. Minimum contour level = .5 mJy/arcsec$^2$, contour level spacing = .5 mJy/arcsec$^2$. 
Figure 2.17. Grayscale images of the PN J 900, in which the central star has been subtracted. The line at the bottom of the figure is 5 arcsec long.
Figure 2.17b. J 900 K grayscale image, central star subtracted.
Figure 2.18. CCD images of IC 418, from Balick (1987). The scale line shown has a length of 37. The images were taken at the wavelengths of the following lines, in the order clockwise from the upper left: Hα, [OIII], He II, and [NII].
Figure 2.19. Hβ contour image of IC 418 (Louise et al. 1987). The central star has been subtracted from this image to reveal the nebular structure. A line drawn through the lobes passing through the center of the nebula has a PA of 68°.
Figure 2.20. Calibrated contour images of IC 418 at J, H, and K. There are fifteen levels displayed with a constant spacing between them. The spacing has been chosen to display the nebula structure, so the levels cut off before the peak of the central star is reached. The position angle (PA) of the lobes given for each image is the angle E of N of a line drawn through the peak of the lobes, passing through the center of the nebula.

2.20a. J image, contour level spacing of .75 mJy/arcsec², with the lowest level .75 mJy/arcsec². The PA of the lobes is 25°.
Figure 2.20b. H image, contour level spacing .75 mJy/arcsec$^2$, lowest level .75 mJy/arcsec$^2$. The PA of the lobes is 70°.
Figure 2.20c. K image, contour level spacing .75 mJy/arcsec$^2$, lowest level .75 mJy/arcsec$^2$. The PA of the lobes is 76°.