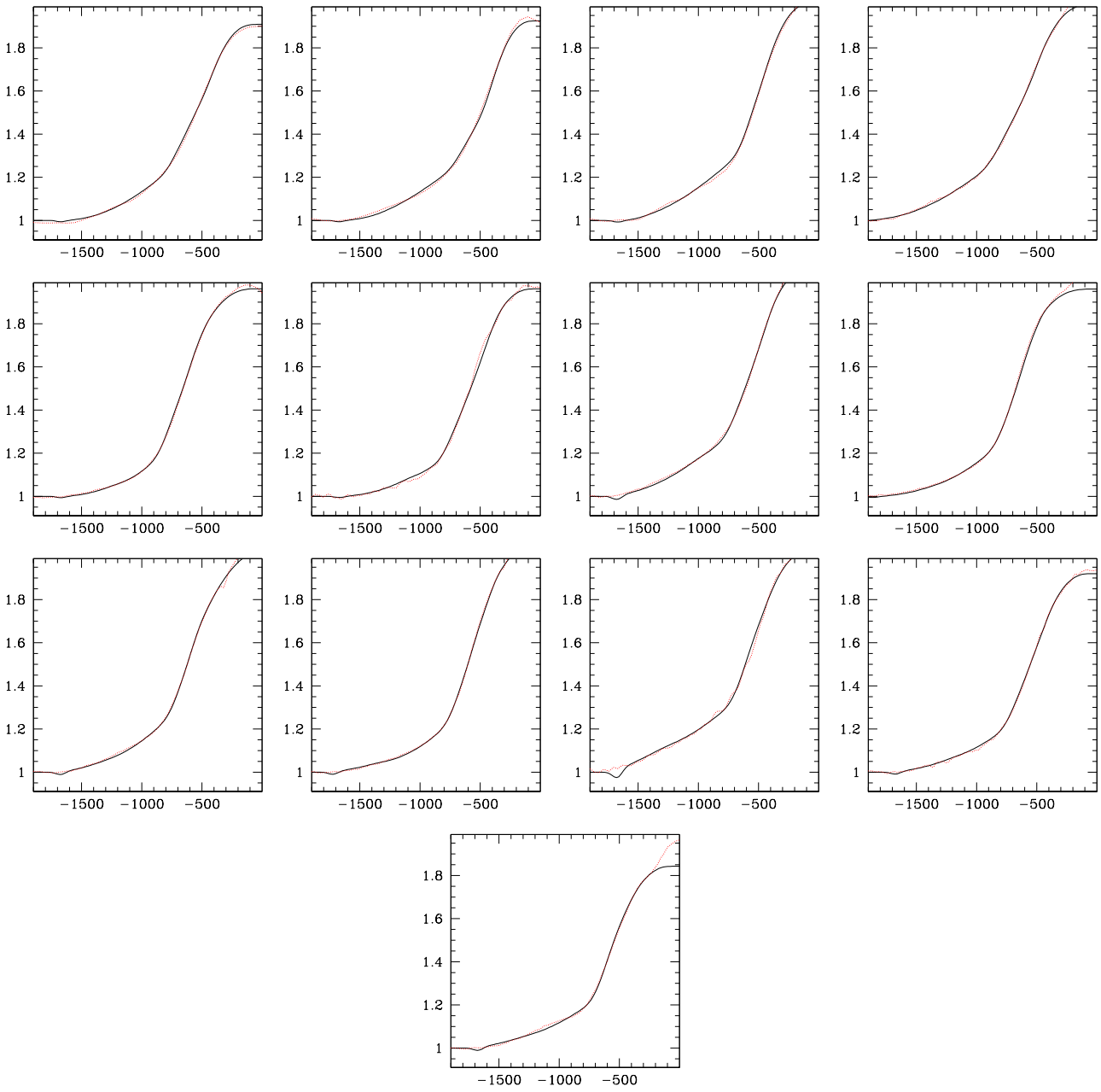

Fig. 6. Same as the previous figure for the *absent* profiles. From left to right and from top to bottom: c, g, k, b24, b25, b26, b28, b30, n19, n21, n23, d04, d08. The color figure can be viewed online.

value of X_3 and X_4 leads to an overall increase in the line strength. Changing the value of R_1 affects the strength of the emission component at small line-of-sight velocities. The values of X_0 and X_1 need to be smaller than that of X_3 to keep the line from being too strong at small velocities.

The input parameters that yielded the best fit to the P Cygni absorption of each spectrum are listed in Tables 1 and 2. The four regions into which the wind was divided are identified by their maximum extent, R_i, i = 1,..,4. The results of the fits provide the values of R_i and their corresponding X_i values. The first region extends from R_* to R_1, where $0.30 \leq R_1/R_{\rm max} \leq 0.35$. The second region extends to R_2, where $0.43 \leq R_2/R_{\rm max} \leq 0.52$. The third region extends to R_3, where $0.57 \leq R_3/R_{\rm max} \leq 0.74$. The fourth region extends to $R_{\rm max}$ and includes the portion of the wind that expands at a constant speed.