

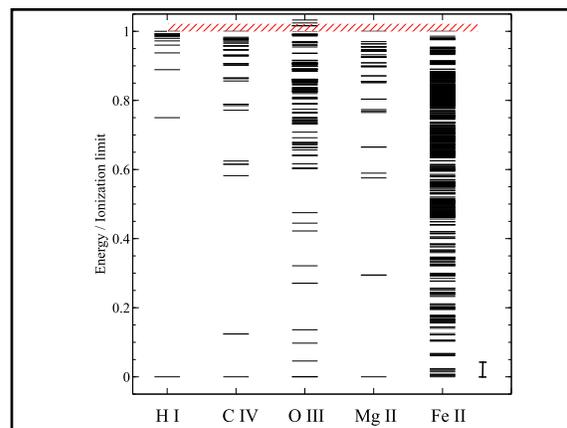
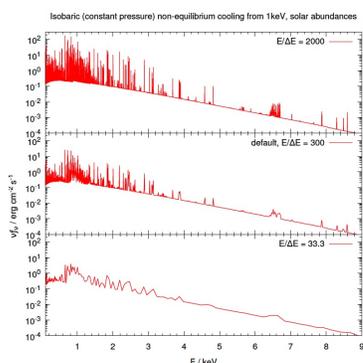
## Running cloudy

- ◆ “run” file contains  
/Users/gary/cloudy/trunk/source/sys\_llvm/cloudy.exe -r \$1 2> \$1.err
- ◆ If file “model.in” contains input, then  
run model &
- ◆ Produces output “model.out”
- ◆ The model will run in the “background” when the line ends with &

## Runtime options

- ◆ Appear after cloudy.exe
- ◆ Described [here](#)
- ◆ -r
  - I use this in my workflow
  - Required for grids to work
  - Study the options and consider what is best for your workflow

- ◆ How to make sense of all these lines



## Peter's atomic line list

- ◆ <http://www.pa.uky.edu/~peter/atomic/>
- ◆ <http://www.pa.uky.edu/~peter/newpage/>  
– Beta version with new features
- ◆ Search wavelength range to find what lines are present

## NIST

- ◆ <http://www.nist.gov/pml/data/asd.cfm>

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NIST Home > PML > Physical Reference Data > Atomic Spectra Database

Version History & Citation Information | Disclaimer

**NIST ATOMIC SPECTRA DATABASE**

Version 4

Welcome to the NIST Atomic Spectra Database, NIST Standard Reference Database #78. The spectroscopic data may be selected and displayed according to wavelengths or energy levels by choosing one of the following options:

**LINES** Spectral lines and associated energy levels displayed in wavelength order with all selected spectra intermixed or in multiplet order. Transition probabilities for the lines are also displayed where available.

**LEVELS** Energy levels of a particular atom or ion displayed in order of energy above the ground state.

**NIST ASD Team**  
Principal Developers (Currently Active):  
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2014 Cloudy workshop

### NIST Atomic Spectra Database Levels Form

Best viewed with the latest versions of Web browsers and Java™

This form provides access to NIST critically evaluated data on atomic energy levels.

Spectrum:  e.g., Fe I

Default Values

Level Units:

Extended Search:  for all levels seen

Format output:

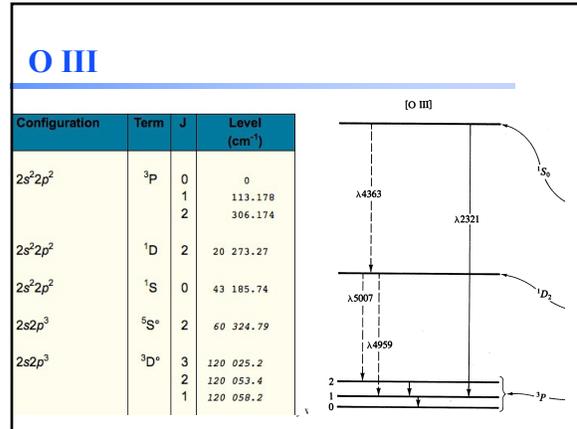
Display output:

Page size:

Term ordered:  term energy

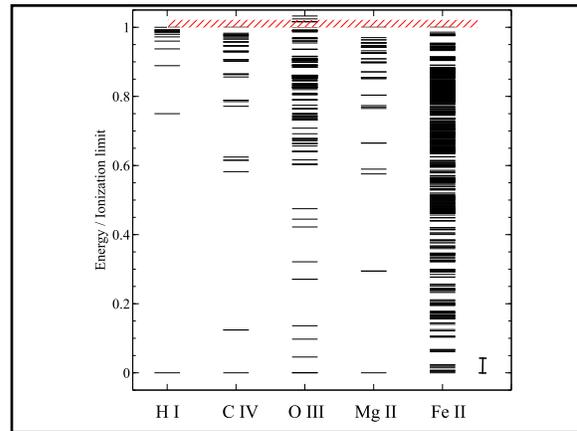
Energy ordered:

Level information:  Principal configuration,  Principal term,  Level  J,  Lande-g



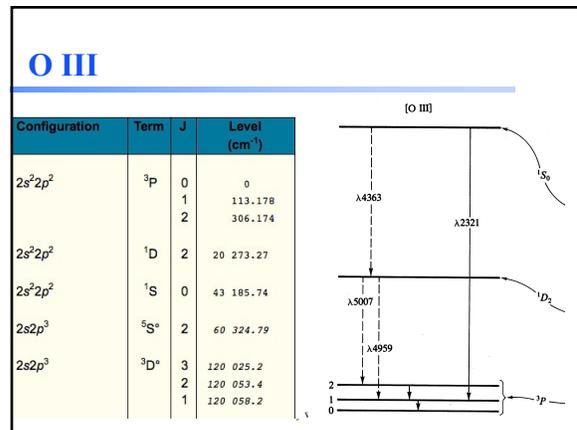
### Two types of lines

- ◆ **Recombination AGN3 sec 4.2**
  - e + p radiative recombination
  - Rate coefficient q ~ 10<sup>-13</sup> cm<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>
  - Mainly H, He
- ◆ **Collisionally excited AGN3 3.5**
  - Inelastic e + ion collision
  - q ~ 10<sup>-9</sup> cm<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>
  - Heavy elements



### Selection rules for transitions

- ◆ AGN3
- ◆ Appendix 4 Nebular quantum mechanics
- ◆ Appendix 6 Molecular quantum



## Species vs spectra

- ◆  $H^0$ ,  $C^{3+}$ ,  $O^{2+}$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $CO$  are baryons
- ◆  $H\ I$ ,  $C\ IV$ ,  $O\ III$ ,  $H_2$ , and  $CO$  are the spectra they emit / absorb
- ◆  $O\ III$  is a permitted line produced by  $O^{2+}$ , while  $[O\ III]$  is a forbidden line
- ◆  $C\ III]$  is a semi-forbidden line, often an intercombination line

## Species vs spectra

- ◆  $H\ I\ Ly\alpha$  emission can be produced by
  - Recombination of  $H^+$
  - Impact excitation of  $H^0$
- ◆  $H\ I$  absorption can only be produced by  $H^0$
- ◆  $H\ I$  is not the same as  $H^0$ 
  - Ambiguous for emission lines

## Baryons and spectra

- ◆ Hazy 1 Section 2.5
- ◆ SpeciesLabels.txt in docs
- ◆ Molecules are not ambiguous
  - $H_2$
  - $CO$
  - $O_2$
  - $H_2^+$
  - $C_2^+$
  - Their spectra have the same notation as the baryon

## Baryons and spectra

- ◆ Atomic spectra use number of spectra
  - $H\ 1$
  - $C\ 4$
- ◆ The baryon
  - “ $H$ ”
  - “ $He^+$ ”
  - “ $C+2$ ”
  - ( $C_2^+$  is  $C_2^+$  in our notation)

## Lines in the main output

- ◆ Print lines column
- ◆ Print lines sort wavelength
- ◆ Print lines faint

## Finding lines in Cloudy

- ◆ Run smoke test with commands
- ◆ Save line labels; save species labels
- ◆ Spectral label, wavelength, identifies a line
- ◆ Save output file has label, wavelength, comment about line
- ◆ Pick lines from this save file

## Other database reporting options

- ◆ See C17 review article, section 2
- ◆ Database print

## Line blends

- ◆ Blnd 3727
- ◆ Blnd 2798
- ◆ Blnd 1549
- ◆ Two or more lines that appear as a single line in most spectra

## Luminosity, relative intensity

- ◆ Intensity or luminosity of line
  - depending on case
- ◆ Intensity relative to normalization line, default H $\beta$

– Change with  
*normalize*  
command

0	3	88.3323m	-5.577	1.5126
0	3	51.8004m	-5.106	4.4704
0	3	4931.23A	-8.339	0.0026
0	3	4958.91A	-4.876	7.5973
0	3	5006.84A	-4.401	22.6702
0	3	2320.95A	-7.193	0.0366
0	3	4363.21A	-6.593	0.1456
0	3	1660.81A	-7.187	0.0371
0	3	1666.15A	-6.720	0.1087

## Why use the laser at all

- ◆ Cloudy has lots of lines and does many levels for many ions
- ◆ A single zone (which we do for speed) is optically thin
- ◆ So continuum fluorescent excitation can be important.
- ◆ But would not happen with a finite column density
- ◆ Show fig with energy levels for H, C IV etc and say continuum photons would excite to all upper levels

## Two level atom AGN3 Sec 3.5

- ◆ Excitation, deexcitation rates
- ◆ Transition probabilities
- ◆ Critical density
- ◆ Two limits
  - Low densities, every excitation leads to emission of a photon
  - high densities, levels are n LTE, photon emission proportional to  $n_u A_{ul}$

$$L_{\text{H}\beta} = N_u A_{u2} h\nu$$

$$[\text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}]$$

$$N_2 g_{2u} N_e =$$

$$N_u [A_{u2} + g_{ue} N_e]$$

$$\frac{N_u}{N_e} = \frac{g_{2u} N_e}{A_{u2} + g_{ue} N_e}$$

$$N_u + N_2 = N$$

critical density

$$A_{ul} = g_{ul} n_{crit}$$

LDL

$$n_e \ll n_{crit}$$

$$4\pi j = n_e n_e \frac{g_{ul}}{g_{ul}} h\nu$$

HDL

$$4\pi j = n_e \frac{g_{ul}}{g_{ul}} A_{ul} h\nu$$

### Why we set the ionization

- ◆ If most O were O3+ the process
- ◆  $O3+ + e \rightarrow O2+ + h\nu$
- ◆ Would be fast, and would make O III recombination lines
- ◆ This can happen in nature, but it would confuse our homework problem

### Vary density over extreme range

- ◆ Plot emissivity vs density over wide range to see how emissivity changes
- ◆ Recombination line, [O III] forbidden lines

### Recombination lines

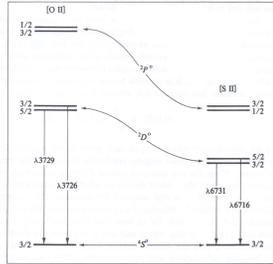
- ◆  $H^+ + e \rightarrow H^{0*} \rightarrow H^0 + \text{photons}$
- ◆ Critical densities of H I, He I, and He II optical lines are very high,  $n > 1e15 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , so they are usually in LDL
- ◆ Emissivity goes as  $n^2$  for  $n < 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- ◆ Case B predictions
- ◆ H I, He I, He II are the strongest in UV/ Opt/ IR
- ◆ Second row (C,N, O, Ne) & Fe in X-ray

### Forbidden lines

- ◆ [O III]
- ◆  $O^{++} + e \rightarrow O^{++*} + e \rightarrow O^{++} + e + \text{photons}$
- ◆ Critical densities of many forbidden lines  $n \sim 1e3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , so they can be in LDL or HDL
- ◆ Emissivity goes as  $n^2$  or  $n$

### Compute spectrum of clouds with two very different densities

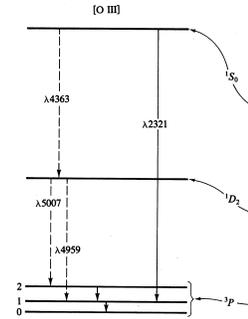
### Density indicators



AGN3 Fig 5.7

### Temperature indicators

◆ Lines from same species which have different excitation potentials



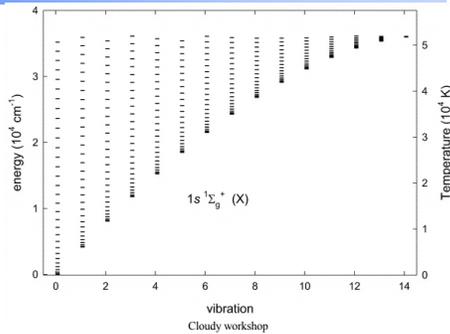
### Ionization parameter indicators

◆ Lines from different ionization stages of the same element

### Databases in Cloudy

- ◆ Iso sequences (H and He like)
- ◆ H<sub>2</sub>
- ◆ Stout (atoms & low ionization)
- ◆ Chianti (higher ionization)
- ◆ LAMDA (heavy-element molecules)
  
- ◆ Database print command
  - Reports all databases in us
  - The number of levels used
  
- ◆ Species “C+2” levels 40

### H<sub>2</sub> (Shaw+05) “species H2”



### Controlling model atoms

- ◆ Series of SPECIES XXX commands
- ◆ Compare exec time species limit vs small

## Inward vs total emission

- ◆ “Inwd” label for line
- ◆ Inward/outward emission computed on second and later iterations
  - Iterate to convergence
  - Print last

## Line to continuum contrast

- ◆ Hazy 1, sec 16.43.2, 19.14.44
  - Line to continuum contrast in save continuum
  - Command SET  
SAVE LINE  
WIDTH

