



The new nebular software

Valentina Luridiana (IAC)
Richard Shaw (NOAO)

Uncertainties in atomic data
and how they propagate in chemical abundances

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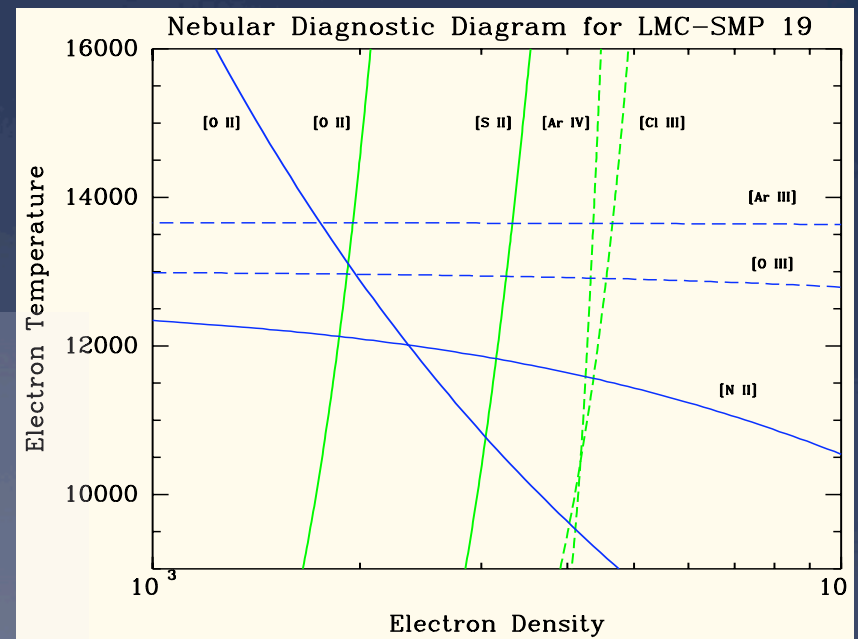
the current nebular

Nebular is a package for the analysis of emission lines:

- flux ratios $\rightarrow T_e, N_e$
- $T_e, N_e \rightarrow$ emissivities
- $T_e, N_e, \text{flux} \rightarrow$ chemical abundances

nebular is conceptually simple but has powerful features, e.g.:

- input atomic data not hardwired
- user can select line ratio to be used
- choice of interstellar extinction law





the future nebular - I

- * Migrate nebular from spp to python
- * Add new ions, including s-process elements
- * Add IR lines to selectable line ratios
- * Allow simultaneous determinations of N_e and T_e from pairs of line ratios
- * Determine ionic abundances for He and other elements from recombination lines
- * Perform error analysis of N_e , T_e , and abundances



the future nebular - II

- * Add recipes for computing total elemental abundances from ionic abundances, using common or user-defined ICF formulae
- * Create VO-compatible web services to provide nebular over the internet.
- * Organize the atomic reference data in an efficient way
- * Provide code with an extensive documentation, adapted to different kinds of user



why python? - I

- * Free, well-documented, supported
- * Portable
- * Scripting language: can be embedded within HTML to add functionalities to web pages
- * Powerful: built-in object types library
- * Interface with fits
- * GUI programming



why python? - II

* object-oriented:

- emphasis on data+methods rather than procedures;
- flexibility in definition of data objects
- data encapsulation and abstraction
- modularity
- modifiability

the user has direct access to internal objects

```
"Atom" class:
  {'number': 2,
   'name': 'oxygen',
   'gsconfig': 'p3',
   'filename': 'o_ii.fits',
   'nlevel': 5,
   'cs': [[0.864, 0.59, 0.299, 0.148, ...],
          [0.5, 0.885, 0.587, 0.307, ...],
          [...], [...]],
   ...}
```



data format

Input atomic data are in fits

Two separate fits files:

- **x_ion_atom.fits:**
energy levels
As
- **x_ion_coll.fits:**
effective collision strengths

One fits file:

x_ion.fits

- **x_ion[0]:** atom description
FILENAME 's_ii.fits' name of file
ATOM sulfur
SPECTRUM 2
N_LEVELS 5
GSCONFIG p3
- **x_ion[1]:** atomic data
- **x_ion[2]:** collisional data



atomic reference data

effort to organize the atomic data in an efficient way:

- build the database from the atomic datafile
- retrieve the paper or table
- Allows users to implement alternative sources
- compare with default choice of other codes



documentation

Documentation is key to efficient use and maintenance:

- what the code does (physical problem) and how it does it (algorithms)
- which atomic data are available; how to select a different set of atomic data; how to add new options.
- what has changed with respect to IRAF
- effects of changes in the atomic data at selected points (e.g., typical nebular conditions, $T = 10\text{kK}$ and 20kK ; extreme conditions)
- content of files: code + atomic database



concluding remarks

- * In which other ways can nebular be useful (e.g. access to class level)?
 - * E.g., implementation of interstellar extinction class
- * Would it be useful to provide reference emission line fluxes of actual targets:
 - * for testing new atomic data?
 - * for regression testing of nebular? (yes!)
 - * as a reference for novel users?