Break into 6 groups, do 6 radii

- Radius (log, cm)
  - 13
  - 15
  - 17
  - 19
  - 21
  - 23
- Find following in main output
  - Temperature, H ionization,

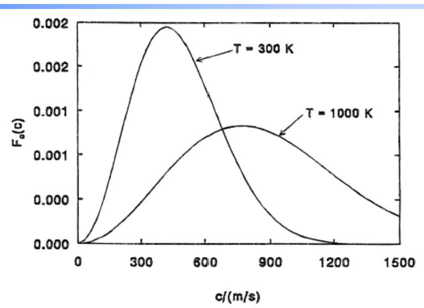
The grid command – Hazy1 Chap 18

- Grid command compute a grid of models in parallel
- Include "vary" keyword on commands with variable parameters (Chapter 17.4)
- "grid" command specifies lower, upper bounds, and step size
  - Radius 13 vary
  - grid 13 23 2
  - Hazy 1 sec 18.5
- "Save grid" command saves step parameters
- "no hash", "last", options on other save commands
- (See this page for description of –a runtime)

Chapt 3 Heating and cooling

- Free electrons have a kinetic temperature, the only real temperature in the gas
- Heating is any process that gives energy to the gas, increasing the temperature
- Cooling is any process that removes energy from the gas, lowering the temperature
- Thermal equilibrium is when heating and cooling rates match
- Often radiation is the only heating & cooling

A Maxwellian velocity distribution



For N_2, depends on mass http://www.thermopedia.com/content/942

Thermal equilibrium

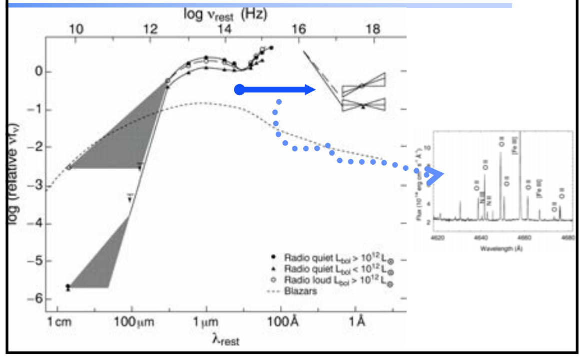
- Heating gives kinetic energy to the gas
  - radiation field in photoionization case
  - by mechanical energy in shock
  - In coronal case an external process sets temperature
- Cooling is anything that converts kinetic energy into light that escapes

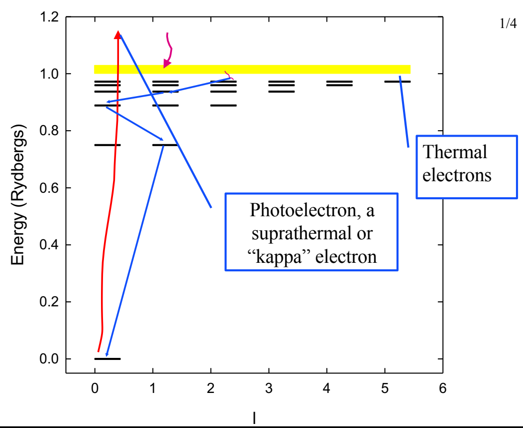
Photoelectric heating

$$G(\mathrm{H}) = n(\mathrm{H}^0) \int_{\nu_0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi J_\nu}{h\nu} h(\nu - \nu_0)\, a_\nu(\mathrm{H}^0)\, d\nu \;[\mathrm{erg\ cm^{-3}\,s^{-1}}]. \quad (3.1)$$

- Depends on SED shape

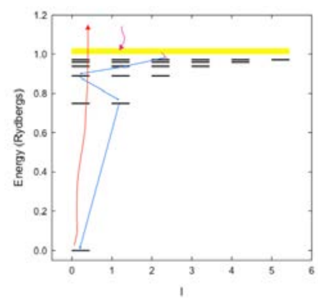
The "primary mechanism" Continuum → emission lines



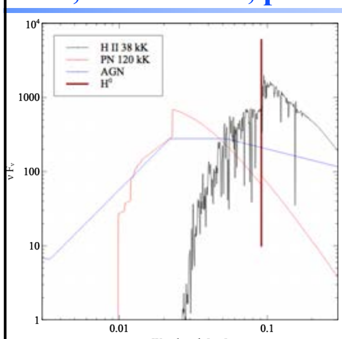


Life history of an Orion electron

- H^0 ground state
  - 1 day
- Suprathermal
  - 1 second
- Thermal
  - 1 yr
- H^0 excited states
  - 10^{-7} s
- H^0 ground state



SED, H^0 ion limit, photoelectron energy



SED	<hν-13.6eV>
H II	52.7 kK
PN	266 kK
AGN	321 kK
Thermal	10 – 20 kK

Photoelectric heating

- Heating proportional to photoionization rate, which is equal to $n_e\, n_p\, \alpha$, the recombination rate
- Heating depends on density squared

$$G(\mathrm{H}) = n_e n_p \alpha_A(\mathrm{H}^0, T) \frac{\int_{\nu_0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi J_\nu}{h\nu} h(\nu - \nu_0) a_\nu(\mathrm{H}^0)\, d\nu}{\int_{\nu_0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi J_\nu}{h\nu} a_\nu(\mathrm{H}^0)\, d\nu} \quad (3.2)$$

$$= n_e n_p \alpha_A(\mathrm{H}^0, T) \frac{3}{2} kT_i$$

Let's try different SEDs

- Density 1 cm^{-3}, constant temperature, one zone, same ionization parameter
- Report "Average nu" and "Te" in main output

SED	Average nu	T(e) K
BB 2.5e4 K		
BB 3e4 K		
BB 5e4 K		
BB 1e5 K		
BB 1.5e5 K		
Table agn		
Table power law		

In HII.in

- Set radius to 10^18 cm
  - Radius 18
- Change "blackbody" value

Photoelectric heating vs depth

- In homework H II region, why did temperature fall, increase, then fall catastrophically?
- Dependence on depth
  - Spectrum, heating, across H^{+} region
  - Homework problem
  - Save continuum output
- Save heating

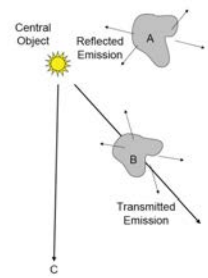


Figure 16.2: This figure illustrates several components of the radiation field that enter in the calculations.

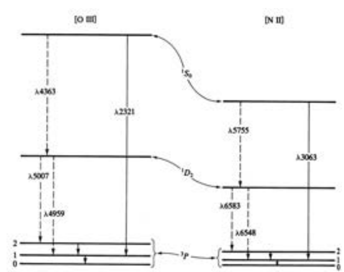
Cooling

- Anything that converts kinetic energy (heat) into light (which escapes)
- AGN3 Chap 3 lists a number of processes
- Collisional excitation of lines is normally the most important cooling process

$$L_C = n_e n_1 q_{12} h\nu_{21}. \quad (3.22)$$

[O III]

- AGN3 Fig 3.1



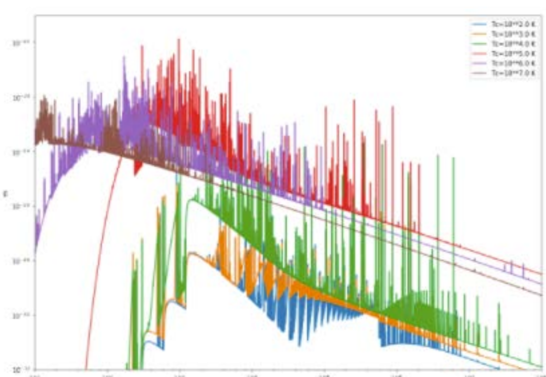
2014 Cloudy workshop

Coronal equilibrium

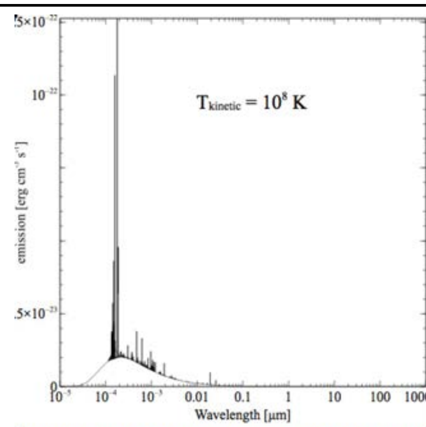
- Mechanical energy sets kinetic temperature
- "Coronal" command in Cloudy
- No ionizing radiation
- Collisional ionization, due to collision by thermal electrons

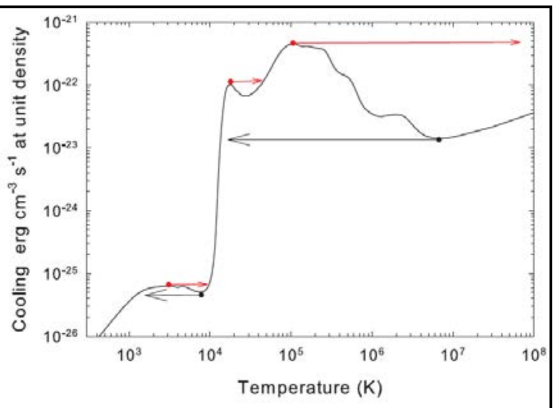
Try different temperatures

- Coronal command
  - Log T=2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- Unit cell
- Must include "cosmic ray background" and grains when molecules are significant
- Plot spectrum
  - X-axis log wavelength from 1e-4 to 1e3 microns
  - Y-axis linear intensity, with strongest line at the top

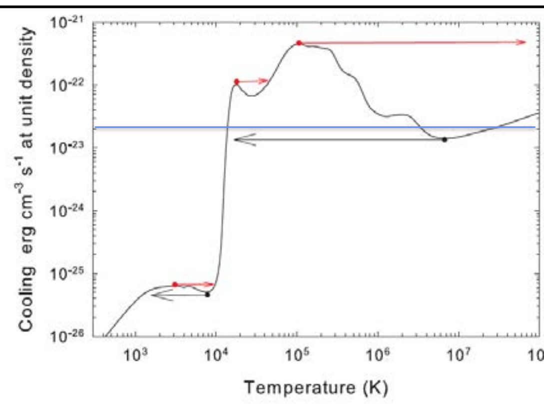


2014 Cloudy workshop

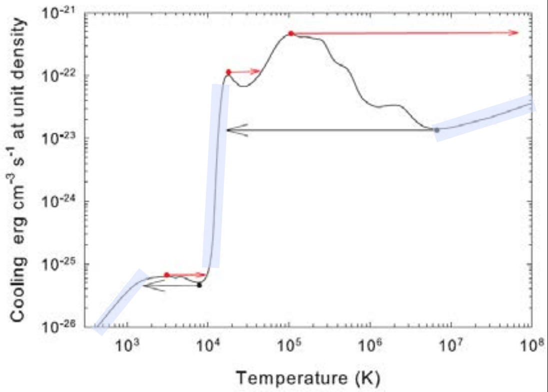




Dalgarno&McCray 1972 ARAA 10, 375 Ferland+09 MNRAS, 392, 1475



Dalgarno&McCray ARAA 10, 375 Ferland+09 MNRAS, 392, 1475



Dalgarno&McCray ARAA 10, 375 Ferland+09 MNRAS, 392, 1475

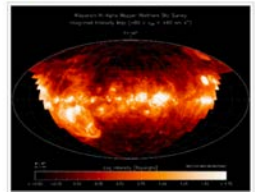
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstellar_medium

Interstellar medium

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Interstellar (disambiguation).

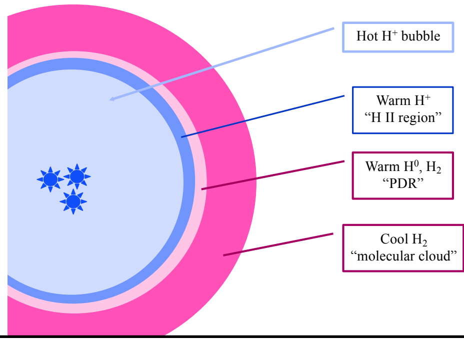
In astronomy, the **interstellar medium** (or **ISM**) is the matter that exists in the space between the star systems in a galaxy. This matter includes gas in ionic, atomic, and molecular form, dust, and cosmic rays. It fills interstellar space and blends smoothly into the surrounding intergalactic space. The energy that occupies the same volume, in the form of electromagnetic radiation, is the **interstellar radiation field**.

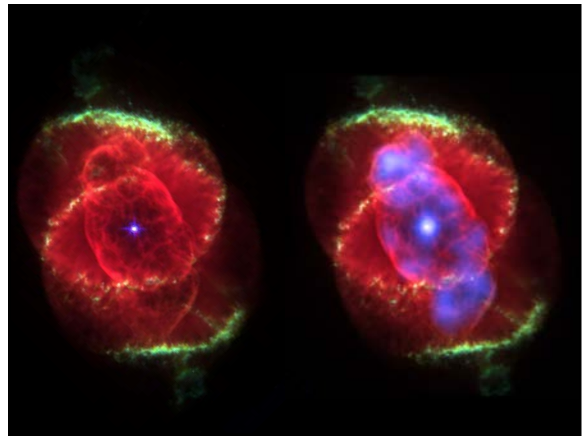


Star forming H II regions

- Hot young stars very close to the molecular cloud that formed it
- Ionizing radiation and stellar winds strike nearby molecular cloud

Idealized structure of an H II region





Make spectra of stable phases

- **Cold, warm, hot stable phases**
- **Ccurve.in**
  - Remove grid, vary option
  - Leave ISM abundances
  - Save continuum (units microns), cooling
- **Compute stable points**
  - T=5e2K 2e4K, 8e4K, 1.5e6K, 2e7K

Three-phase pressure stability

- **tsuite / auto / ism_grid**

Heating – cooling balance

- **Both heating and cooling depend on square of density**
- **So no density dependence**
- **Try it! compare temperatures at two densities**

Vary Metals – constant temperature

- **Set constant temperature, look at [O III] lines relative to Hβ as metallicity varies**
- **!! Combine with next slide**

Vary Metals –temperature balance

- **Try constant temperature case first,**
  - VaryZct
- **Then energy balance**
  - varyZ

Thermostat effect

- **Vary metals with temperature balance**
  - varyZ.in
- **Look at line ratios, temperature vs Z**
- **Cooling and heating vs Z**
- **Thermostat effect – line spectrum does not change dramatically when Z changes**
  - Heating and cooling are equal
  - Cooling is mainly O III lines
  - So they are constant when they are the main coolant

Vary blackbody temperature

- **Stoy or "energy balance" method of determining stellar temperatures**
- **Give stoy reference in AGN3**

Three cases

- **hiis.in – set radiation field, properties of cloud determined self consistently**
  - This is how we usually use Cloudy
- **coronal.in – no radiation, but gas kinetic temperature set by external physics. Ionization and emission set by gas kinetic temperature**
- **constant temperature models – may include radiation but kinetic temperature set by external physics. Ionization determined by both radiation field and gas temperature**
  - Hazy1 Chap 11