



Photoionization codes

# Photoionization codes – first ones

- First models in late 60's by D. Flower, P. Harrington, B. Rubin among others.
- Photoionization codes can be seen as a complete summary of all the physics we know about the interaction between energetic radiation and interstellar gas.

## COMPUTER MODELS OF THE PLANETARY NEBULAE NGC 7662 AND IC 418

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Discrepancies between the observed and calculated spectra of the nebulae are discussed. There is evidence for the importance of dynamical effects and filamentary structure and possibly for deviations of the flux of the central star of NGC 7662 from black-body values in the far ultra-violet.

# Photoionization codes - today

- Today the more used photoionization code is certainly **Cloudy** (G. Ferland, P. van Hoof, R. Porter, R. Williams, W. Henney). It's a 200,000 lines C++ code (with 500,000 lines of data files).
- Some other 1D codes are also used (**PHOTO** by Stasinska, **NEBU** by Péquignot, **MAPPINGS** by Dopita and Binette)
- **MOCASSIN** (Ercolano) is a Monte-Carlo full 3D code
- Cloudy\_3D/**pyCloudy** (IDL and Python versions, by Morisset) is a pseudo-3D code.

# Photoionization codes – inputs and outputs

## Description of the model (inputs)

- Ionizing SED (BB, stel. model, synth. Spectrum.)  $T^*$ ,  $L^*$ ,  $Z^*$
- Gas distribution :  $nH(r - x,y,z)$
- Chemical composition (spatial var?)
- Dust (spatial var?)

## Atomic database

- Cross sections
- Recomb. coeffs.
- Collision strengths
- Einstein coeffs.
- Dust properties

PHOTOIONISATION CODE

- **Te, ne**
- $X_i / X$  (r - x,y,z)
- Line emissivities



# The temperature is an output

- Contrary to the H density, which is an input.
- Results of the thermal equilibrium.
- Obtained by GAINS = LOSS.
- GAINS: depend on ionizing photons mean energy ( $T^*$ ).

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

# The temperature is an output

- Contrary to the H density, which is an input.
- Results of the thermal equilibrium.
- Obtained by GAINS = LOSS.
- GAINS: depend on ionizing photons mean energy ( $T^*$ ).
- LOSS: depend on line emission, especially on forbidden lines from metals, thus depend on Z.

$$4\pi j_{ul} = n_u A_{ul} h\nu_{ul} = n_l \frac{g_u}{g_l} e^{-h\nu_{ul}/kT} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{A_{ul}}{n_e q_{ul}} \right) \right]^{-1} A_{ul} h\nu_{ul}$$

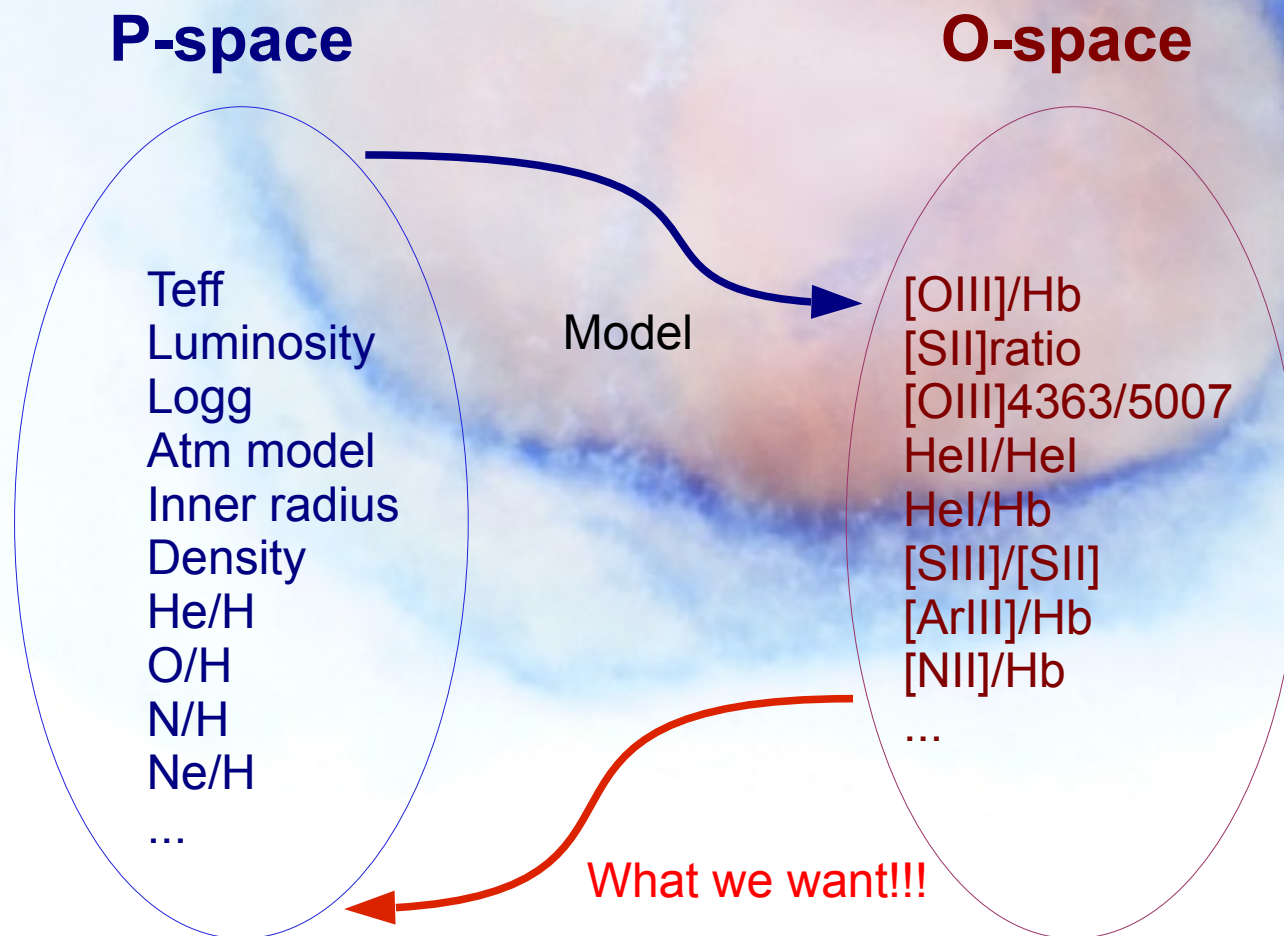
# How to make a model ? - basics

Making a model of an given object is **finding** a (unique?) set of **input** parameters that are able to **reproduce all the observables**:

- Emission line ratios (Te- and ne-diagnostics, and also  $I/I_{\text{beta}}$ ).
- Absolute value of one emission line intensity.
- Images (shape and angular size – Distance).
- Continuum flux (radio – IR – Opt – UV – X)
- Line profiles, PV-diagrams (velocity field).

# How to make a model ? P- and O-spaces

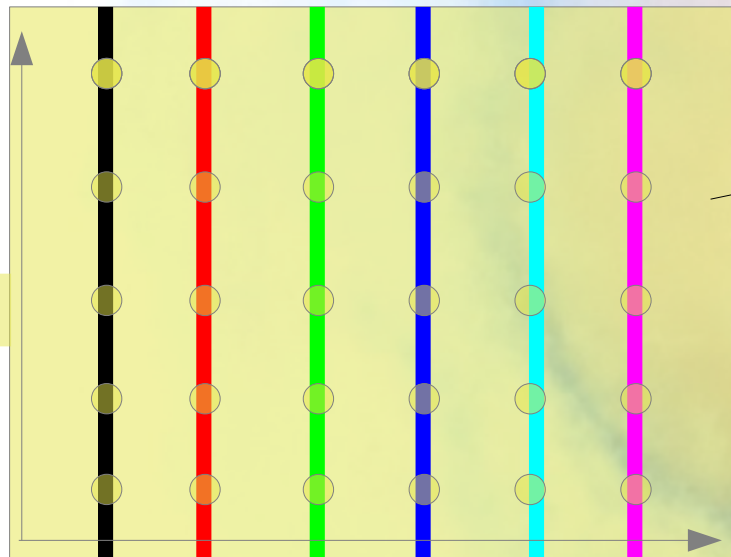
The modeling process can be seen as solving an inverse problem :



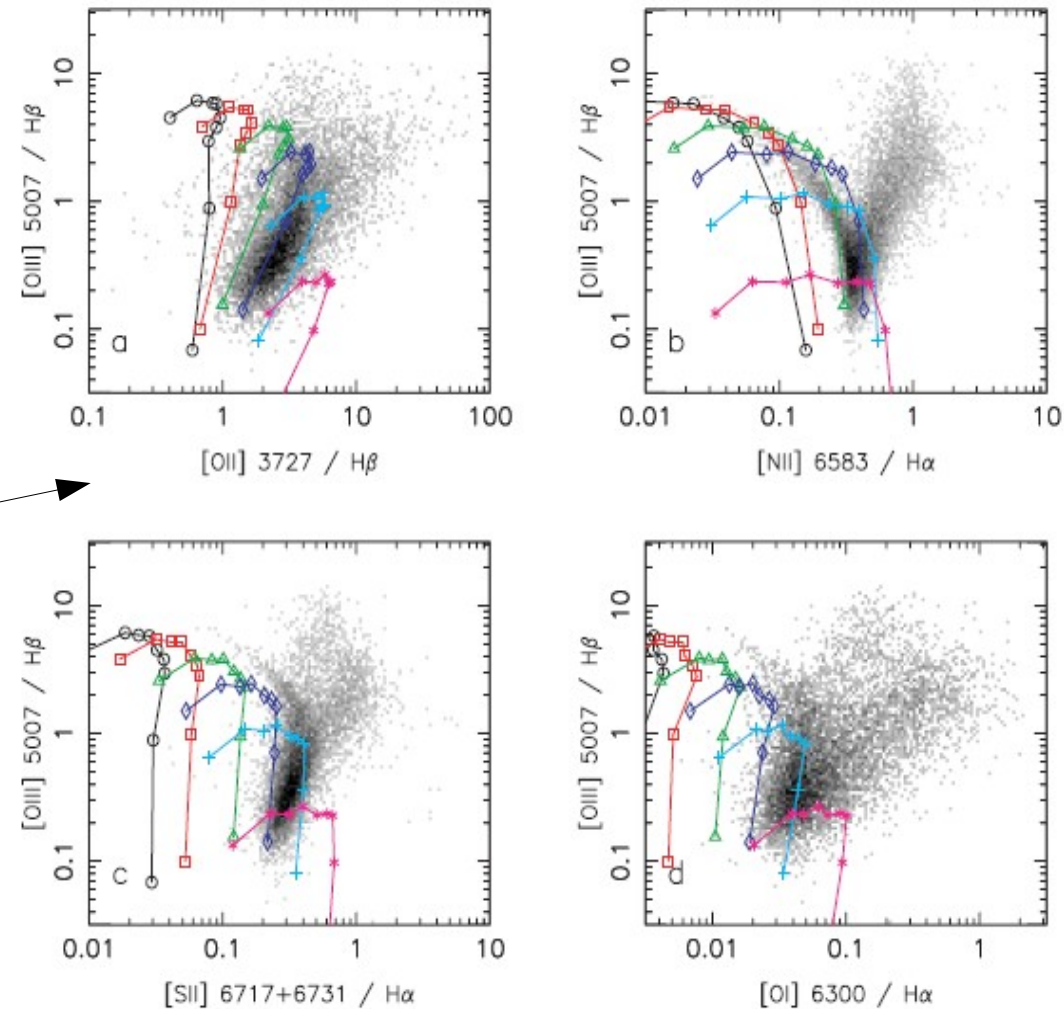


# No linearity

P-space



U



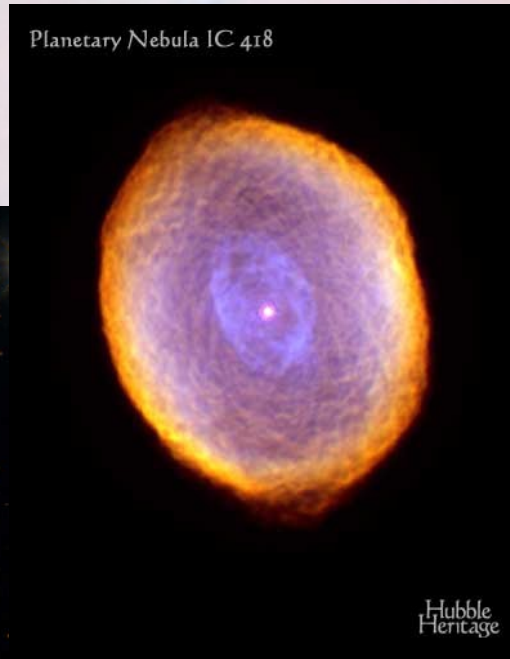
**Figure 2.** Sequences of photoionization models with varying metallicities  $Z$  and constant ionization parameter  $U$ . The symbols on the curves correspond to the location of models with metallicities  $Z = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5$  and  $2.5 Z_{\odot}$ , going from the upper left to the lower right (in panels b, c and d, the lowest metallicity models are actually outside the range of the plots). The values of the ionization parameter  $U$  are  $10^{-2}$  (black circles),  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  (red squares),  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  (green triangles),  $10^{-3}$  (blue diamonds),  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  (cyan + signs) and  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  (purple \* signs).

# Go to Nublado

- <https://www.nublado.org/>
- Contains downloads for the code (current and previous versions), hotfixes, help.
- <https://cloudyastrophysics.groups.io/g/Main> is the forum : report problems, ask for help.
- C17 version of Cloudy is described here :  
<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2017RMxAA..53..385F/abstract>

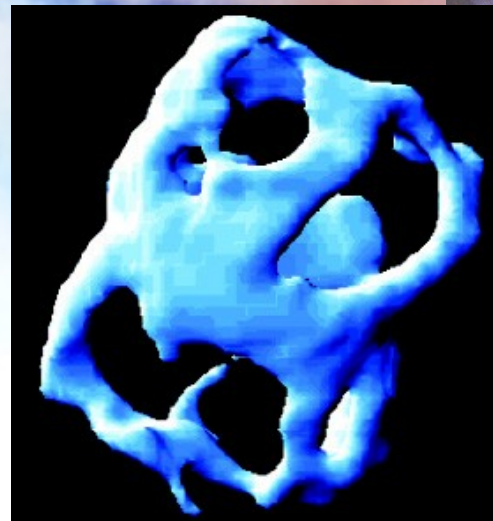
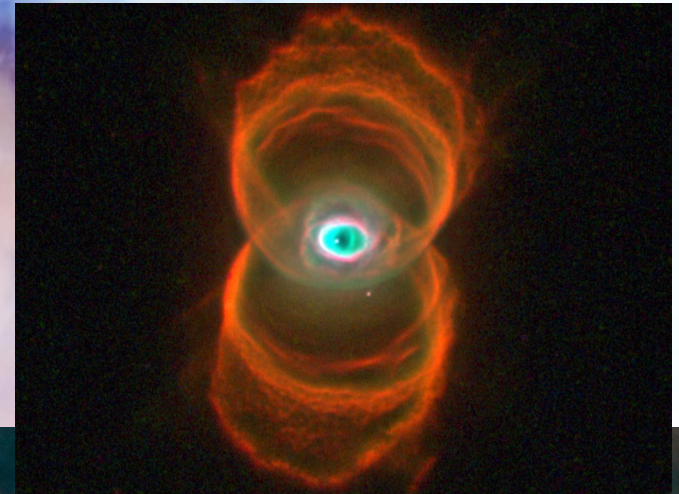
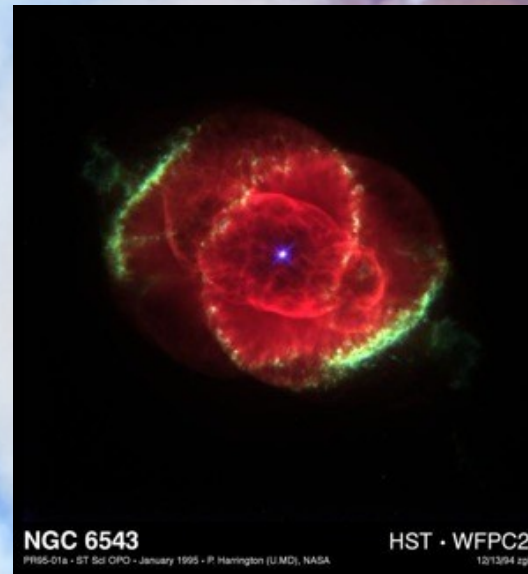
# Why 3D ?

- As we all know, PN are spherical, and HII regions plan parallels :-)



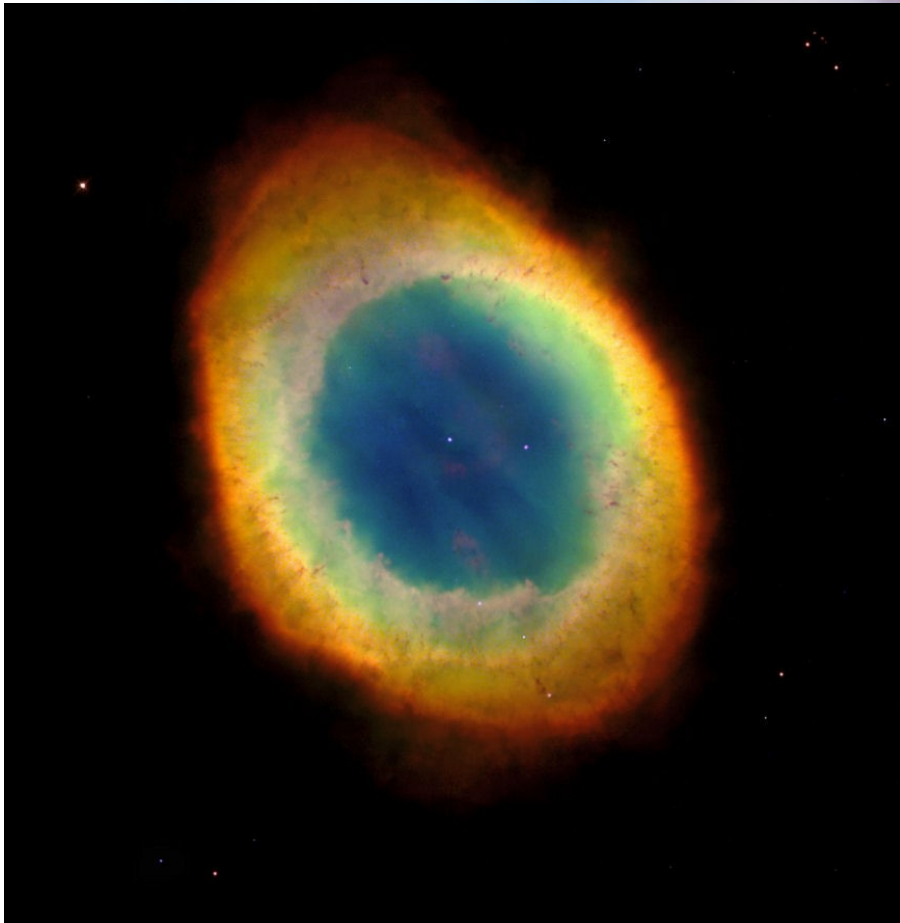


# Not O nor //

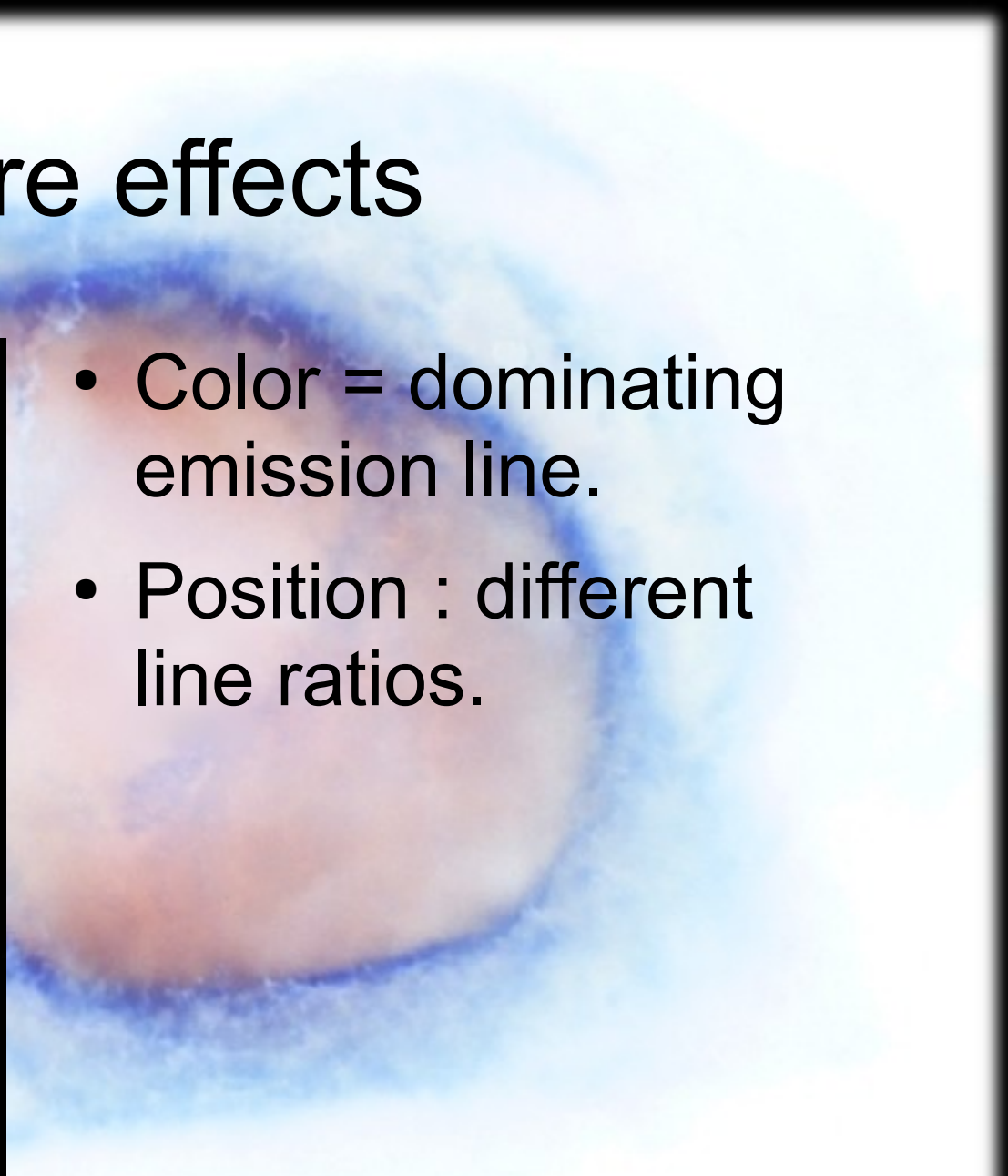




# Aperture effects



- Color = dominating emission line.
- Position : different line ratios.



# pyStuffs

- pyCloudy
  - Python package to manage Cloudy inputs and outputs,
  - Easy grids,
  - Pseudo-3D facility,
  - Related to PyNeb and 3MdB

# MOCASSIN and pyCloudy 3D

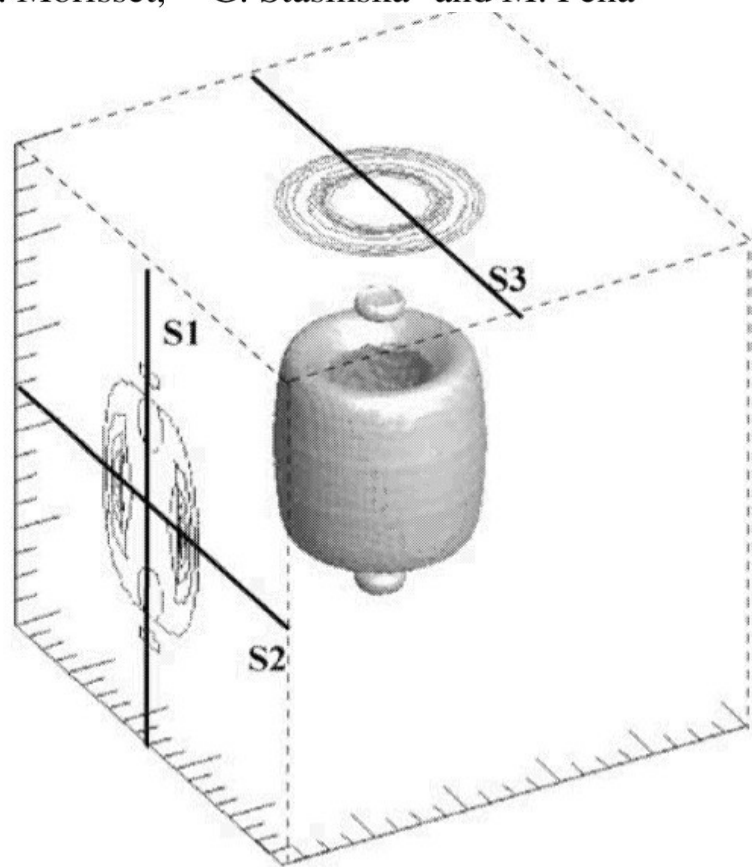
- MOCASSIN : A full 3D photoionization code, using Monte-Carlo.
- F90 MPI code, running on cluster.
- Few hours to days to run/converge a model (cluster allocation time policies).
- → need for a quick (but not so dirty) code to obtain « pseudo-3D » models
- Cloudy\_3D : we're loosing the « full » 3D, but a few minutes to run:-)

# PyCloudy 3D

## Modelling of aspherical nebulae – I. A quick pseudo-3D photoionization code

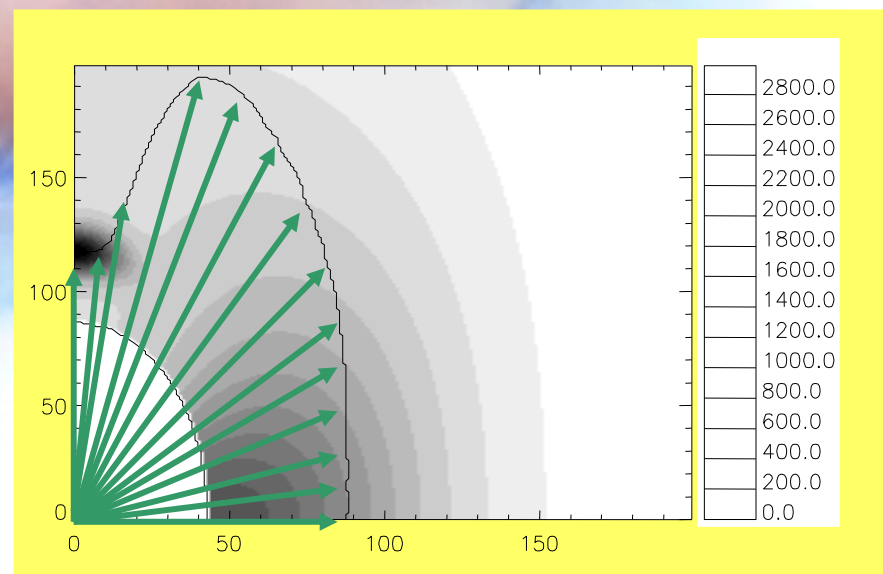
Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. **360**, 499–508 (2005)

C. Morisset,<sup>1</sup>★ G. Stasińska<sup>2</sup> and M. Peña<sup>1</sup>



**Figure 2.** 3D representation of the nebula. An isodensity surface is drawn, showing the equatorial density enhancement and the two polar knots. On the faces we have represented the  $H\beta$  surface brightness contours for two orientations of the nebula: on the left side, for the nebula seen with the polar axis parallel to the sky; on the top, for the nebula seen pole-on. The slits used to determine parameters from emission-line ratios are indicated.

- Various runs of Cloudy (1D), corresponding to different angles.
- 3D reconstruction in a coordinate cube by interpolation between the 1D runs.






# PyCloudy 3D: faster but limited ?

- pyCloudy 3D is not a « full » 3D code. It only considers radial radiation (as a combination of 1D runs).
- Limitation : when no-radial radiation dominates a process (e.g. Photoionization).
- 2 cases :
  - Shadows
  - Multiple stars

Otherwise : pseudo 3D is OK !

Most of the « complicated » morphologies are easily modeled with a simple 2- or 3-components **topologically equivalent** model.



# Short comments on Cloudy/pyCloudy

# Cloudy, short howto

- Cloudy:
  - C++ code (200,000 lines!)
  - freeware
  - easy to install
  - very well supported by an active group of developers/users.
  - New version every 2-3 years (c17.02 just released)
  - Very detailed documentation (Quickstart and Hazy)

# Cloudy, short howto

- `Cloudy.exe < model.in > model.out`
- New form : `cloudy.exe -p model`
- Other test.\*\*\* files (radius, physics, ionic abundances, emissivities, etc)



# Cloudy input file



- Ionizing source:
  - Shape ( $T_{\text{BB}}$ ,  $T$ ,  $Z$ ,  $\log g[\text{Atm Mod}]$ , stellar cluster, power law, AGN)
  - Intensity (Luminosity,  $\log U$ ,  $Q_0$ )
- Gas properties
  - Distribution ( $R_{\text{in}}$ ,  $R_{\text{out}}$ ,  $n_{\text{H}}(r)$ ,  $ff$ )
  - Metallicity
  - Dust

# Cloudy standart output

- The standart output from Cloudy is a collection of information about the model without a simple format, described in the Hazy manual.

# Look at the output

- Control that everything is OK : check warnings, number of steps, and why it stops (this can be defined in the input file).
- Look at the mean ionization stages of the principal ions, mean temperature, heating and cooling sources.
- Some line intensities.
- More informations are available in other files.

# Using pyCloudy

- pyCloudy is actually a python library running and dealing with the results of Cloudy.
- First implementation (Cloudy\_3D) using IDL.
- The new version (2012) is in **Python**.
- Object-oriented.
- Can also be used for a simple 1D run, or for grids.



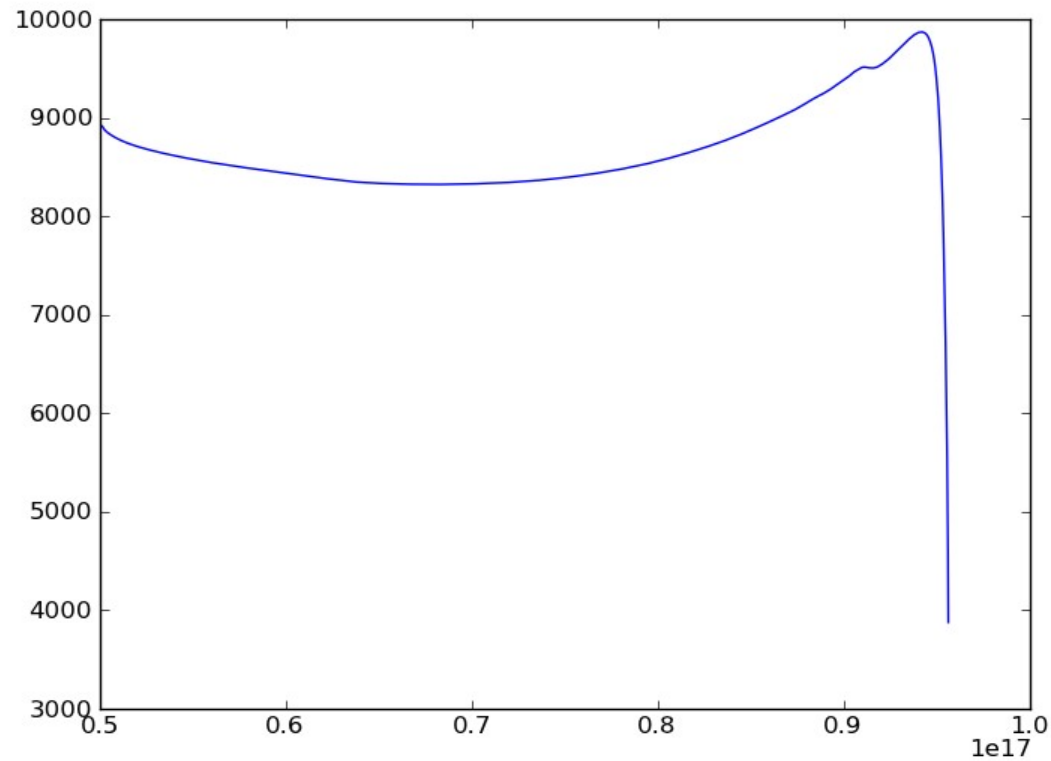
# Run a model

- A quite simple object is used to define and write the Cloudy input file. It allows to automatically add the various « save » options, with the predefined extensions.
- Only the most common options are predefined, but all the others are also available « by hand ».

# Read a model

- Another object reads the outputs of a Cloudy run and fill variables with the radius-dependent parameters.
- Methods are available to compute some integration over the radius or the volume (weighted by different parameters).
- $T0(\text{line})$ ,  $T0(\text{ion})$ ,  $t2(\text{line})$ ,  $t2(\text{ion})$  are computed.
- Model can be cut ( $R_{\min}$ ,  $R_{\max}$ ).

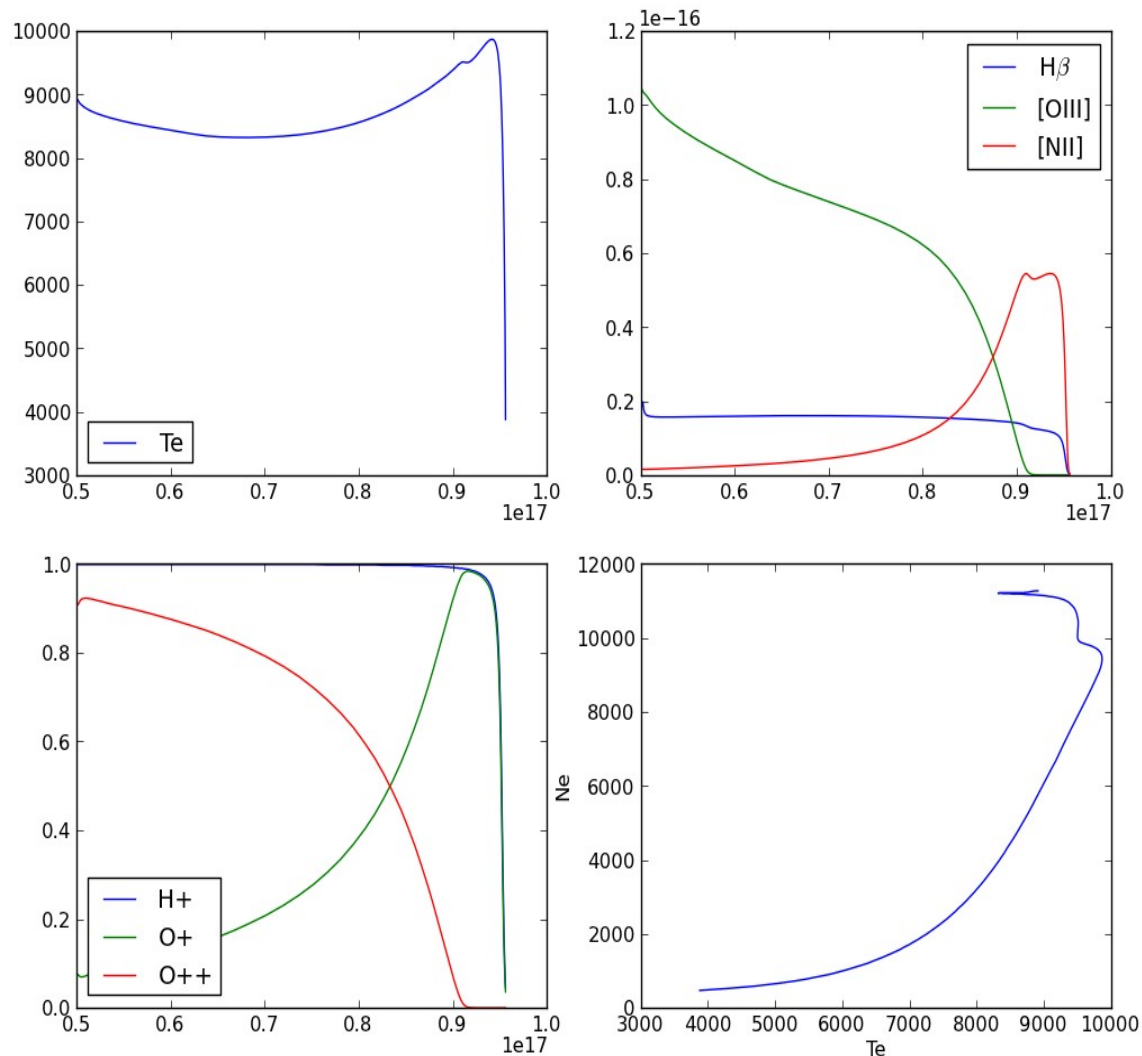
# Read a model



```
M = pc.CloudyModel('Models/model2')
```

```
plt.plot(M.radius, M.te)
```

# Plot model results



```
plt.subplot(2,2,1)
plt.plot(M.radius, M.te, label = ' $T_e$ ')
plt.legend(loc=3)

plt.subplot(2,2,2)
plt.plot(M.radius, M.get_emis('H_1_4861A'), label = r' $H\beta$ ')
plt.plot(M.radius, M.get_emis('O_3_5007A'), label = ' $[OIII]$ ')
plt.plot(M.radius, M.get_emis('N_2_6584A'), label = ' $[NII]$ ')
plt.legend()

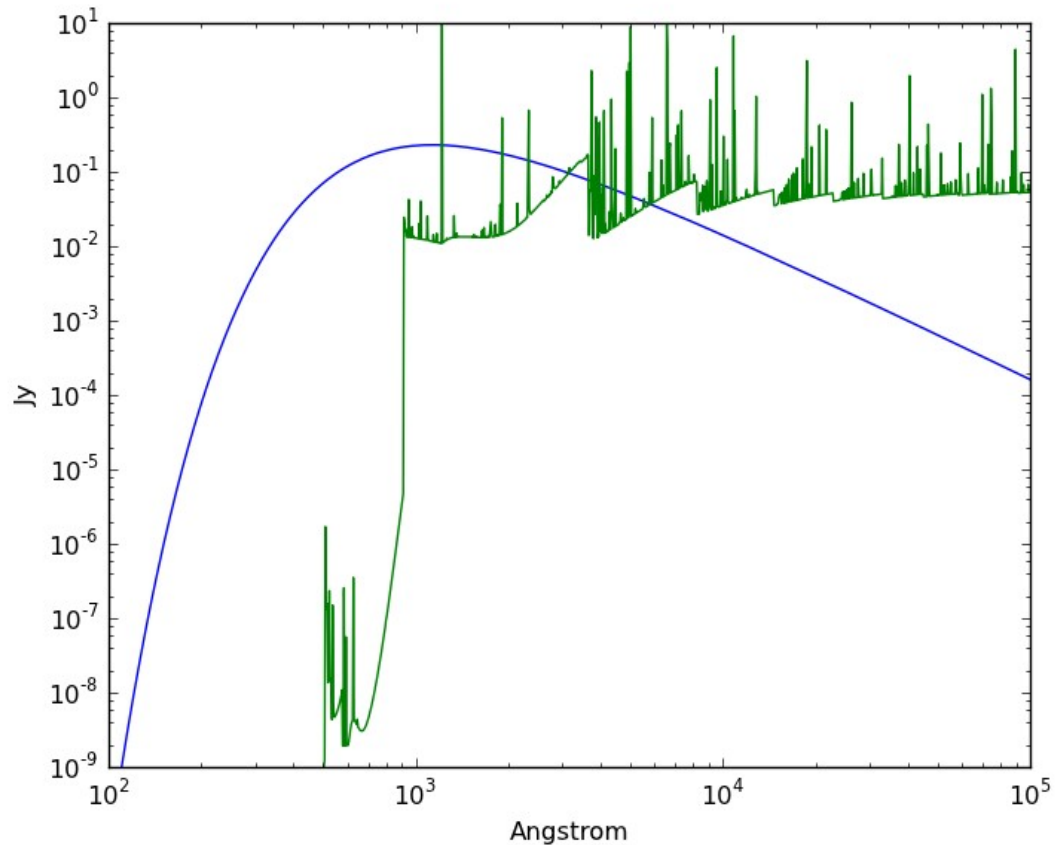
plt.subplot(2,2,3)
plt.plot(M.radius, M.get_ionic('H', 1), label = ' $H^+$ ')
plt.plot(M.radius, M.get_ionic('O', 1), label = ' $O^+$ ')
plt.plot(M.radius, M.get_ionic('O', 2), label = ' $O^{++}$ ')
plt.legend(loc=3)

plt.subplot(2,2,4)
plt.plot(M.te, M.ne)
plt.xlabel(' $T_e$ ')
plt.ylabel(' $N_e$ ')

```



# Plot continuum



M.distance = 2.3 #kpc

```
plt.loglog(M.get_cont_x(unit='Ang'), M.get_cont_y(cont = 'incid', unit = 'Jy'), label = 'Incident')
```

```
plt.loglog(M.get_cont_x(unit='Ang'), M.get_cont_y(cont = 'diffout', unit = 'Jy'), label = 'Diff Out')
```

```
plt.xlim((100, 100000))
```

```
plt.ylim((1e-9, 1e1))
```

```
plt.xlabel('Angstrom')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Jy')
```

# Print some stats

In [13]: `M.print_stats()` #This method can be changed by the user...

Name of the model: /Users/christophemorisset/Cloudy\_test/Models//model2

$R_{\text{in}}(\text{cut}) = 5.012\text{e}+16$  (5.012e+16),  $R_{\text{out}}(\text{cut}) = 9.561\text{e}+16$  (9.561e+16)

H+ mass = 2.56e-02, H mass = 2.62e-02

$\langle \text{H}^+/\text{H} \rangle = 0.99$ ,  $\langle \text{He}^{++}/\text{He} \rangle = 0.00$ ,  $\langle \text{He}^+/\text{He} \rangle = 0.85$

$\langle \text{O}^{+++}/\text{O} \rangle = 0.00$ ,  $\langle \text{O}^{++}/\text{O} \rangle = 0.54$ ,  $\langle \text{O}^+/\text{O} \rangle = 0.44$

$T(\text{O}^{+++}) = 8815$ ,  $T(\text{O}^{++}) = 8520$ ,  $T(\text{O}^+) = 9059$

$\langle \log U \rangle = -2.34$

# Print some stats (2)

In [16]: M.get\_T0\_emis('H\_\_1\_\_4861A')

*Out[16]: 8743.8*

In [17]: M.get\_t2\_emis('H\_\_1\_\_4861A')

*Out[17]: 0.00264*

In [18]: M.get\_ab\_ion\_vol\_ne('O', 2)

*Out[18]: 0.54408*

In [19]: M.get\_T0\_ion\_vol\_ne('O', 2)

*Out[19]: 8519.5*

In [20]: M.log\_U\_mean

*Out[20]: -2.342*

In [21]: M.log\_U[0]

*Out[21]: -1.976*

In [22]: M.log\_U[-1]

*Out[22]: -2.537*

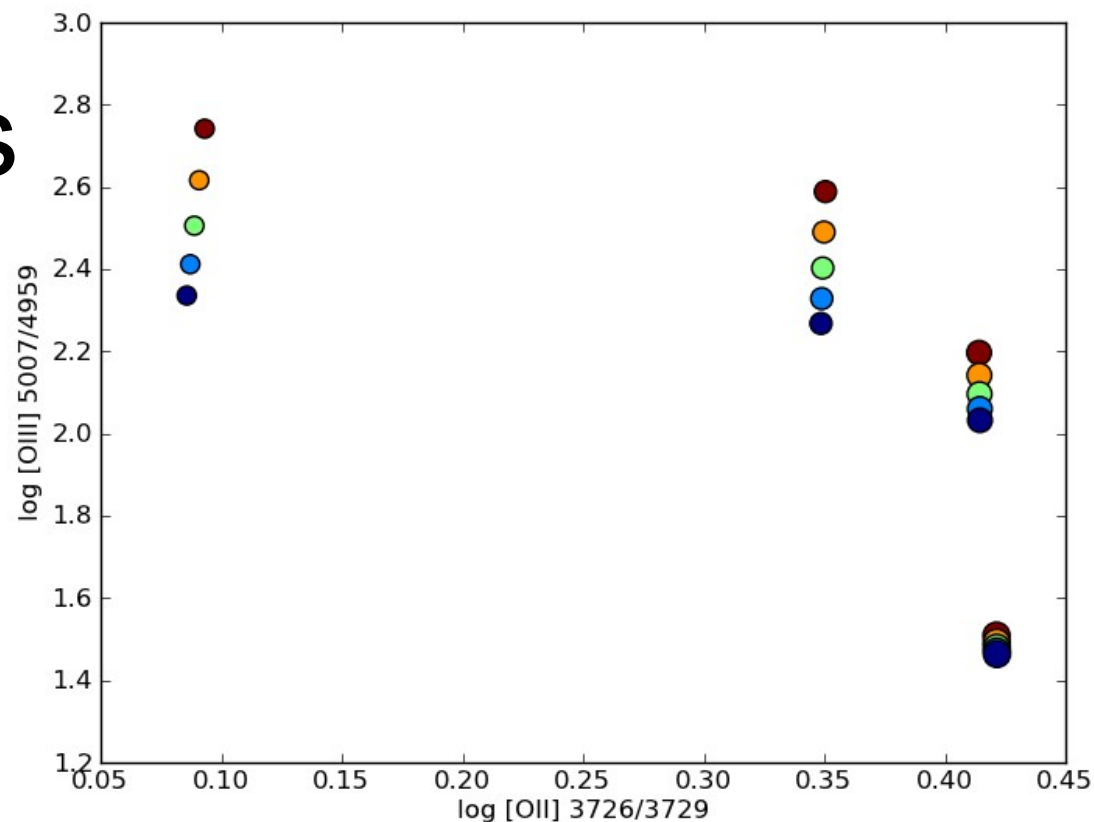


# Grid of models

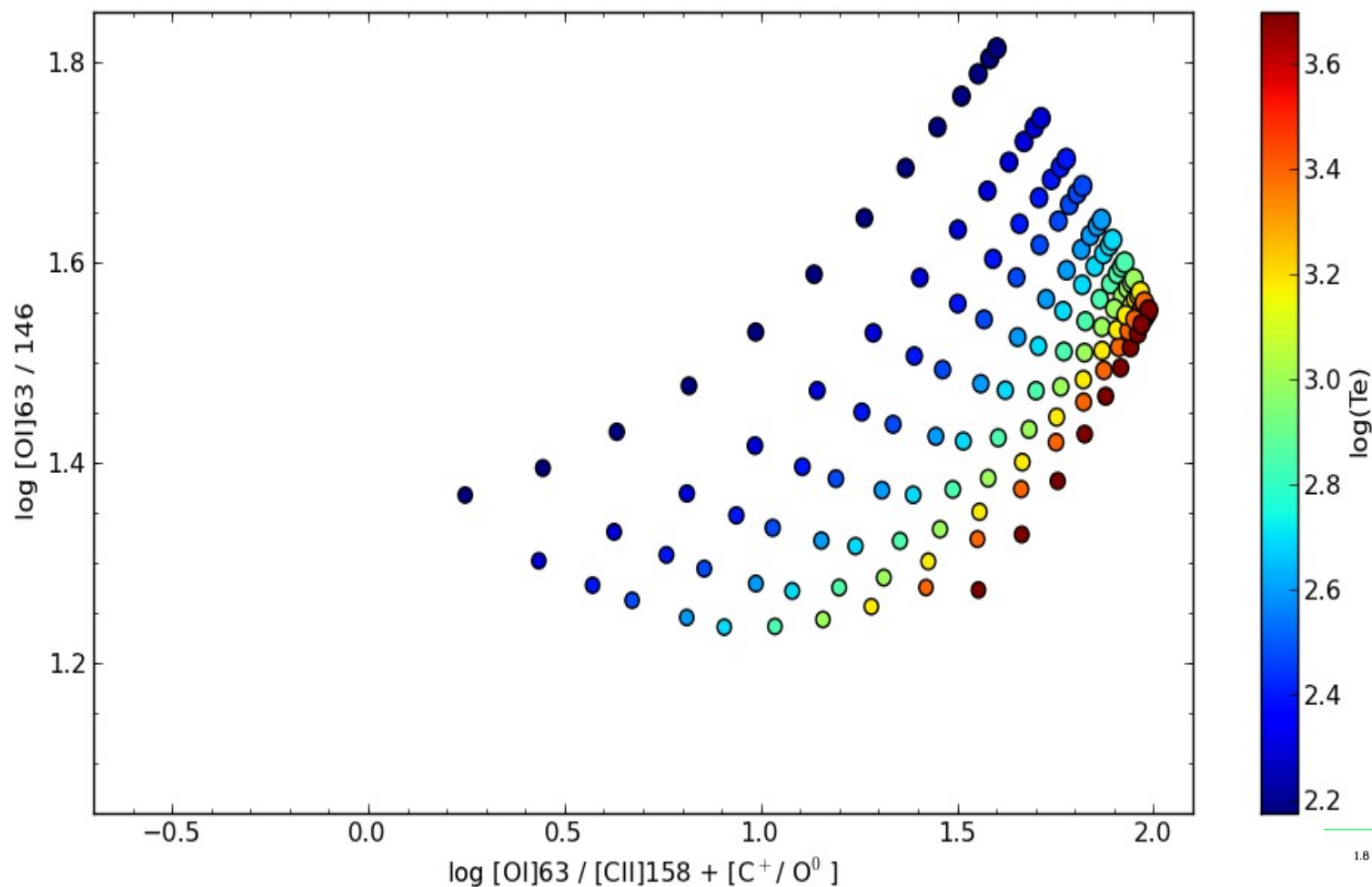
- It's very easy to define and run a grid of models.
- As it is in a programmatic language, it's very easy to define and write a set of input files (grid).
- The « make » facility is used to run N input files at the same time. This can be called from python.
- It's also easy to read the results of the whole grid and to play with them.

# Grid of models

```
tab_dens = [3, 4, 5, 6]
tab_ab_0 = [-3.1, -3.25, -3.4, -3.55, -3.7]
for dens in tab_dens:
    for ab_0 in tab_ab_0:
        make_model(dir_, model_name, dens, ab_0)
c_input.run_cloudy(dir_ = dir_, n_proc = 3, model_name = model_name)
Ms = pc.load_models('{0}/{1}'.format(dir_, model_name), read_grains = False)
r03 = [np.log10(M.get_emis_vol('O__3__5007A')/M.get_emis_vol('TOTL__4363A')) for M in Ms]
r02 = [np.log10(M.get_emis_vol('O__II__3726A')/M.get_emis_vol('O__II__3729A')) for M in Ms]
col = [M.abund['O'] for M in Ms]
size = [np.log10(M.nH[0])*20 for M in Ms]
plt.scatter(r02, r03, c=col, s=size)
plt.xlabel('log [OII] 3726/3729')
plt.ylabel('log [OIII] 5007/4959')
```



# Grid of models

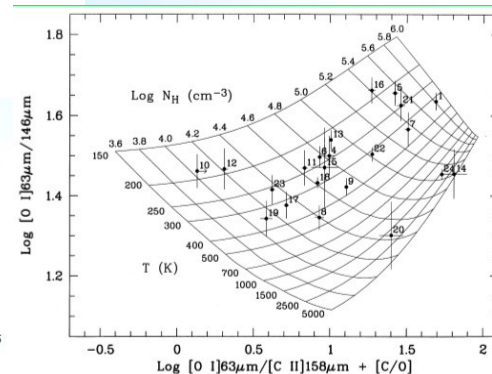


Grid of 1-zone models to explore diagnostic line ratios.

Compare to Liu et al.

*ISO* LWS observations of planetary nebula fine-structure lines

X.-W. Liu,<sup>1\*</sup> M. J. Barlow,<sup>1</sup> M. Cohen,<sup>2</sup> I. J. Danziger,<sup>3</sup> S.-G. Luo,<sup>4</sup> J. P. Baluteau,<sup>5</sup>  
P. Cox,<sup>6</sup> R. J. Emery,<sup>7</sup> T. Lim<sup>7</sup> and D. Péquignot<sup>8</sup>



# 3D models

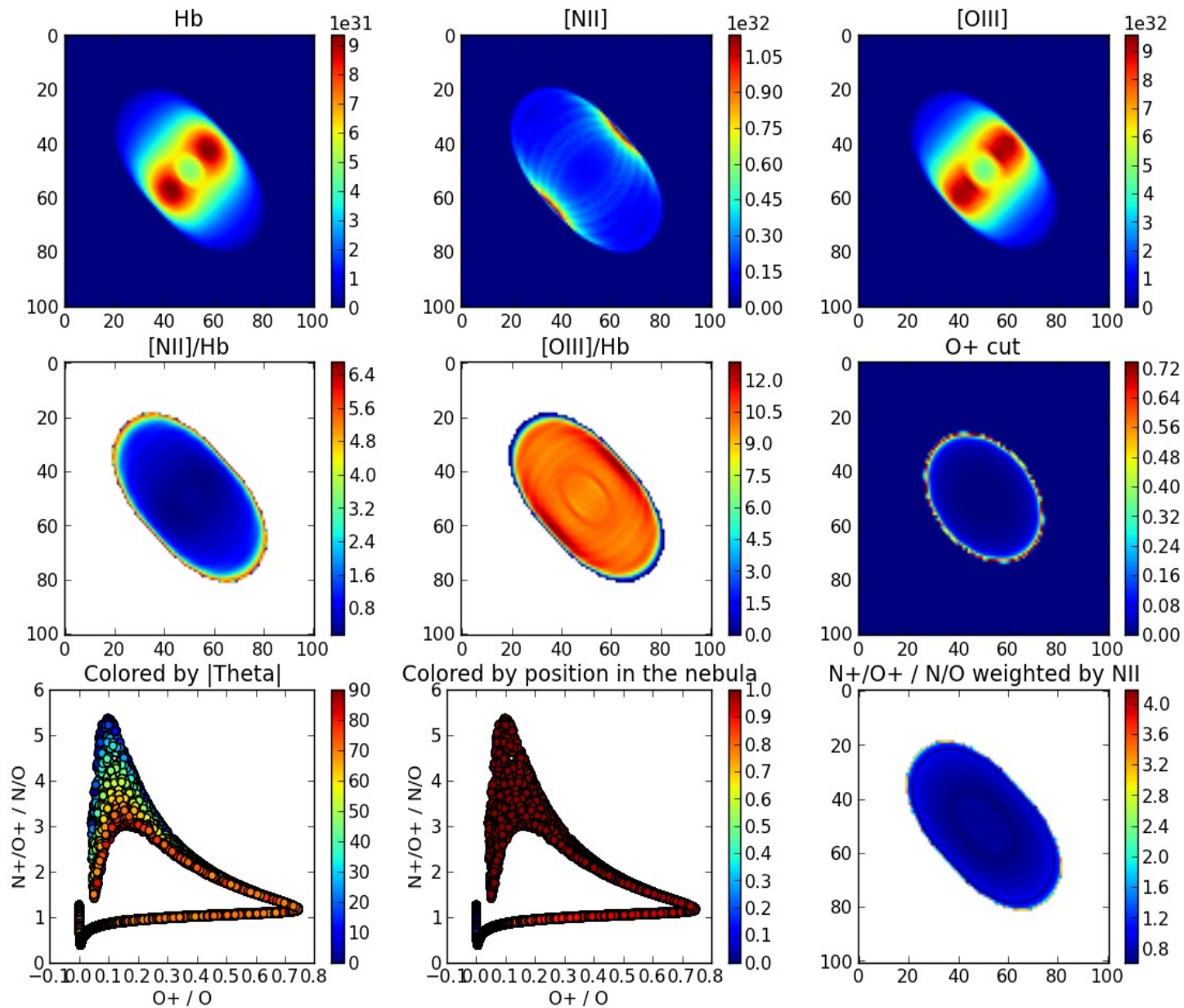
- A grid of 1D models with varying « theta » and « phi » parameters is run.
- A 3D cube of coordinates (R, theta, phi) is generated. Rotation may apply.
- For each spaxel of the coordinate cube, the values of  $T_e$ ,  $X_i/X$ , emissivities can be interpolated from the 2 or 3 closest 1D runs.



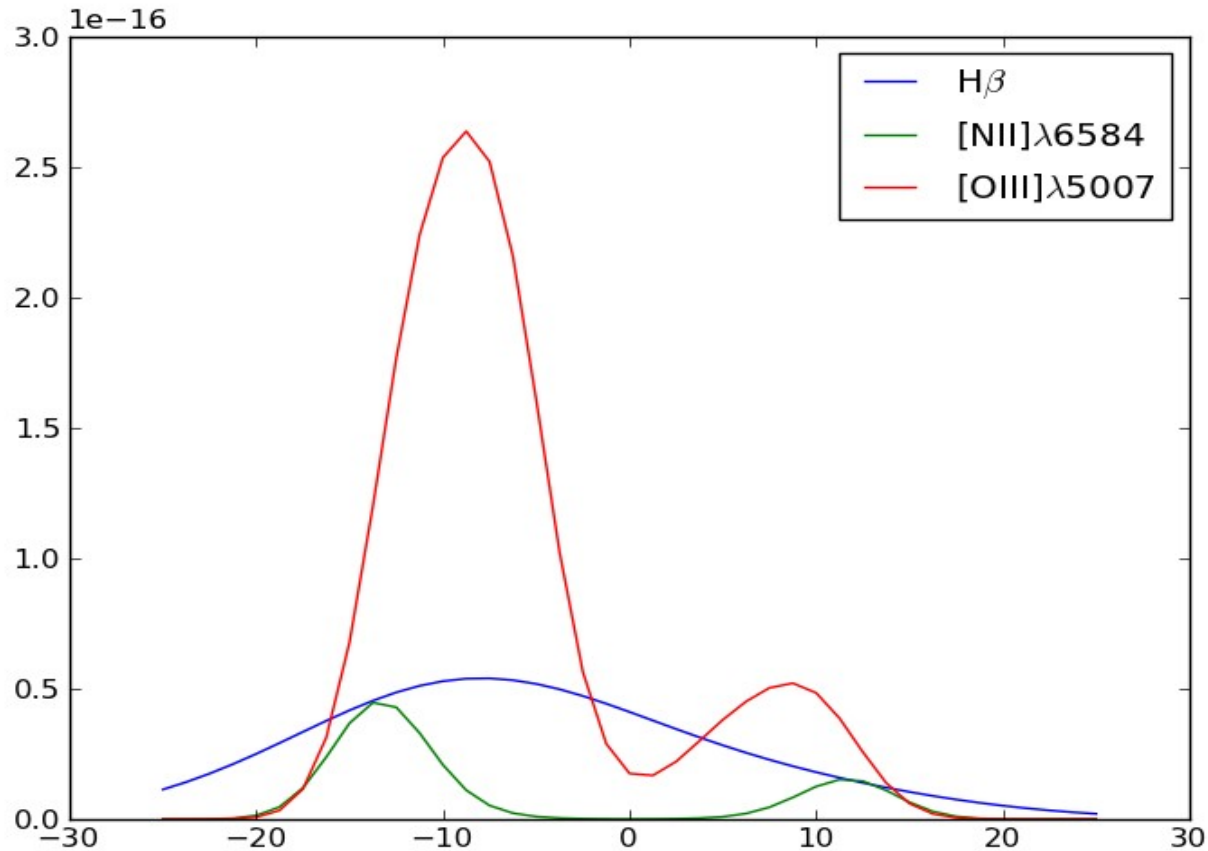
# 3D models

- The main « difficulty » is to define the morphology. What and how things change with theta (and phi, not always needed) ?
- Needs to have a clear 3D view of the object.
- Sometimes one can use a topological equivalent shape, no need for the detailed model (e.g. metal-rich clumps).

# 3D models



# 3D models



- A velocity field can be defined and line profiles are computed, taking into account thermal and turbulent broadening.
- The profiles can be « observed » using a mask (slit+seeing).

# Cloudy short hotNOTo

- Use Cloudy to automatically find a solution, but not giving it the way to... by for example giving a small weight to weak lines like... [OIII]4363 !

The rms relative difference between the observed and modeled spectra was determined with

$$\text{rms}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum W_i \frac{(O_i - M_i)^2}{O_i^2}, \quad (2)$$

where  $N$  is the number of lines included in the analysis,  $W_i$  is a line weight factor, and  $O_i$  and  $M_i$  are the observed and modeled line intensities. The line weight factor is equal to 1 when  $O_i/\text{H}\beta > 0.5$ , 0.5 if  $O_i/\text{H}\beta \in [0.1, 0.5)$  and 0.25 if  $O_i/\text{H}\beta \in [0.01, 0.1)$ . Obviously, all hydrogen recombination lines are ex-



PARAMETER	A 79		BV 5-1		JnEr 1		M 1-41		NGC 2818		Sh 1-89		Sh 2-71E	
	Obs.	Model	Obs.	Model	Obs.	Model	Obs.	Model	Obs.	Model	Obs.	Model	Obs.	Model
[O II] $\lambda 3727$ .....	511	491	352	367	782	734	290	274	509	498	408	385	179	232
[Ne III] $\lambda 3869$ .....	155	155	163	163	115	112	102	101	155	155	108	112	133	133
H $\delta$ $\lambda 4101$ .....	30.5	25.8	25.7	25.1	24.5	25.9	25.1	25.4	26.4	25.9	24.5	25.8	23.5	24.7
H $\gamma$ $\lambda 4340$ .....	48.8	46.8	48.3	46.5	57.0	46.9	46.0	46.7	48.0	46.9	45.2	46.8	43.4	46.3
[O III] $\lambda 4363$ .....	9.19	5.21	25.1	18.2	5.42	4.87	17.2	10.2	14.6	8.06	4.07	3.49	21.4	18.8
He I $\lambda 4471$ .....	7.19	10.2	6.12	5.99	5.15	7.36	...	4.83	4.40	6.15	4.75	7.16	...	5.96
He II $\lambda 4686$ .....	48.6	49.8	66.9	68.5	22.9	22.9	53.2	53.0	32.9	32.7	25.7	23.6	90.8	91.3
[Ar IV] $\lambda 4740$ .....	...	0.35	3.89	3.89	...	0.48	6.92	3.00	...	1.92	...	0.29	8.14	8.54
[O III] $\lambda 5007$ .....	444	443	951	923	721	820	653	654	808	747	668	691	833	838
[N I] $\lambda 5200$ .....	34.9	37.0	19.2	19.6	4.84	5.59	22.5	22.6	22.0	23.2	13.3	13.3	24.3	24.8
[Cl III] $\lambda 5518$ .....	...	1.34	2.59	2.36	...	0.87	...	1.65	...	1.21	...	0.72	...	2.13
[Cl III] $\lambda 5538$ .....	...	0.99	1.64	1.87	...	0.62	...	1.60	...	0.87	...	0.53	...	1.69
[N II] $\lambda 5755$ .....	36.1	34.7	26.4	25.0	7.96	6.94	26.1	22.6	19.3	17.3	7.38	8.19	33.8	34.8
He I $\lambda 5876$ .....	26.9	26.8	16.1	16.1	19.4	19.4	13.7	13.8	16.0	16.1	19.2	19.2	16.1	16.1
[O I] $\lambda 6300$ .....	98.8	12.5	43.6	10.0	27.3	11.4	43.8	13.7	47.0	16.7	46.3	13.6	25.4	6.58
[S III] $\lambda 6312$ .....	...	4.86	7.37	9.51	...	0.52	7.75	5.22	2.83	4.46	...	1.43	9.64	15.4
H $\alpha$ $\lambda 6563$ .....	291	291	299	299	290	290	296	296	289	289	292	292	302	302
[N II] $\lambda 6584$ .....	2155	2050	1135	1101	633	584	1010	1011	1175	1191	793	813	1614	1615
He I $\lambda 6678$ .....	10.4	7.51	4.73	4.35	...	5.49	3.58	3.54	4.86	4.55	5.56	5.42	6.83	4.35
[S II] $\lambda 6717$ .....	145	144	99.0	98.1	16.4	16.8	48.7	48.7	114	115	47.7	48.5	106	107
[S II] $\lambda 6731$ .....	117	116	94.9	94.2	11.4	11.8	66.1	66.2	82.5	83.3	40.2	40.8	101	102
[Ar V] $\lambda 7006$ .....	...	...	2.10	0.36	...	...	5.80	0.17	...	0.51	...	...	...	1.82
[Ar III] $\lambda 7136$ .....	33.5	33.2	44.6	44.6	28.0	27.2	62.1	62.2	31.6	31.4	15.1	15.3	59.1	59.1
C(H $\beta$ ).....	0.37	...	0.80	...	0.21	...	1.99	...	0.20	...	1.00	...	0.67	...
T(N II).....	10937	10983	12702	12535	10996	10726	12997	12070	10884	10326	8625	8915	12046	12229
T(O III).....	15529	12272	17528	15183	10524	9791	17461	13638	14599	11891	9862	9338	17284	16117
N <sub>e</sub> .....	194	195	549	552	20	20	2059	2010	31	36	251	250	524	535
rms.....	...	0.10	...	0.07	...	0.08	...	0.12	...	0.13	...	0.08	...	0.12
log [L(H $\alpha$ )].....	...	34.8	...	35.1	...	33.8	...	34.9	...	34.6	...	34.6	...	35.1
D(L).....	...	6.5	...	7.1	...	0.9	...	1.3	...	3.2	...	1.9	...	5.4
D(R).....	...	1.8	...	2.7	...	1.3	...	0.4	...	4.9	...	0.8	...	1.0
[C I] $\lambda 9850$ .....	...	6.95	...	1.08	...	14.6	...	11.3	...	4.65	...	87.8	...	1.81
[C II] $\lambda 2326$ .....	...	56.6	...	30.3	...	71.7	...	281	...	30.7	...	447	...	41.1
[C III] $\lambda 1909$ .....	...	106	...	166	...	119	...	1066	...	96.2	...	711	...	406
[C IV] $\lambda 1549$ .....	...	4.20	...	45.1	...	8.97	...	133	...	45.1	...	31.4	...	252
[N III] $\lambda 1750$ .....	...	72.2	...	264	...	7.53	...	120	...	9.68	...	9.68	...	707
[N III] 57.21 $\mu\text{m}$ .....	...	295	...	207	...	216	...	67.4	...	361	...	275	...	405
[N IV] $\lambda 1486$ .....	...	3.80	...	70.7	...	1.00	...	20.3	...	41.4	...	0.93	...	488
[O IV] 25.88 $\mu\text{m}$ .....	...	15.9	...	109	...	67.6	...	48.1	...	152	...	66.0	...	177
[Ne IV] $\lambda 2424$ .....	...	2.84	...	30.2	...	1.20	...	8.92	...	22.4	...	1.44	...	61.3
[Ne V] 14.32 $\mu\text{m}$ .....	...	0.17	...	7.59	...	...	...	1.82	...	12.2	...	0.41	...	20.7
[S III] $\lambda 9532$ .....	...	131	...	175	...	21.7	...	111	...	134	...	67.5	...	262
[S IV] 10.51 $\mu\text{m}$ .....	...	12.1	...	63.4	...	5.06	...	28.3	...	58.9	...	19.6	...	150
[Cl IV] $\lambda 8047$ .....	...	1.27	...	2.17	...	1.29	...	1.81	...	1.15	...	0.75	...	1.94

# Wrong conclusion from wrong assumptions

4. Models underestimate the observed  $T(\text{O III})$  temperature in all cases but three (class 1 regions K 3-72, M 3-5, and Wray 16). This has not been observed in other works involving Cloudy modeling of PNs (i.e., van Hoof & Van de Steene 1999; Gonçalves et al. 2007; SDK07). Discrepancies are smaller among most class 1 objects, and in 10 out of 12 cases these differences are within the observational error range reported in B01 and B03. Temperature discrepancies are much larger and beyond the observational error range among class 2 objects. This suggests that this inconsistency may be connected to aperture effects; real slits do not usually contain the entire in-depth extent of the ionized region, but these models cannot account for this and assume full coverage.