# Project\_03\_Measuring\_Iron\_Abundance

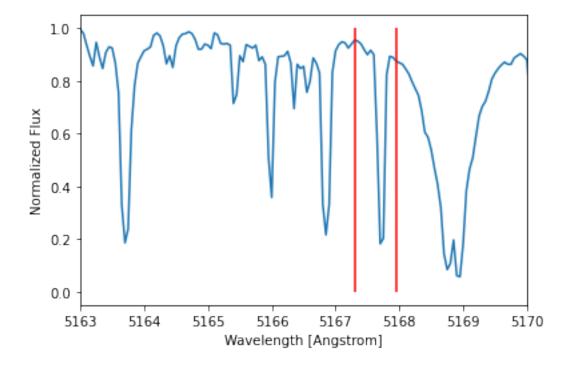
## March 30, 2022

```
[15]: import numpy as np
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import astropy.io.ascii

[16]: spec = astropy.io.ascii.read("Mg5168.txt")

[17]: plt.plot(spec["col1"], spec["col2"])
  plt.vlines(5167.3, 0, 1, color="red")
  plt.vlines(5167.95, 0, 1, color="red")
  plt.xlim(5163, 5170)
  plt.xlabel("Wavelength [Angstrom]")
  plt.ylabel("Normalized Flux")
```

#### [17]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Normalized Flux')



```
[18]: # This is the FeI emission for 5166.3 according to the solar survey archive
      # All of the values in his file seem slightly shifted to the right
      #Picked width values
      wval1 = 5167.3
      wval2 = 5167.95
[19]: | ind = np.where((spec["col1"] < wval2) & (spec["col1"] > wval1))
      inc = np.median(np.diff(spec["col1"][ind]))
      ew = np.sum(1 - spec["col2"][ind]) * inc
      print("Equivalent width (ew) = ", ew, " Angstrom")
     Equivalent width (ew) = 0.15267944786179077 Angstrom
[20]: # Log value with the ew divided by the wavelength of the line
      np.log10(0.1526 / 5166.3)
[20]: -4.529625087839355
[21]: \#With a log on the y-axis of -4.52, we get a value on the x-axis approximately.
      # According to the solar survey Archive, the oscillator strength is
      f = 0.00000709
      N = 10**13.4 / f / (5166.3 / 5000)
      # N = 3.43 * 10^18
```

Site for transmission

N1 = 3.43\*10\*\*18

# 0.0.1 1. Ratio of ground state to excited state Fe atoms $\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{g_2}{g_1} \exp\left(-\frac{E_2 - E_1}{kT}\right)$

```
[22]: # The transition for this line is a 4p to 4s

# Constants
h = 6.626 * 10 ** (-34)
c = 3 * 10 ** 8
k = 1.38 * 10 ** (-23)
T = 5770

# Calculation

N2_N1 = 3 * np.exp(- h * c / 5166.3 * 10 ** 10 / (k * T)) ## Boltzmann Equation
print('Ratio of Fe atoms in excited to ground state:', N2_N1)
```

Ratio of Fe atoms in excited to ground state: 0.02390870247135607

```
[23]: # Number density of neutral Fe atoms
Neutral_N = N2_N1 * N1 + N1
print('Number density of neutral Fe atoms:', Neutral_N)
```

Number density of neutral Fe atoms: 3.5120068494767514e+18

**0.1** 2. Ratio of neutral to ionized Fe atoms  $\frac{Na_{II}}{Na_I} = \frac{2kT}{P_e} \frac{Z_{II}}{Z_I} \left(\frac{2\pi m_e kT}{h^2}\right)^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{\chi}{kT}\right)$ ,

Ionized to Neutral Fe ratio: 8.899314274298392

```
[25]: # Number density of Ionized Fe

Ion_N = FeII_FeI * Neutral_N

print('Number density of Ionized Fe:', Ion_N)
```

Number density of Ionized Fe: 3.125445268698218e+19

**0.2** 3. Total column density of Fe atoms  $N_1 \times (1 + \frac{N_2}{N_1}) \times (1 + \frac{Na_{II}}{Na_I})$ 

```
[26]: #Total number
N_tot = N1 * (1 + N2_N1) * (1 + FeII_FeI)
print('Total Fe atoms:', N_tot)
```

Total Fe atoms: 3.4766459536458932e+19

## 0.3 4. Fe abundance relative to hydrogen

```
[27]: #Finding the Fe abundance in the sun relative to Hydrogen
ratio_part = N_tot / (6.6 * 10 ** 23)
Fe_ab = 12 + np.log10(ratio_part)
print('Fe Abundance:', Fe_ab)
print('Official value for Sun:', 7.5)
```

Fe Abundance: 7.721616530750593 Official value for Sun: 7.5

```
[32]: # Mole ratio between Fe and H is ratio_part

print('Mole ratio between Fe and H:', ratio_part)

# Astronomer working on stars value [Fe/H]

# [Fe/H] = log(calculated mole ratio / actual mole ratio)

ratio_ph_sun = 10**(7.5 - 12)

Fe_H = np.log10(ratio_part / ratio_ph_sun)

print('[Fe/H]:', Fe_H)
```

Mole ratio between Fe and H: 5.26764538431196e-05 [Fe/H]: 0.22161653075059265

However, [Fe/H] should be zero, since the calculated ratio should be the same as the actual ratio.

[]: