CRRLpy Documentation

Release 0.1

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October 28, 2015

CONTENTS

Contents:

CHAPTER

ONE

CRRLPY

Tools for processing **C**arbon **R**adio **R**ecombination **L**ine spectra.

The models are not shipped with the modules and scripts.

The documentation can be found in: http://astrofle.github.io/CRRLpy/

CHAPTER

TWO

CRRLPY.CRRLS MODULE

crrlpy.crrls.**FWHM2sigma**(*fwhm*)
Converts a FWHM to the standard deviation of a Gaussian distribution.

crrlpy.crrls.**Gauss**(*y*, ***kwargs*)
Applies a Gaussian filter to y.

crrlpy.crrls.**Gaussian**(*x*, *sigma*, *center*, *amplitude*)
1-d Gaussian with no amplitude offset.

crrlpy.crrls.**SavGol**(*y*, ***kwargs*)

crrlpy.crrls.**Voigt**(*x*, *sigma*, *gamma*, *center*, *amplitude*)
The Voigt line shape in terms of its physical parameters x: independent variable sigma: HWHM of the Gaussian gamma: HWHM of the Lorentzian center: the line center amplitude: the line area

crrlpy.crrls.**Wiener**(*y*, ***kwargs*)

crrlpy.crrls.**alphanum_key**(*s*)
Turn a string into a list of string and number chunks.

Parameters **s** – String

Returns List with strings and integers.

Return type list

Example

```
>>> alphanum_key("z23a")
["z", 23, "a"]
```

crrlpy.crrls.**average**(*data*, *axis*, *n*)
Averages data along the given axis by combining n adjacent values.

Parameters

- **data** – Data to average along a given axis.
- **axis** – Axis along which to average.
- **n** – Factor by which to average.

Returns Data decimated by a factor n along the given axis.

Return type numpy array

crrlpy.crrls.**best_match_indx**(*value*, *array*, *tol*)
Searchs for the best match to a value inside an array given a tolerance.

Parameters

- **value** – Value to find inside the array.
- **tol** – Tolerance for match.
- **array** – List to search for the given value.

Returns Best match for val inside array.

Return type float

crrlpy.crrls.**best_match_indx2**(*value*, *array*)
Searchs for the index of the closest entry to value inside an array.

Parameters

- **value** – Value to find inside the array.
- **array** – List to search for the given value.

Returns Best match index for the value inside array.

Return type float

Example

```
>>> a = [1,2,3,4]
>>> best_match_indx2(3, a)
2
```

crrlpy.crrls.**best_match_value**(*value*, *array*)
Searchs for the closest ocurrence of value in array.

Parameters

- **value** – Value to find inside the array.
- **array** – List to search for the given value.

Returns Best match for the value inside array.

Return type float.

Example

```
>>> a = [1,2,3,4]
>>> best_match_value(3.5, a)
3
```

crrlpy.crrls.**blank_lines**(*freq*, *tau*, *reffreqs*, *v0*, *dv0*)
Blanks the lines in a spectra.

Parameters **freq** – Frequency axis of the spectra.

:

crrlpy.crrls.**blank_lines2**(*freq*, *tau*, *reffreqs*, *dv*)

crrlpy.crrls.**df2dv**(*f0*, *df*)
Convert a frequency delta to a velocity delta given a central frequency.

Parameters

- **f0** – Rest frequency. (Hz)
- **df** – Frequency delta. (Hz)

Returns The equivalent velocity delta for the given frequency delta.

Return type float in Hz

crrlpy.crrls.**dv2df**(*f0*, *dv*)
Convert a velocity delta to a frequency delta given a central frequency.

Parameters

- **f0** – Rest frequency. (Hz)
- **dv** – Velocity delta. (m/s)

Returns The equivalent frequency delta for the given velocity delta.

Return type float in m s^{-1}

crrlpy.crrls.**dv_minus_doppler**(*dV*, *ddV*, *dD*, *ddD*)
Returns the Lorentzian contribution to the line width assuming that the line has a Voigt profile.

Parameters

- **dV** – Total line width
- **ddV** – Uncertainty in the total line width.
- **dD** – Doppler contribution to the line width.
- **ddD** – Uncertainty in the Doppler contribution to the line width.

Returns The Lorentz contribution to the total line width.

Return type float

crrlpy.crrls.**dv_minus_doppler2**(*dV*, *ddV*, *dD*, *ddD*)
Returns the Lorentzian contribution to the line width assuming that the line has a Voigt profile.

Parameters

- **dV** – Total line width
- **ddV** – Uncertainty in the total line width.
- **dD** – Doppler contribution to the line width.
- **ddD** – Uncertainty in the Doppler contribution to the line width.

Returns The Lorentz contribution to the total line width.

Return type float

crrlpy.crrls.**f2n**(*f*, *line*, *n_max=1500*)
Converts a given frequency to a principal quantum number n for a given line.

crrlpy.crrls.**find_lines_in_band**(*freq*, *species='CI'*, *transition='alpha'*, *z=0*, *verbose=False*)
Finds if there are any lines corresponding to transitions of the given species in the frequency range. The line transition frequencies are corrected for redshift.

Parameters

- **freq** –
- **species** –
- **z** – Redshift to apply to the rest frequencies.
- **verbose** – Verbose output?

Returns

Return type List of principal quantum numbers and list of reference frequencies.

crrlpy.crrls.**find_lines_sb**(*freq*, *transition*, *z=0*, *verbose=False*)
Finds if there are any lines corresponding to transitions of the given species in the frequency range. The line transition frequencies are corrected for redshift.

crrlpy.crrls.**fit_continuum**(*x*, *y*, *degree*, *p0*)
Divide tb by given a model and starting parameters p0. Returns: tb/model - 1

crrlpy.crrls.**fit_line**(*sb*, *n*, *ref*, *vel*, *tau*, *rms*, *model*, *v0=None*, *verbose=True*)

crrlpy.crrls.**fit_storage**()
Returns a dictionary with the entries for the parameters to be fitted.

crrlpy.crrls.**freq2vel**(*f0*, *f*)
Convert a frequency axis to a velocity axis given a central frequency. Uses the radio definition of velocity.

Parameters

- **f0** – Rest frequency for the conversion. (Hz)
- **f** – Frequencies to be converted to velocity. (Hz)

Returns f converted to velocity given a rest frequency f_0.

Return type numpy array

crrlpy.crrls.**gauss_area**(*amplitude*, *sigma*)
Returns the area under a Gaussian of a given amplitude and sigma.

crrlpy.crrls.**gauss_area_err**(*amplitude*, *amplitude_err*, *sigma*, *sigma_err*)

crrlpy.crrls.**gaussian_off**(*x*, *amplitude*, *center*, *sigma*, *c*)
1-d Gaussian with a constant amplitude offset.

crrlpy.crrls.**get_axis**(*header*, *axis*)
Constructs a cube axis

Parameters

- **header** – Fits cube header.
- **axis** – Axis to reconstruct.

Returns cube axis

Return type numpy array

crrlpy.crrls.**get_line_mask**(*freq*, *reffreq*, *v0*, *dv0*)
Return a mask with ranges where a line is expected in the given frequency range for a line with a given reference frequency at expected velocity v0 and line width dv0.

Parameters

- **freq** – Frequency axis where the line is located.
- **reffreq** – Reference frequency for the line.
- **v0** – Velocity of the line. (km/s)
- **dv0** – Velocity range to mask. (km/s)

Returns Mask centered at the line center and width dv0 referenced to the input `freq`.

crrlpy.crrls.**get_line_mask2**(*freq*, *reffreq*, *dv*)
Return a mask with ranges where a line is expected in the given frequency range for a line with a given reference frequency and line width dv.

crrlpy.crrls.**get_min_sep**(*array*)
Get the minimum element separation in an array.

crrlpy.crrls.**get_rms**(*data*, *axis=None*)
Computes the rms of the given data.

Parameters

- **data** – Array with values where to compute the rms.
- **axis** – Axis over which to compute the rms. Default: None

Returns The rms of data.

$$\text{rms} = \sqrt{\langle \text{data} \rangle^2 + V[\text{data}]}$$

where V is the variance of the data.

crrlpy.crrls.**is_number**(*s*)
Checks wether a string is a number or not.

crrlpy.crrls.**line_width**(*dD*, *dL*)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voigt_profile#The_width_of_the_Voigt_profile

crrlpy.crrls.**line_width_err**(*dD*, *dL*, *ddD*, *ddL*)
Computes the error in the FWHM of a Voigt profile. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voigt_profile#The_width_of_the_Voigt_profile

crrlpy.crrls.**linear**(*x*, *a*, *b*)
Linear model.

crrlpy.crrls.**load_model**(*prop*, *specie*, *temp*, *dens*, *other=None*)
Loads a model for the CRRL emission.

crrlpy.crrls.**load_ref**(*specie*, *trans*)
Loads the reference spectrum for the specified atomic specie and transition. Available species and transitions: CI alpha CI beta CI delta CI gamma CI13 alpha HeI alpha HeI beta HI alpha HI beta SI alpha SI beta

crrlpy.crrls.**load_ref2**(*transition*)
Loads the reference spectrum for the specified atomic specie and transition. Available transitions: CIalpha CIbeta CIdelta CIgamma CI13alpha HeIalpha HeIbeta HIalpha HIbeta SIalpha SIbeta

crrlpy.crrls.**lookup_freq**(*n*, *specie*, *trans*)
Returns the frequency of a given transition.

crrlpy.crrls.**lorentz_width**(*n*, *ne*, *Te*, *Tr*, *W*, *dn=1*)
Gives the Lorentzian line width due to a combination of radiation and collisional broadening. The width is the FWHM in Hz. It uses the models of Salgado et al. (2015).

crrlpy.crrls.**mask_outliers**(*data*, *m=2*)
Masks values larger than m times the data median.

crrlpy.crrls.**n2f**(*n*, *line*, *n_min=1*, *n_max=1500*, *unitless=True*)
Converts a given principal quantum number n to the frequency of a given line.

crrlpy.crrls.**natural_sort**(*l*)
Sort the given list in the way that humans expect. Sorting is done in place.

crrlpy.crrls.**plot_fit**(*fig*, *x*, *y*, *fit*, *params*, *vparams*, *sparams*, *rms*, *x0*, *refs*, *refs_cb=None*, *refs_cd=None*, *refs_cg=None*)

crrlpy.crrls.**plot_fit_single**(*fig*, *x*, *y*, *fit*, *params*, *rms*, *x0*, *refs*, *refs_cb=None*, *refs_cd=None*, *refs_cg=None*)

crrlpy.crrls.**plot_model**(*x*, *y*, *xm*, *ym*, *out*)

crrlpy.crrls.**plot_spec_vel**(*out*, *x*, *y*, *fit*, *A*, *Aerr*, *x0*, *x0err*, *sx*, *sxerr*)

crrlpy.crrls.**pressure_broad**(*n*, *Te*, *ne*)
Pressure induced broadening in Hz. Shaver (1975)

crrlpy.crrls.**pressure_broad_coefs**(*Te*)

crrlpy.crrls.**pressure_broad_salgado**(*n*, *Te*, *ne*, *dn=1*)
Pressure induced broadening in Hz. This gives the FWHM of a Lorentzian line. Salgado et al. (2015)

crrlpy.crrls.**radiation_broad**(*n*, *W*, *Tr*)
Radiation induced broadening in Hz.

crrlpy.crrls.**radiation_broad_salgado**(*n*, *W*, *Tr*)
Radiation induced broadening in Hz. This gives the FWHM of a Lorentzian line. Salgado et al. (2015)

crrlpy.crrls.**radiation_broad_salgado_general**(*n*, *W*, *Tr*, *nu0*, *alpha*)
Radiation induced broadening in Hz. This gives the FWHM of a Lorentzian line. The expression is valid for power law like radiation fields. Salgado et al. (2015)

crrlpy.crrls.**remove_baseline**(*freq*, *tb*, *model*, *p0*, *mask*)
Divide tb by given a model and starting parameters p0. Returns: tb/model - 1

crrlpy.crrls.**sigma2FWHM**(*sigma*)
Converts the sigma parameter of a Gaussian distribution to its FWHM.

crrlpy.crrls.**sigma2FWHM_err**(*dsigma*)
Converts the error on the sigma parameter of a Gaussian distribution to the error on the FWHM.

crrlpy.crrls.**stack_interpol**(*spectra*, *vmin*, *vmax*, *dv*, *show=True*, *rmsvec=False*)

crrlpy.crrls.**stack_irregular**(*lines*, *window=''*, ***kargs*)
Stacks spectra by adding them together and then convolving with a window to reduce the noise. Available window functions: Gaussian, Savitzky-Golay and Wiener.

crrlpy.crrls.**sum_line**(*sb*, *n*, *ref*, *vel*, *tau*, *v0*, *tau0*, *dtau0*, *thr*, *rms*)
Integrate the spectrum near a given velocity v0. It stops when the channels are within a threshold from a reference level.

crrlpy.crrls.**sum_storage**()

crrlpy.crrls.**tryint**(*s*)

crrlpy.crrls.**vel2freq**(*f0*, *vel*)
Convert a velocity axis to a frequency axis given a central frequency. Uses the radio definition.

crrlpy.crrls.**voigt**(*x*, *y*)

crrlpy.crrls.**voigt_area**(*amp*, *fwhm*, *gamma*, *sigma*)
Returns the area under a Voigt profile. This approximation has an error of less than 0.5%

crrlpy.crrls.**voigt_area_err**(*area*, *amp*, *damp*, *fwhm*, *dfwhm*, *gamma*, *sigma*)
Returns the error of the area under a Voigt profile. Assumes that the parameter c has an error of 0.5%.

crrlpy.crrls.**voigt_peak**(*A*, *alphaD*, *alphaL*)
Gives the peak of a Voigt profile given its Area and the HWHM of the Gaussian and Lorentz profiles.

crrlpy.crrls.**voigt_peak2area**(*peak*, *alphaD*, *alphaL*)
Converts the peak of a Voigt profile into the area under the profile given the HWHM of the profile.

crrlpy.crrls.**voigt_peak_err**(*peak*, *A*, *dA*, *alphaD*, *dalphaD*)
Gives the error on the peak of the Voigt profile.

CHAPTER

THREE

CRRLPY.MODELS.RRLMOD MODULE

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**I_Bnu**(*specie*, *Z*, *n*, *Inu_funct*, **args*)

Calculates the product $B_{n+\Delta n,n} I_\nu$ to compute the line broadening due to a radiation field I_ν.

Parameters

- **specie** – Atomic specie to calculate for.
- **n** – Principal quantum number at which to evaluate $\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\Delta n} B_{n+\Delta n,n} I_{n+\Delta n,n}(\nu)$.
- **Inu_funct** – Function to call and evaluate $I_{n+\Delta n,n}(\nu)$. It's first argument must be the frequency.
- ***args** – Arguments to Inu_funct. The frequency must be left out. The frequency will be passed internally in units of MHz. Use the same unit when required. `Inu_funct` must take the frequency as first parameter.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**I_broken_plaw**(*nu*, *Tr*, *nu0*, *alpha1*, *alpha2*)

Returns the blackbody function evaluated at nu. As temperature a broken power law is used. The power law shape has parameters: Tr, nu0, alpha1 and alpha2.

Parameters

- **nu** – Frequency. (Hz) or astropy.units.Quantity
- **Tr** – Temperature at nu0. (K) or astropy.units.Quantity
- **nu0** – Frequency at which the spectral index changes. (Hz) or astropy.units.Quantity
- **alpha1** – spectral index for $\nu < \nu_0$
- **alpha2** – spectral index for $\nu \geq \nu_0$

Returns Specific intensity in $\mathrm{erg\,cm^{-2}\,Hz^{-1}\,s^{-1}\,sr^{-1}}$. See astropy.analytic_functions.blackbody.blackbody_nu

Return type astropy.units.Quantity

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**I_cont**(*nu*, *Te*, *tau*, *I0*, *unitless=False*)

Computes the specific intensity due to a blackbody at temperature T_e and optical depth τ. It considers that there is background radiation with I_0.

Parameters

- **nu** – Frequency.
- **Te** – Temperature of the source function. (K) or astropy.units.Quantity
- **tau** – Optical depth of the medium.
- **I0** – Specific intensity of the background radiation. Must have units of erg / (cm2 Hz s sr) or see `unitless`.

- **unitless** – If True the return

Returns The specific intensity of a ray of light after traveling in an LTE medium with source function $B_\nu(T_e)$ after crossing an optical depth τ_ν. The units are erg / (cm2 Hz s sr). See astropy.analytic_functions.blackbody.blackbody_nu

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**I_external**(*nu*, *Tbkg*, *Tff*, *tau_ff*, *Tr*, *nu0=<Quantity 100000000.0 MHz>*, *alpha=-2.6*)

This method is equivalent to the IDL routine

Parameters **nu** – Frequency. (Hz) or astropy.units.Quantity

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**I_total**(*nu*, *Te*, *tau*, *I0*, *eta*)

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**Mdn**(*dn*)

Gives the $M(\Delta n)$ factor for a given Δn. ref. Menzel (1968)

Parameters **dn** – Δn.

Returns $M(\Delta n)$

Return type float

Example

```
>>> Mdn(1)
0.1908
>>> Mdn(5)
0.001812
```

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**broken_plaw**(*nu*, *nu0*, *T0*, *alpha1*, *alpha2*)

Defines a broken power law.

$$T(\nu) = T_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_0}\right)^{\alpha_1} \text{ if } \nu < \nu_0$$
$$T(\nu) = T_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_0}\right)^{\alpha_2} \text{ if } \nu \geq \nu_0$$

Parameters

- **nu** – Frequency.
- **nu0** – Frequency at which the power law breaks.
- **T0** – Value of the power law at nu0.
- **alpha1** – Index of the power law for nu<nu0.
- **alpha2** – Index of the power law for nu>=nu0.

Returns Broken power law evalueated at nu.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**eta**(*freq*, *Te*, *ne*, *nion*, *Z*, *Tr*, *trans*, *n_max=1500*)

Returns the correction factor for the Planck function.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**itau**(*temp*, *dens*, *line*, *n_min=5*, *n_max=1000*, *other=''*, *verbose=False*, *value='itau'*)

Gives the integrated optical depth for a given temperature and density. The emission measure is unity. The output units are Hz.

Parameters

- **temp** – Electron temperature. Must be a string of the form '8d1'.
- **dens** – Electron density. Float

- **line** – Line to load models for.
- **n_min** – Minimum n value to include in the output. Int Default 1
- **n_max** – Maximum n value to include in the output. Int Default 1500, Maximum allowed value 9900
- **other** – String to search for different radiation fields and others.
- **verbose** – Verbose output? Bool
- **value** – ['itau'|'bbnMdn'|none] Value to output. itau will output the integrated optical depth.

bbnMdn will output the $\beta_{n,n'} b_n$ times the oscillator strenght $M(\Delta n)$. :returns: The principal quantum number and its asociated value.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**itau_h**(*temp*, *dens*, *trans*, *n_max=1000*, *other=''*, *verbose=False*, *value='itau'*)
Gives the integrated optical depth for a given temperature and density. The emission measure is unity. The output units are Hz.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**itau_norad**(*n*, *te*, *b*, *dn*, *mdn*)
Returns the optical depth with only the approximate solution to the radiative transfer problem.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**j_line_lte**(*n*, *ne*, *nion*, *Te*, *Z*, *trans*)

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**kappa_cont**(*freq*, *Te*, *ne*, *nion*, *Z*)
Computes the absorption coefficient for the free-free process.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**kappa_cont_base**(*nu*, *Te*, *ne*, *nion*, *Z*)

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**kappa_line**(*Te*, *ne*, *nion*, *Z*, *Tr*, *trans*, *n_max=1500*)
Computes the line absorption coefficient for CRRLs between levels **:mat:'n_{i}'** and n_f, $n_i > n_f$. This can only go up to $n_{\max}$ 1500 because of the tables used for the Einstein Anm coefficients.

Parameters

- **Te** – Electron temperature of the gas. (K)
- **ne** – Electron density. (cm^{-3})
- **nion** – Ion density. (cm^{-3})
- **Z** – Electric charge of the atoms being considered.
- **Tr** – Temperature of the radiation field felt by the gas. This specifies the temperature of the field at 100 MHz. (K)
- **trans** – Transition for which to compute the absorption coefficient.
- **n_max** – Maximum principal quantum number to include in the output.

Returns

Return type array

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**kappa_line_lte**(*nu*, *Te*, *ne*, *nion*, *Z*, *Tr*, *line*, *n_min=1*, *n_max=1500*)
Returns the line absorption coefficient under LTE conditions.

Parameters

- **nu** – Frequency. (Hz)
- **Te** – Electron temperature of the gas. (K)
- **ne** – Electron density. (cm^{-3})

- **nion** – Ion density. (cm^{-3})
- **Z** – Electric charge of the atoms being considered.
- **Tr** – Temperature of the radiation field felt by the gas. This specifies the temperature of the field at 100 MHz. (K)
- **trans** – Transition for which to compute the absorption coefficient.
- **n_max** – Maximum principal quantum number to include in the output.

Returns

Return type array

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**level_pop_lte**(*n*, *ne*, *nion*, *Te*, *Z*)
Returns the level population of level n. The return has units of cm^{-3}.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_betabn**(*temp*, *dens*, *other=''*, *trans='CIalpha'*, *verbose=False*)
Loads a model for the CRRL emission.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_betabn_h**(*temp*, *dens*, *other=''*, *trans='alpha'*, *verbose=False*)
Loads a model for the HRRL emission.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_bn**(*temp*, *dens*, *other=''*)
Loads the bn values from the CRRL models.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_bn2**(*temp*, *dens*, *other=''*)
Loads the bn values from the CRRL models.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_itau_all**(*trans='CIalpha'*, *n_min=5*, *n_max=1000*, *verbose=False*, *value='itau'*)
Loads all the available models for Carbon.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_itau_all_hydrogen**(*trans='alpha'*, *n_max=1000*, *verbose=False*, *value='itau'*)
Loads all the available models for Hydrogen.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_itau_all_match**(*trans_out='alpha'*, *trans_tin='beta'*, *n_max=1000*, *verbose=False*, *value='itau'*)
Loads all trans_out models that can be found in trans_tin. This is useful when analyzing line ratios.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_itau_all_norad**(*trans='alpha'*, *n_max=1000*)
Loads all the available models.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_itau_dict**(*dict*, *trans*, *n_min=5*, *n_max=1000*, *verbose=False*, *value='itau'*)
Loads the models defined by dict.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_itau_nelim**(*temp*, *dens*, *trad*, *trans*, *n_max=1000*, *verbose=False*, *value='itau'*)
Loads models given a temperature, radiation field and an upper limit for the electron density.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**load_models**(*models*, *trans*, *n_max=1000*, *verbose=False*, *value='itau'*)
Loads the models in backwards compatible mode. It will sort the models by Te, ne and Tr.

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**make_betabn**(*line*, *temp*, *dens*, *n_min=5*, *n_max=1000*, *other=''*)

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**make_betabn2**(*line*, *temp*, *dens*, *n_min=5*, *n_max=1000*, *other=''*)

crrlpy.models.rrlmod.**plaw**(*x*, *x0*, *y0*, *alpha*)
Returns a power law.

$$y(x) = y_0 \left(\frac{x}{x_0} \right)^{\alpha}$$

Parameters

- **x** – x values for which to compute the power law.
- **x0** – x value for which the power law has amplitude `y0`.
- **y0** – Amplitude of the power law at `x0`.
- **alpha** – Index of the power law.

Returns A power law of index `alpha` evaluated at `x`, with amplitude `y0` at `x0`.

Return type float or array

`crrlpy.models.rrlmod.`**str2val**(*str*)

`crrlpy.models.rrlmod.`**val2str**(*val*)

Converts a float to the str format required for loading the CRRL models. E.g., a temperature of 70 K is 7d1.

`crrlpy.models.rrlmod.`**valid_ne**(*trans*)

Checks all the available models and lists the available ne values.

`crrlpy.models.rrlmod.`**xi**(*n*, *Te*, *Z*)

CHAPTER

FOUR

CRRLPY.CRRLS.FREC_CALC MODULE

crrlpy.frec_calc.**line_freq**(*Z*, *R_X*, *n*, *dn*)
Uses the Rydberg formula to get the frequency of a transition to quantum number n for a given atom.

Parameters

- **Z** – Charge of the atom.
- **R_X** –
- **n** – Principal quantum number of the transition. $n + \Delta n \rightarrow n$.
- **dn** – Difference between the principal quantum number of the initial state and the final state. $\Delta n = n_f - n_i$.

Returns The frequency of the transition in MHz.

Return type float

crrlpy.frec_calc.**main**()
Main body of the program. Useful for calling as a script.

crrlpy.frec_calc.**make_line_list**(*line*, *n_min=1*, *n_max=1500*, *unitless=True*)
Creates a list of frequencies for the corresponding line. The frequencies are in MHz.

Parameters

- **line** – Line to compute the frequencies for.
- **n_min** – Minimum n number to include in the list.
- **n_max** – Maximum n number to include in the list.
- **unitless** – If True the list will have no units. If not the list will be of astropy.units.Quantity objects.

Returns List with the frequency of the transitions for the line.

crrlpy.frec_calc.**set_dn**(*name*)
Sets the value of Delta n depending on the transition name.

Parameters **name** – Name of the transition.

Returns Δn for the given transition.

Return type int

Example

```
>>> set_dn('CIalpha')
1
```

```
>>> set_dn('CIdelta')
4
```

crrlpy.frec_calc.**set_specie**(*specie*)

Sets atomic constants based on the atomic specie.

Parameters **specie** – Atomic specie.

Returns Array with the atomic mass in a.m.u., ionization potential, abundance relative to HI, $V_X - V_H$ and the electric charge.

Example

```
>>> set_specie('CI')
[12.0, 11.4, 0.0003, 149.5, 1.0]
```

crrlpy.frec_calc.**set_trans**(*dn*)

Sets a name depending on the difference between atomic levels.

Parameters **dn** – Separation between n_i and n_f, $\Delta n = n_i - n_f$.

Returns alpha, beta, gamma, delta or epsilon depending on dn.

Return type string

CHAPTER

FIVE

INDICES AND TABLES

- genindex
- modindex
- search

c

r

M

N

P

R

S

T

V

W

X