

# Synthetic molecular line ALMA observations



Thomas J. Haworth

# This session

- 1. Brief introduction to ALMA**
- 2. Brief introduction to line radiative transfer**
- 3. Modelling ALMA observations with TORUS and CASA**

# WHAT IS ALMA?

# WHAT IS ALMA?

- An interferometer
- Current frequency coverage from 84-950GHz (0.3mm – 3.6mm)
- Line and continuum observations
- Spatial resolution of up to 0.01”

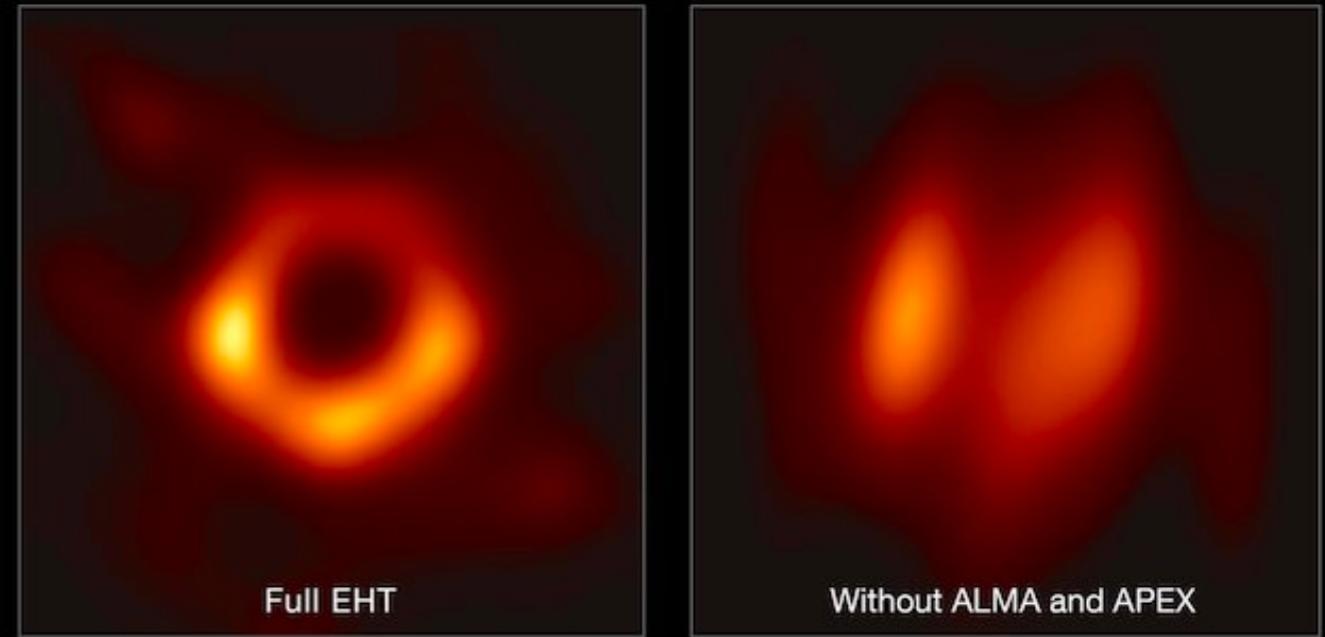
# WHAT IS ALMA?



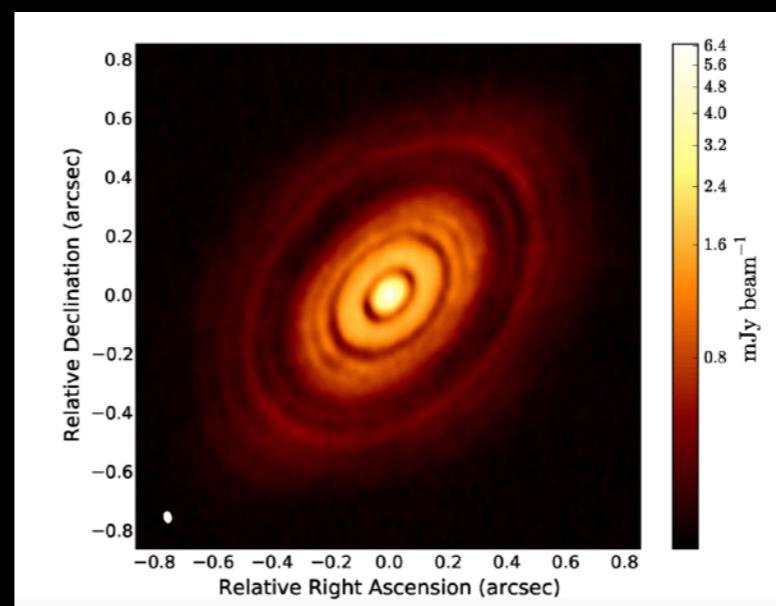
ALMA  
/  
Hubble



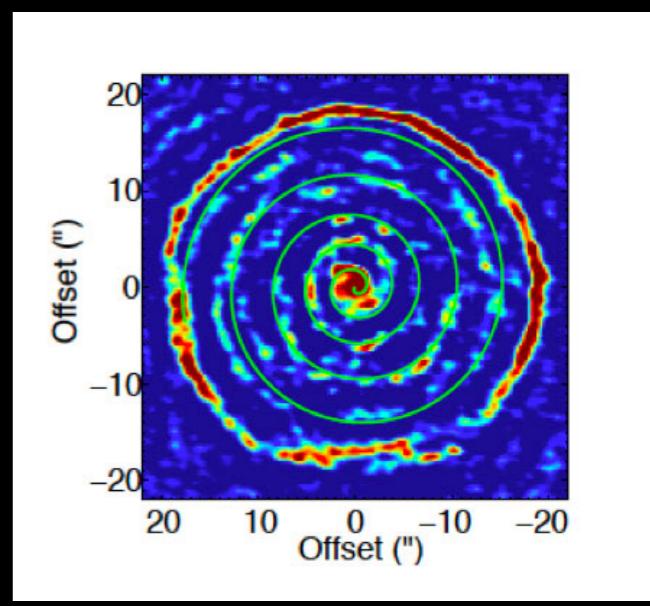
ALMA  
/  
Hubble



EHT Collaboration

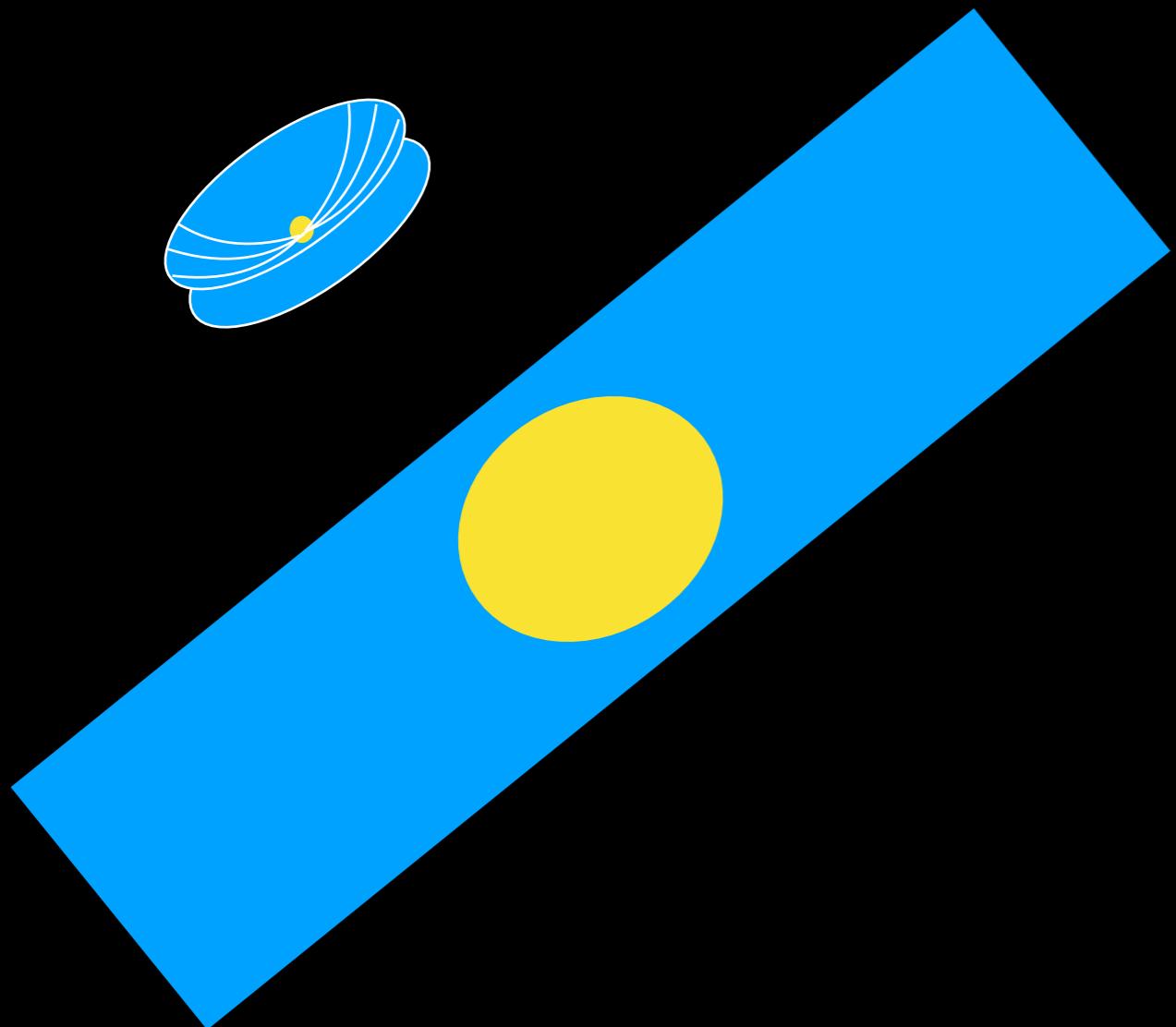


ALMA partnership (2015)

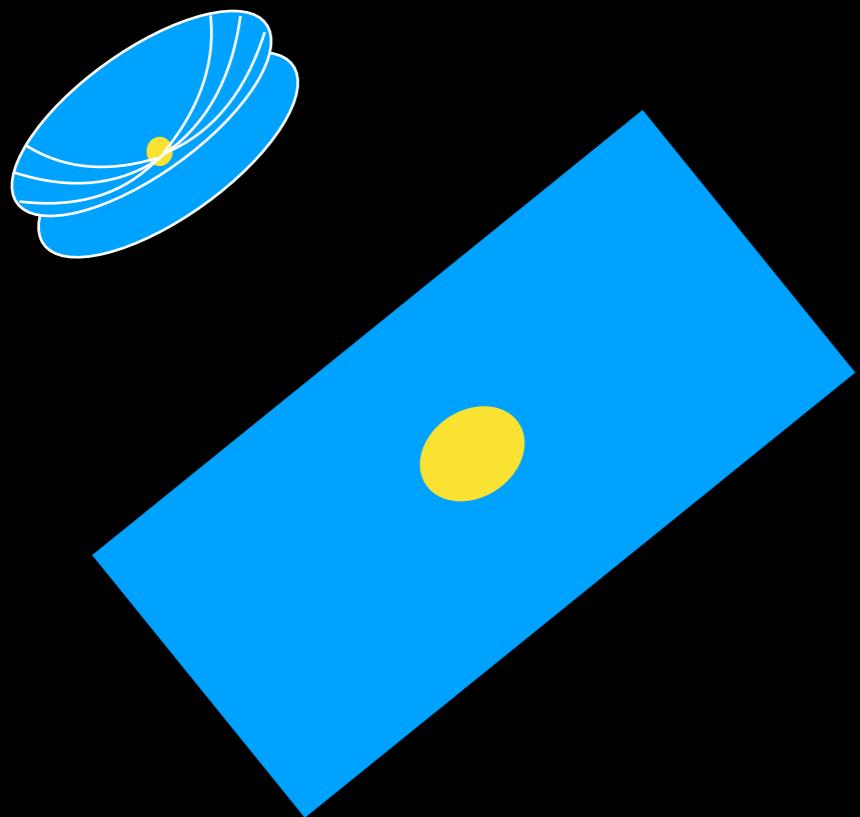


Maercker et al. 2012

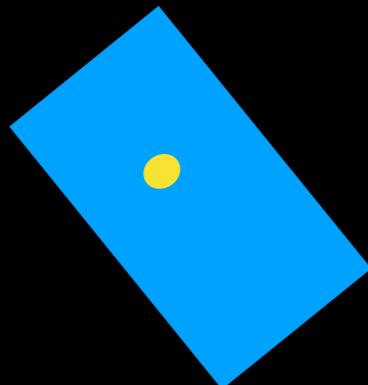
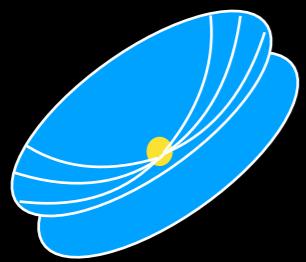
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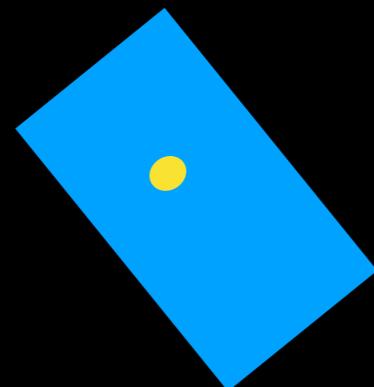
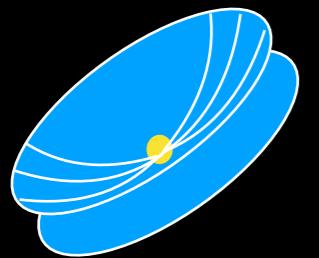
# WHAT IS ALMA?



# WHAT IS ALMA?



# WHAT IS ALMA?



**Non-trivial to plan observations**

**Configuration(s) and time on source  
need to be carefully chosen**



# ALMA configurations

## Resolution and maximum scale

Increasing  
Baseline

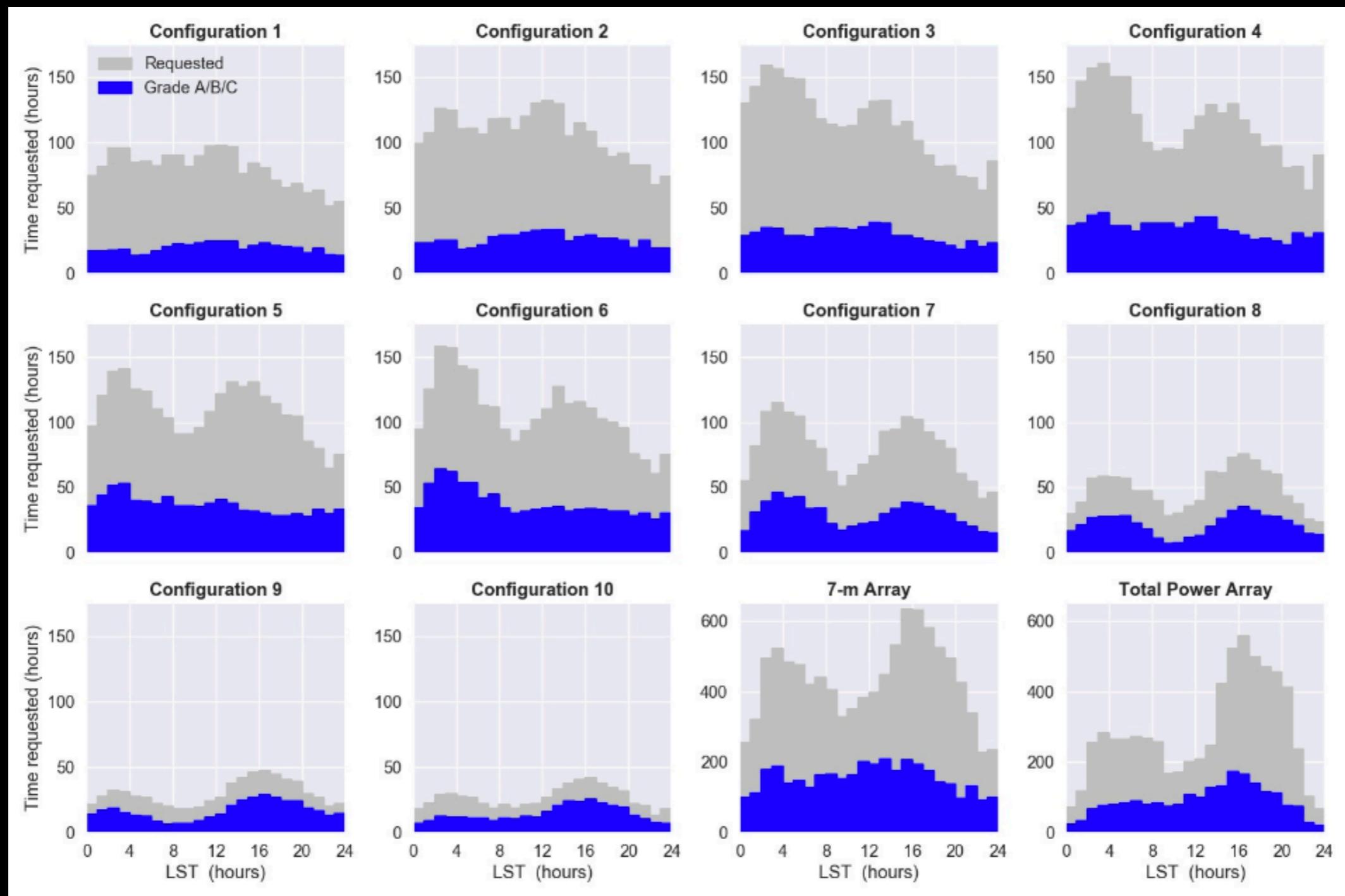


	Band	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Frequency (GHz)	100	150	185	230	345	460	650	870
Configuration									
7-m	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	12.5	8.35	6.77	5.45	3.63	2.72	1.93	1.44
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	66.7	44.5	36.1	29.0	19.3	14.5	10.3	7.67
C43-1	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	3.38	2.25	1.83	1.47	0.98	0.735	0.52	0.389
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	28.5	19.0	15.4	12.4	8.25	6.19	4.38	3.27
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	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	0.496	0.331	0.268	0.216	0.144	-	-	-

Table 7.1 in ALMA technical handbook

# ALMA configurations

Requested/awarded time



# WHAT IS ALMA?

**It is also one of the most competitive facilities to obtain time on (~1 in 10 success rate)**

**Synthetic observations help to significantly boost that success rate**

**e.g. in cycle 7 I had 3/4 successful**

# ALMA SUMMARY

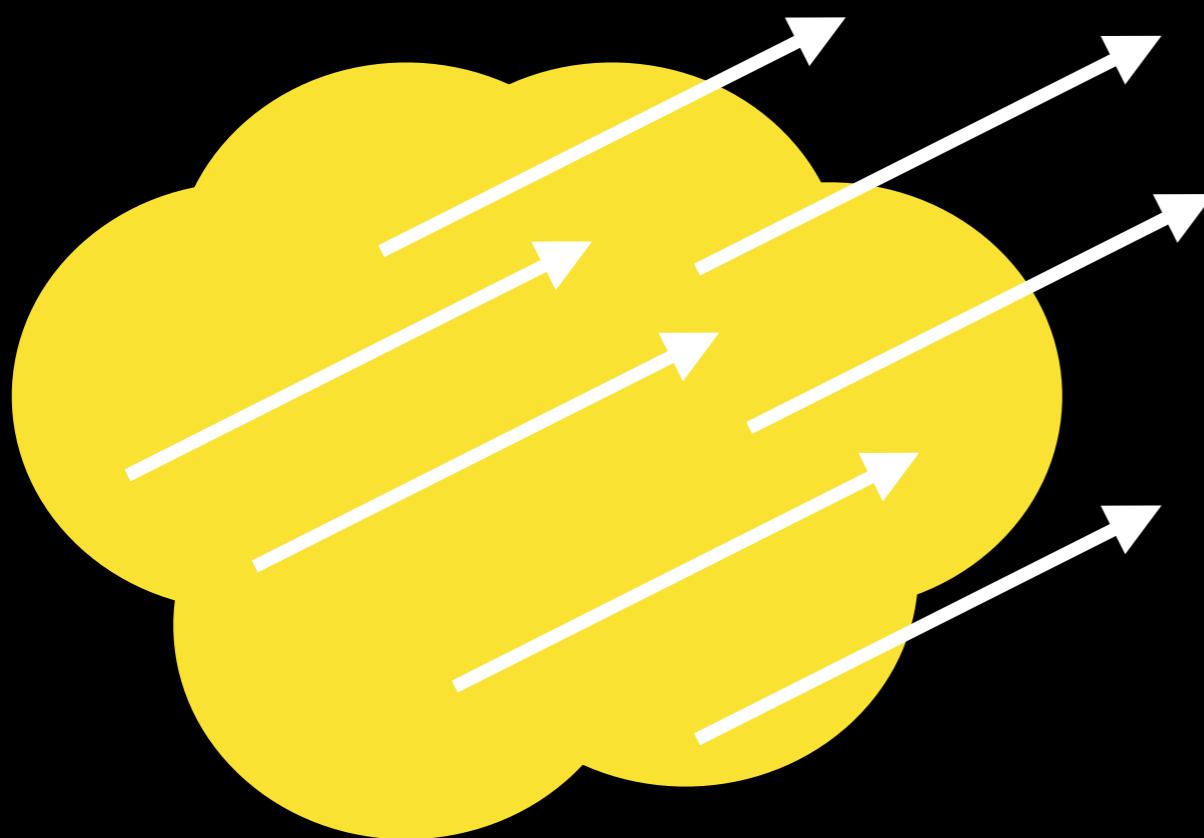
**World leading (sub)mm observatory  
(sensitivity/resolution)**

**Widely applied across astrophysics**

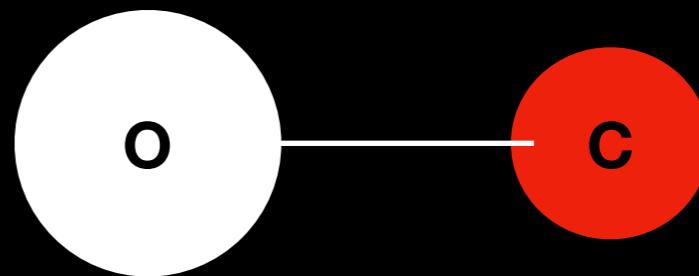
**The ability to model its response is important**

# WHAT IS LINE TRANSFER?

A gas of molecules



Quantised ro-vibrational states



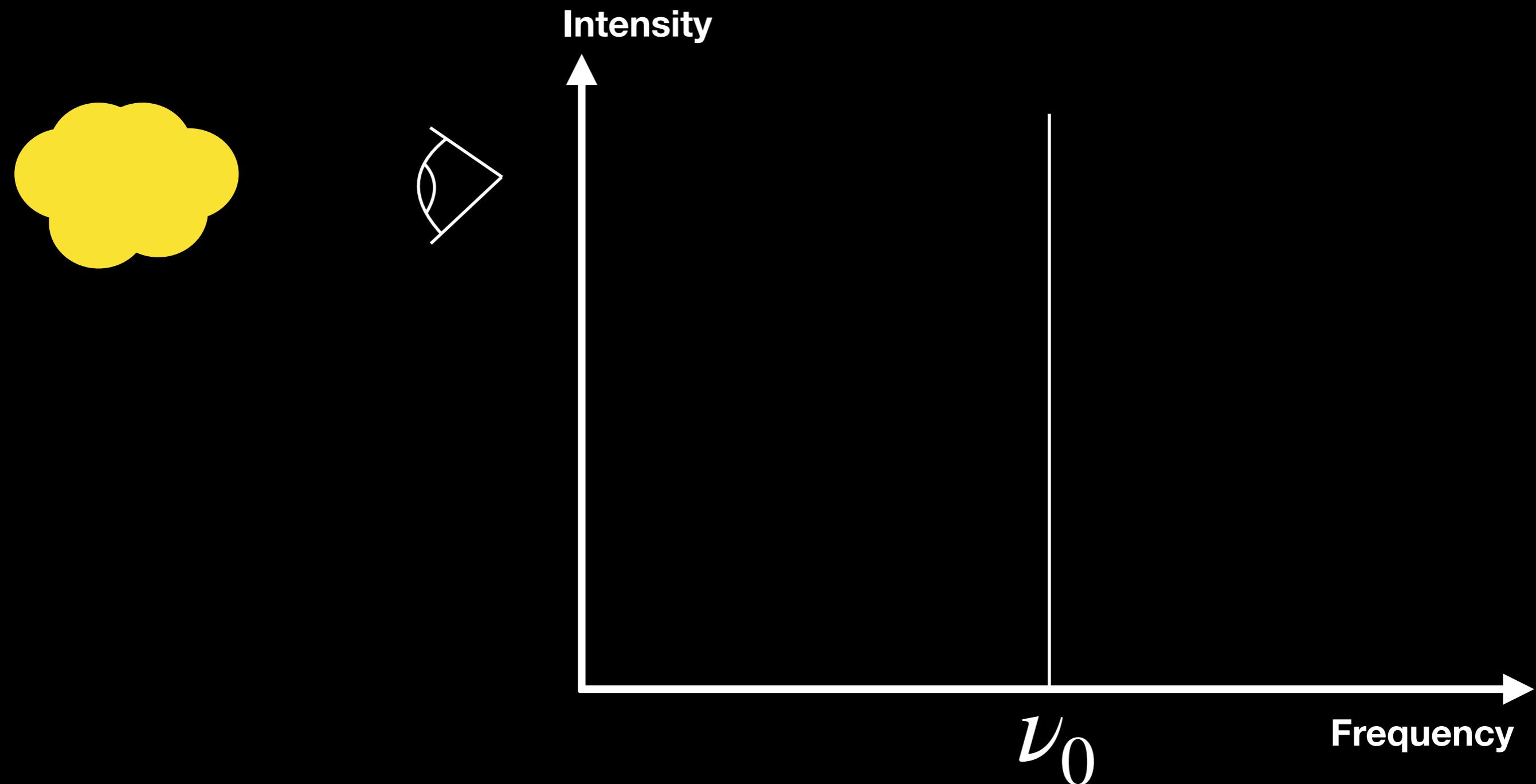
Diatomeric rotational quantum number  $J$

Transition (e.g.  $J=2 \rightarrow 1$ ) is accompanied  
by photon emission at characteristic  
frequency  $\nu_0$

Permanent dipole moment necessary for dipolar  
rotational transition  
(faint transition of  $H_2$  as a quadrupole)

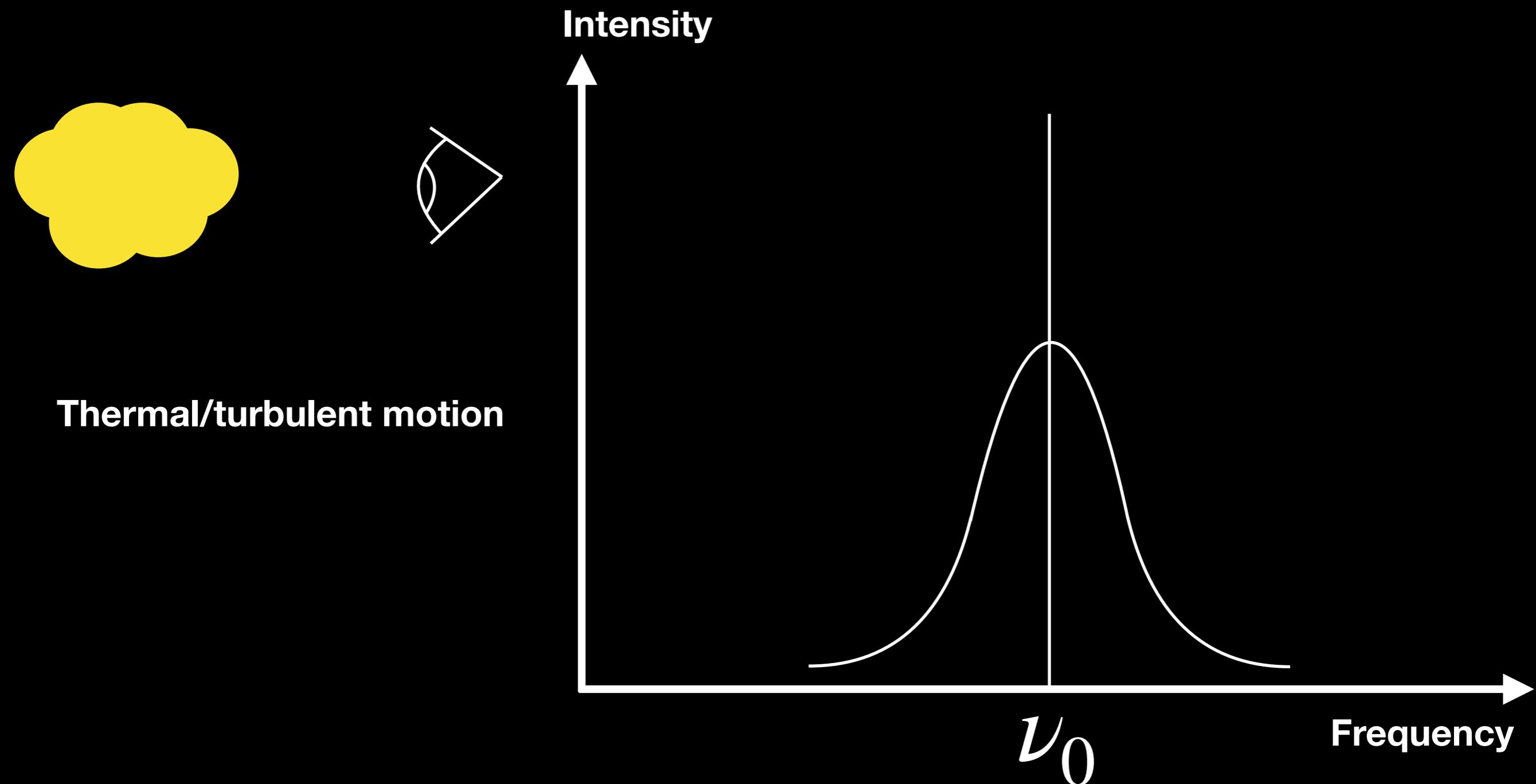
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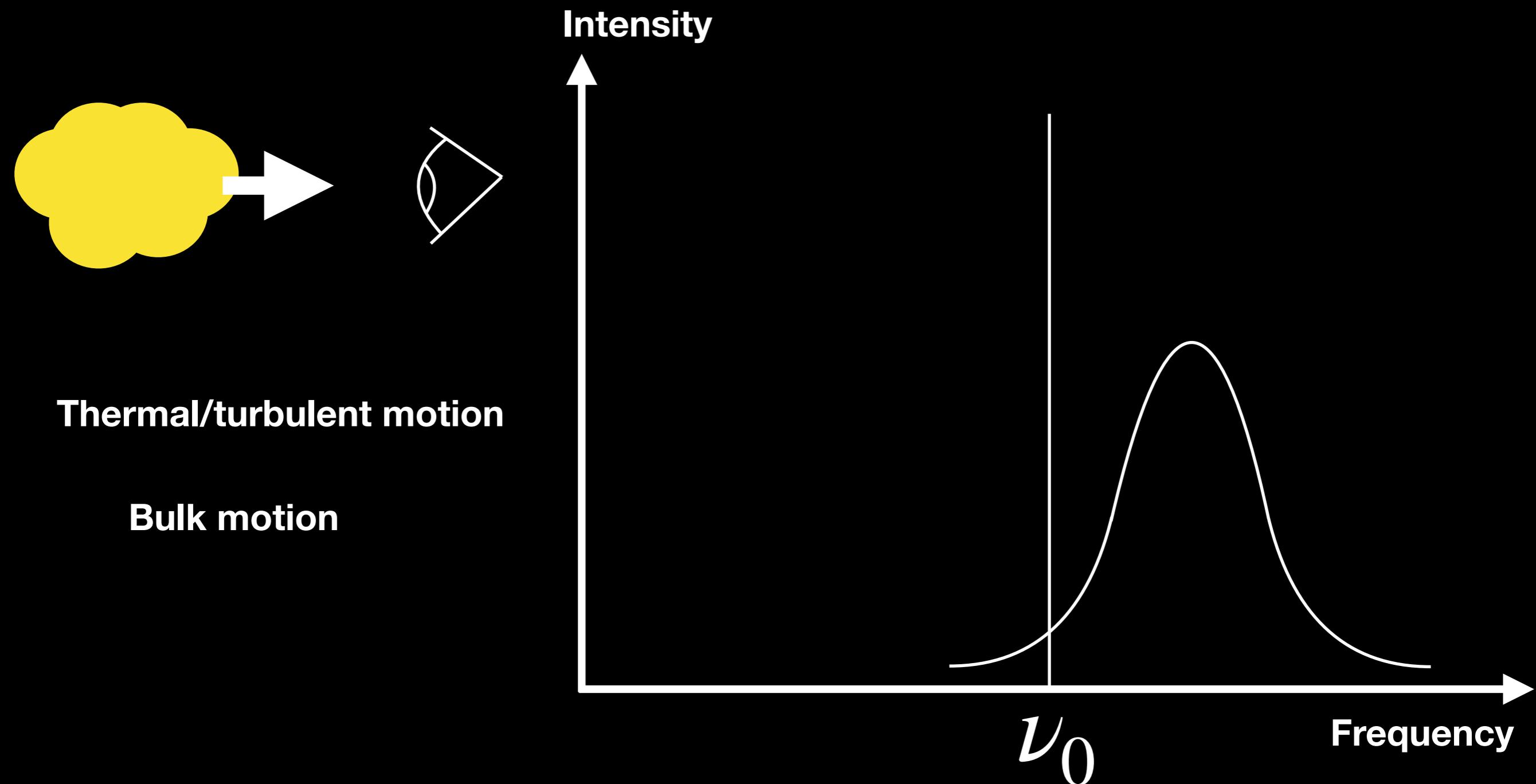
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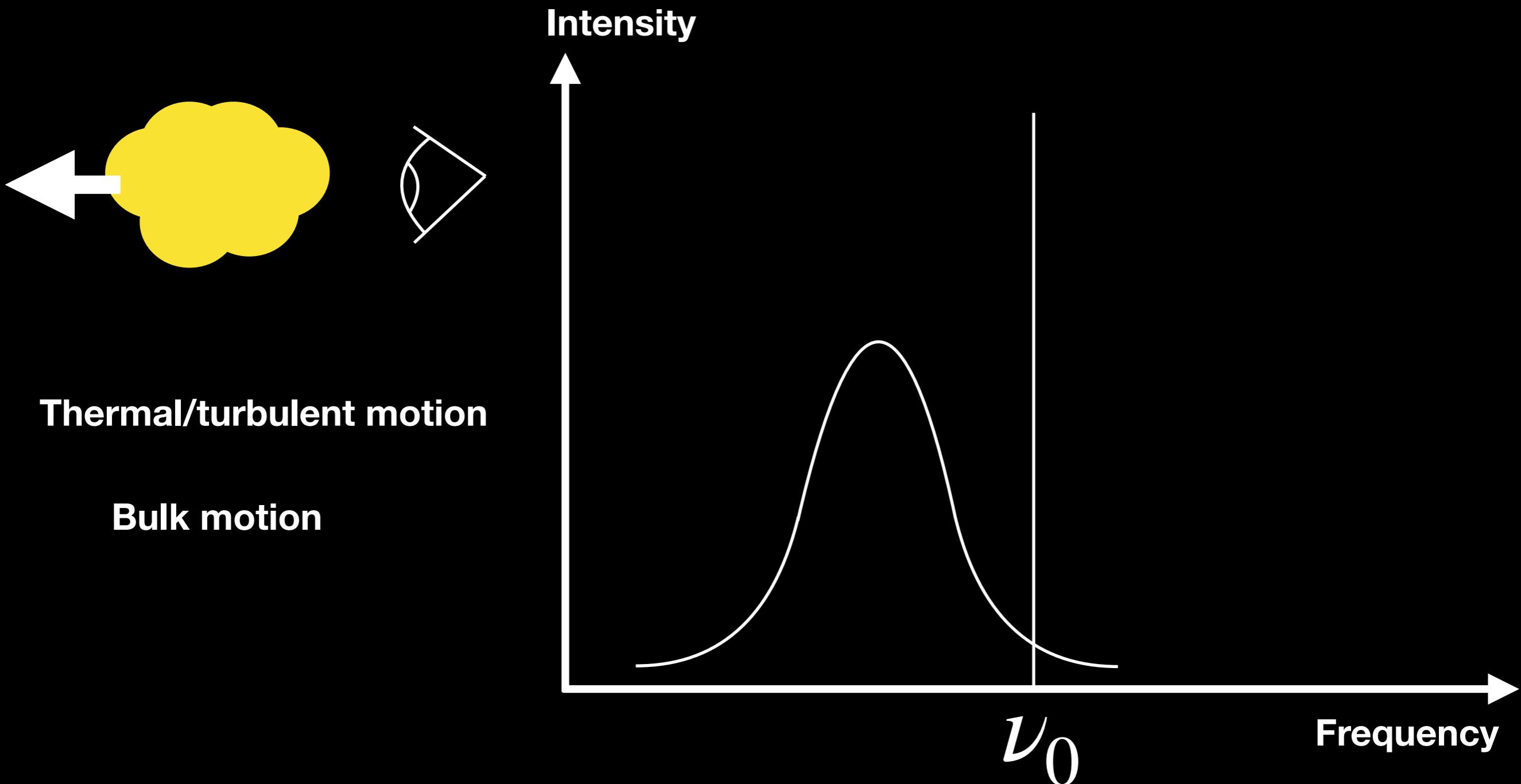
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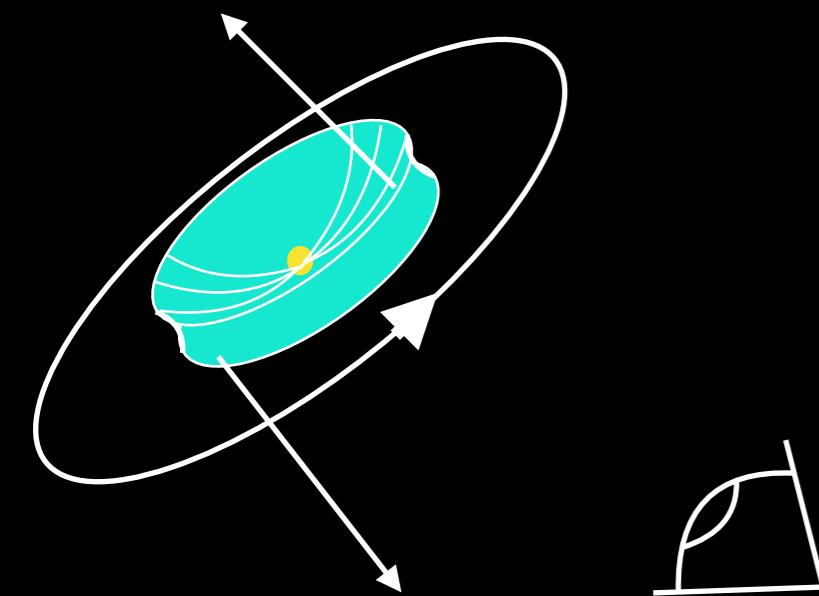
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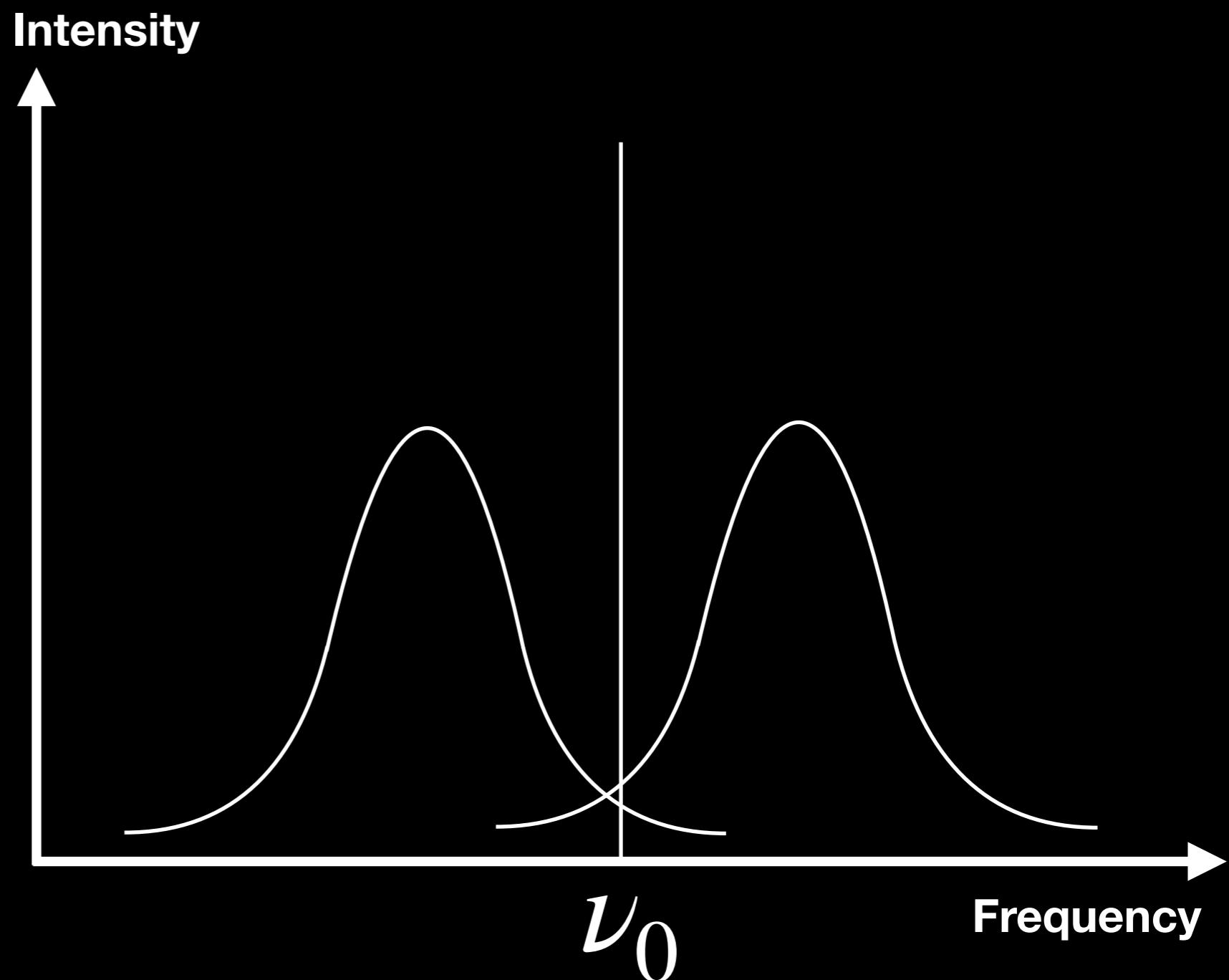
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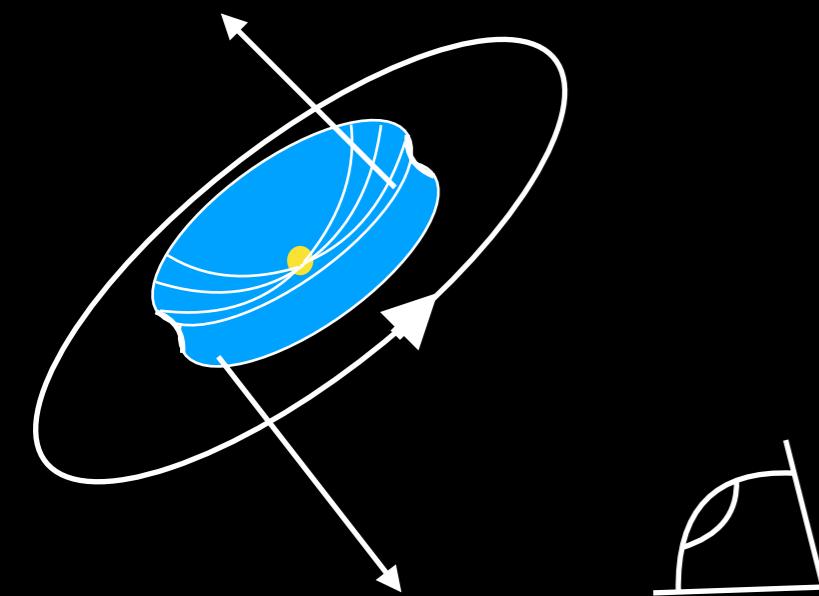
Thermal/turbulent motion

Bulk motion



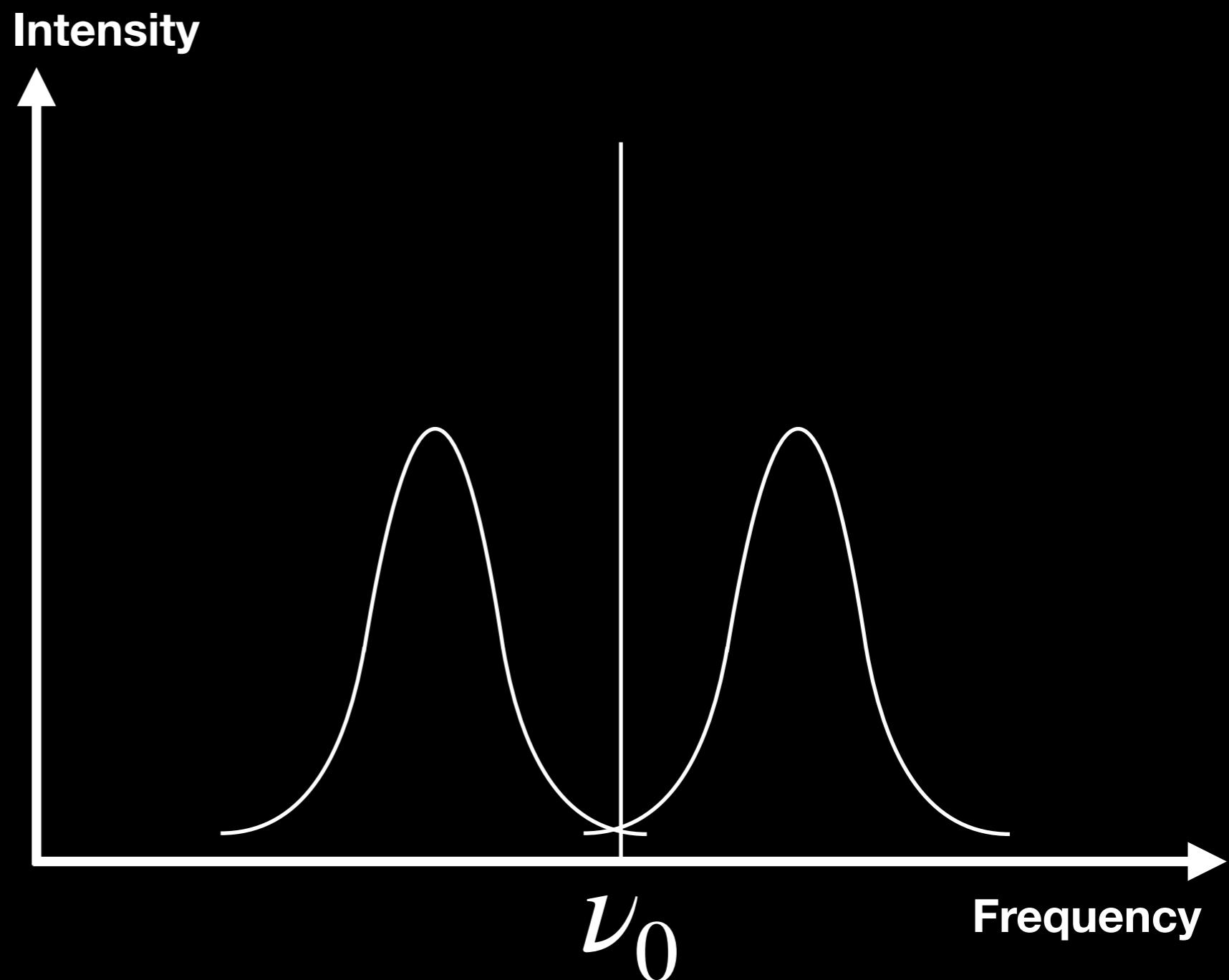
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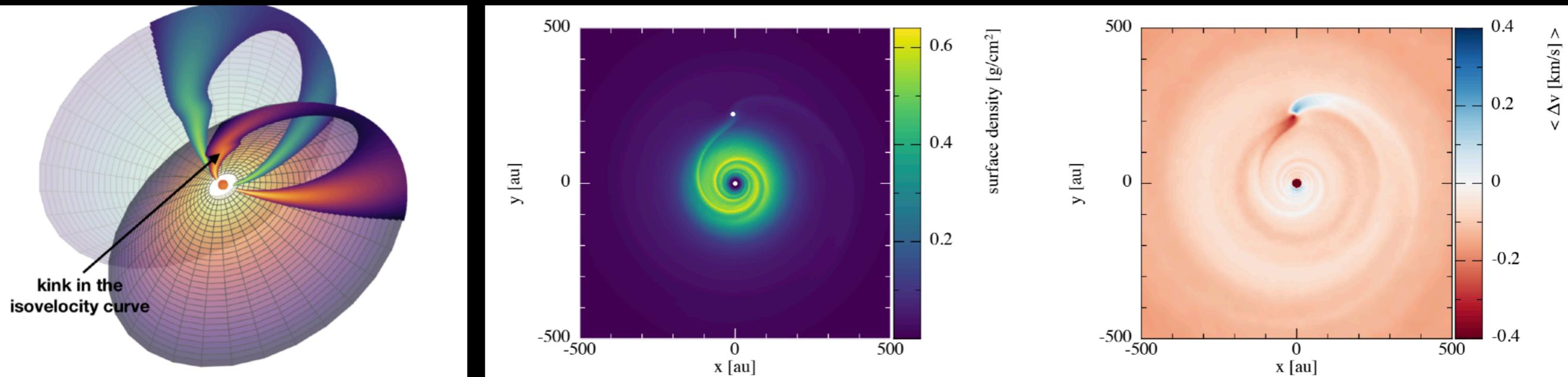
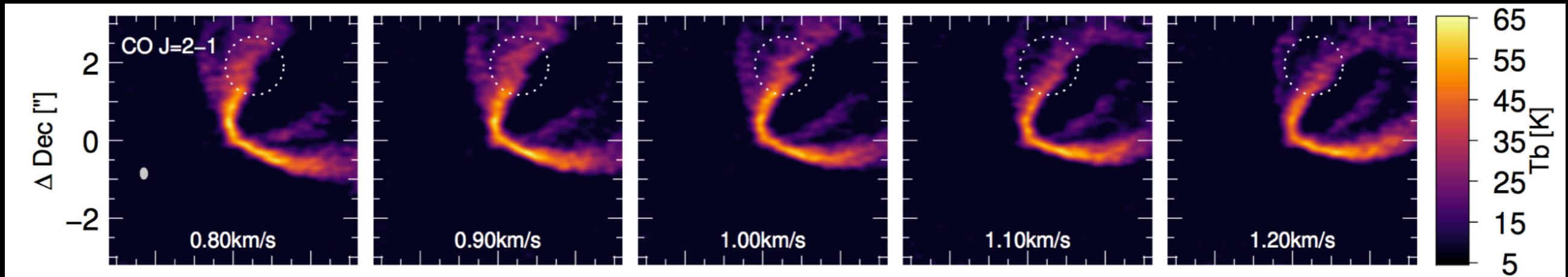
**It is an extremely powerful means of inferring**

**The *kinematics***

**And conditions (density, temperature, composition)**

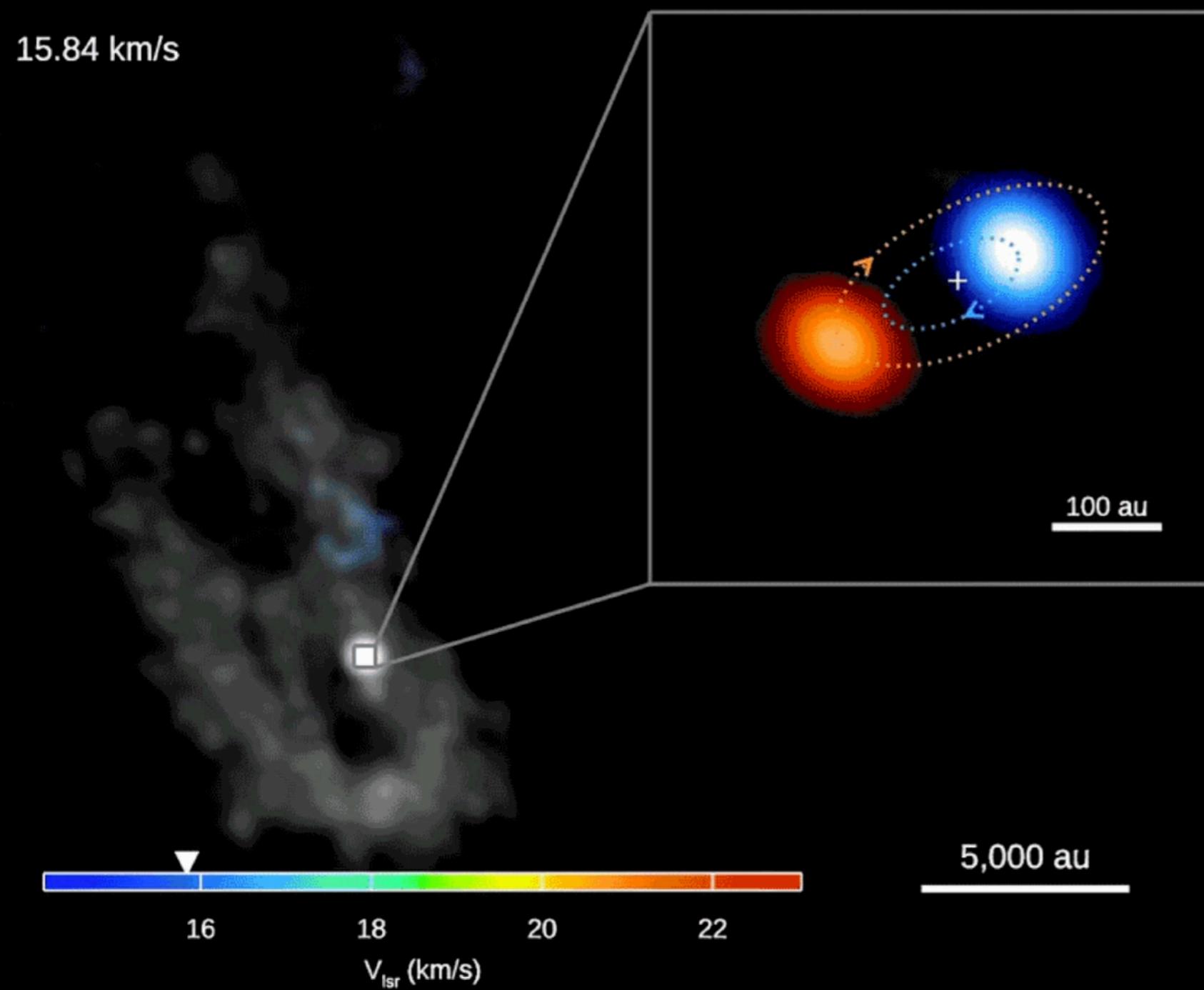
**of gas in astrophysical systems**

# Molecular lines with ALMA



Pinte et al. (2018)

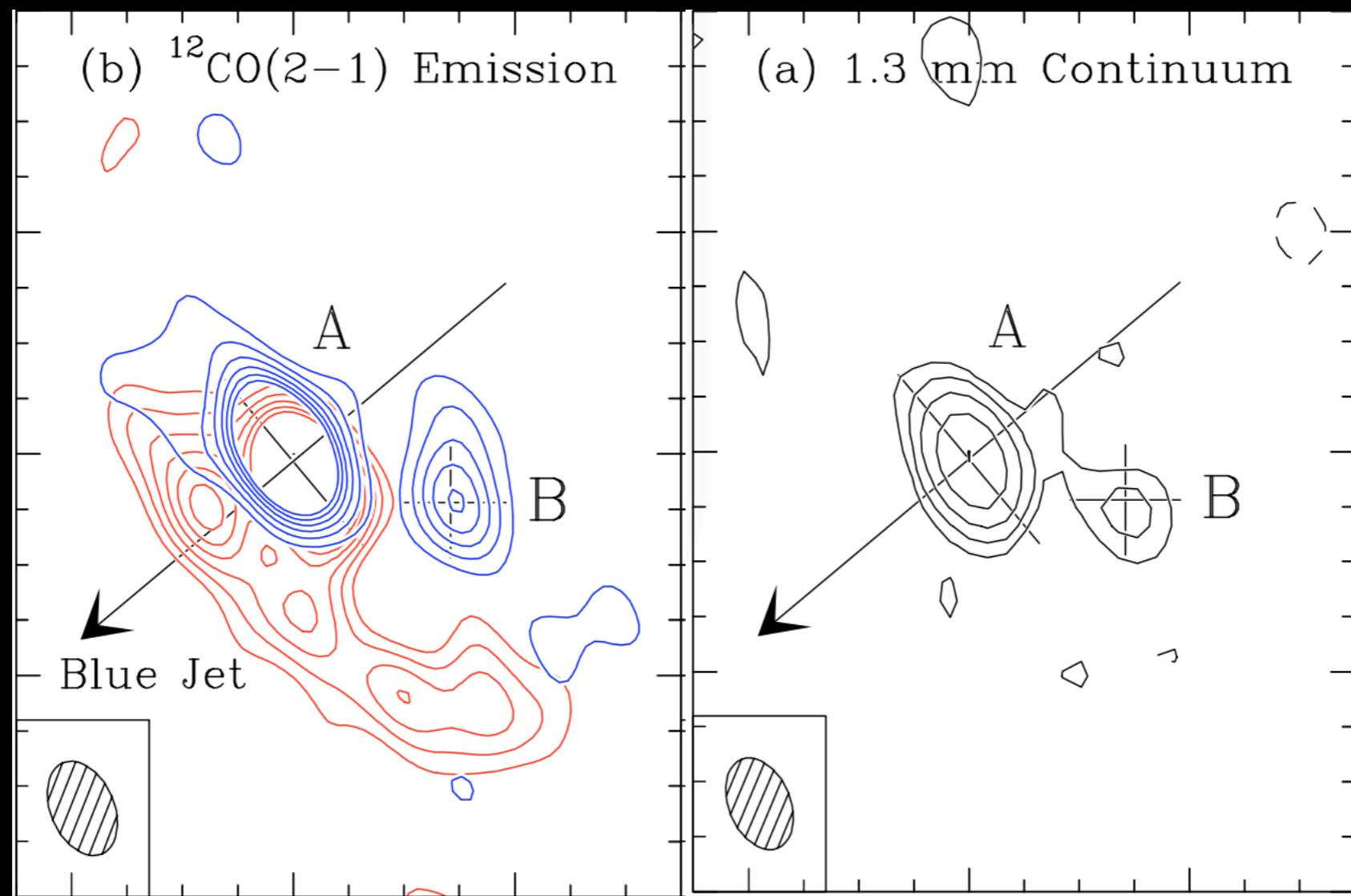
# Molecular lines with ALMA



Zhang et al.  
(2019)

# Molecular lines with ALMA

## RW Aur



Cabrit  
et al.  
(2006)

# Molecular lines with ALMA

RW Aur



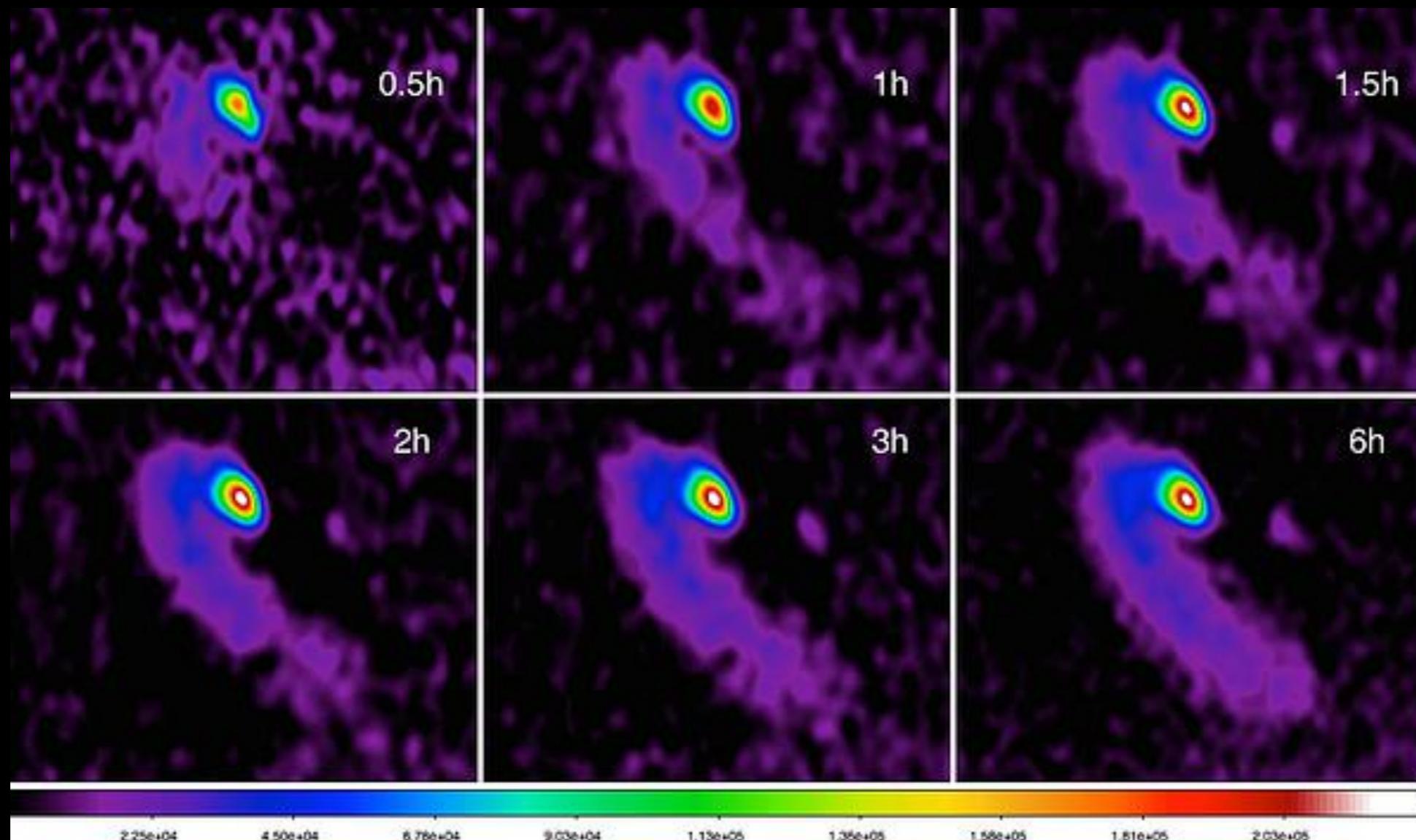
Dai  
et al.  
(2015)

t  
100 AU

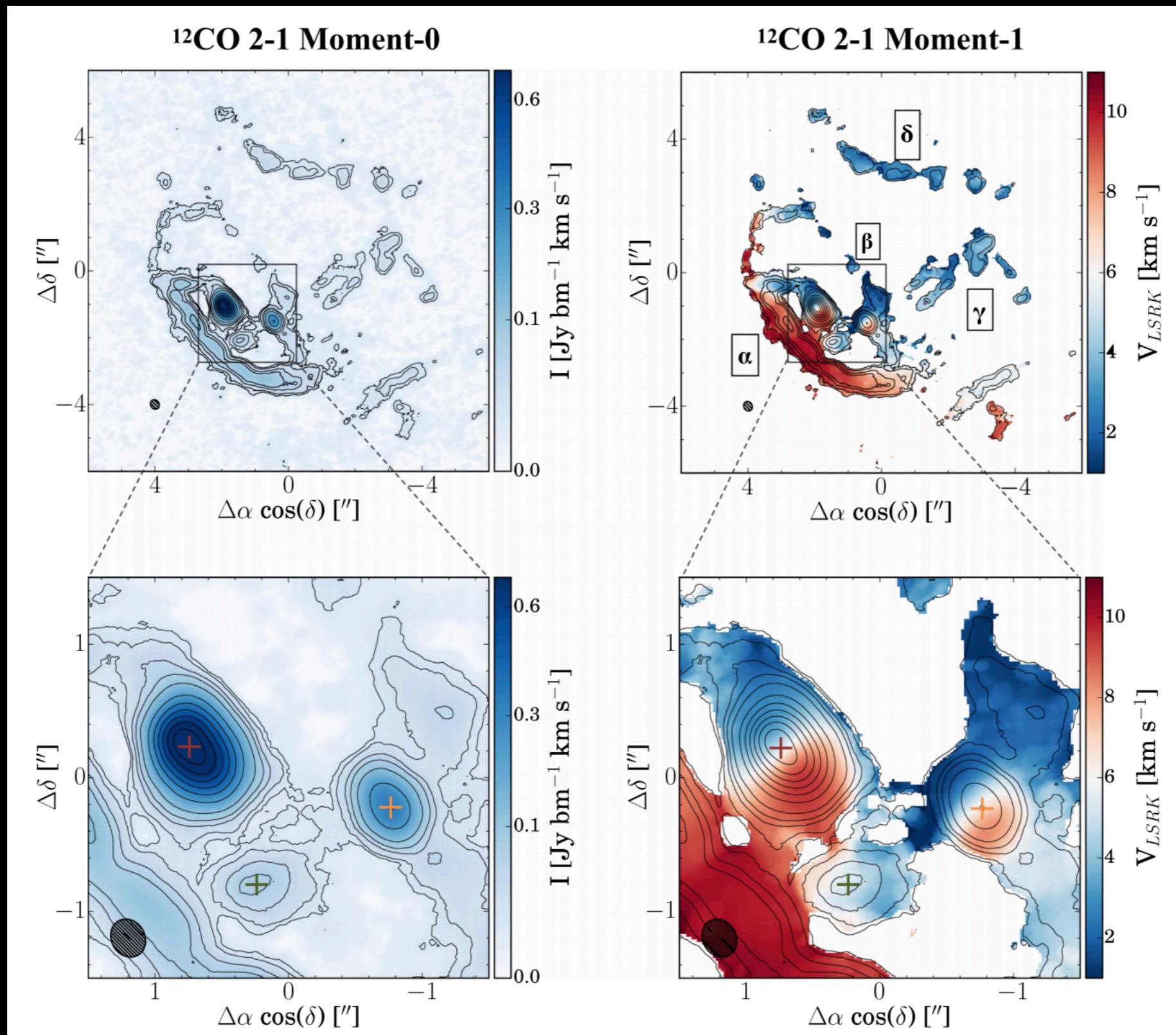
MCSS2019

# Molecular lines with ALMA

RW Aur

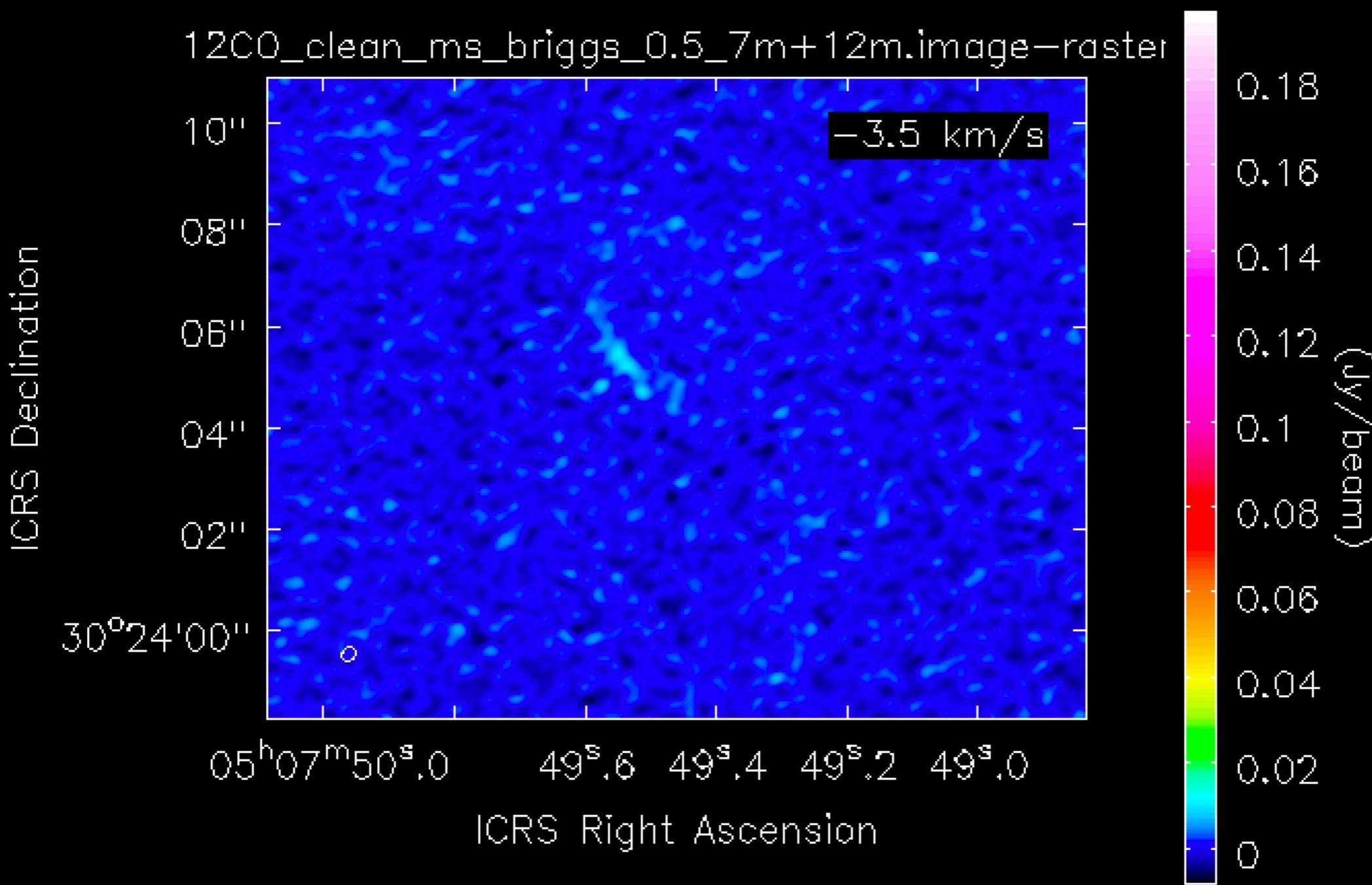


# Molecular lines with ALMA



Rodriguez  
et al.  
(2018)

# Molecular lines with ALMA



**Rodriguez  
et al.  
(2018)**

# WHAT IS LINE TRANSFER?

To solve the radiative transfer equation we need:

1) Emission coefficient

$$j_\nu = \frac{h\nu_0}{4\pi} (n_u A_{ul}) \phi_\nu$$

$$\frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} = \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} - I_\nu$$

2) Absorption coefficient

$$\alpha_\nu = \frac{h\nu_0}{4\pi} (n_l B_{lu} - n_u B_{ul}) \phi_\nu$$

See e.g. Rundle et al. (2010), Hogerheijde & van der Tak (2000)

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$$\frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} = \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} - I_\nu$$

$$\phi_\nu = \frac{c}{v_{\text{turb}} \nu_0 \sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta v^2}{v_{\text{turb}}^2}\right)$$

$$v_{\text{turb}} = \sqrt{v_{\text{T}}^2 + v_{\text{NT}}^2},$$

See e.g. Rundle et al. (2010), Hogerheijde & van der Tak (2000)

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We need to solve for  
the level populations  
 $n_i$

See e.g. Rundle et al. (2010), Hogerheijde & van der Tak (2000)

# LTE

*Local thermodynamic equilibrium*

**Assume that levels are thermally distributed**

$$\frac{n_i}{\sum_i N_i} = \frac{\exp\left[-\frac{E_i}{k_B T}\right]}{z(T)}$$

**Can solve the level populations analytically using Boltzmann distribution**

**Reasonable in dense regions without steep gradients**

# NLTE

Radiative transitions become important.

*Much harder to solve*

$$n_l \left[ \sum_{k < l} A_{lk} + \sum_{k \neq l} (B_{lk} J_\nu + C_{lk}) \right] = \\ \sum_{k > l} n_k A_{kl} + \sum_{k \neq l} n_k (B_{kl} J_\nu + C_{kl})$$

Solve detailed balance

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Solve detailed balance

# Molecular line transfer with TORUS

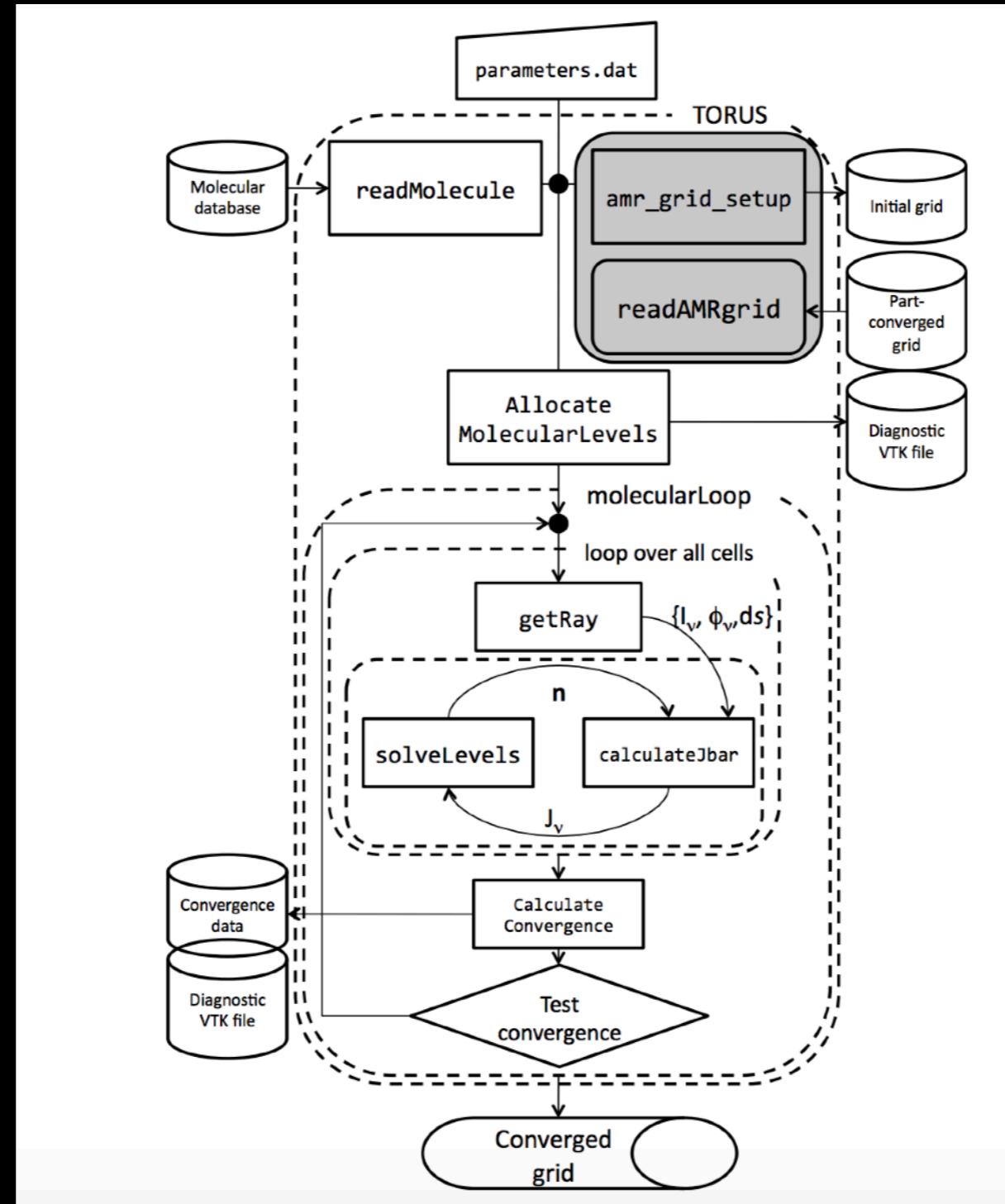
LTE or NLTE

Can rig up models from scratch

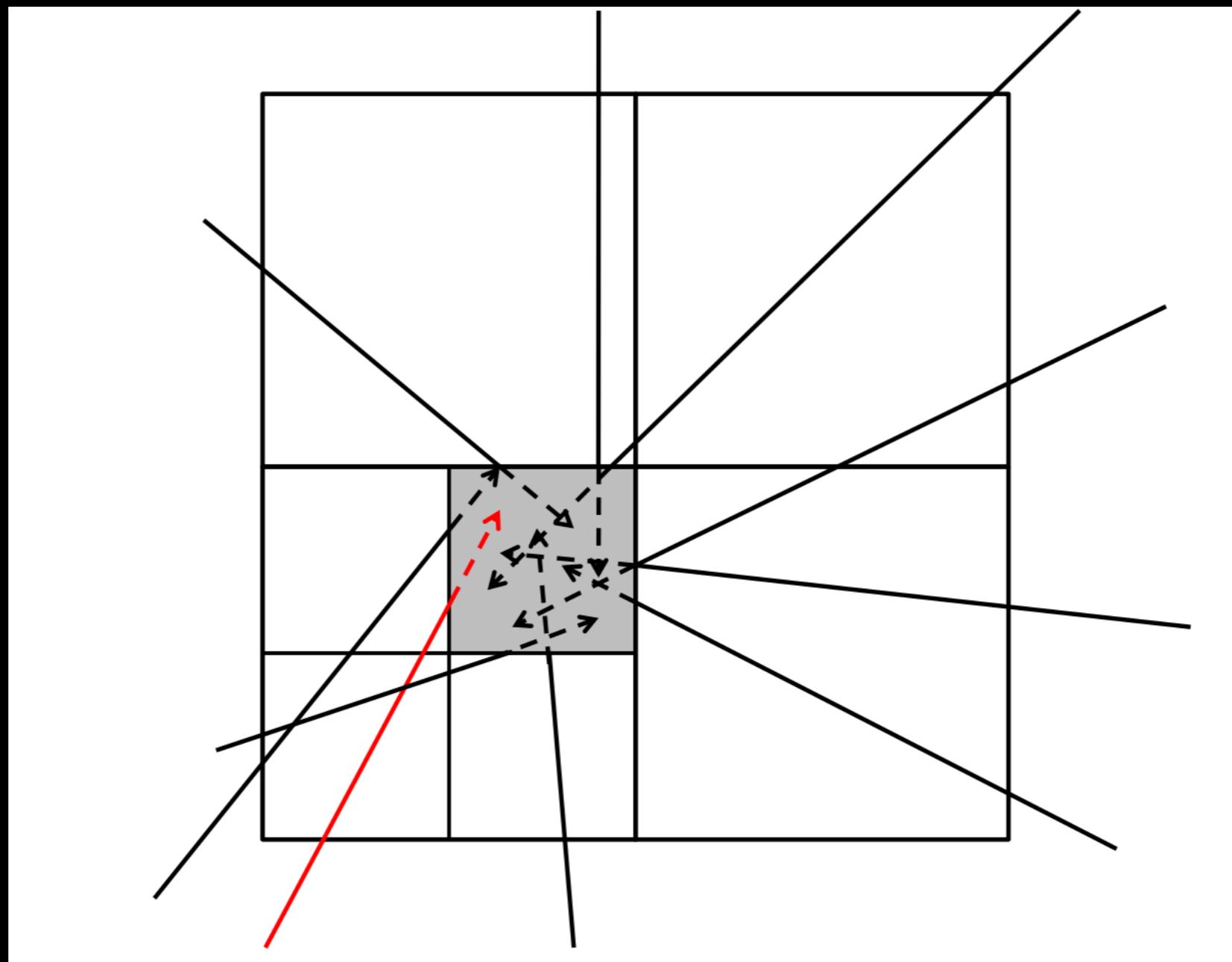
Postprocess grid/SPH model results

Rundle et al. (2010)  
Harries et al. (2019)

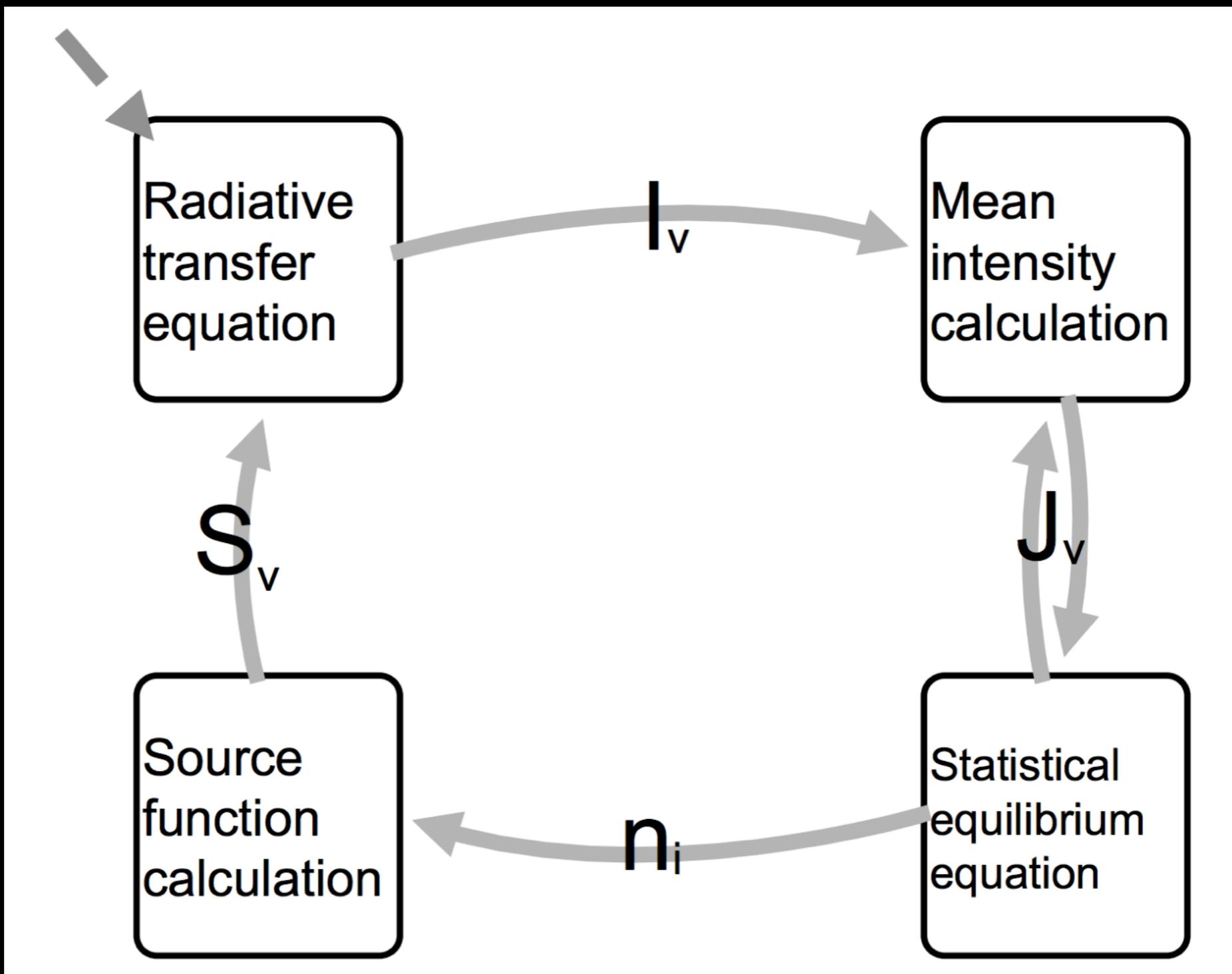
# Molecular line transfer with TORUS



# Molecular line transfer with TORUS

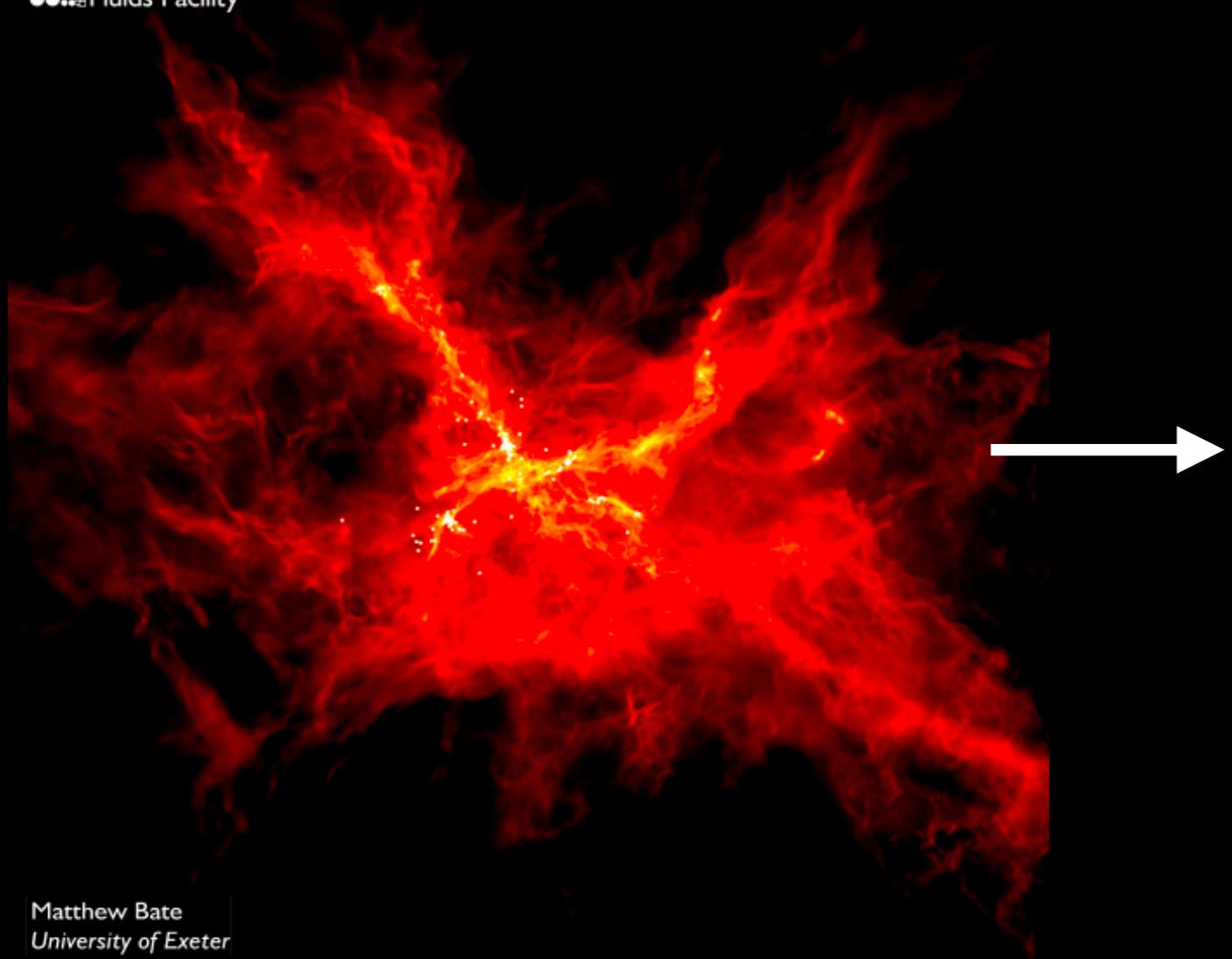


# Molecular line transfer with TORUS

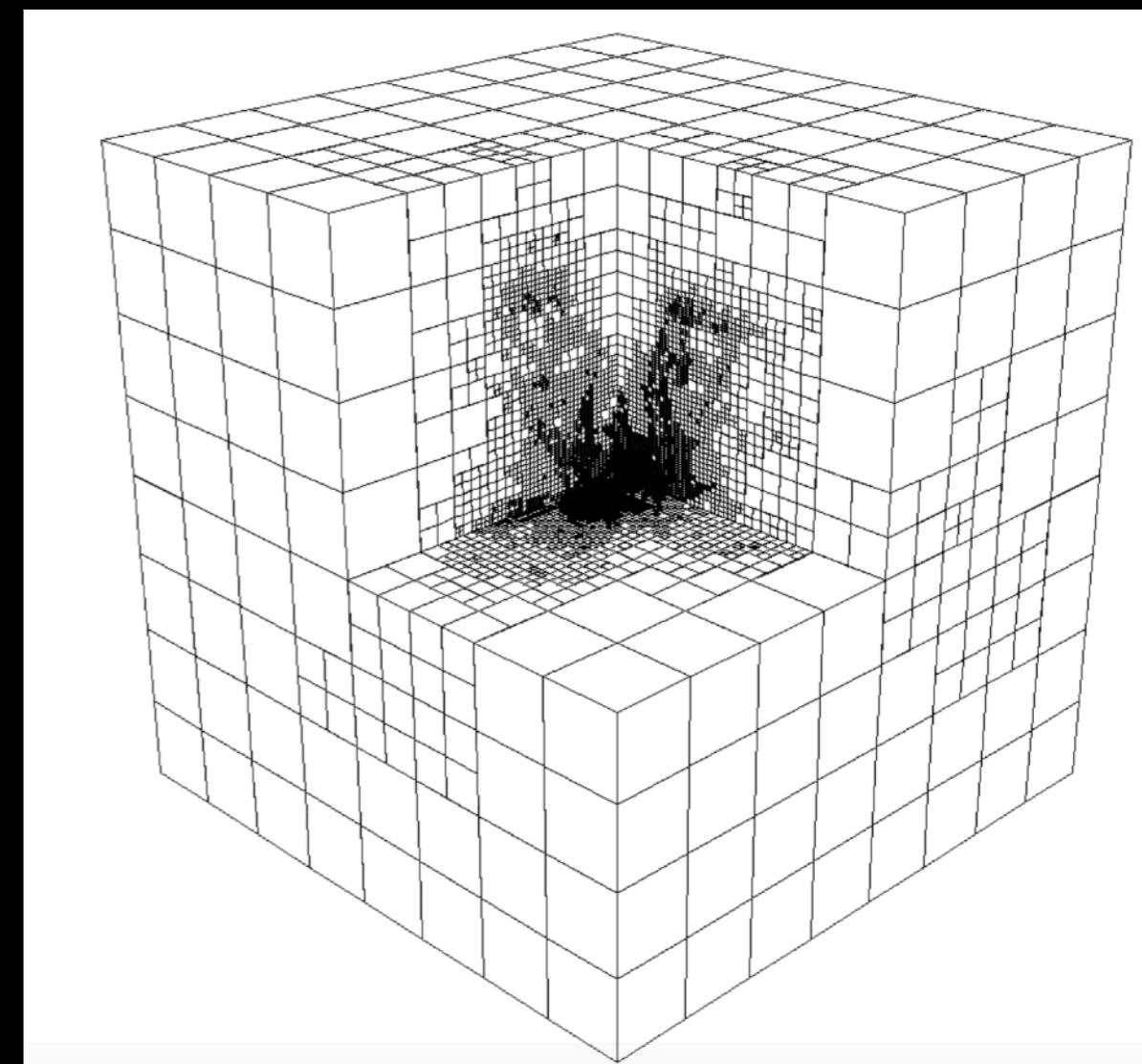


# TORUS Example

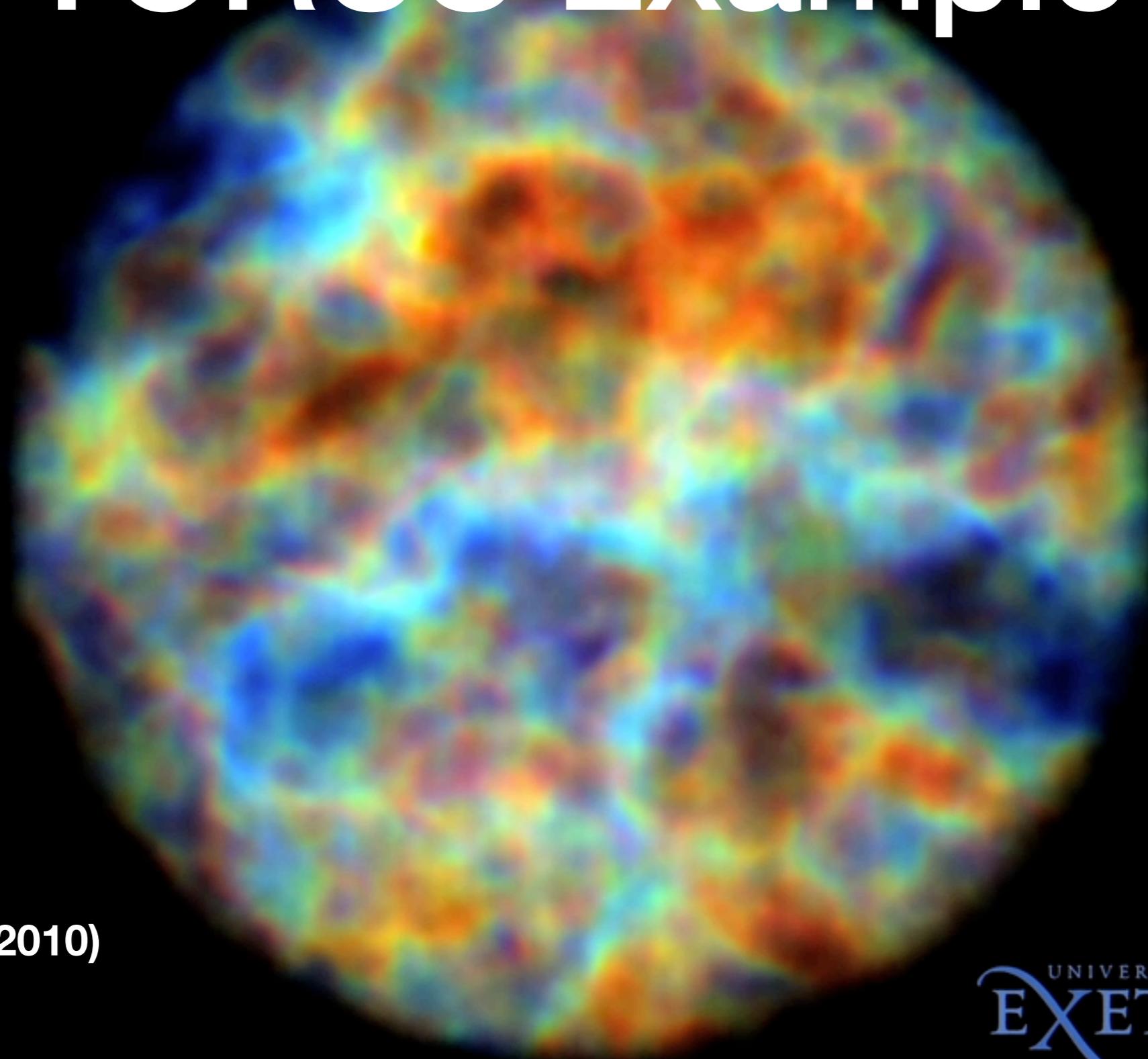
UK Astrophysical  
Fluids Facility



Bate 2009



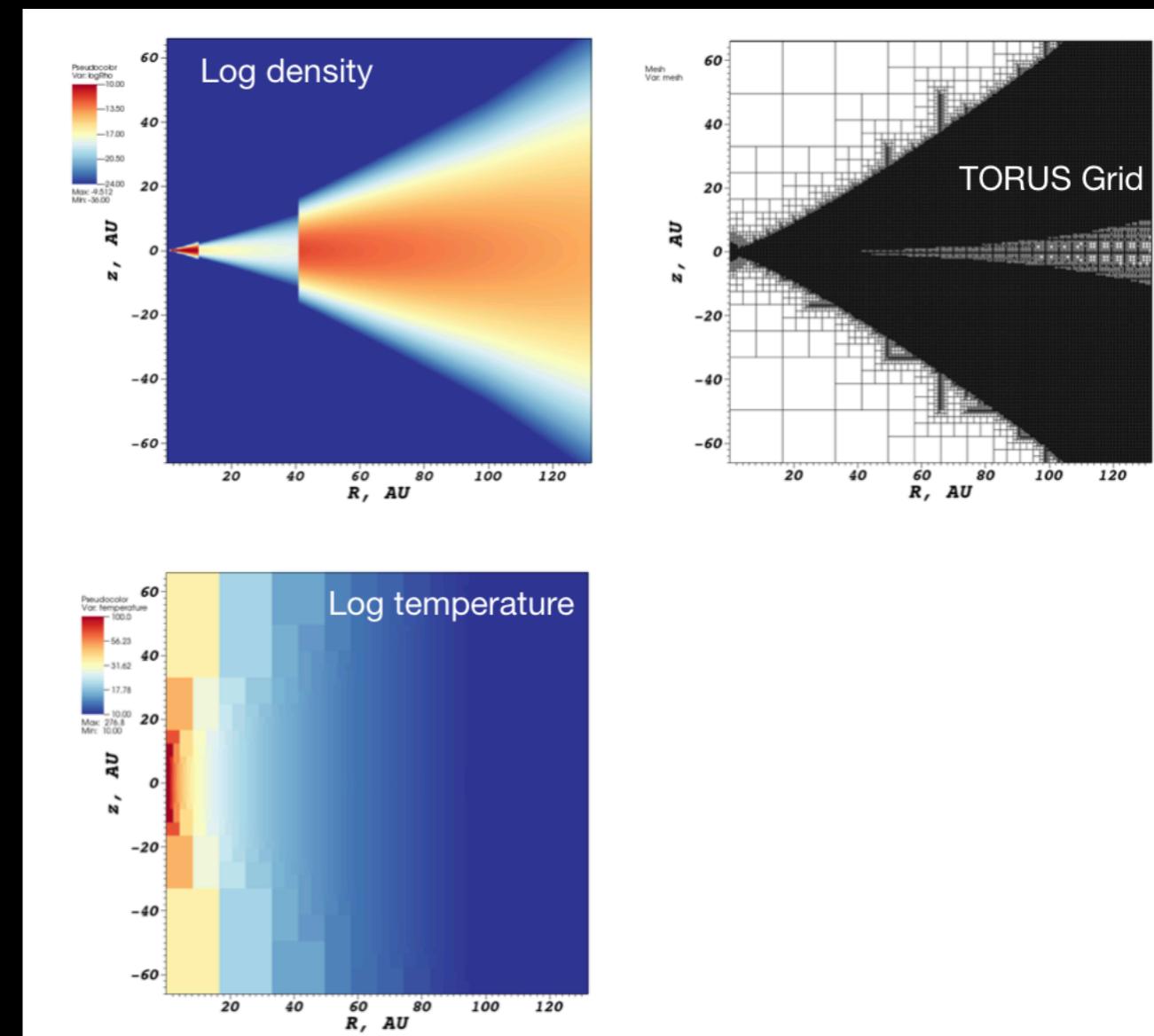
# TORUS Example



Rundle et al. (2010)

# TORUS Example

A parametric disc



# TORUS Example

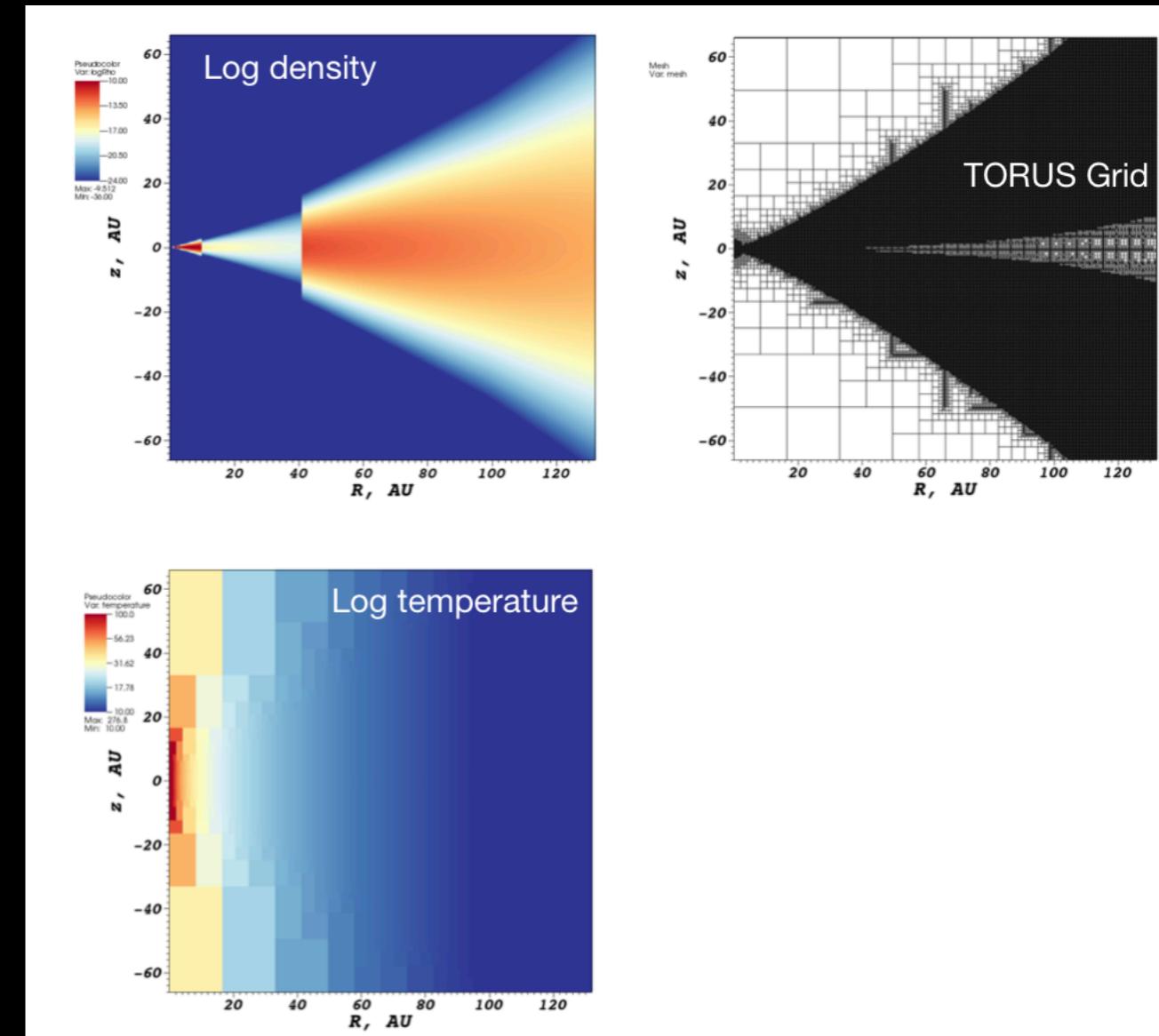
A parametric disc

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_0 \left( \frac{R}{R_c} \right)^{-\gamma} \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{R}{R_c} \right)^{2-\gamma} \right]$$

$$\rho(R, z) = \rho_{mid} \exp(-z^2/(2H^2))$$

$$T(r, z) = \begin{cases} T_{\text{mid}} + (T_{\text{atm}} - T_{\text{mid}}) \left[ \sin \left( \frac{\pi z}{2z_q} \right) \right]^{2\delta} & \text{if } z < z_q \\ T_{\text{atm}} & \text{if } z \geq z_q \end{cases}$$

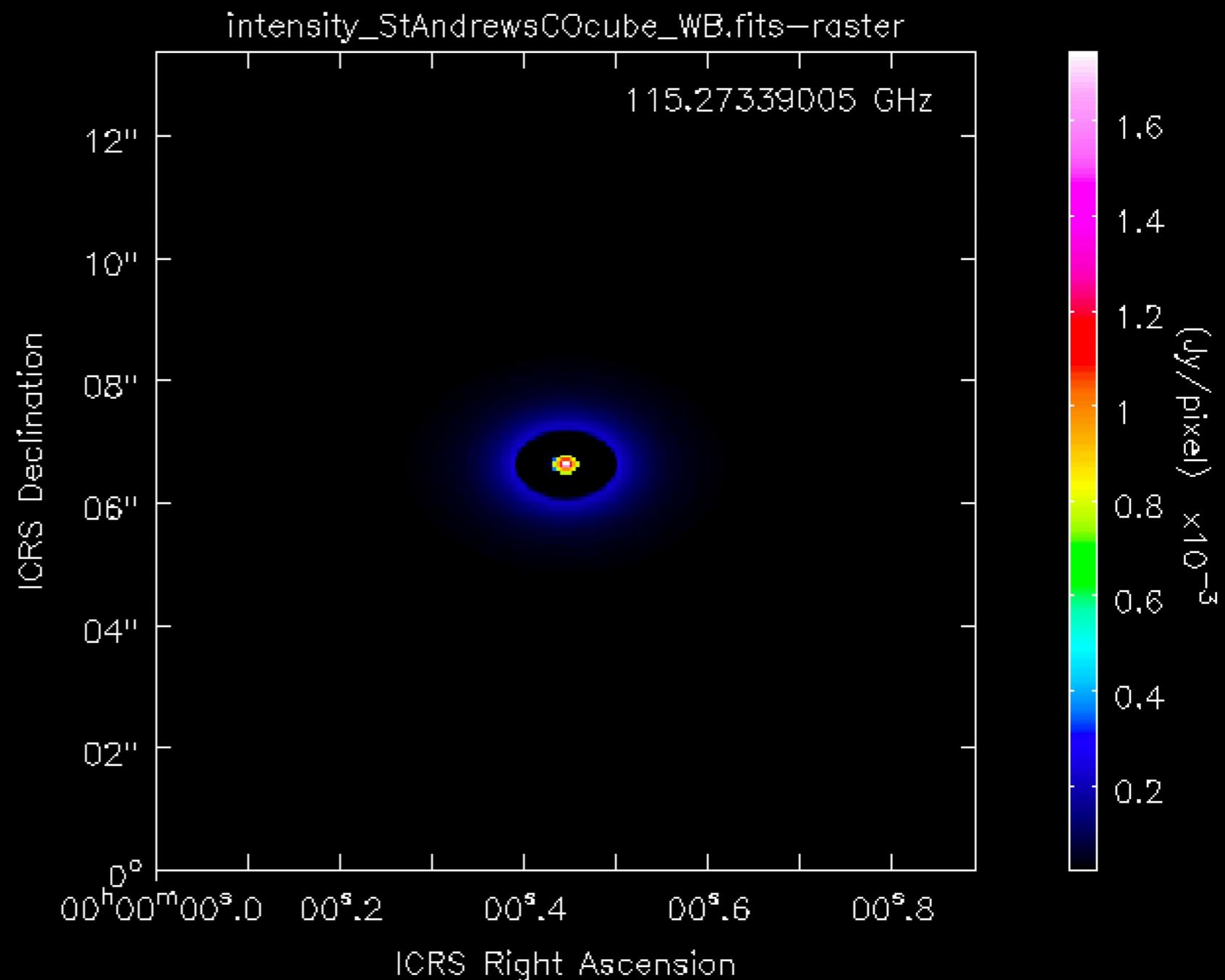
Assume LTE, constant abundance



# TORUS Example

**Raw CO cube**

**Inclination of  
45 degrees**



# Postprocessing with CASA

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Enabling forefront research into the Universe at radio wavelengths  


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**CASA Docs:**  
Official documentation now includes all [tasks!](#)

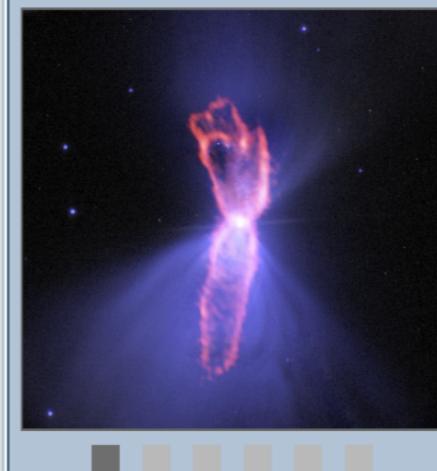
**Help us improve CASA:**  
short [user survey](#)

**About CASA**

CASA, the *Common Astronomy Software Applications* package, is being developed with the primary goal of supporting the data post-processing needs of the next generation of radio astronomical telescopes such as [ALMA](#) and [VLA](#). The package can process both interferometric and single dish data. The CASA infrastructure consists of a set of C++ tools bundled together under an iPython interface as data reduction tasks. This structure provides flexibility to process the data via task interface or as a python script. In addition to the data reduction tasks, many post-processing tools are available for even more flexibility and special purpose reduction needs.

CASA is developed by an international consortium of scientists based at the National Radio Astronomical Observatory (NRAO), the European

  
**CASA**  
Common Astronomy Software Applications

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 [Newsletter](#)

# Postprocessing with CASA

**Simulate ALMA (VLA, SMA, etc.) observations**

**Clean, subtract continuum and other image processing tools**

**Can produce moment maps, PV diagrams etc.**

# Postprocessing with CASA

Increasing  
Baseline



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	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	0.496	0.331	0.268	0.216	0.144	-	-	-

# Postprocessing with CASA

Our example: ~100AU at 50pc is about 2 arcseconds in size

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C43-2	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	2.3	1.53	1.24	0.999	0.666	0.499	0.353	0.264
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	22.6	15.0	12.2	9.81	6.54	4.9	3.47	2.59
C43-3	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	1.42	0.943	0.765	0.615	0.41	0.308	0.218	0.163
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	16.2	10.8	8.73	7.02	4.68	3.51	2.48	1.86
C43-4	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.918	0.612	0.496	0.399	0.266	0.2	0.141	0.106
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	11.2	7.5	6.08	4.89	3.26	2.44	1.73	1.29
C43-5	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.545	0.363	0.295	0.237	0.158	0.118	0.0838	0.0626
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	6.7	4.47	3.62	2.91	1.94	1.46	1.03	0.77
C43-6	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.306	0.204	0.165	0.133	0.0887	0.0665	0.0471	0.0352
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	4.11	2.74	2.22	1.78	1.19	0.892	0.632	0.472
C43-7	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.211	0.141	0.114	0.0917	0.0612	0.0459	0.0325	0.0243
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	2.58	1.72	1.4	1.12	0.749	0.562	0.398	0.297
C43-8	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.096	0.064	0.0519	0.0417	0.0278	-	-	-
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	1.42	0.947	0.768	0.618	0.412	-	-	-
C43-9	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.057	0.038	0.0308	0.0248	0.0165	-	-	-
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	0.814	0.543	0.44	0.354	0.236	-	-	-
C43-10	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.042	0.028	0.0227	0.0183	0.0122	-	-	-
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	0.496	0.331	0.268	0.216	0.144	-	-	-

# Postprocessing with CASA

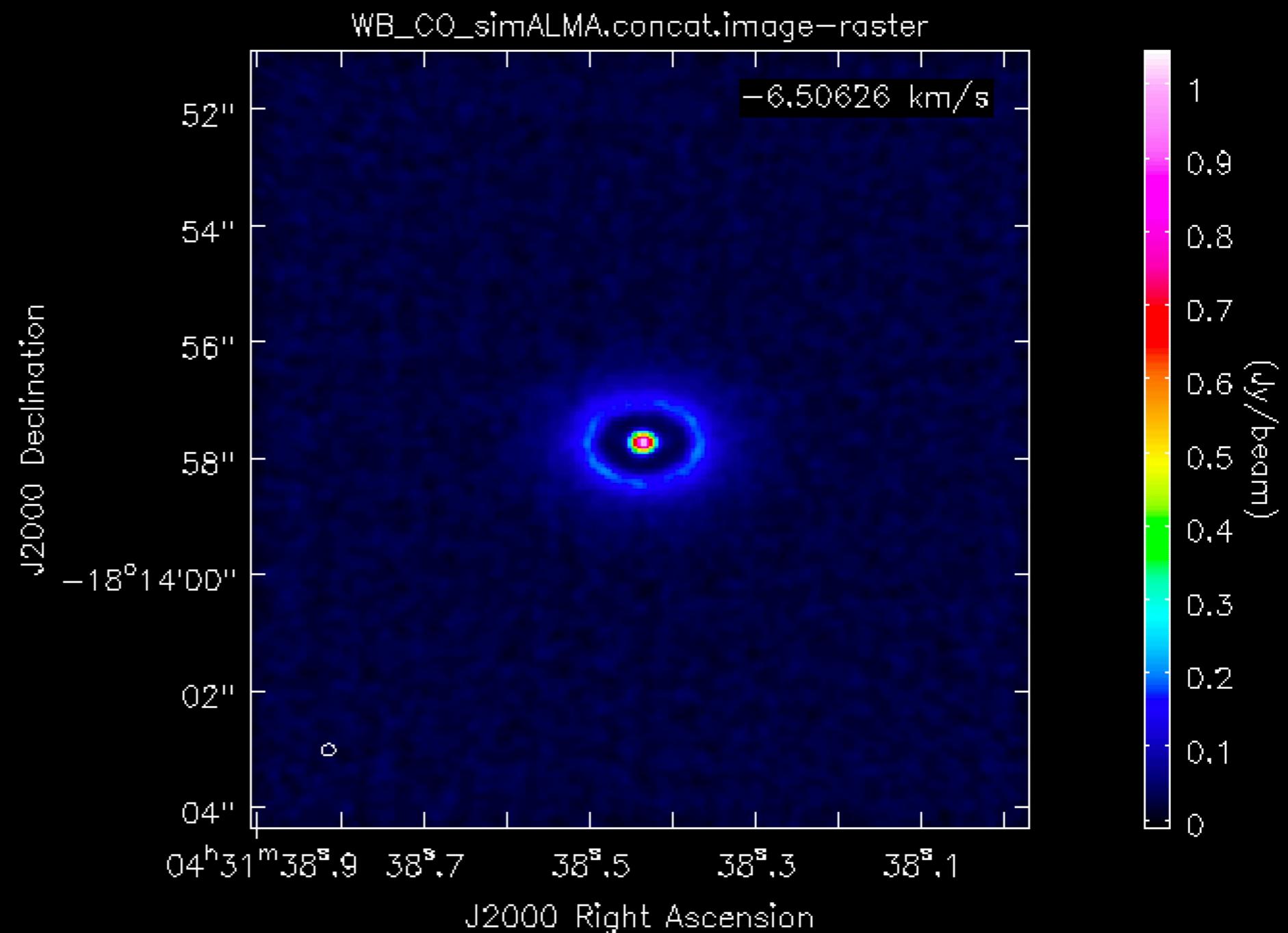
Increasing  
Baseline



	Band	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Frequency (GHz)	100	150	185	230	345	460	650	870
Configuration									
7-m	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	12.5	8.35	6.77	5.45	3.63	2.72	1.93	1.44
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	66.7	44.5	36.1	29.0	19.3	14.5	10.3	7.67
C43-1	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	3.38	2.25	1.83	1.47	0.98	0.735	0.52	0.389
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	28.5	19.0	15.4	12.4	8.25	6.19	4.38	3.27
C43-2	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	2.3	1.53	1.24	0.999	0.666	0.499	0.353	0.264
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	22.6	15.0	12.2	9.81	6.54	4.9	3.47	2.59
C43-3	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	1.42	0.943	0.765	0.615	0.41	0.308	0.218	0.163
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	16.2	10.8	8.73	7.02	4.68	3.51	2.48	1.86
C43-4	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.918	0.612	0.496	0.399	0.266	0.2	0.141	0.106
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	11.2	7.5	6.08	4.89	3.26	2.44	1.73	1.29
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	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	0.814	0.543	0.44	0.354	0.236	-	-	-
C43-10	$\theta_{res}$ (arcsec)	0.042	0.028	0.0227	0.0183	0.0122	-	-	-
	$\theta_{MRS}$ (arcsec)	0.496	0.331	0.268	0.216	0.144	-	-	-

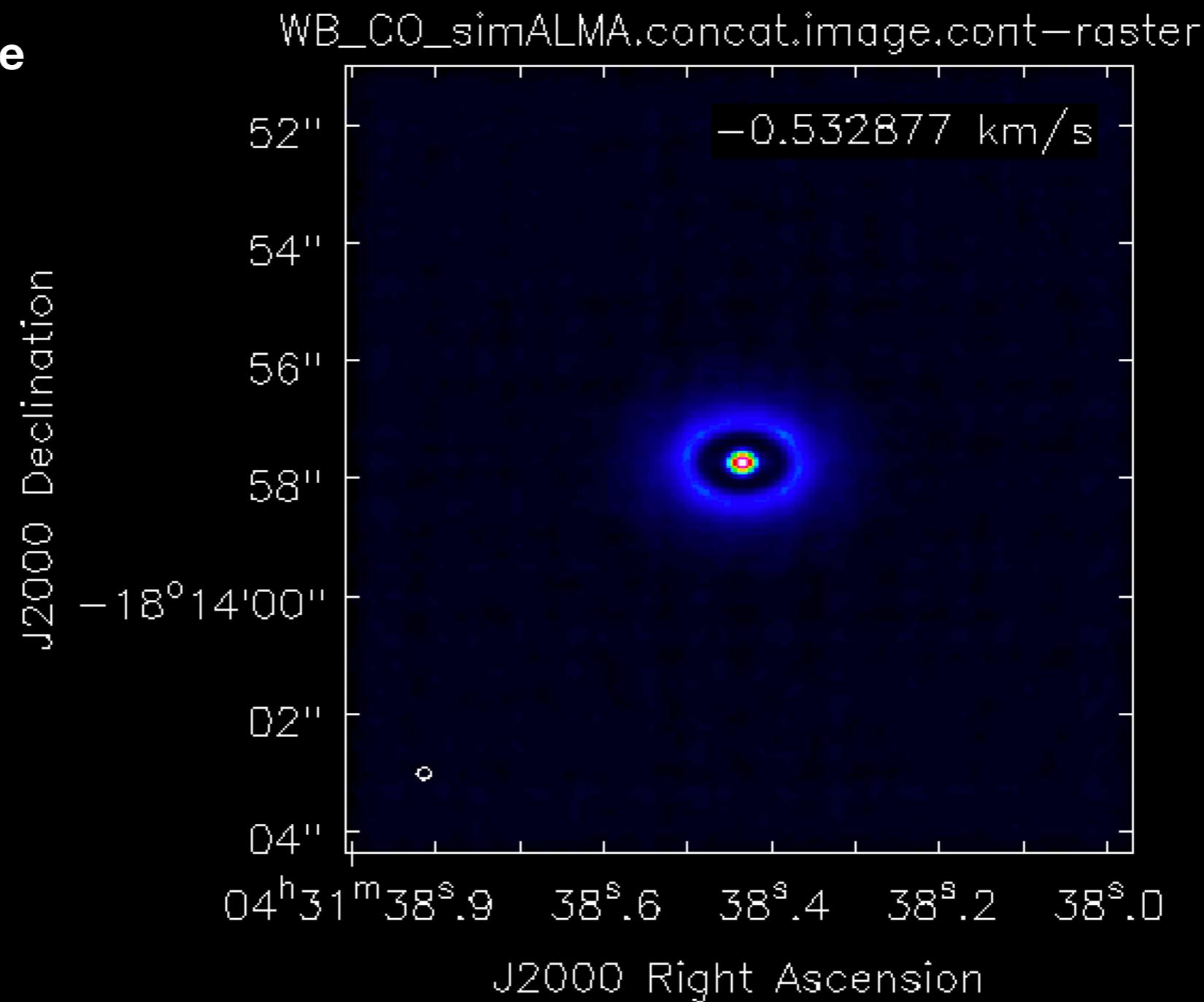
# TORUS Example

Processed CO cube



# TORUS Example

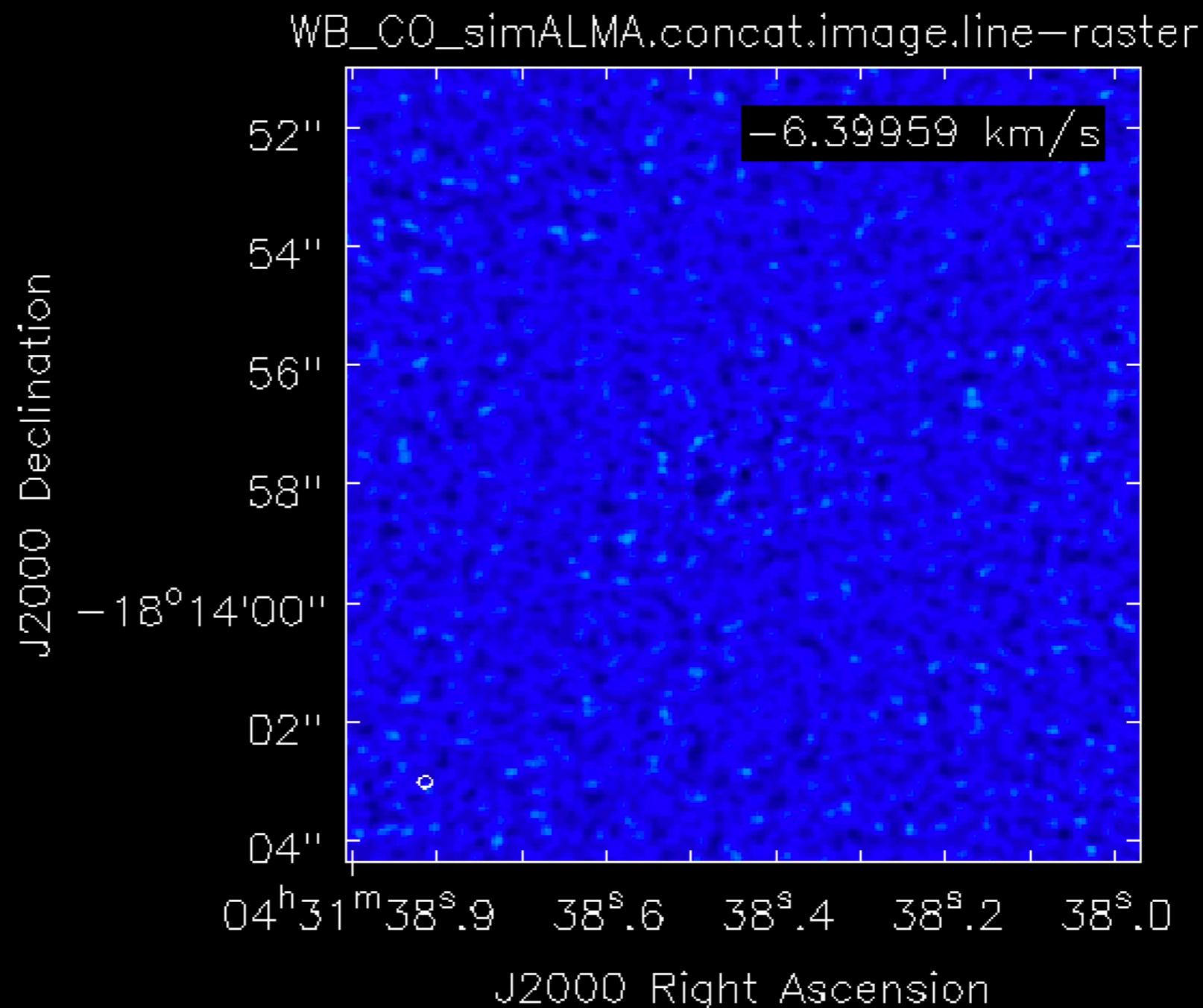
**Processed CO cube**  
**Continuum only**



# TORUS Example

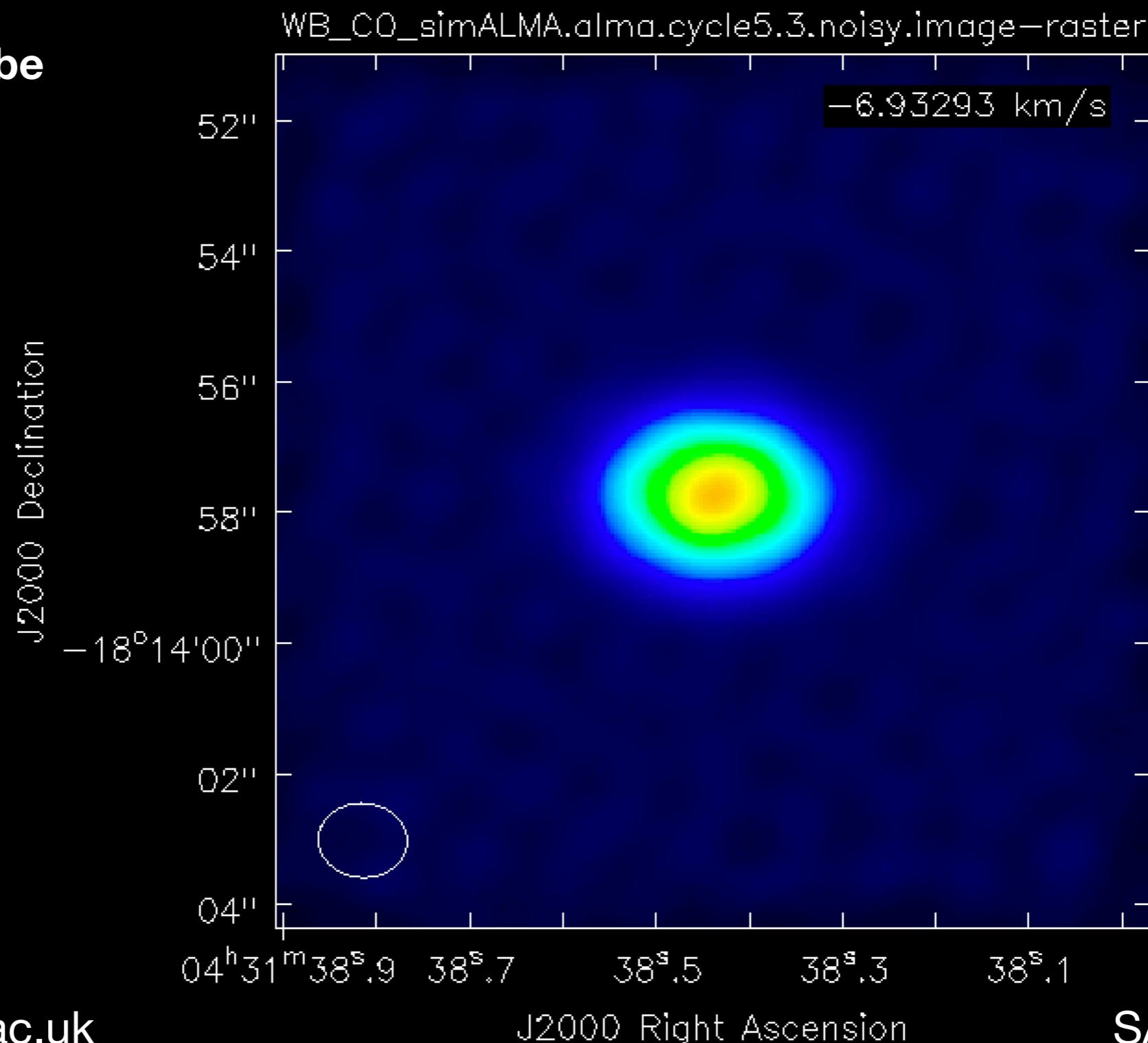
Processed CO cube

Line only



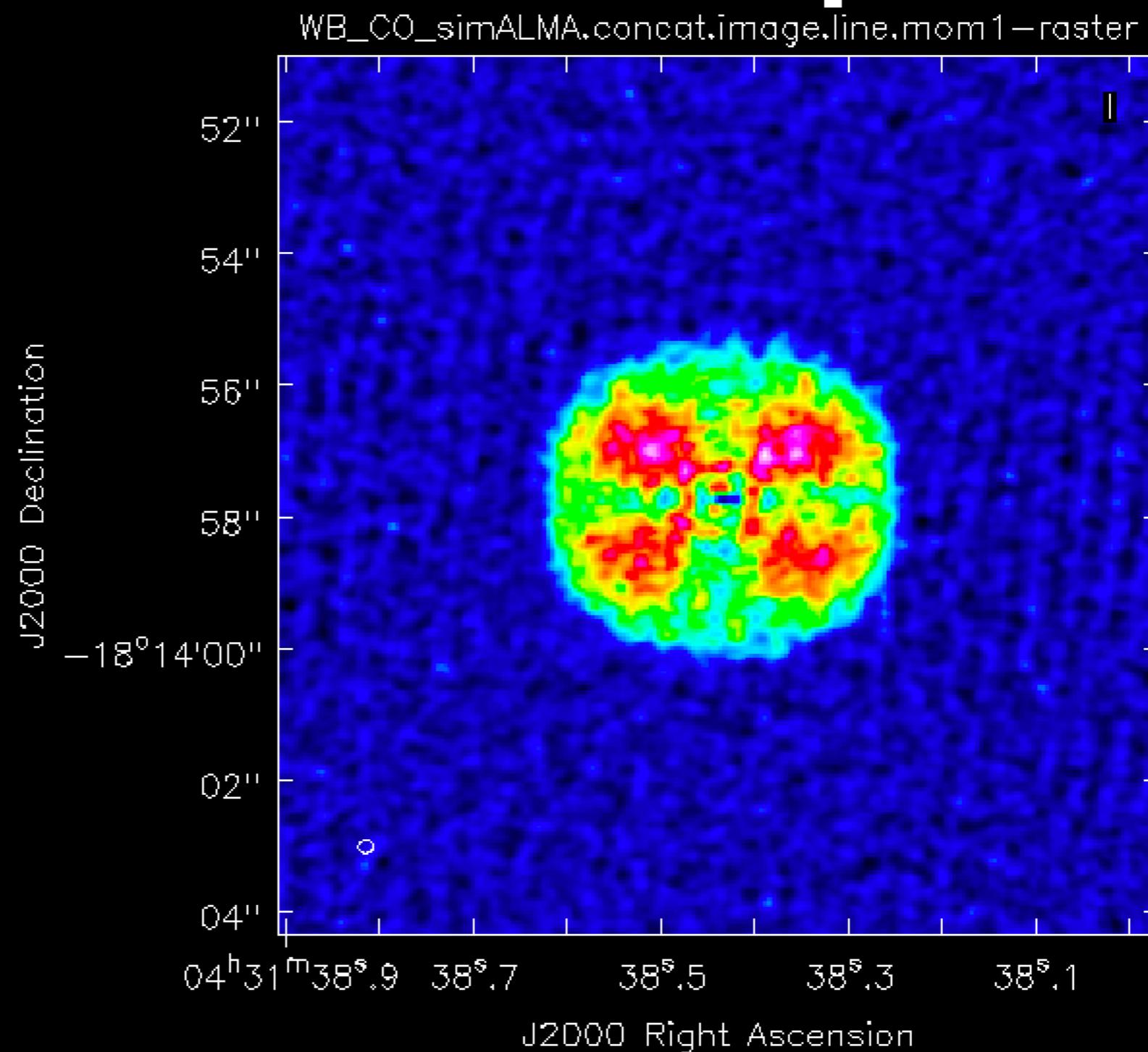
# TORUS Example

Processed CO cube  
Config 5.3



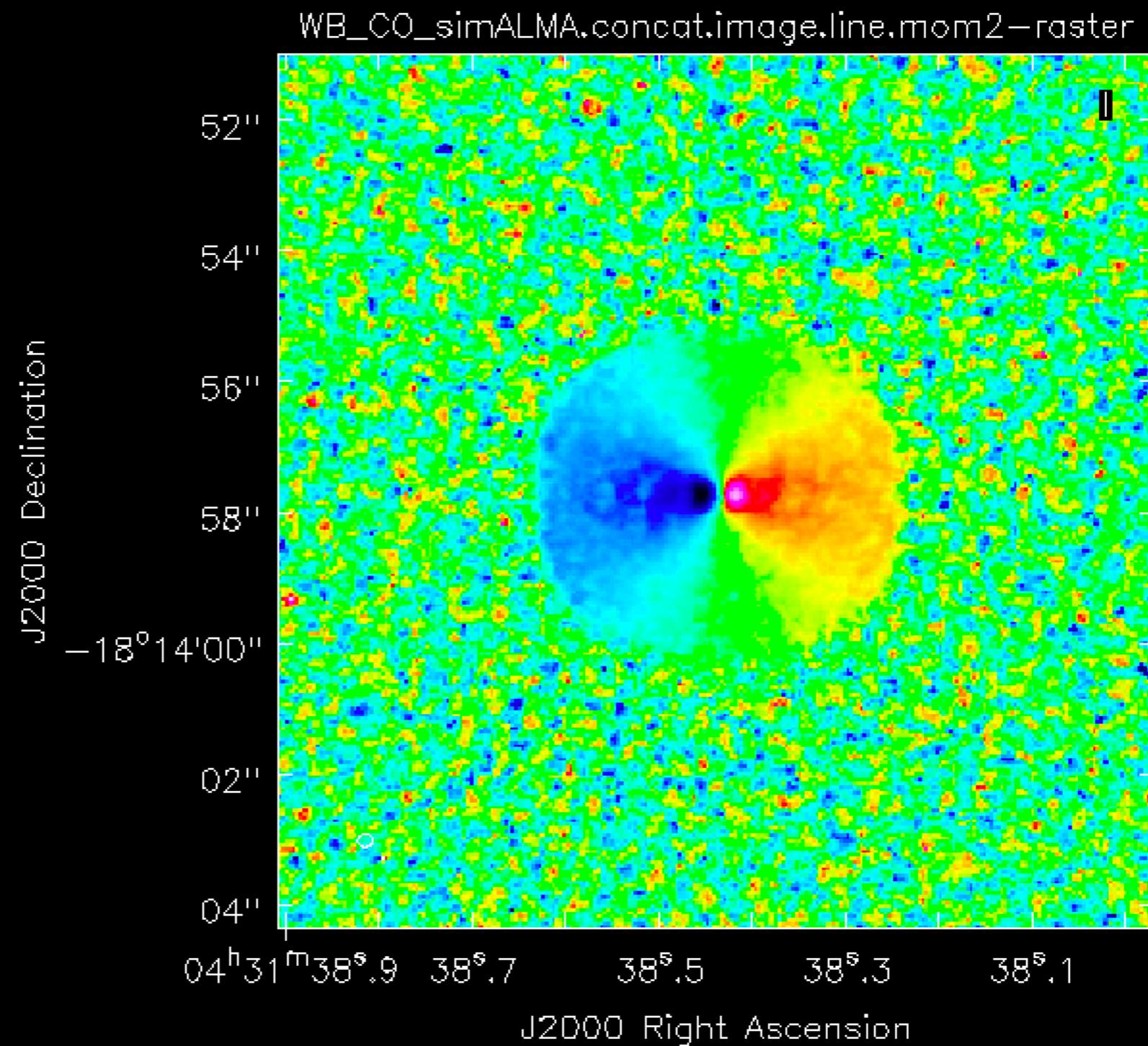
# TORUS Example

Moment 0 map



# TORUS Example

Moment 1 map



# TORUS Example

**Will also do a self-gravitating disc example in the hands on session**

# Further TORUS information

*The TORUS radiation transfer code*

Harries et al. (2018), Astronomy & Computing, 27, 63

# Further TORUS information



*The TORUS radiation transfer code*

**Harries et al. (2018), Astronomy & Computing, 27, 63**

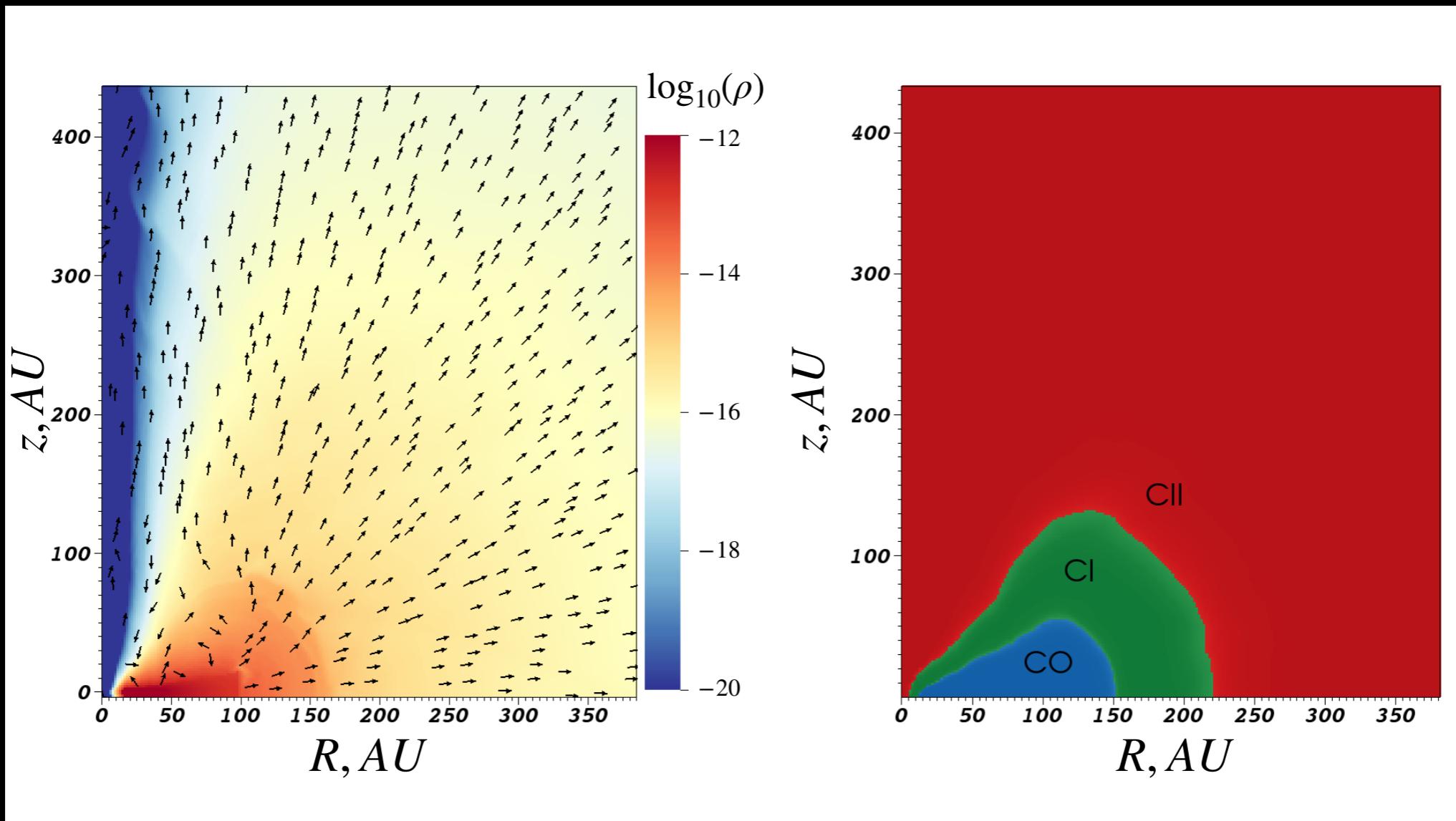
# Further general information



***Synthetic observations of star formation and the interstellar medium***

**Haworth et al. (2018), New Astronomy Reviews, 82, 1**

# Some examples



# Some examples

