

AtomNeb: Atomic Data for Ionized Nebulae

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Summary

Ionized nebulae are used as an astrophysical tool to trace of the chemical composition of the interstellar medium in the Milky Way and other galaxies, and understand stellar mixing processes. Temperatures, densities, and ionic abundances are determined from *collisionally excited lines* by solving statistical equilibrium equations using collision strengths and transition probabilities of ions. Similarly, physical conditions and ionic abundances are calculated from *recombination lines* using recombination coefficients of ions. Hence, the atomic data for both the collisional excitation and recombination process are important to determine physical conditions and elemental abundances of ionized nebulae from collisionally excited lines and recombination lines (see e.g. Danehkar, Parker, and Ercolano 2013; Danehkar et al. 2014; Danehkar 2014, 2018; Danehkar, Parker, and Steffen 2016). Moreover, atomic data are essential for calculations of level populations and line emissivities in photoionization codes (e.g. Ferland et al. 1998; Kallman and Bautista 2001; Ercolano et al. 2003; Ercolano, Barlow, and Storey 2005).

AtomNeb is a database containing atomic data stored in the Flexible Image Transport System (FITS) file format produced for nebular spectral analysis, plasma diagnostics, and chemical abundance analysis. FITS tables provide easy access to atomic data for spectral analysis tools. Specifically, AtomNeb includes the atomic data for both the *collisional excitation* and *recombination* process of ions typically observed in nebular astrophysics. It is equipped with application programming interface (API) functions in the Interactive Data Language (IDL) to read the atomic data stored in FITS files.

- The API functions written in IDL were designed to easily read *collision strengths* and *transition probabilities* of given ions, which can be used to derive electron temperatures, electron densities, and ionic abundances from measured fluxes of collisionally excited lines in spectral analysis tools, and to simulate line emissivities in photoionization codes. The collisional excitation data include energy levels, collision strengths, and transition probabilities from the CHIANTI database version 5.2 (Landi et al. 2006), version 6.0 (Dere et al. 2009), and version 7.0 (Landi et al. 2012), as well as those atomic data used in pyNeb (Luridiana, Morisset, and Shaw 2015).
- The API functions written in IDL were designed to provide easy access to *recombination coefficients* and branching ratios of recombination lines of given ions. The recombination data include effective recombination coefficients for C II (Davey, Storey, and Kisielius 2000), N II (Escalante and Victor 1990), O II (Storey 1994; Liu et al. 1995), Ne II (Kisielius et al. 1998), hydrogenic ions for $Z=1$ to 8 (Storey and Hummer 1995), effective recombination coefficients for H, He, C, N, O, and Ne ions (Pequignot, Petitjean, and Boisson 1991), effective recombination coefficients for He I (Porter et al. 2012, 2013), effective recombination coefficients for N II

(Fang, Storey, and Liu 2011, 2013), and effective recombination coefficients for O II (Storey, Sochi, and Bastin 2017).

AtomNeb uses the FITS file related IDL procedures from the IDL Astronomy User's library (Landsman 1993, 1995) to read atomic data stored in FITS files.

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