

Uncertainties in atomic data (O VII and Fe XIII ratios)

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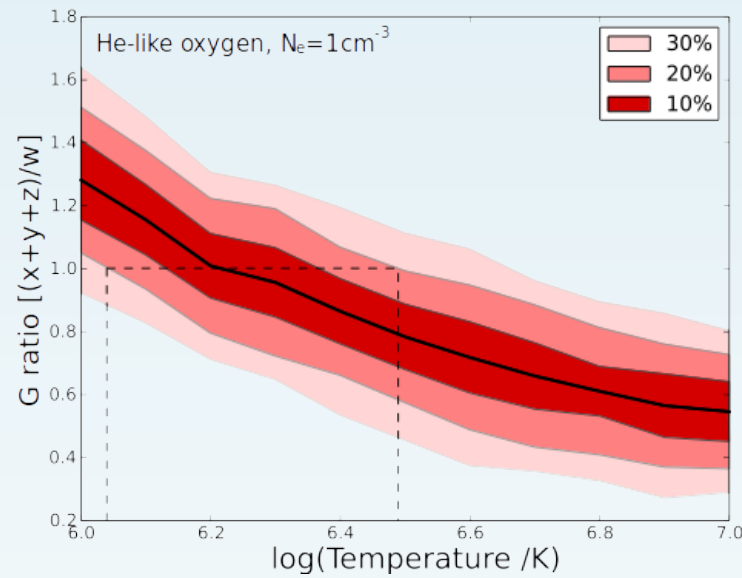
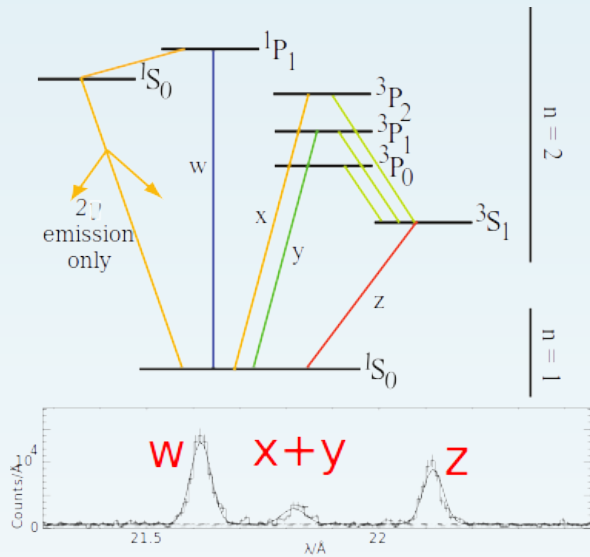
O VII

Connor Balance (QUB) has run 12 new calculations for O VII, for 11 of them varying the atomic structure between the H-like and Li-like.

One of them had the He-like target and is comparable with what we have in CHIANTI version 8 (Del Zanna+2015) which is from Whiteford+, using the same codes + radiation damping.

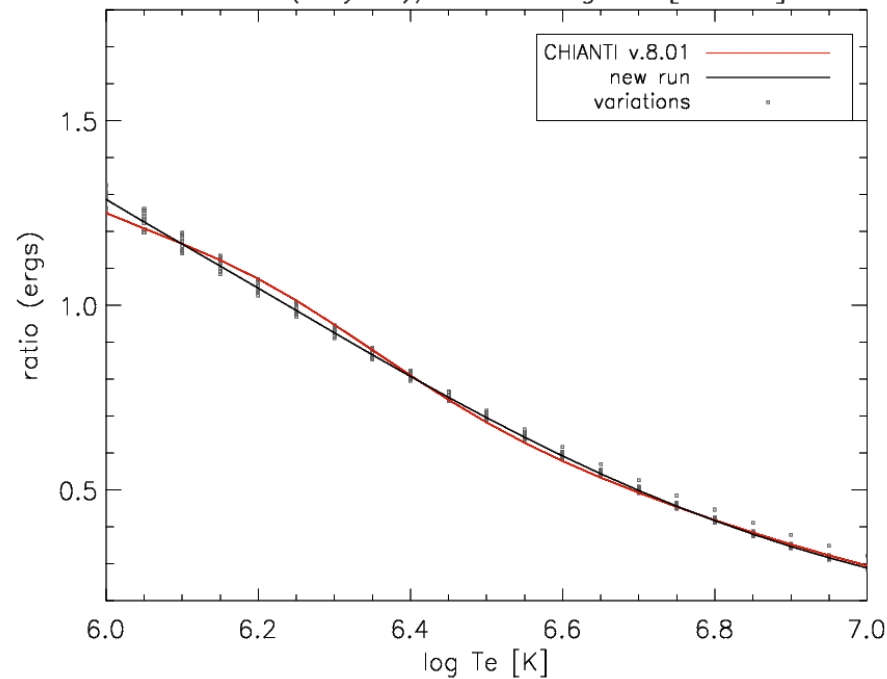
I have converted the data into CHIANTI format and calculated the two main ratios using the same IDL routines and auxiliary files as in the CHIANTI database.

O VII G-ratio (Te-sensitive) at low Ne

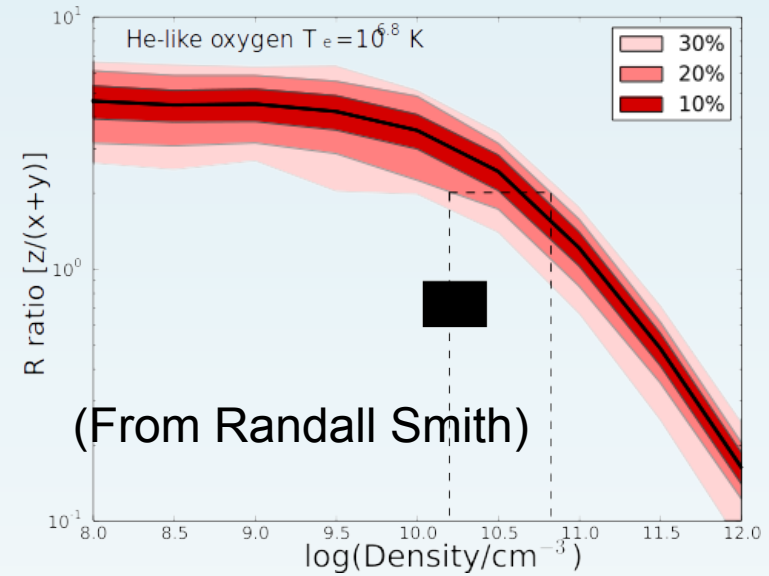
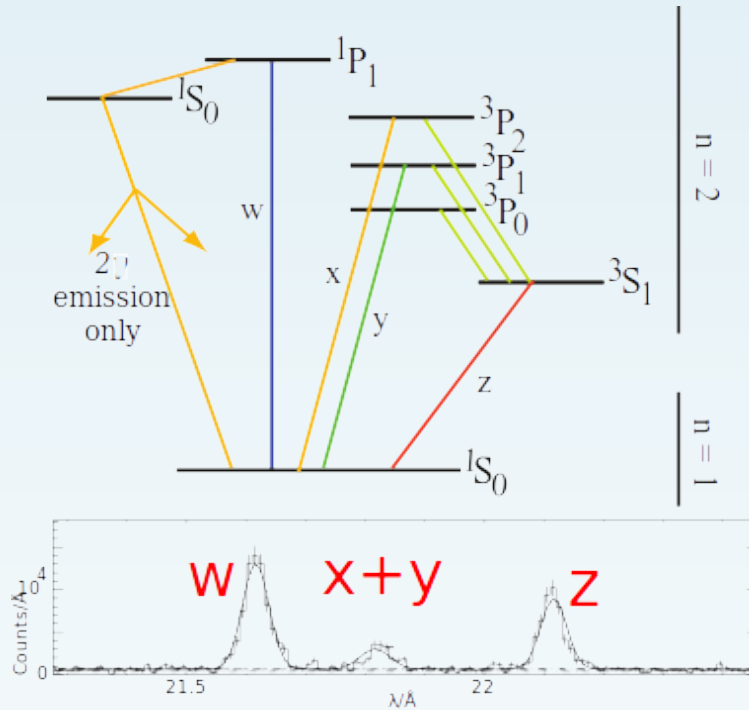


(From Randall Smith)

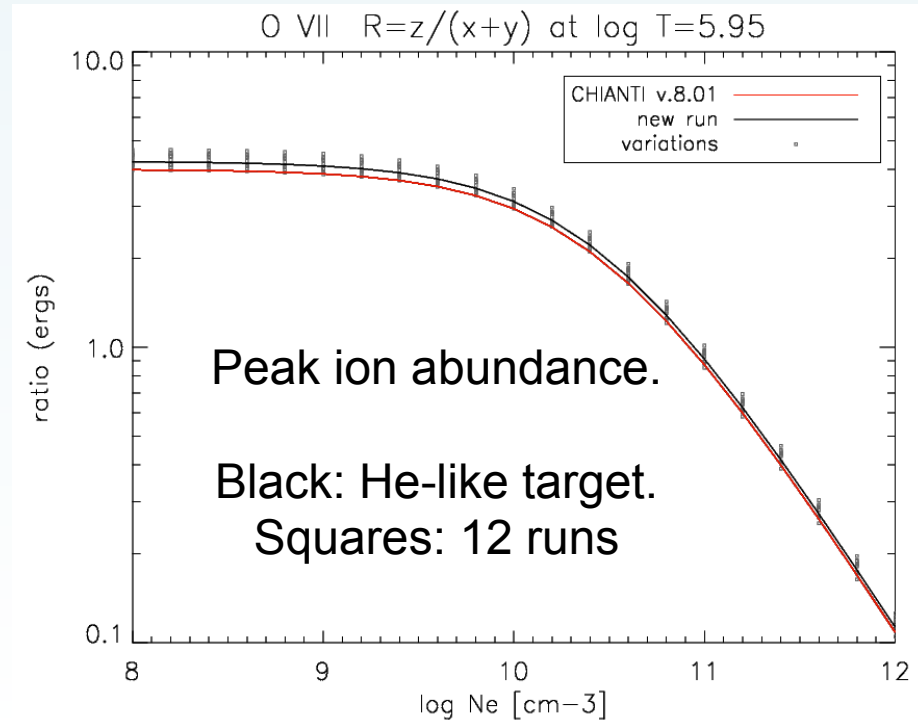
O VII $G=(x+y+z)/w$ at $\log N_e [\text{cm}^{-3}]=8$

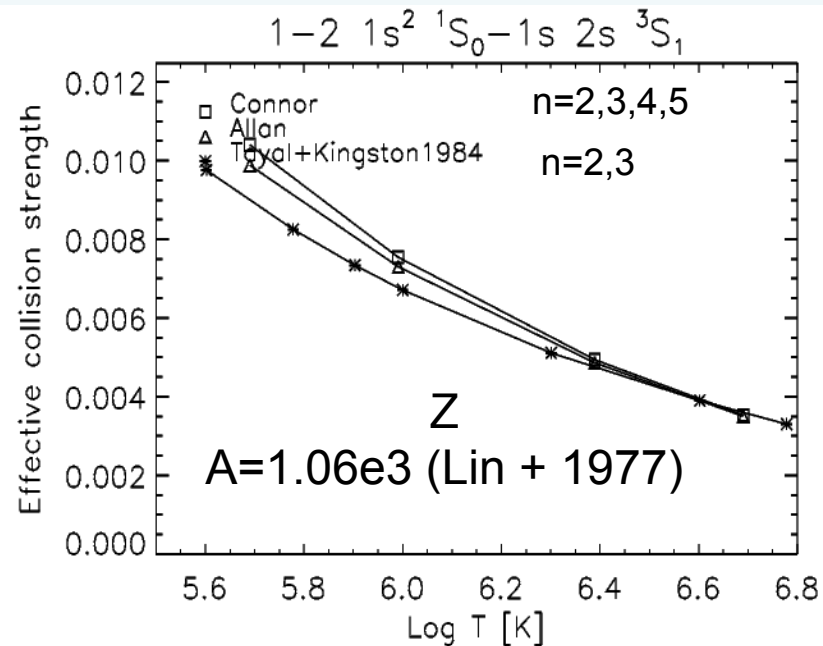
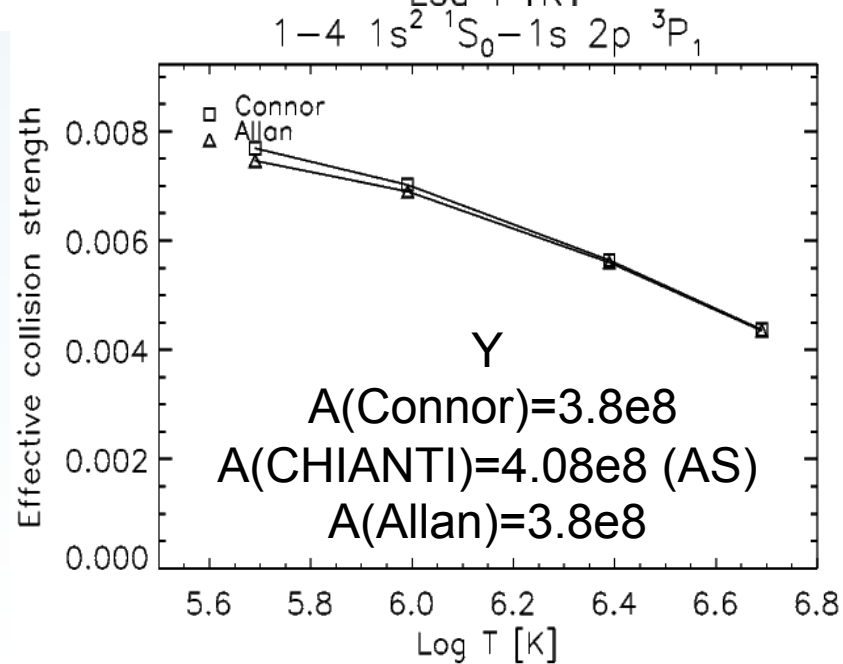
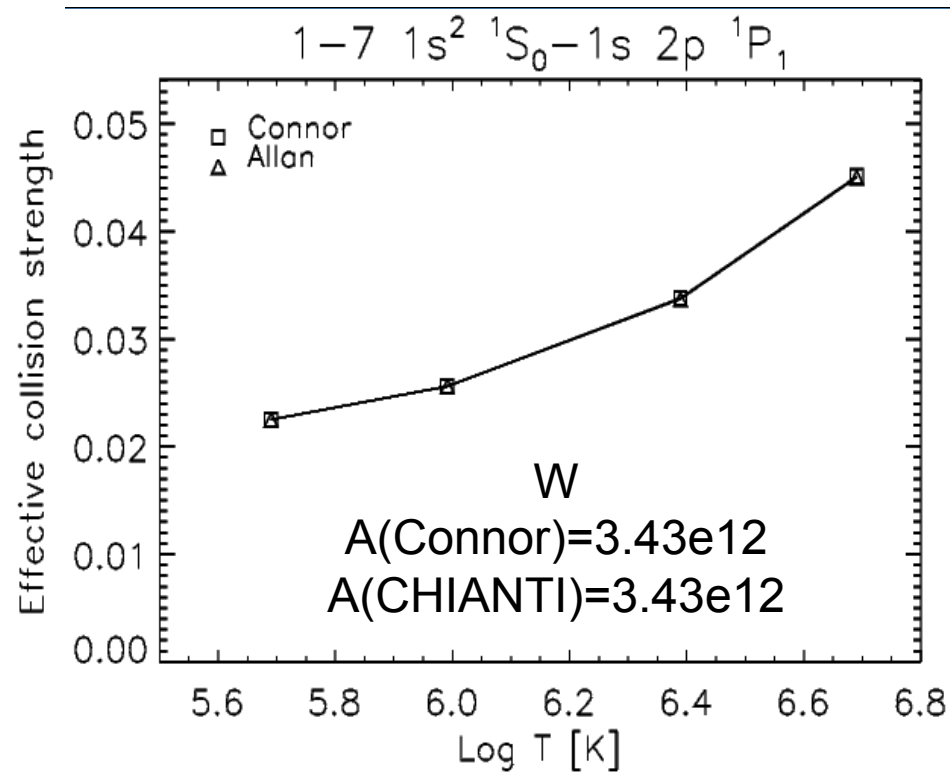
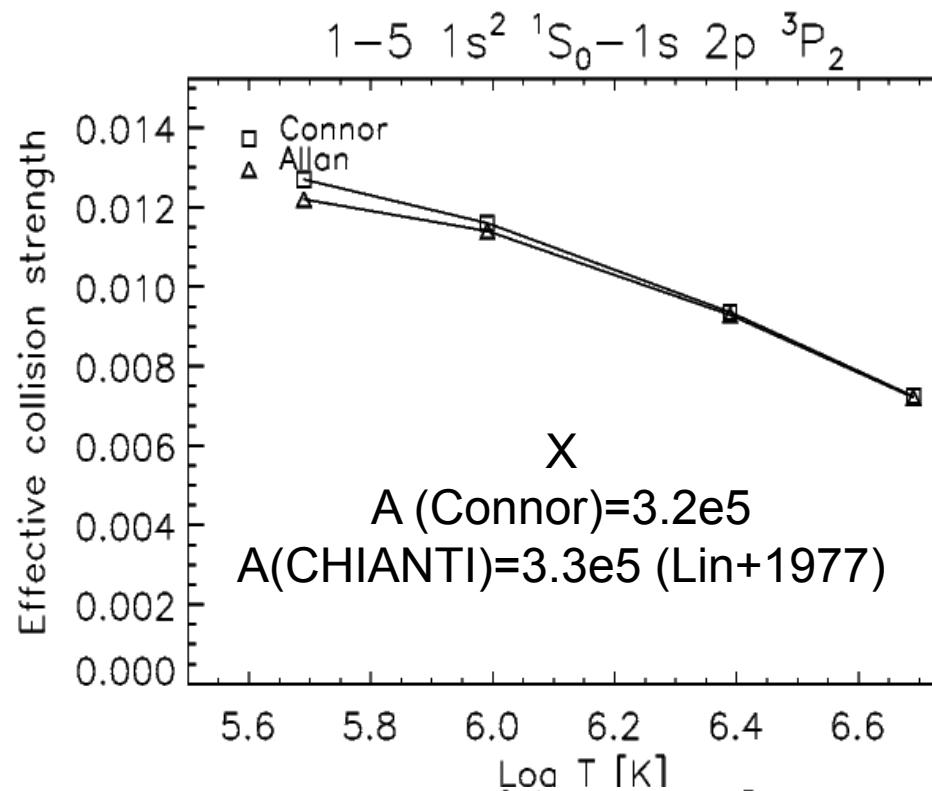


O VII R-ratio (Ne-sensitive)

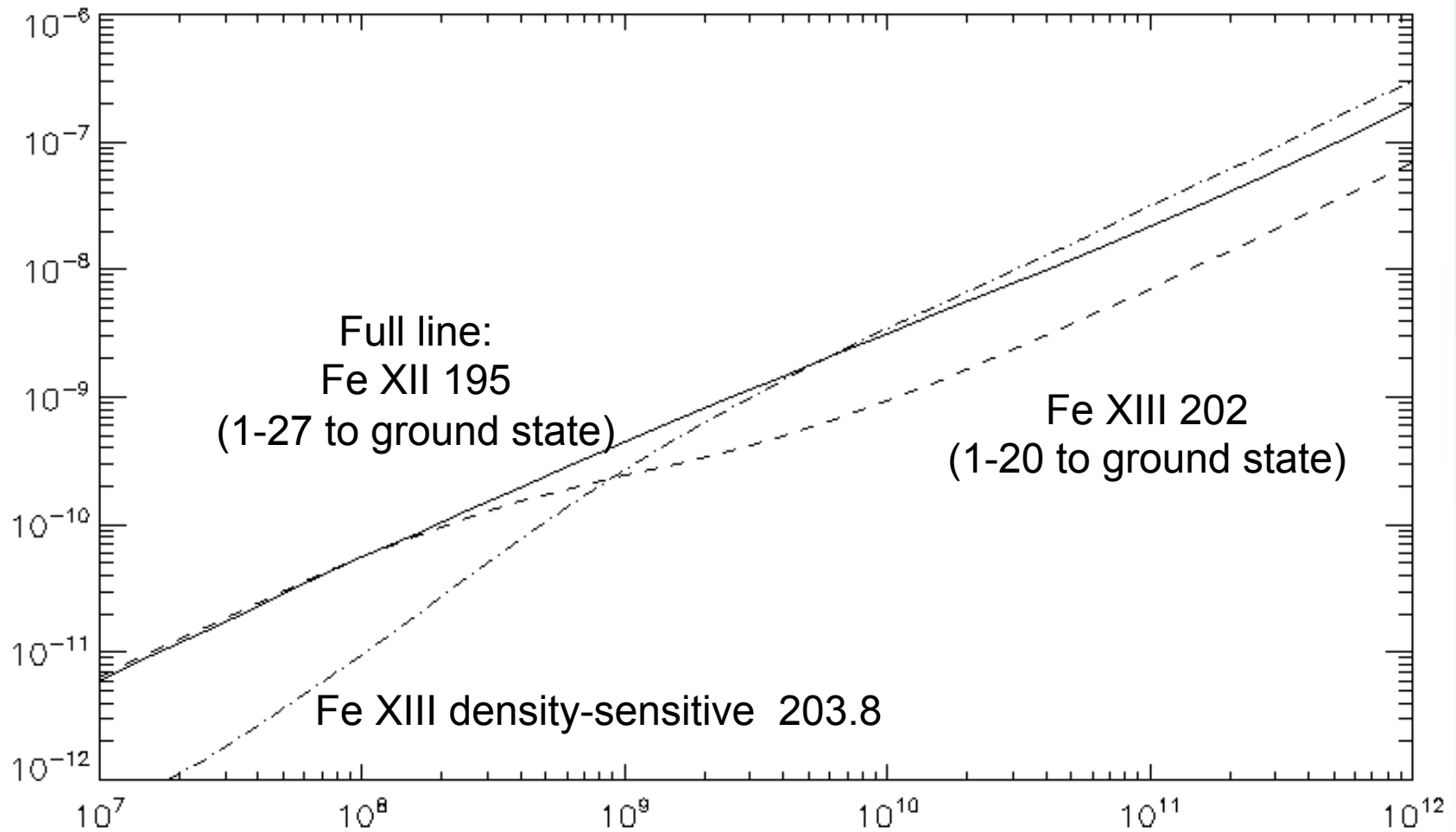


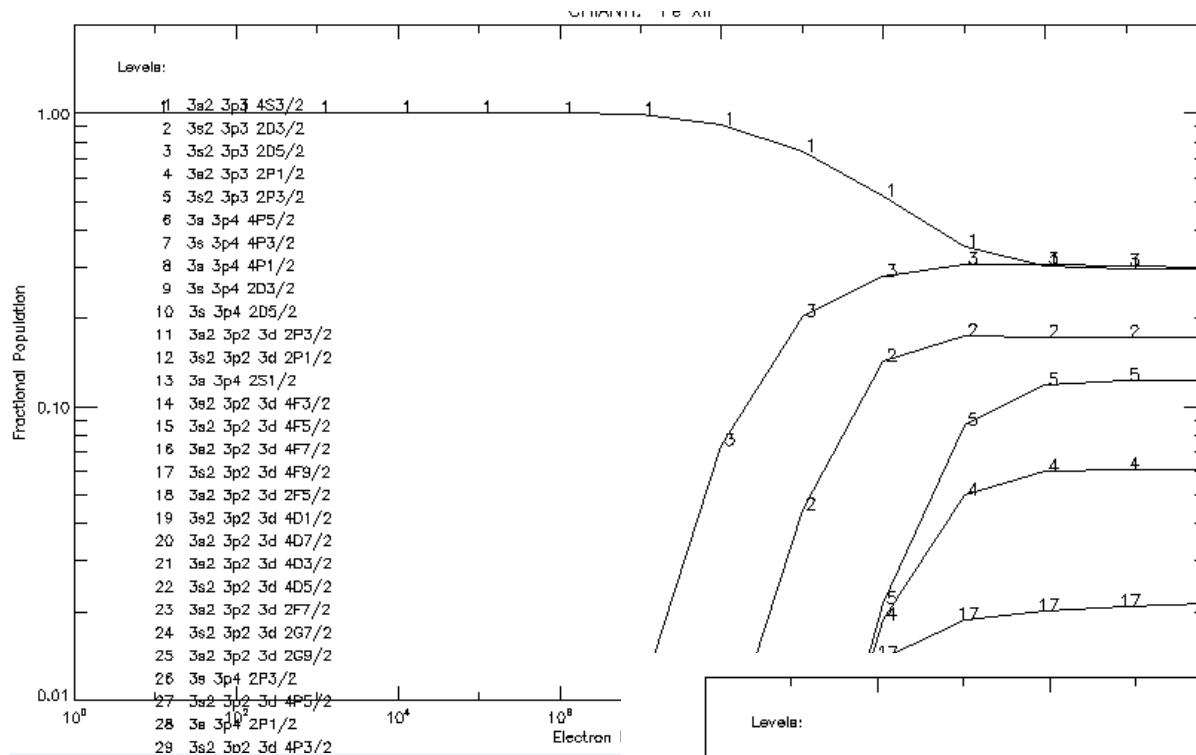
Note: the results of the variations are well centred on the He-like target, but there is a small offset with the CHIANTI data



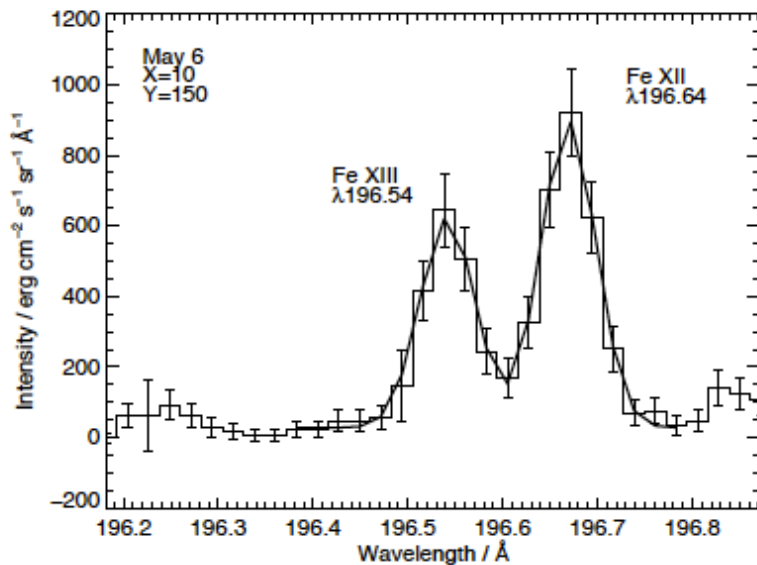


Emissivities

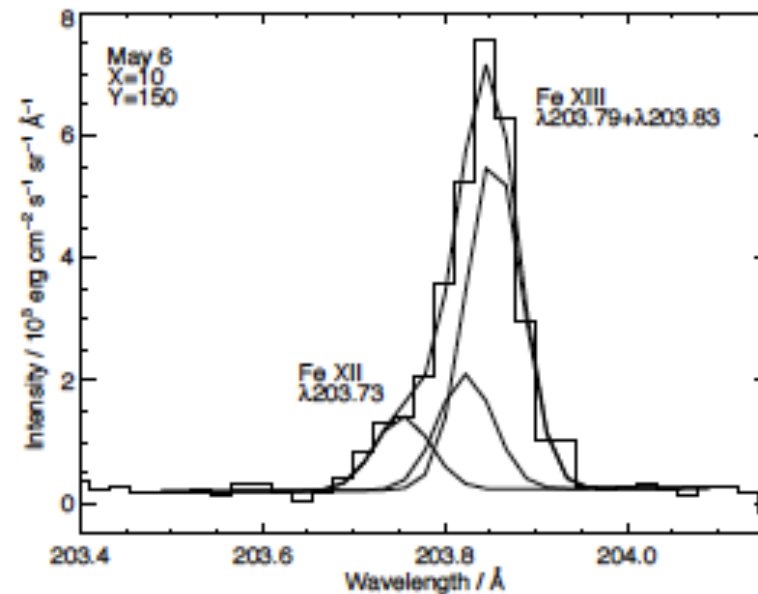
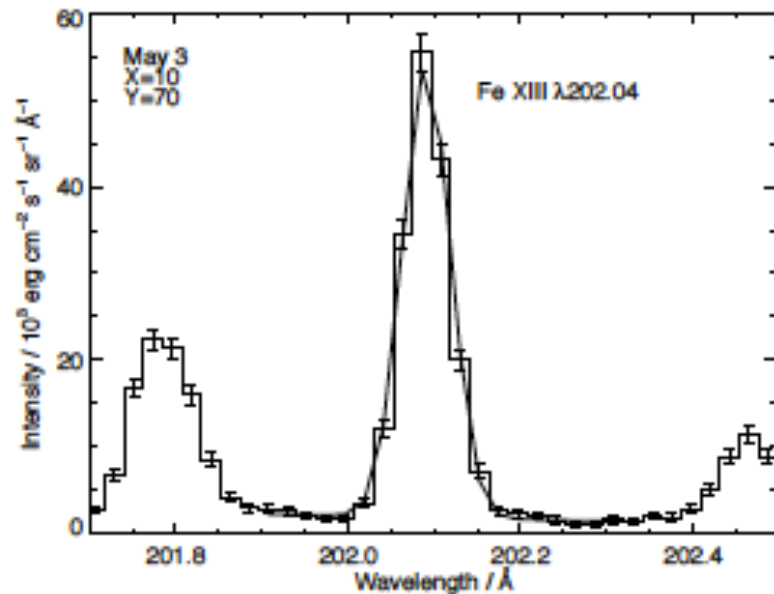




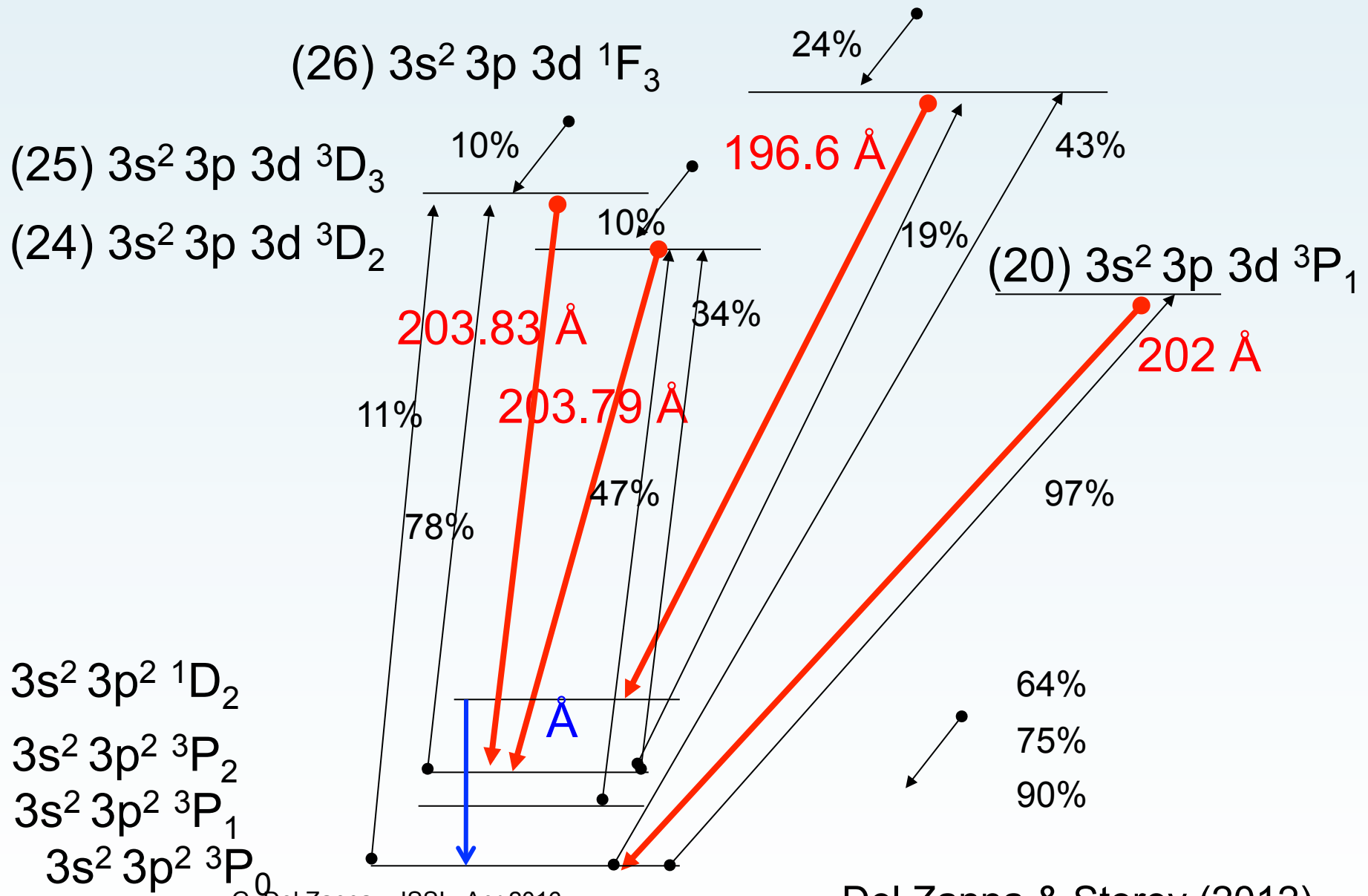
Fe XIII

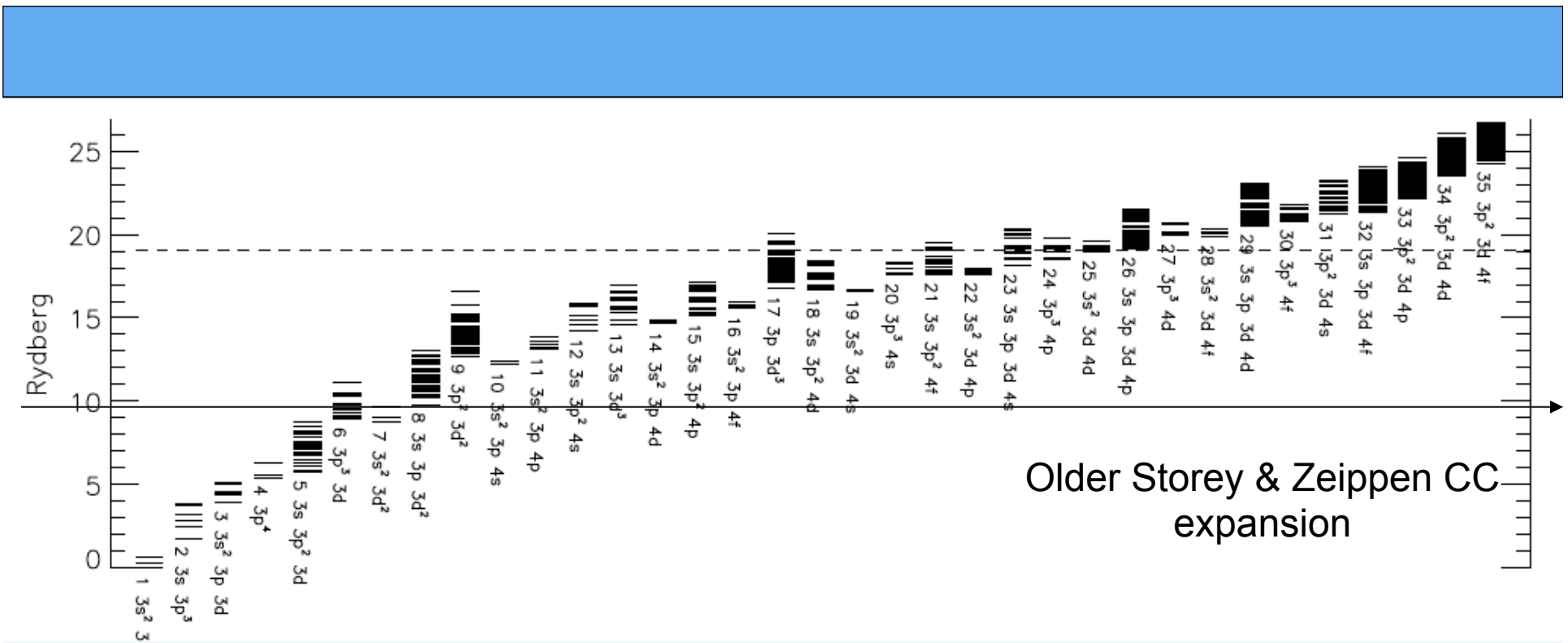


Some among the main EUV Fe XIII lines to measure Ne as observed with Hinode EIS (Young et al. 2008)

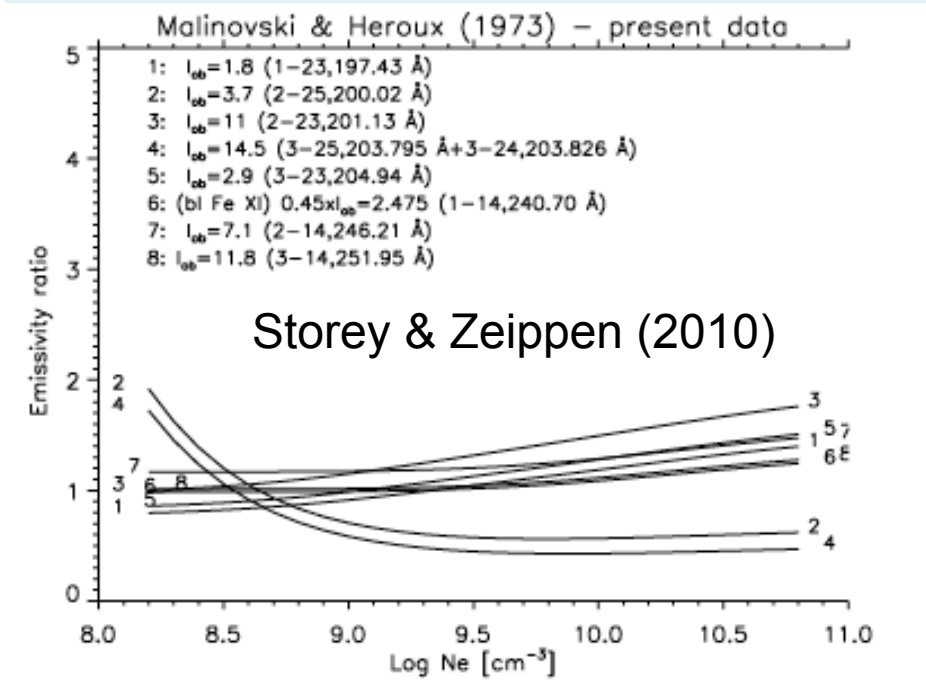
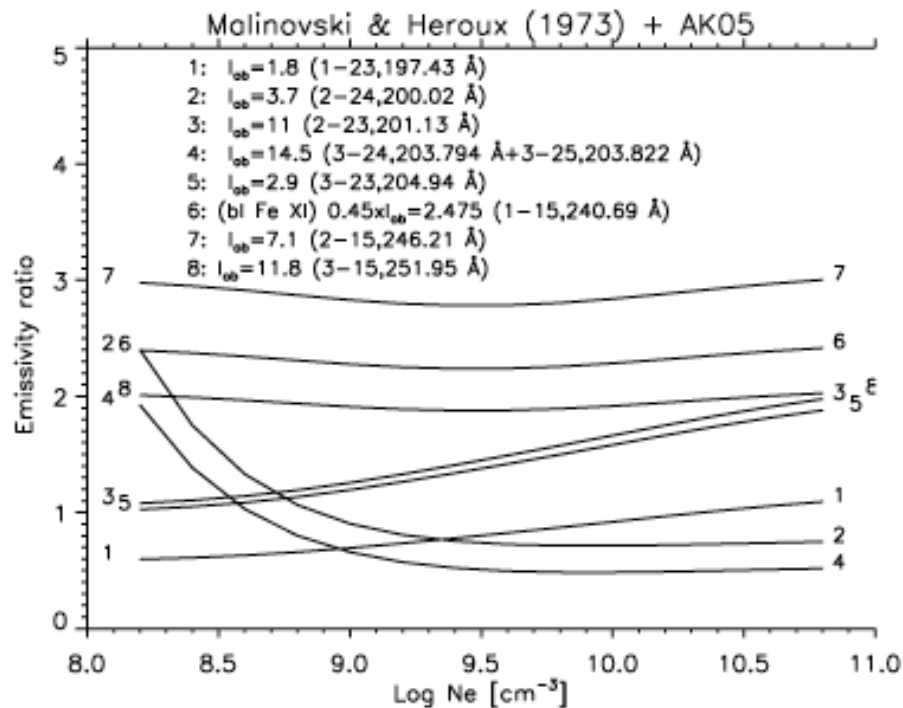
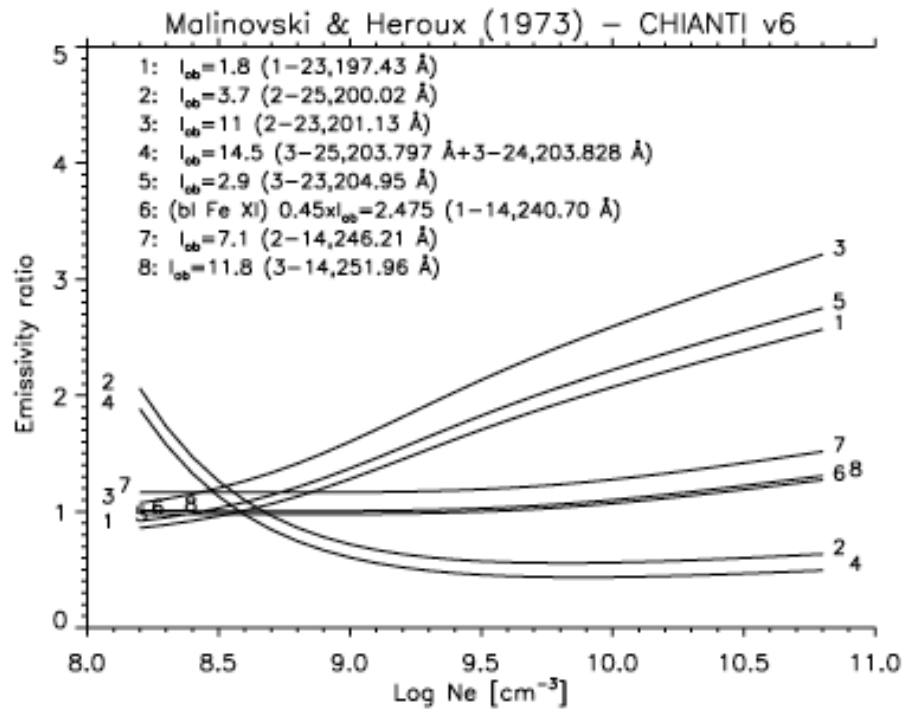


Fe XIII – processes at 10^8 cm^{-3}



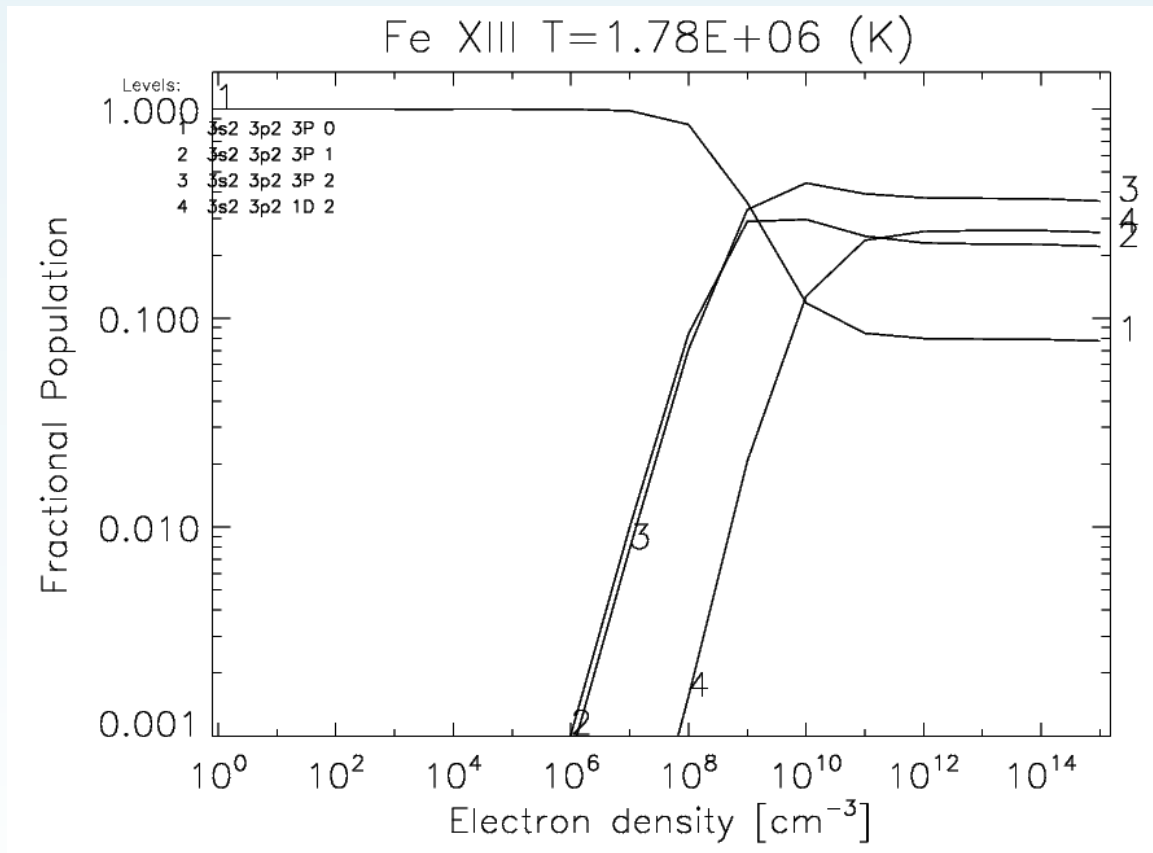


Del Zanna & Storey (2012, A&A): largest scattering calculation to date, included in CHIANTI v.8 (Del Zanna+2015, A&A).

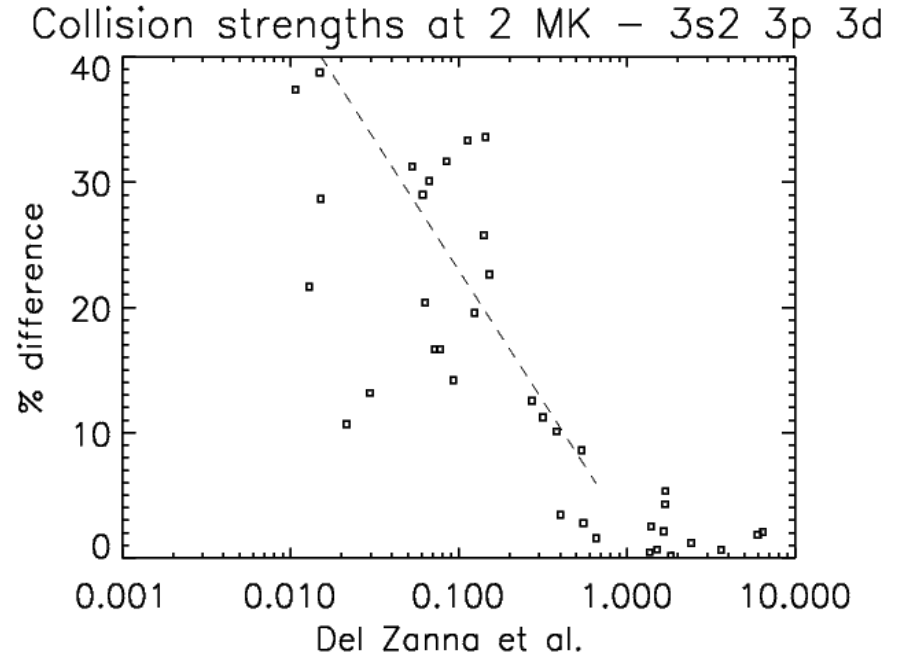
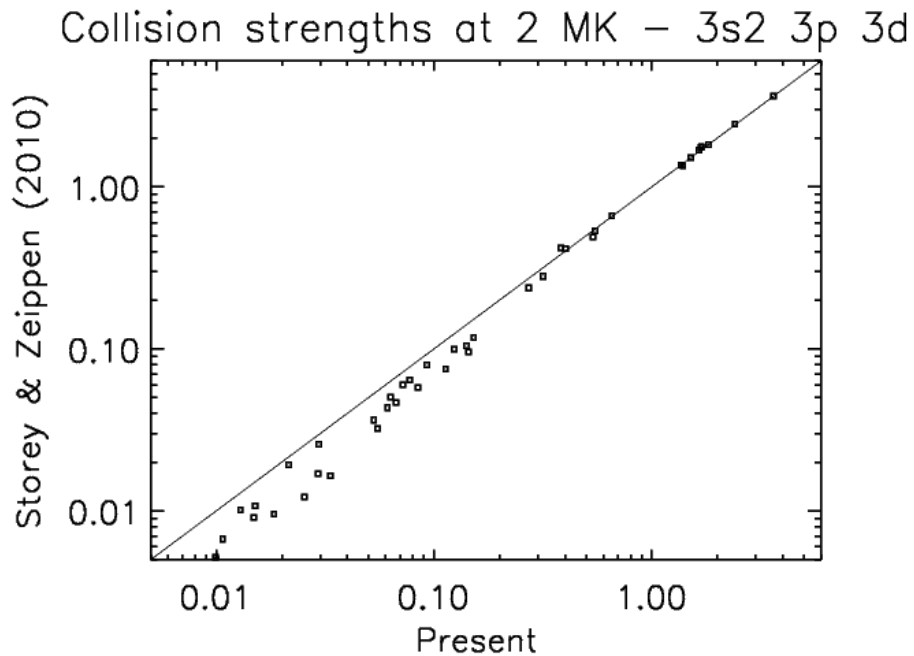


Large problems with atomic data of Aggarwal & Keenan 2005.
 Gupta & Tayal (1998) – CHIANTI v6 and Storey & Zeippen show good agreement with observations.
 (see Del Zanna A&A 533, A12, 2011)

For the collision data, I have considered only transitions from the first four levels, which are populating all the other ones. I have taken 2 MK, the peak T_e in equilibrium.



Level
population



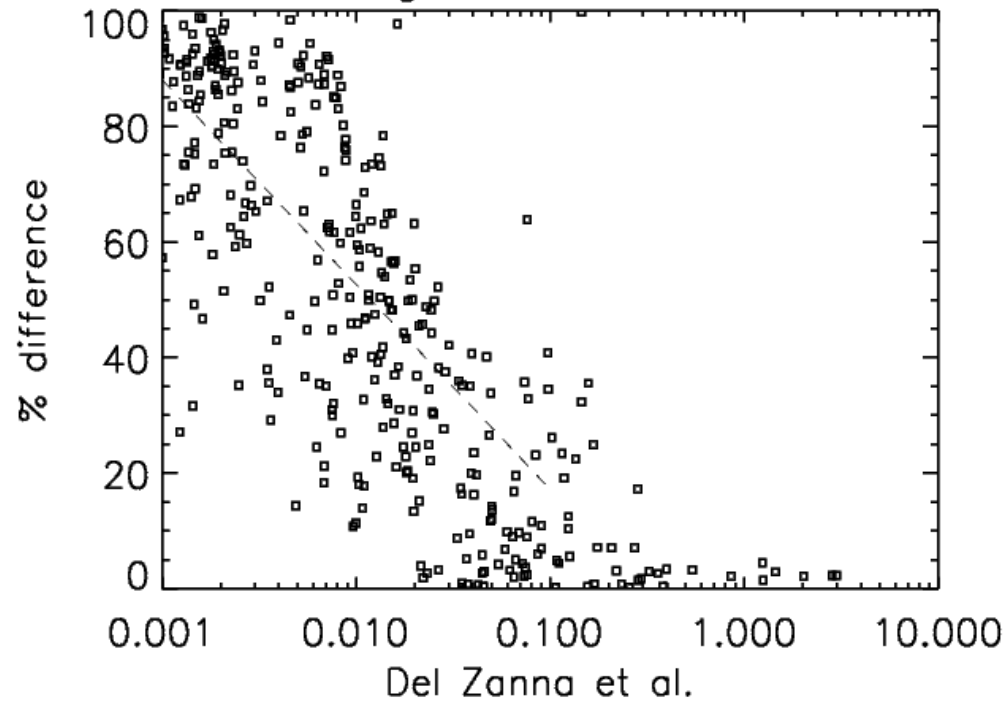
Percentage differences
compared to Storey & Zeippen (2010)
at peak $T_e=2$ MK.

Effective collision strengths to the 3s2 3p 3d are the main populating process for the important EUV lines. The Del Zanna calculations have typically larger values because of the larger target.

I have taken 2% for the few transitions above 1., and the linear variation shown with the dashed line for the weaker ones (maximum of 50%).

Could try 5% for the strongest lines in the next iteration.

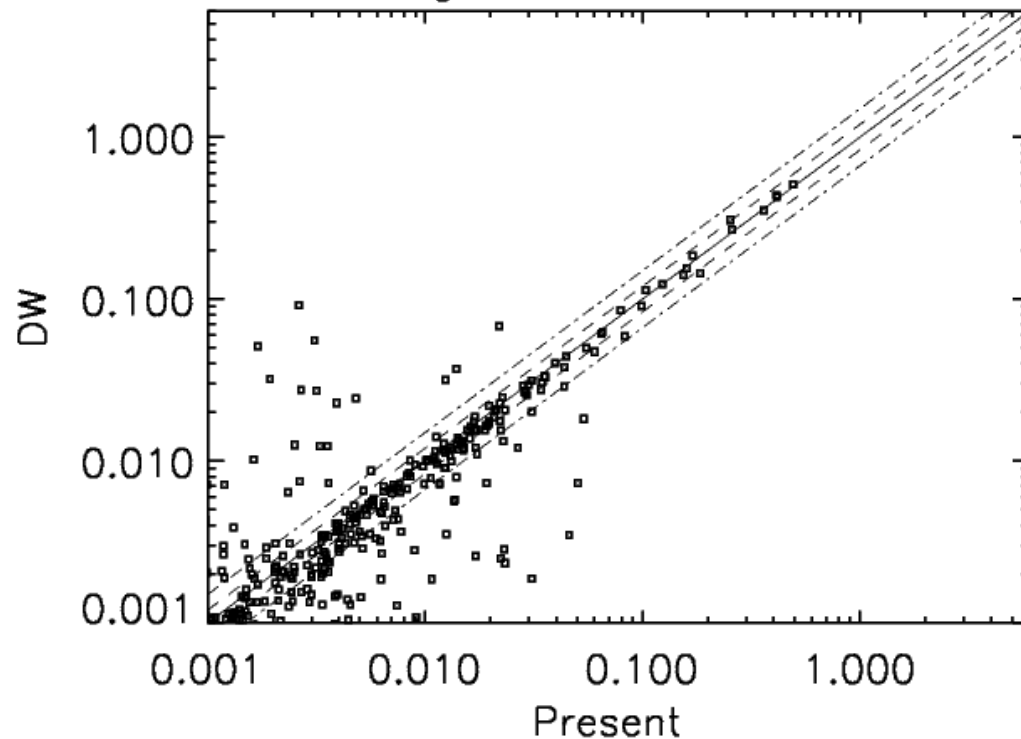
Collision strengths at 2 MK – other n=3



The differences with all the other n=3 transitions in the Storey and Zeippen calculations are similar.

I have taken a generous 10% for transitions above 0.1, then a linear increase for weaker ones (up to a cap of 50%).

Collision strengths at 2 MK – other n=3,4

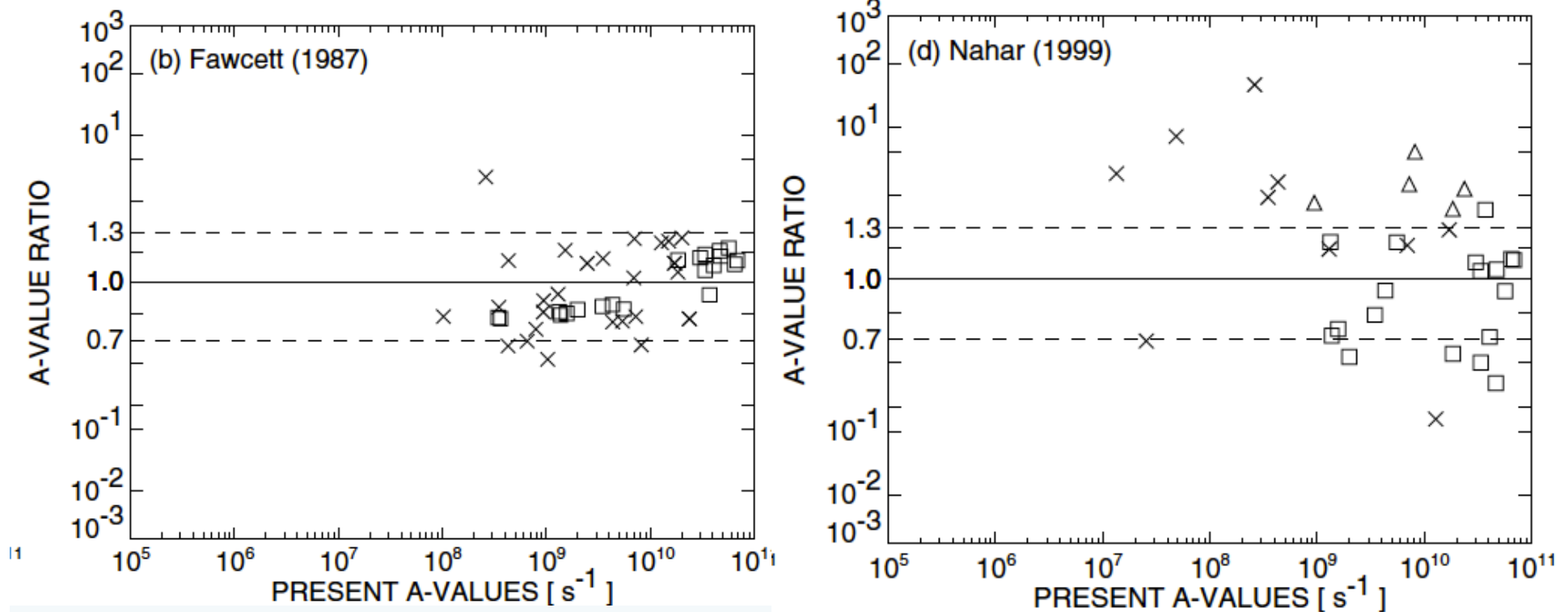


Dashed lines: +/- 20%
Dot-dashed lines: +/- 50%

I have taken a 20% for the
transitions above 0.01 and
50% for the weaker
transitions

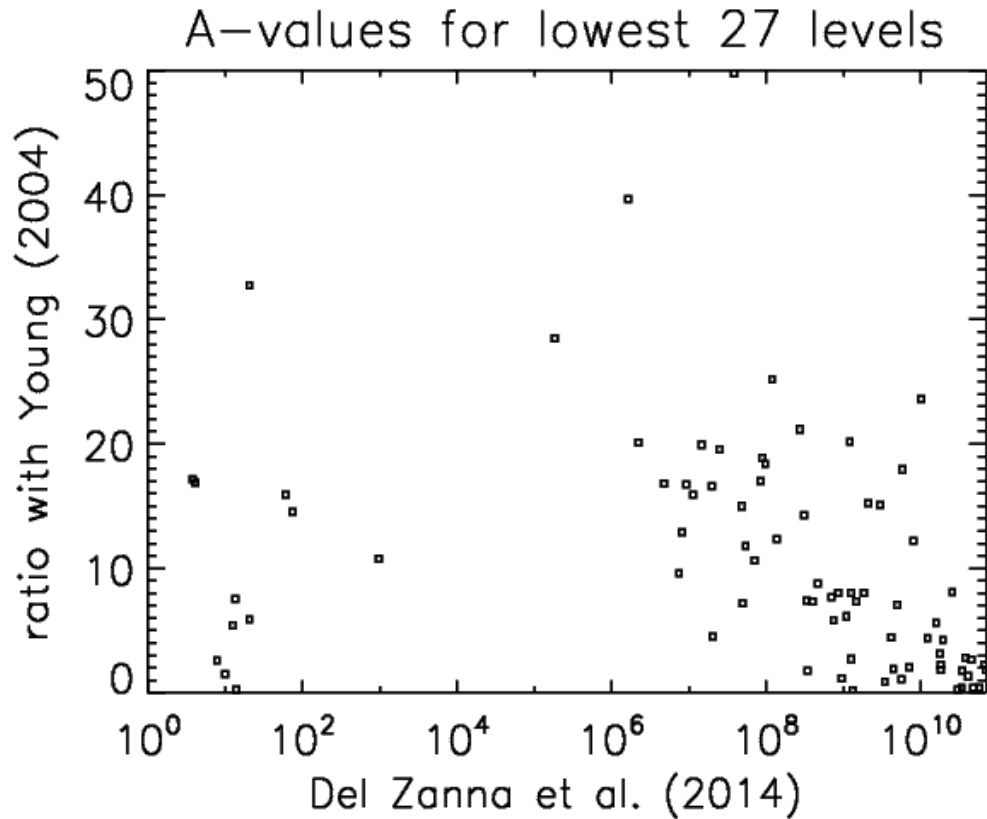
The Del Zanna calculations have 749 levels up to $n=4$. One possible estimate for all the $n=3$ levels not included in Storey and Zeppen and all the $n=4$ levels is to compare the full scattering calculation with the results of a distorted-wave (DW) calculation, which does not include resonance enhancements. The levels indexing had to be matched.

A-values



Young (2004) performed atomic structure calculations with semi-empirical corrections. In some case, large differences in the A-values of the strong allowed transitions were found.

Fe XIII A-values



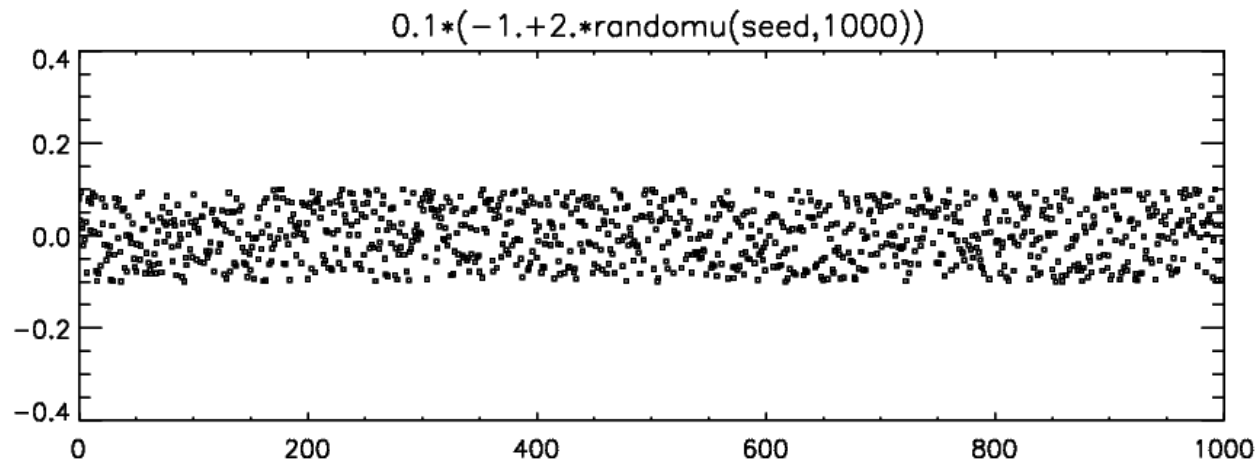
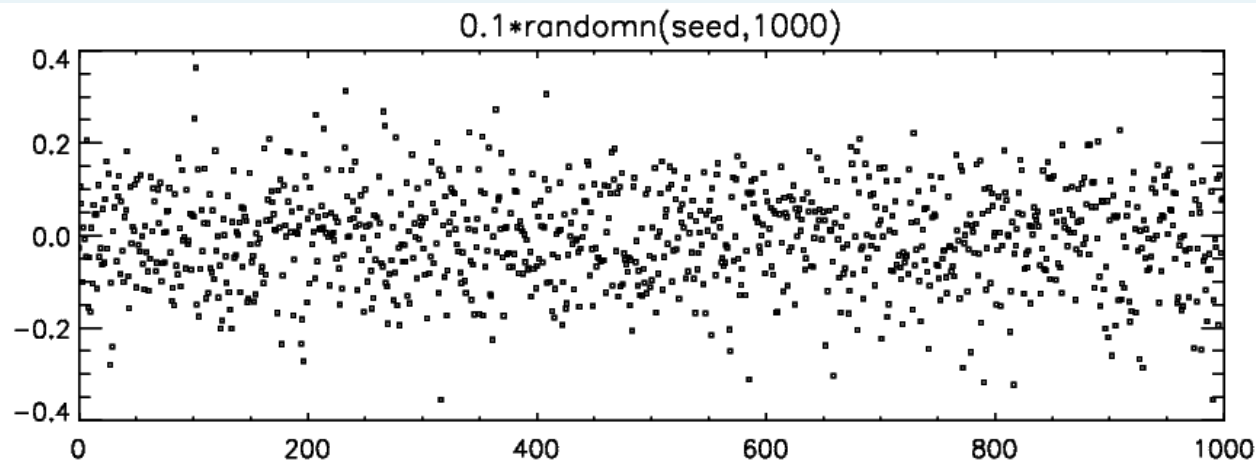
The A-values among the lowest 27 ($n=3$) levels are the main ones for the EUV lines of interest.

I have taken for transitions above 10^{10} : 5%, between 10^8 and 10^{10} 10%, while for weaker transitions 30%.

For the weak transitions within the ground configuration: 10%

Random variations (IDL)

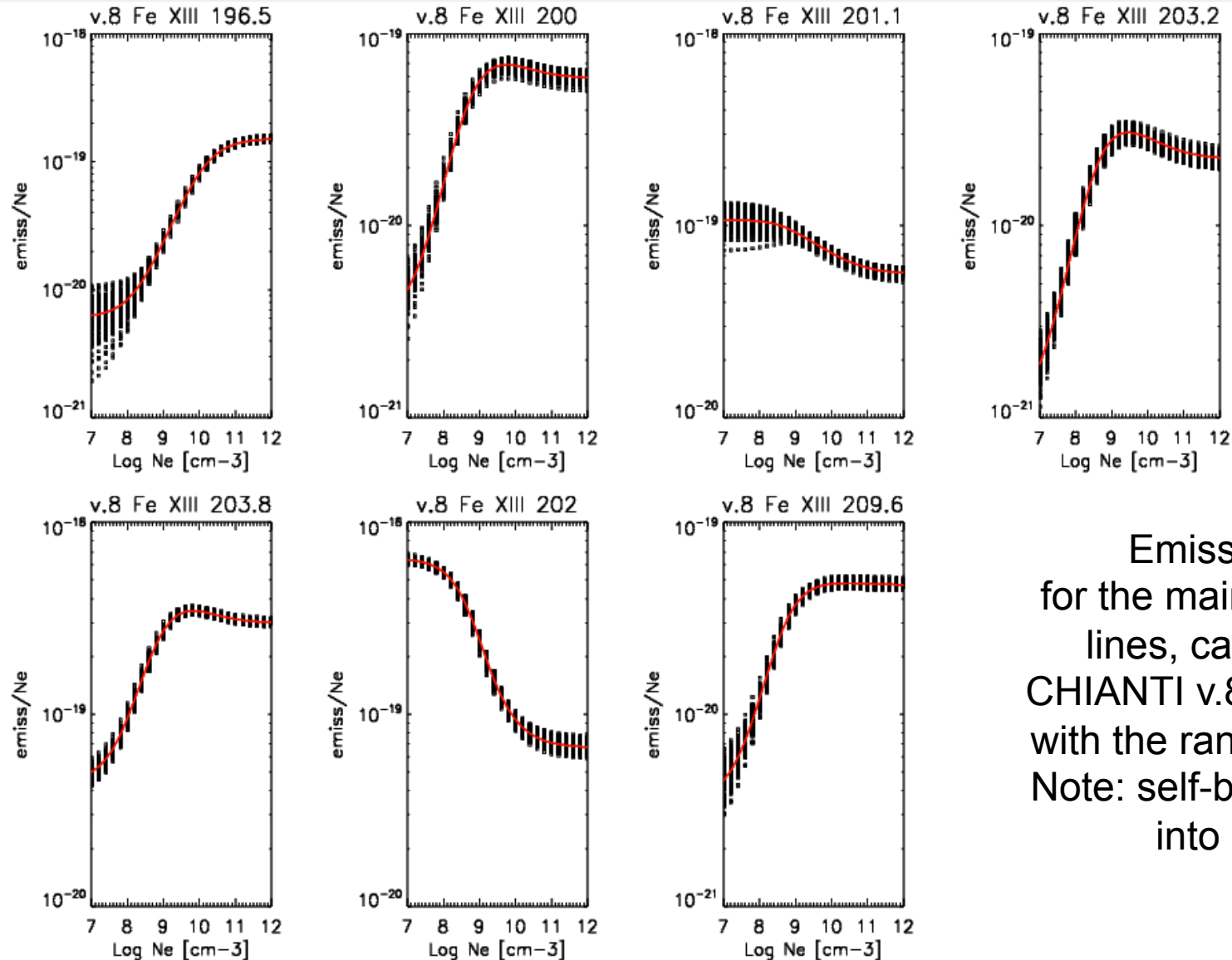
Once the level-resolved uncertainties have been given, the issue is how to randomly vary them. I have adopted the top option, a normal distribution. This means that, e.g. for a 10% uncertainty, most values will have values $\pm 20\%$. This means a 40% variation.



A 1000 realizations of a 10% uncertainty, using the normal distribution (above) and the uniform one (below)

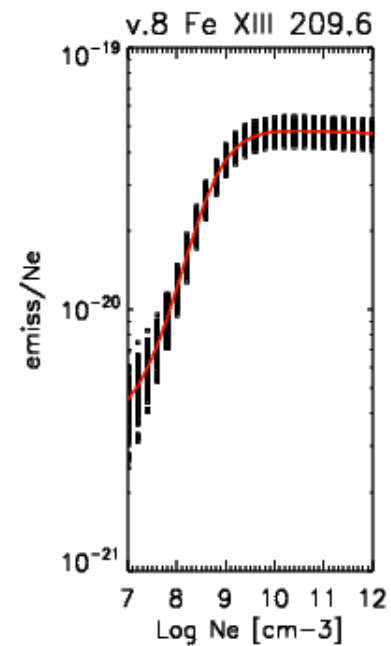
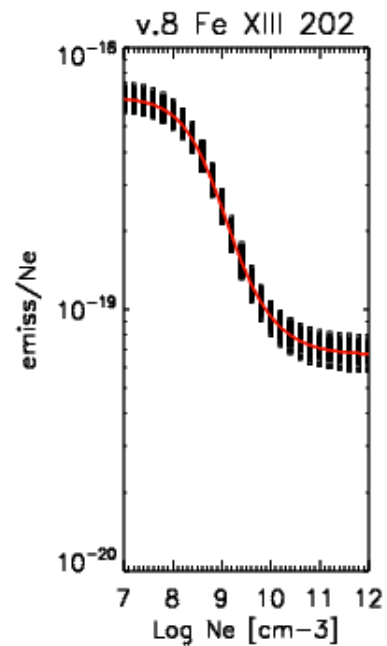
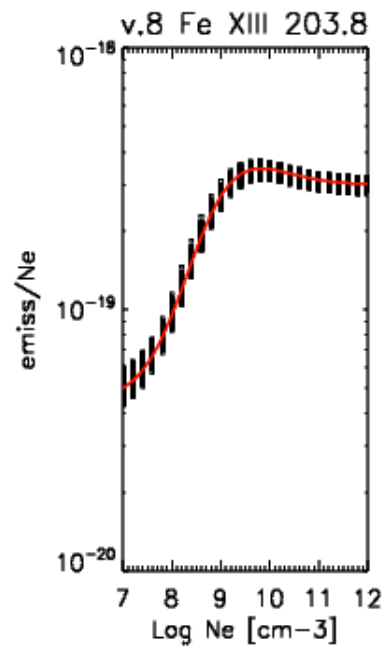
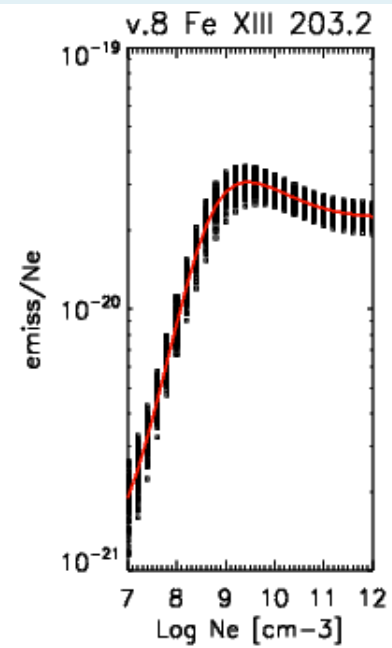
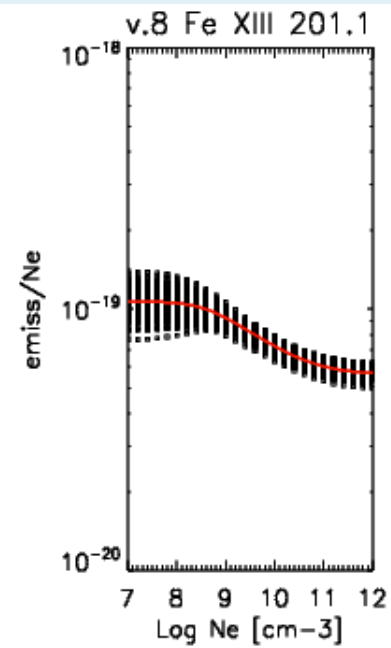
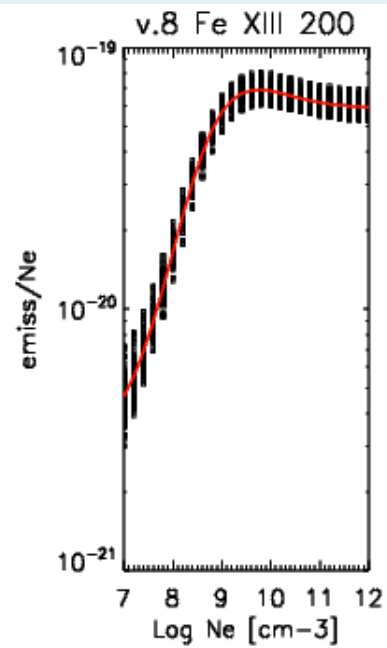
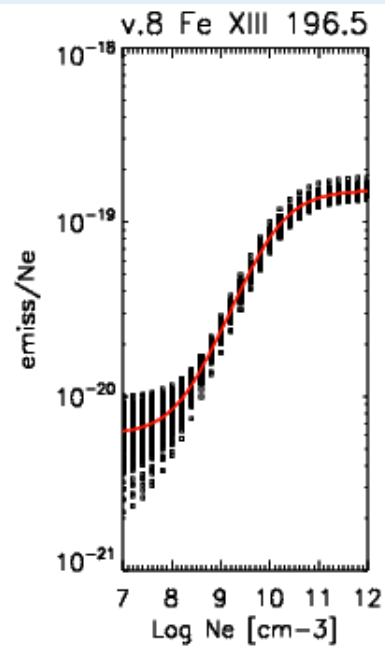
Fe XIII emissivities

The emissivities have been calculated with the above random variations of both the excitation rates and the A-values.



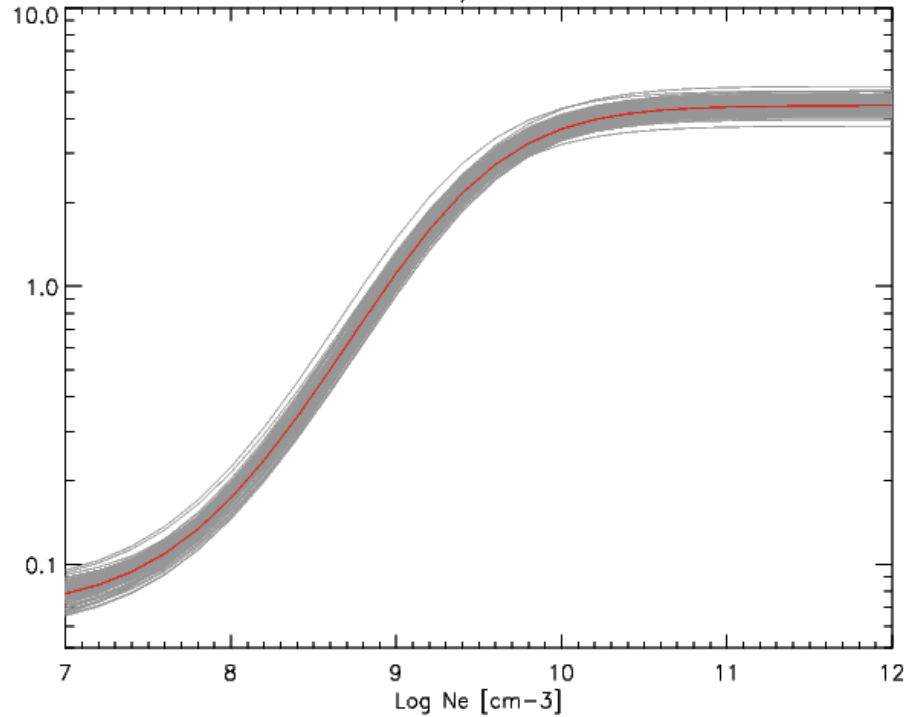
Emissivities/ Ne
for the main 7 Hinode EIS
lines, calculated with
CHIANTI v.8 (red lines) and
with the random variations.
Note: self-blends are taken
into account.

With minimum 5% instead of 2%

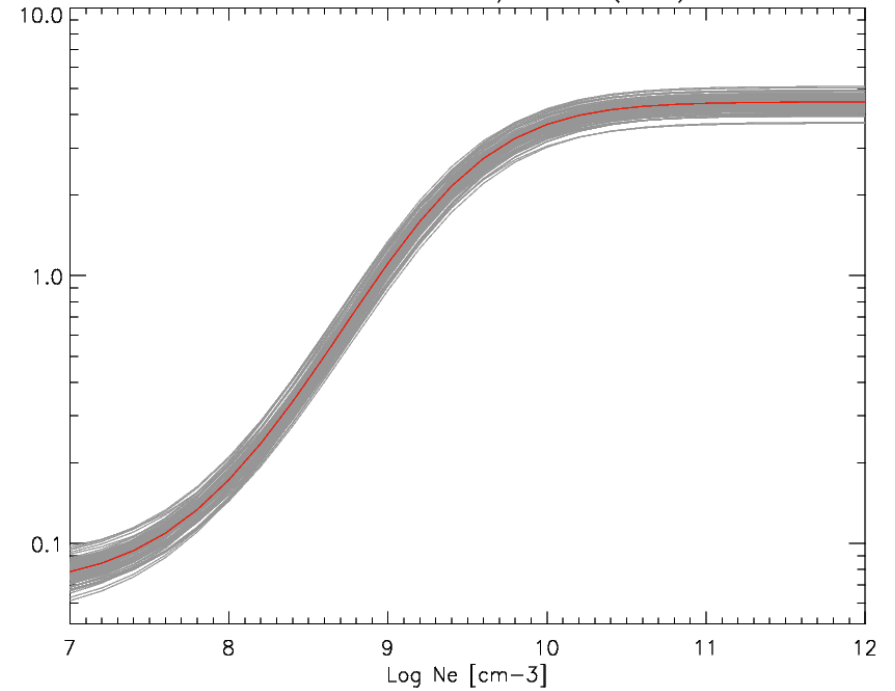


Fe XIII main ratios (1)

CHIANTI v.8 Fe XIII ratio of 203.8/202 – normal random distribution



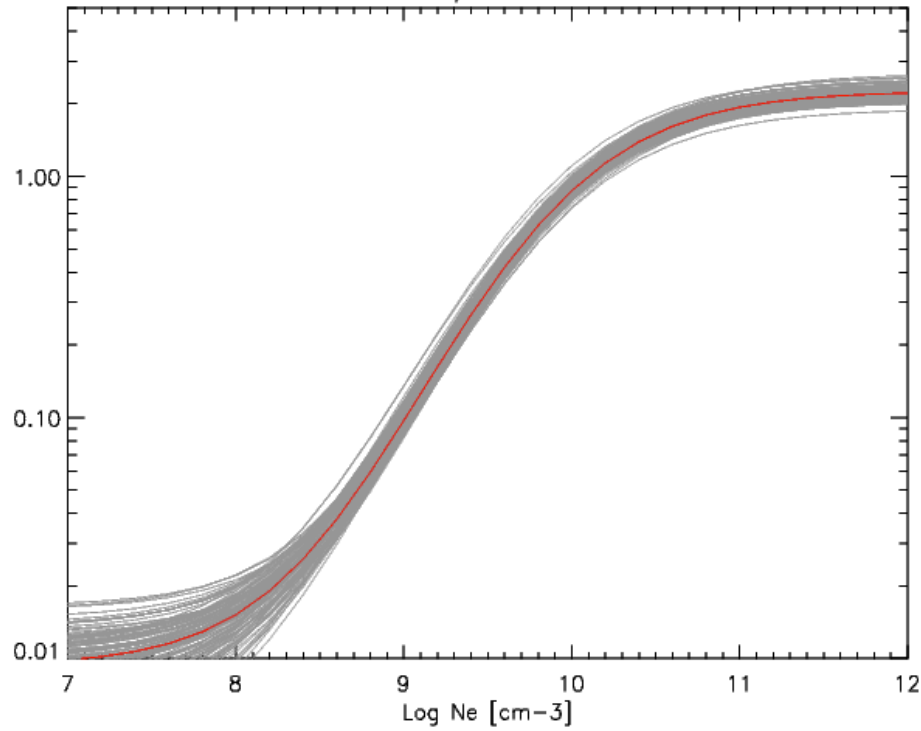
CHIANTI v.8 Fe XIII ratio of 203.8/202 – (>5%) normal distr.



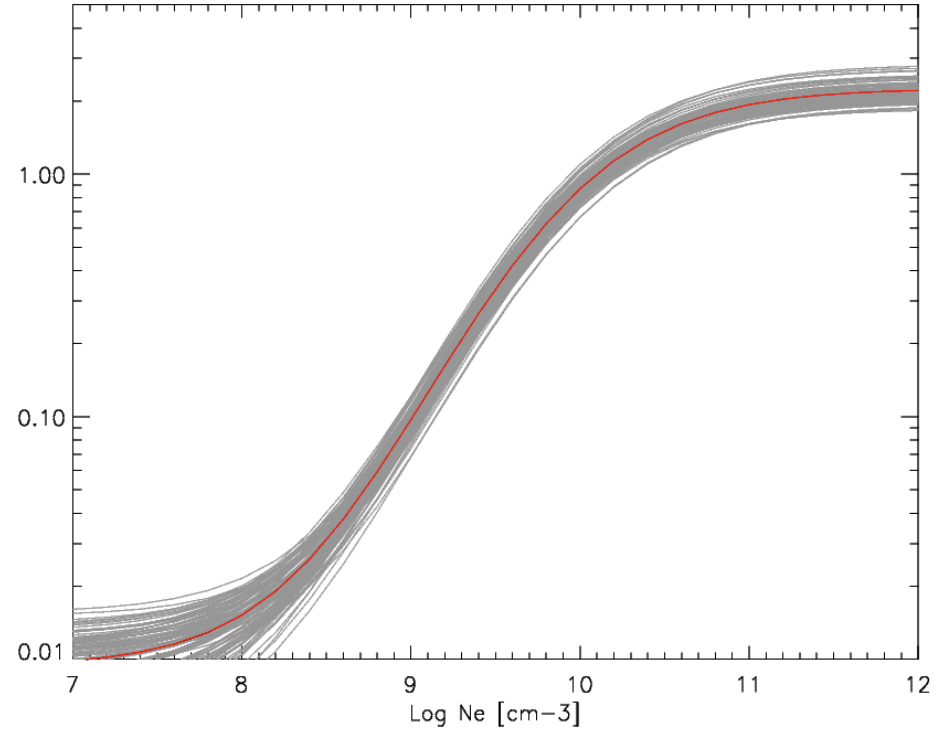
The grey lines are the 100 random realizations, the red lines are the standard CHIANTI values.

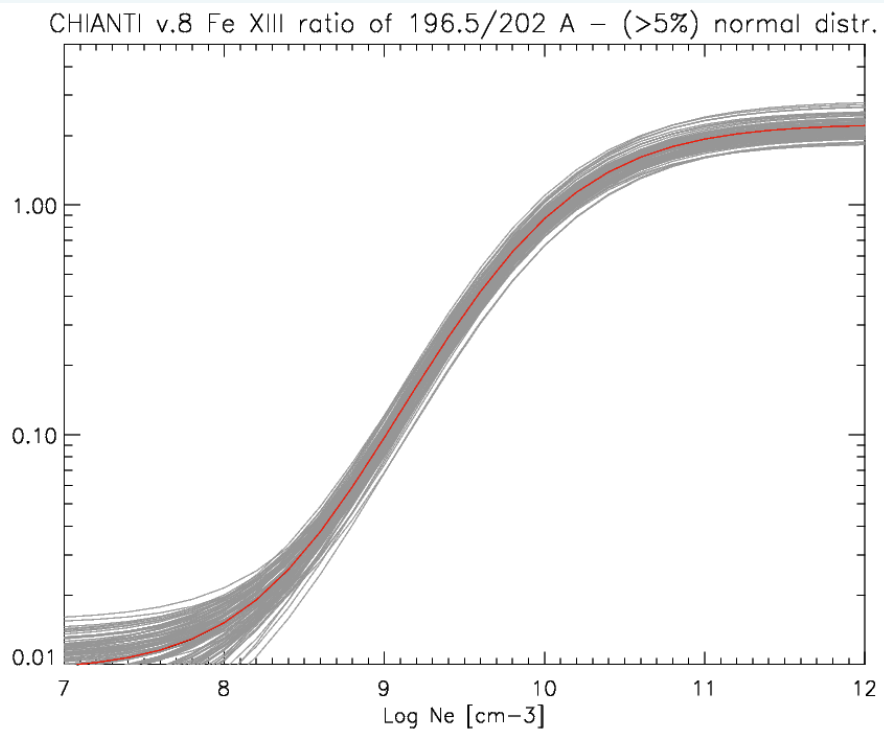
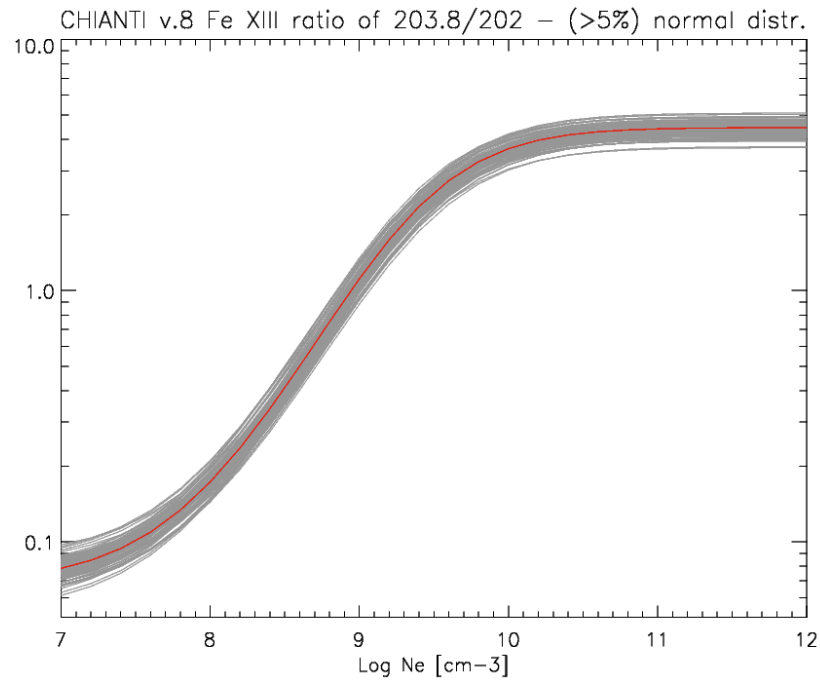


CHIANTI v.8 Fe XIII ratio of 196.5/202 A – normal random distribut



CHIANTI v.8 Fe XIII ratio of 196.5/202 A – (>5%) normal distr.





Need to include
this ratio.