

Laboratoire de l'Univers et de ses Théories

The Meudon PDR code in the VO

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Objectifs

- 1 Access to the codes developed at the Observatory of Paris
- 2 Databases of theoretical results
- 3 Codes and databases in the VO context

Purposes :

- To make profitable the contributions asked by codes developements
- To facilitate the interpretation of observations
- To work more efficiently



Priority to some « big » codes

Codes





Relativistic team (LUTH)

- Libraries to solve partial differentials equations Multi-domain spectral methods

Applications : - Compact objects - Relativistic jets (Zakaria Meliani)

The Meudon PDR code



MIS team (LUTH)

Applications :

 Interpretation of observations in molecular regions
Examples : FUSE, ISO, HST(STIS)

Herschel, ALMA, ...

Ongoing projects

Codes de cosmologie



Jean-Michel Alimi, André Füzfa & collaborators

Applications : Formation of structures / galaxies

- N-body
- Hydrodynamic
- non-equilibrium chemistry

code MHD



Roland Grappin, Filippo Pantellini (LESIA)

Resolution of MHD equations 1D/2D/3D Particularities : open bounds

Applications : - stellar atmospheres, corona, winds - stellar formation



Anabela Gonçalves, Loïc Chevallier, René Goosman

Radiative transfer in optical thick medium Applications : Interpretation of X observations (Chandra, XMM, *XEUS*, ...)

Developement of theoretical databases

1 - Dense cores database (P. Hennebelle - LERMA)

MHD models of the structure of dense cores : density, magnetic field, ...

- Interpretation / preparation of ALMA observations ALMA (and others) of dense cores and pre-stellar regions
- Link with codes solving micro-physics / radiative transfer codes

2 - Titan database (Anabela Gonçalves, Loïc Chevallier)

- Interpretation of X-ray observations from Chandra, XMM-Newton, Suzaku
- Preparation of future X-ray missions (Con-X, XEUS, Simbol-X)
- 3 PDR database (MIS team LUTH)

Abundances of molecular species, excitation state, temperature profiles for a wide range of parameters of interstellar clouds

- Interpretation of observations of PDRs (ISO, VLT, Herschel, Spitzer, ALMA)
- diffuse clouds (FUSE, HST, CFHT, ...)

The Meudon PDR code



Stationnary model solving:

- Radiative transfer: absorption in the lines of H, H₂, CO, HD, ... absorption in the continuum
- Chemistry: more than 100 chemical species network of more than 1000 chemical reactions photoionization
- Statistical equilibrium of the populations in the levels of H₂, HD, CO, HCO⁺, CS, ... takes into account: radiative and collisional excitation / de-excitations photodissociation
- Thermal balance: heating by photoelectric effect, chemistry, cosmic rays ... cooling in the lines of atoms and molecules

Outputs :

local quantities (at each point of the cloud) :

- abundance and excitation of species
- temperature of gas and dust
- heating rates for each heating mechanism
- cooling rates for each mechanism
- density of energy
- rates of chemical reactions

-...

integrated quantities on the line of sight (Observables)

- column densities
- intensities in lines
- absorption of the radiation field







Virtual Observatories Standardization inputs/outputs _____ Interoperability Do complicate tasks in a more easy way **Observation** Example : Model of the physico-chemistry in star forming regions and comparison to observations LVG Spectrum P₂ Monte-Density PDR code Spectrum Carlo profile Ali Spectrum Database : prestellar cores

Usecase

Next generation of instruments : huge amount of data > need efficient tools to analyse and interpret the observations



Step 1 : Use of the VO :

Link : PDR code / databases (1)

Data used by PDR codes :

- Atomic and molecular properties :
 - Energy levels
 - Einstein coefficients
- Reactions between elements
 - collision rates
 - chemical reaction
 - gas phase reactions
 - surface reactions
 - photo-process cross sections

Data stored in :

files

• directly inside the code

modification of the code





- script looking for data in databases
- automatic implementation of new data

Link PDR code / databases (2)

• <u>Photo-processes:</u> $X + h_V \longrightarrow Y + Z$ Up to now : $P = P_0 \exp(-\beta A_V)$

replaced by direct integration of cross sections

$$P = \frac{1}{h} \int_{\lambda_0}^{\lambda_{cut}} \sigma(\lambda) I(\lambda) \, d\lambda$$

Problem : no databases of this kind in VO-format



Collision rates : used to solve statistical equilibrium equation

- excitation of species
- cooling + thermal balance



Basecol (Obs. Paris / M.-L. Dubernet) — VO-standards

Very simple developement of the code (Auto-developement of the code)

Step 2 : PDR code in the VO (1)

PDR codes as other codes are used in 2 steps :

1 - PDR code

- Give entrance parameters
- run the code
- => production of a binary file contains all the informations about the structure of the cloud

2 - Analysis code

- Reads the binary file
- Give entrance parameters
- (optional: computation)
- Give results in a human readable format



Step 2 : PDR code in the VO (2)





- Other quantities : between simulation and physical quantities

Example : Intensity of the incident radiation field on a cloud : χ

Flux of the cosmic rays : ζ Example : H + cosmic ray \longrightarrow H⁺ + e⁻ k = 0.46 × ζ

Solution Sol

Step 2 : PDR code in the VO (3)



Conclusion

Codes in the VO will allow to do complicate things in a simple way and to facilitate interpretation of observations

- Requirements :
 - Progress in the definitions of the standards for simulation :
 - UCD
 - Metadata

- may require to precise the meaning of some commonly used quantities
- where to stop the description of a code ?
- Standards for binary data produced by codes
- Developement of tools to use simulations in workflows and grids
- But some **risks** : bad use of codes or of results of simulations
 - Documentation
 - Help to the users
 - Well thinked interfaces to minimize possible errors