ASTR 288C - Astronomy Research Techniques Fall 2019 Homework Assignment No. 4

In the notes to lecture 4, we gave an expression for the ratio of the emission in line 2 ⇒ 1 compared to the emission in line 3 ⇒ 1 as a function of temperature. Let's look at this for the [O III] lines, where we lump the fine structure levels into one level (n=1), but consider the ratio of 2 ⇒ 1 compared to the 3 ⇒ 2 (λ4363) transition. (The 3 ⇒ 1 is at λ2322 in the far UV.) See Figure 4.3 in the notes. Here are the values for this ion:

Statistical weights: $g_1 = 9$ $g_2 = 5$ $g_3 = 1$ Energy in eV: $E_{12} = 2.51$ $E_{13} = 5.35$ Collision strengths: $\Upsilon_{21} = 2.29$ $\Upsilon_{31} = 0.29$ Radiative decay rates (/sec): $A_{21} = 0.0268$ $A_{31} = 0.23$ $A_{32} = 1.6$

- (a) We mentioned that our expression did not consider the *branching ratio* for decays out of level 3. From the decay rates given (the *A* values, called *Einstein A-values*), what is the branching ratio?
- (b) Modify the equation for R in the notes to apply to the case of [O III],

$$R = \frac{j(\lambda 5007 + \lambda 4959)}{j(\lambda 4363)}.$$

Include the branching ratio.

- (c) Write out the expression for R, putting in all the numerical values for O III. If we observe R = 60, what temperature does this equation yield? How does this compare to the result shown in the Figure 5.1 in the lecture notes?
- 2. We looked at the planetary nebula NGC 7027 in the last problem set. Display it again using the routines in the IDL language.
 - (a) You see two circular arcs outside the nebula (and also a faint third one further out). Use the idl proceedure fit_circle.pro to locate the center of the arcs and their radii.
 - (b) Download an HST image of the nebula NGC 6543 in a strong line like $H\alpha$. Display it so you can see one or more outer arcs. Measure their radii and the location of their centers. Do the centers nearly coincide with the central star?

Due: 7 October 2019