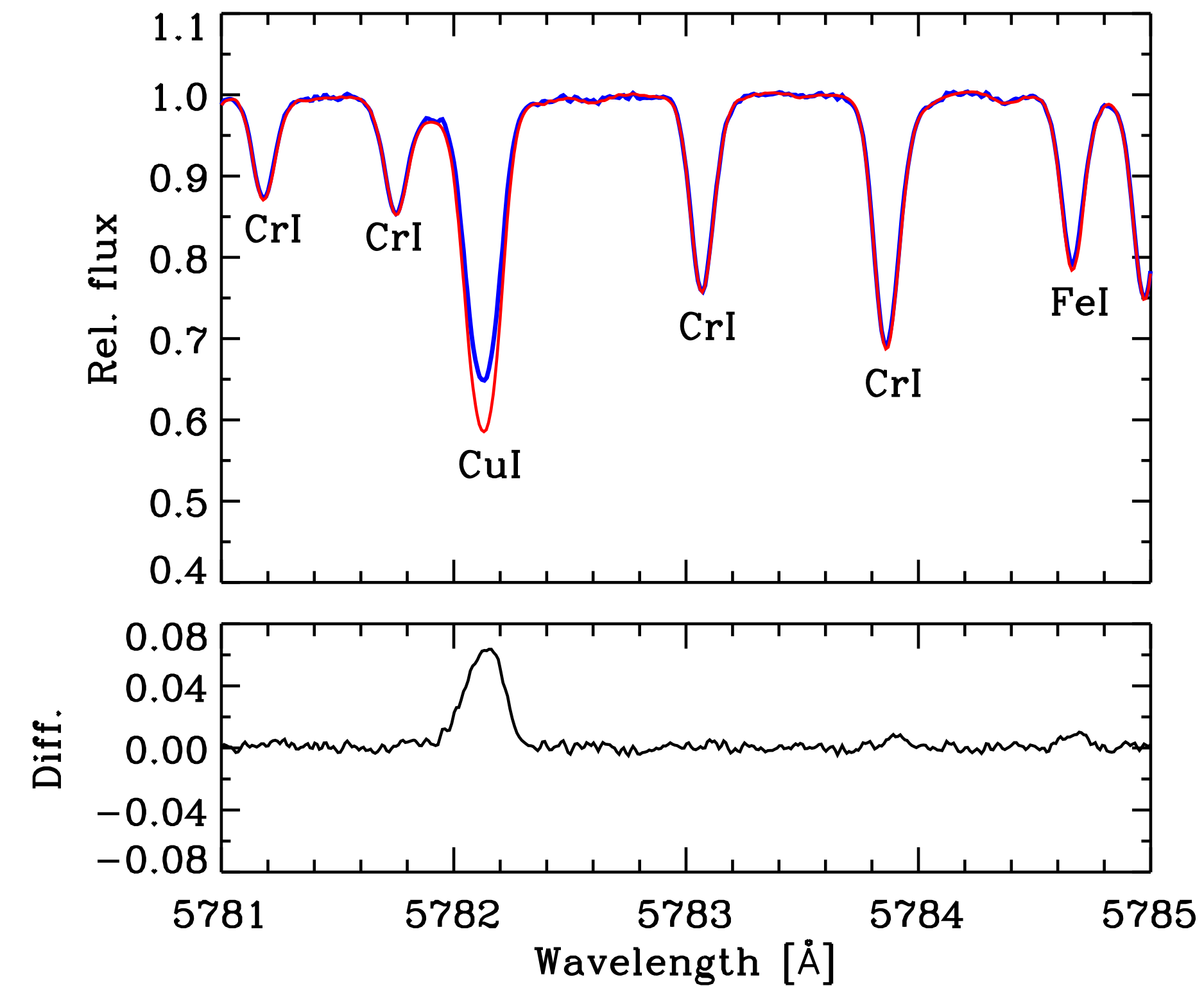


Atomic data needs for **non-LTE** **modelling** of stellar spectra

Anish Amarsi (Uppsala University)

Measuring elemental abundances

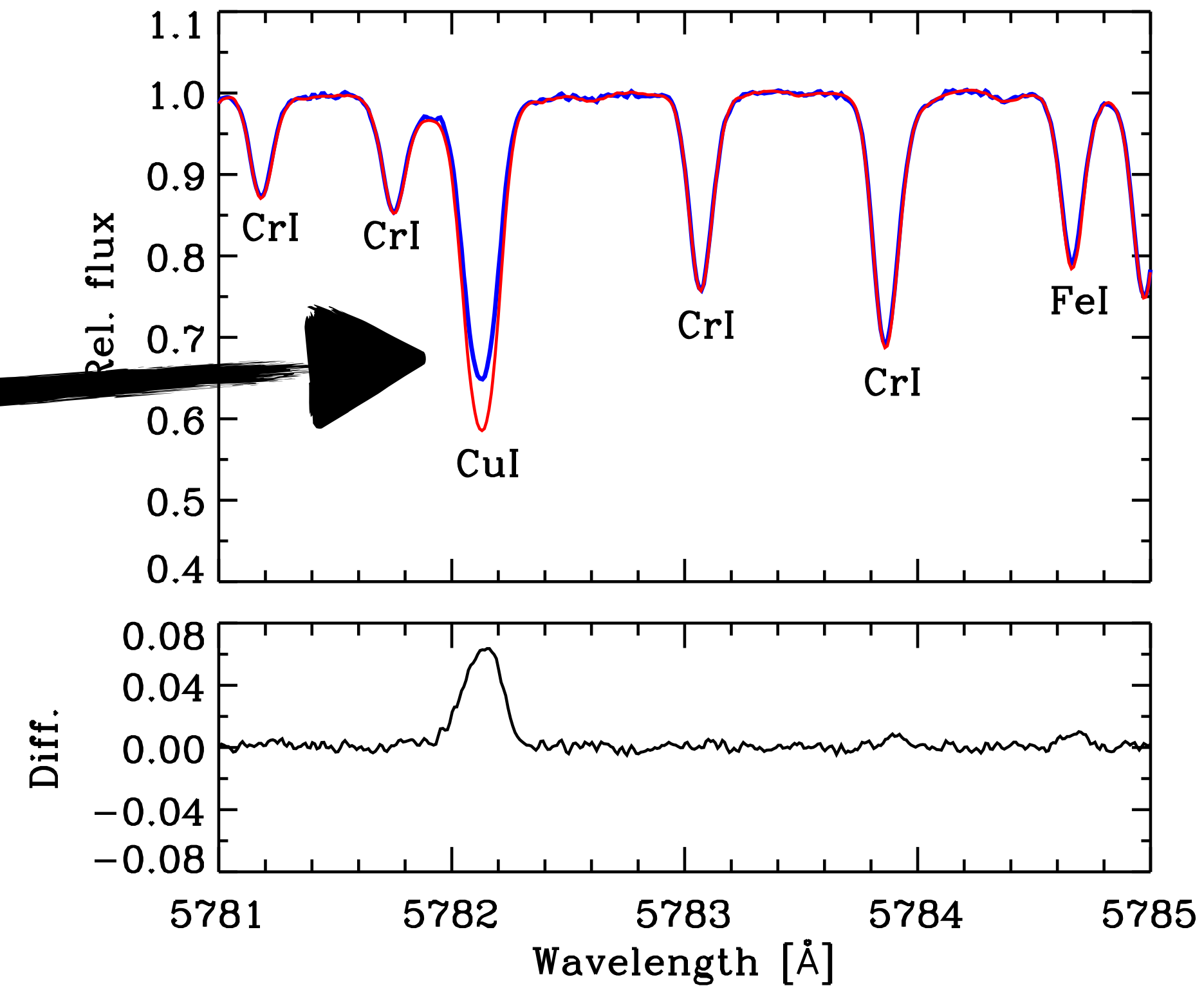
- Infer parameters/compositions by comparing observed stellar spectrum to theoretical **model stellar spectra**

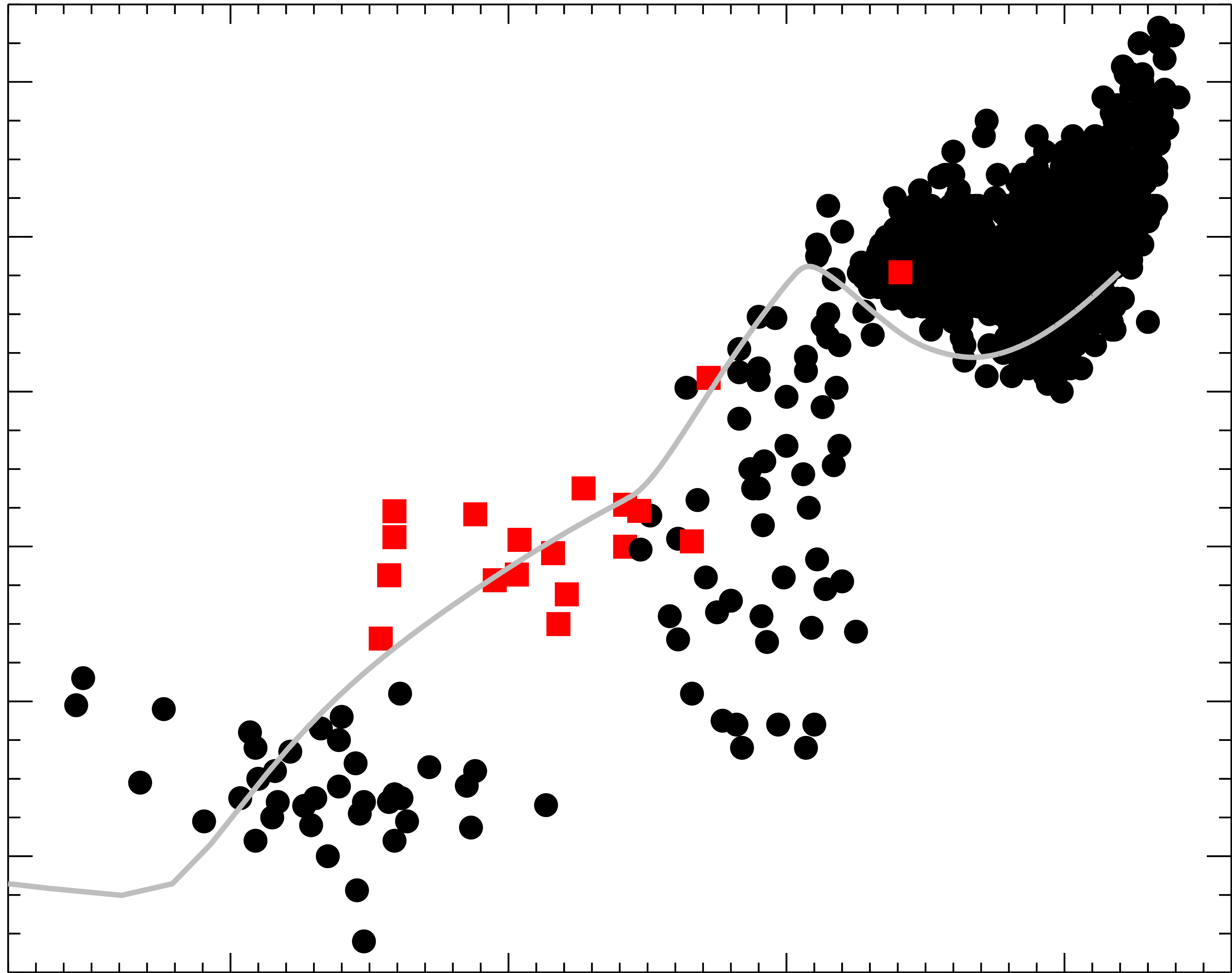


Measuring elemental abundances

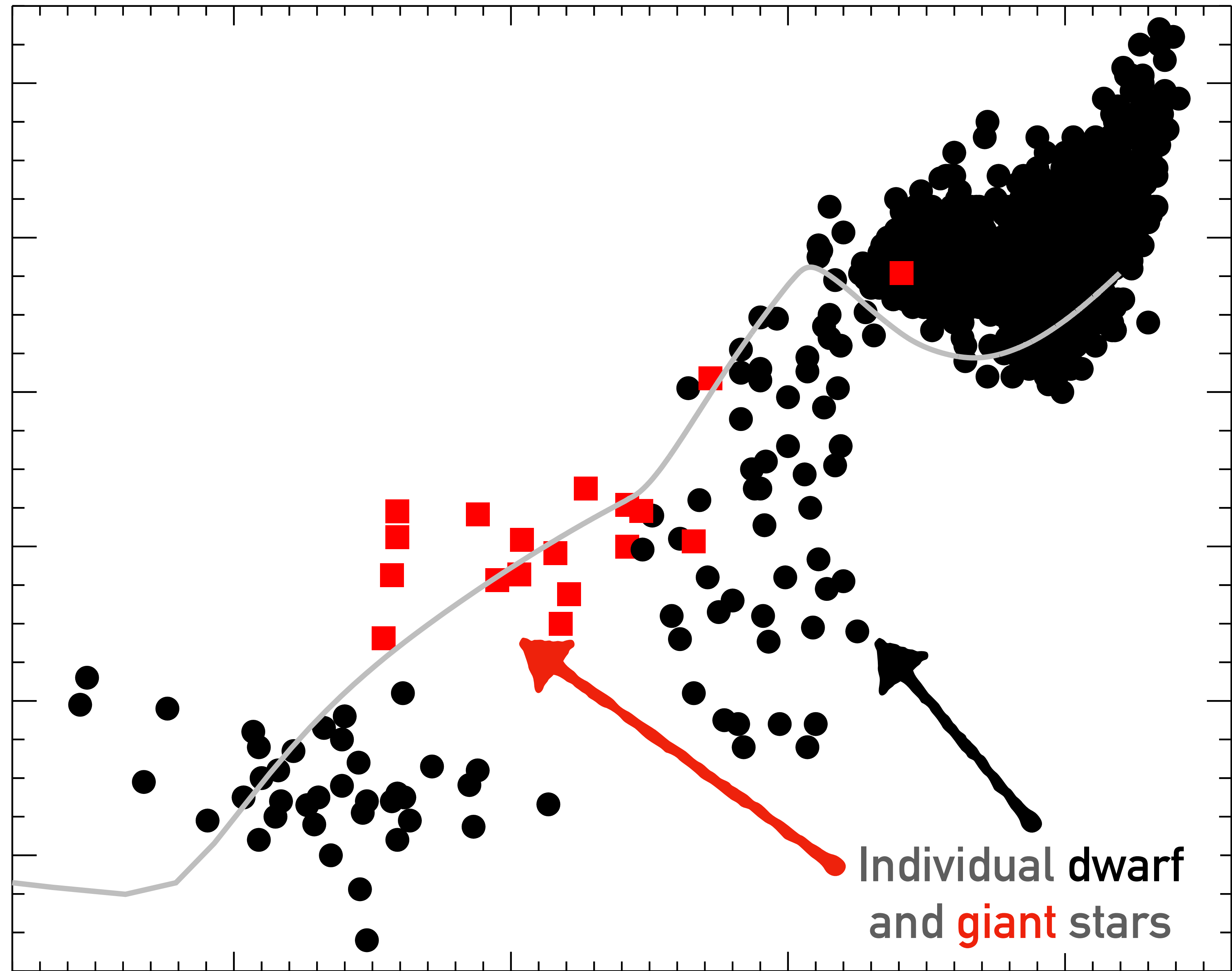
- Infer parameters/compositions by comparing observed stellar spectrum to theoretical **model stellar spectra**
- Here: lower the copper abundance in the **model** to agree with **observations**
- Interpret abundances to learn about atoms, planets, stars, galaxies...

Neutral copper line





Ratio of **copper** to
iron, measured in
the star

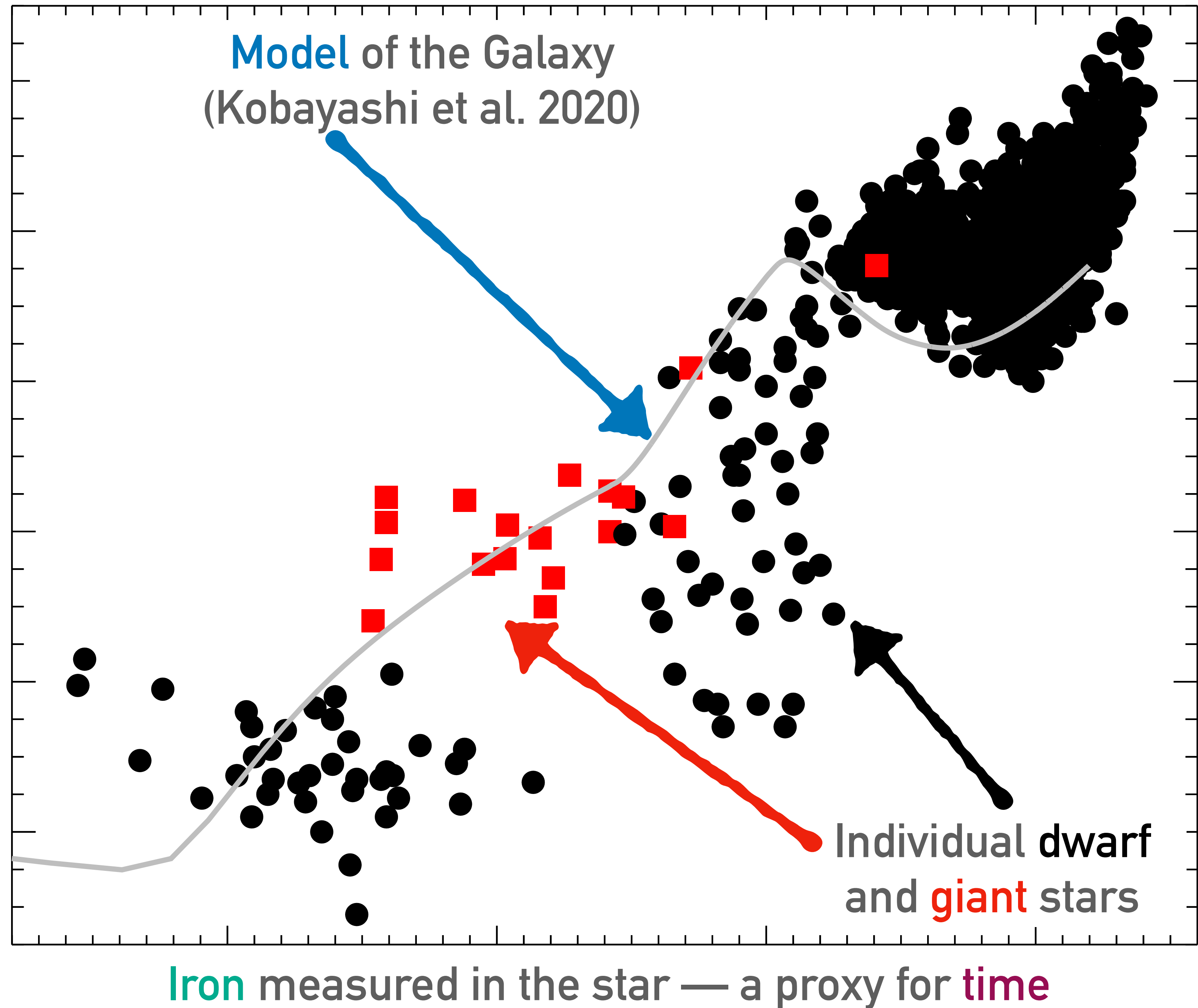


Individual dwarf
and **giant** stars

Iron measured in the star — a proxy for **time**

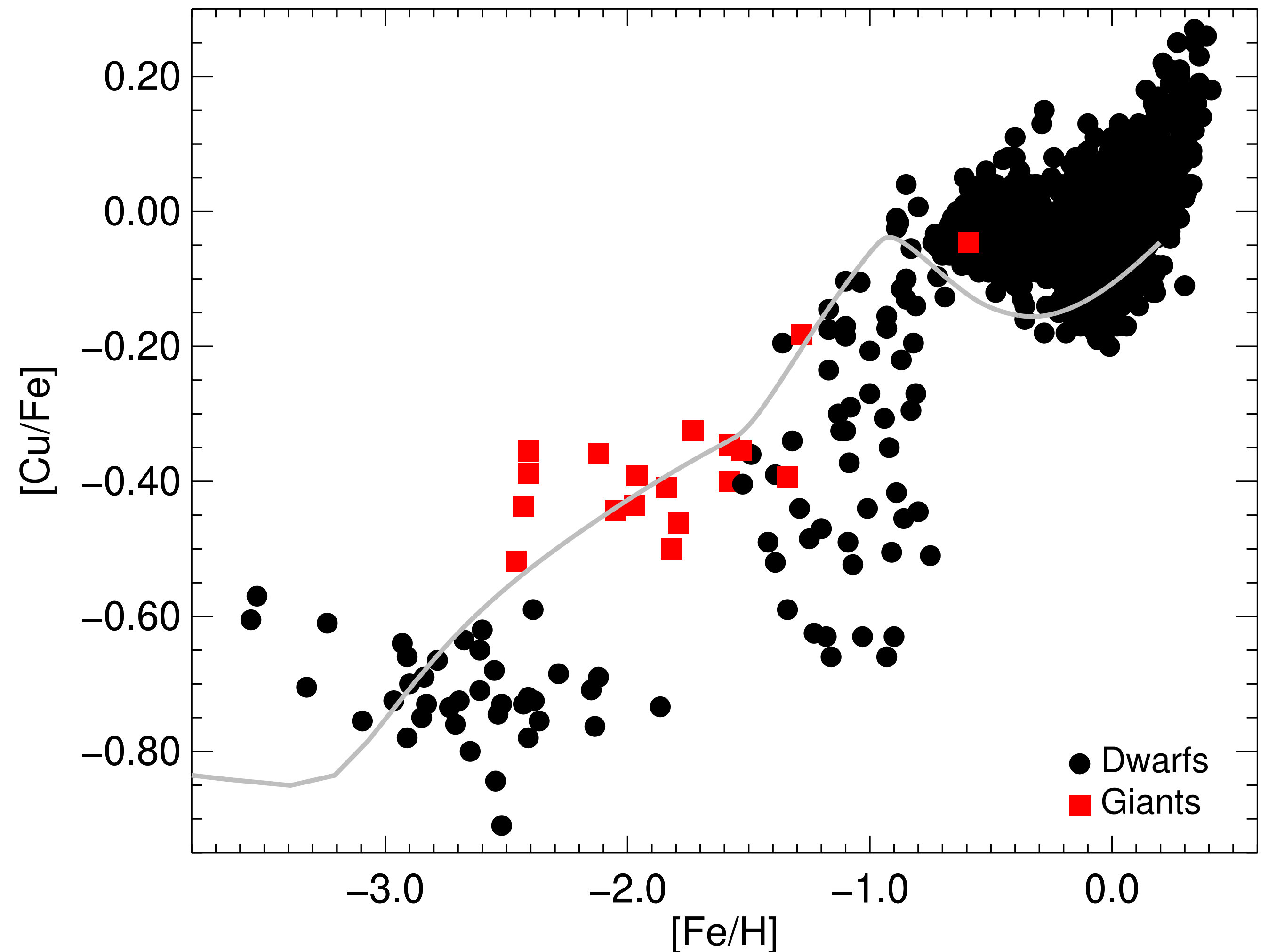
[Caliskan et al. 2025]

Ratio of **copper** to **iron**, measured in the star



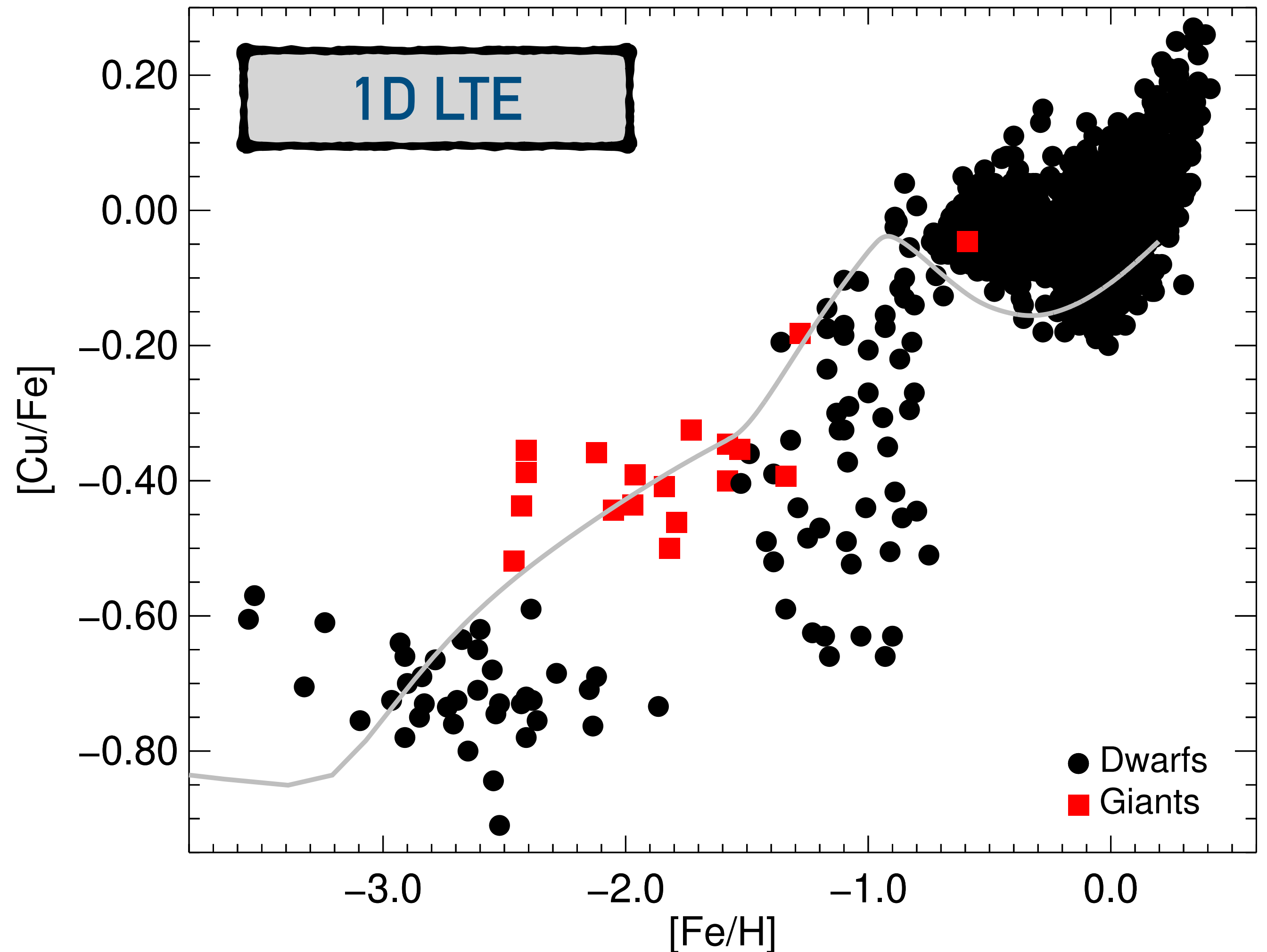
How galaxies make pennies

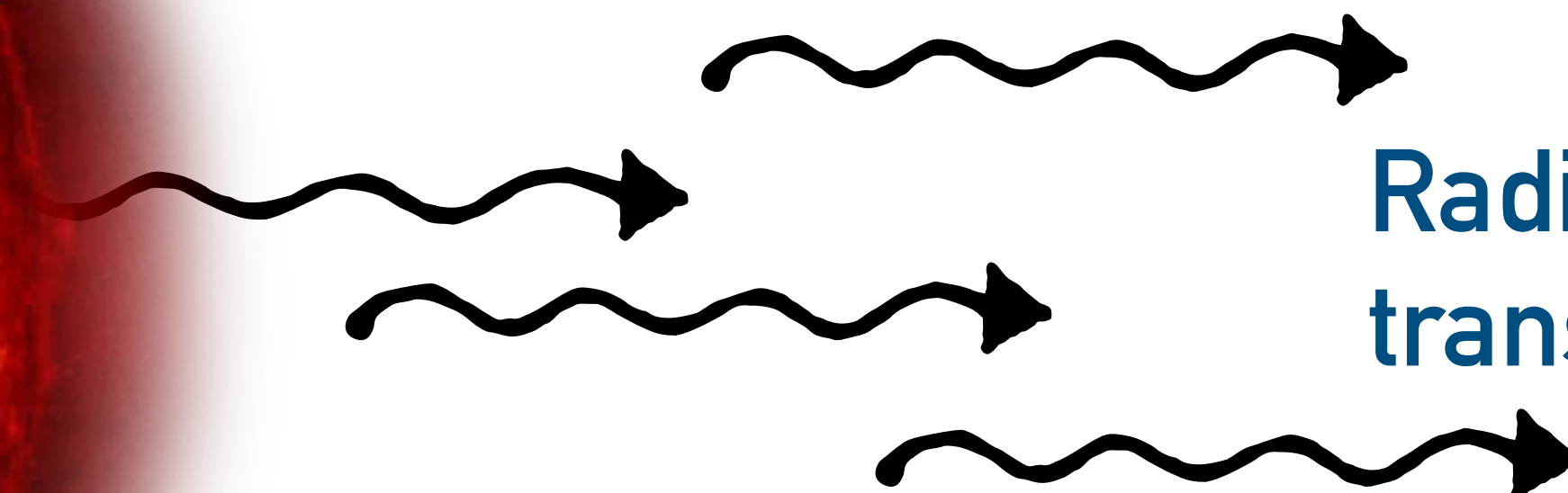
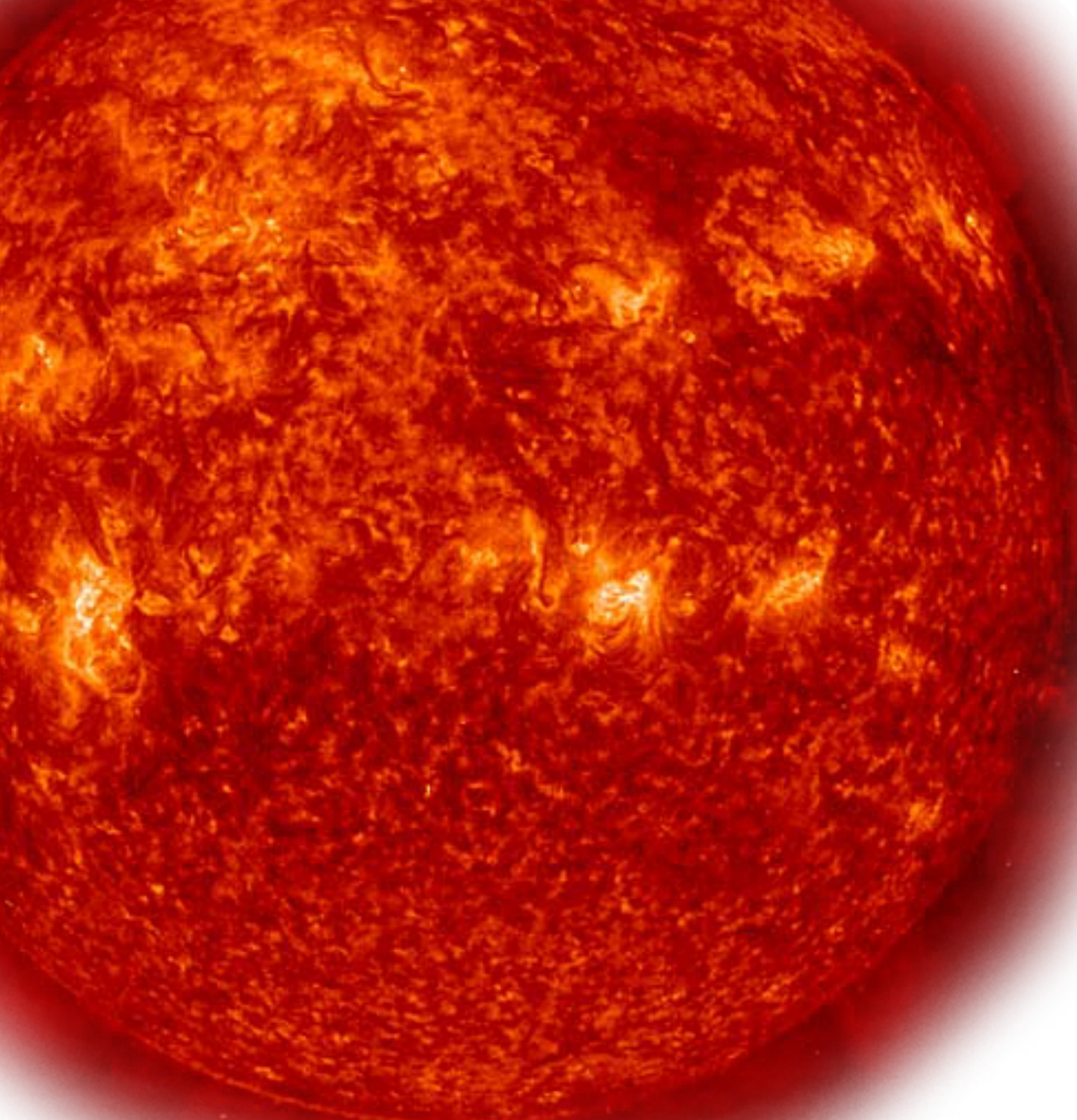
- Extremely steep gradient
- **Copper** production in the Galaxy ramps up with **time**
- Constraints on stellar structure, evolution, nucleosynthesis; and **Galactic modelling**



How galaxies make pennies

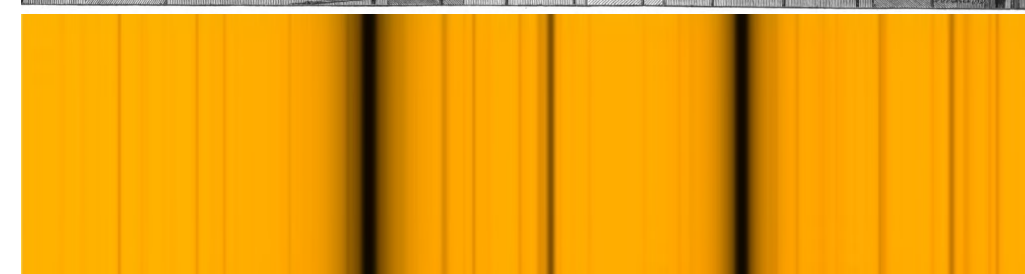
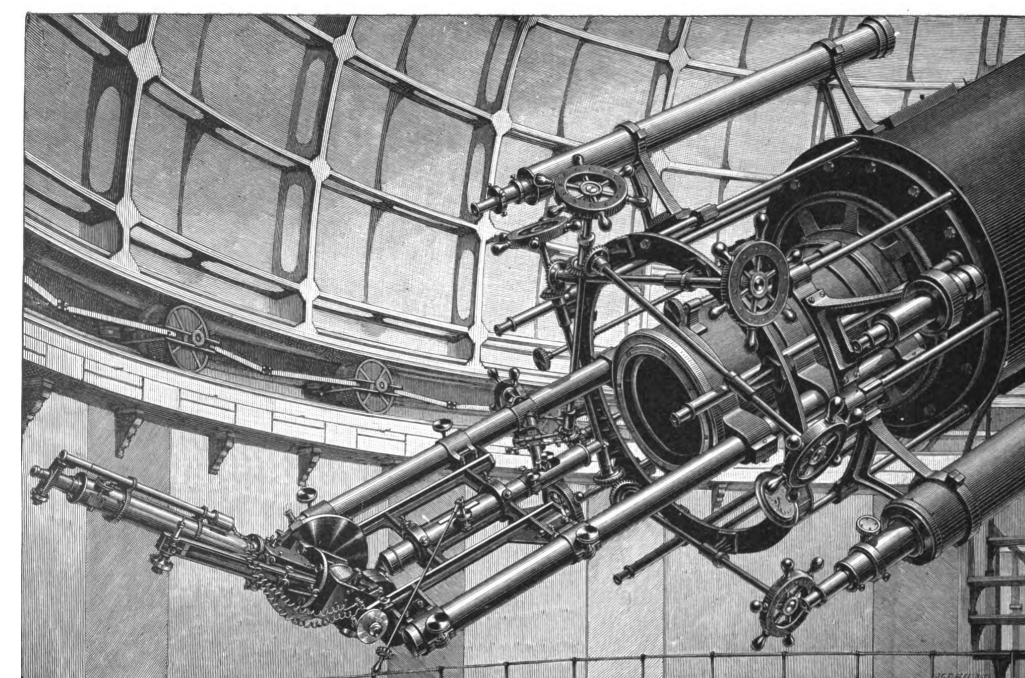
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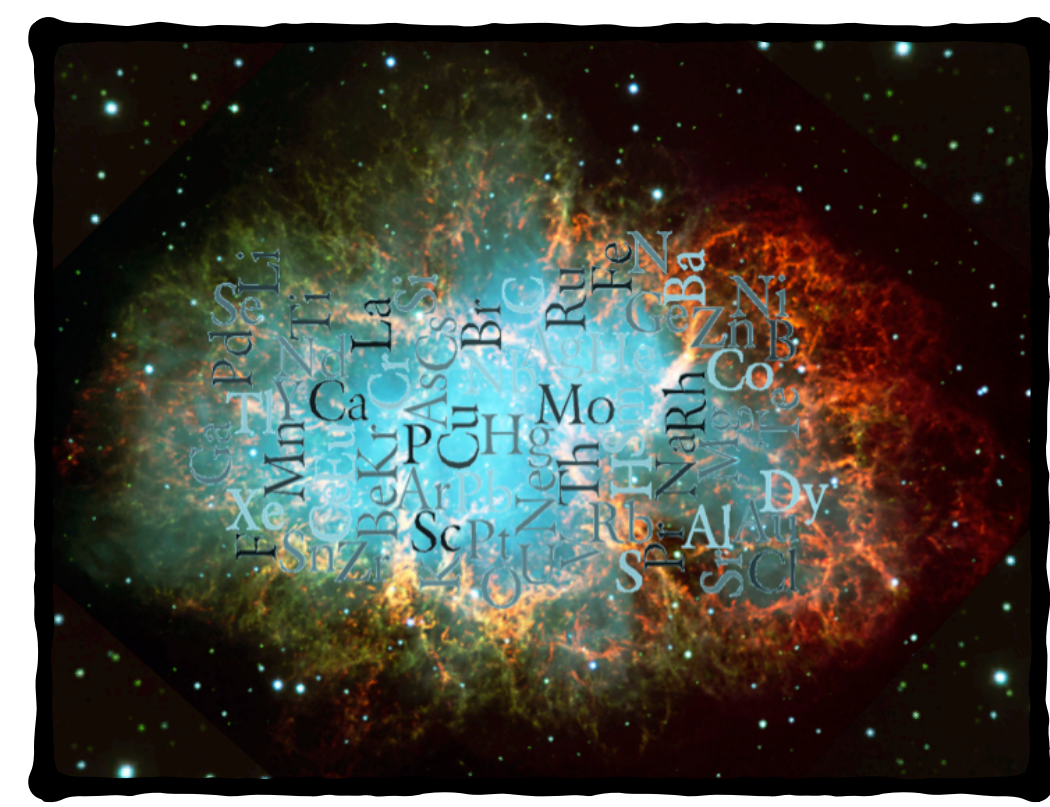
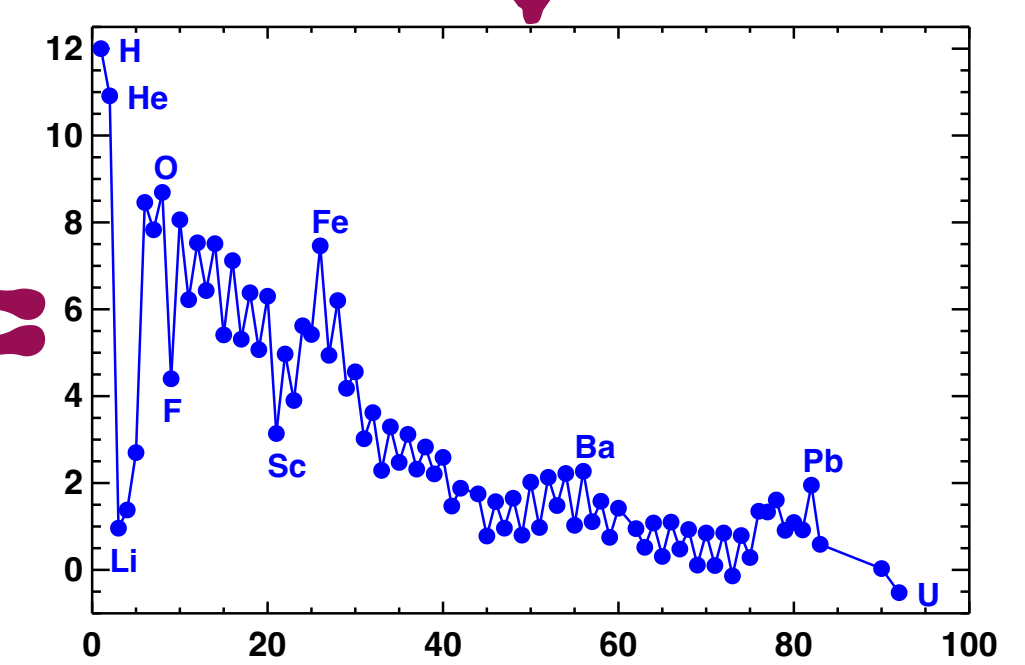


Radiative transfer

Spectrum

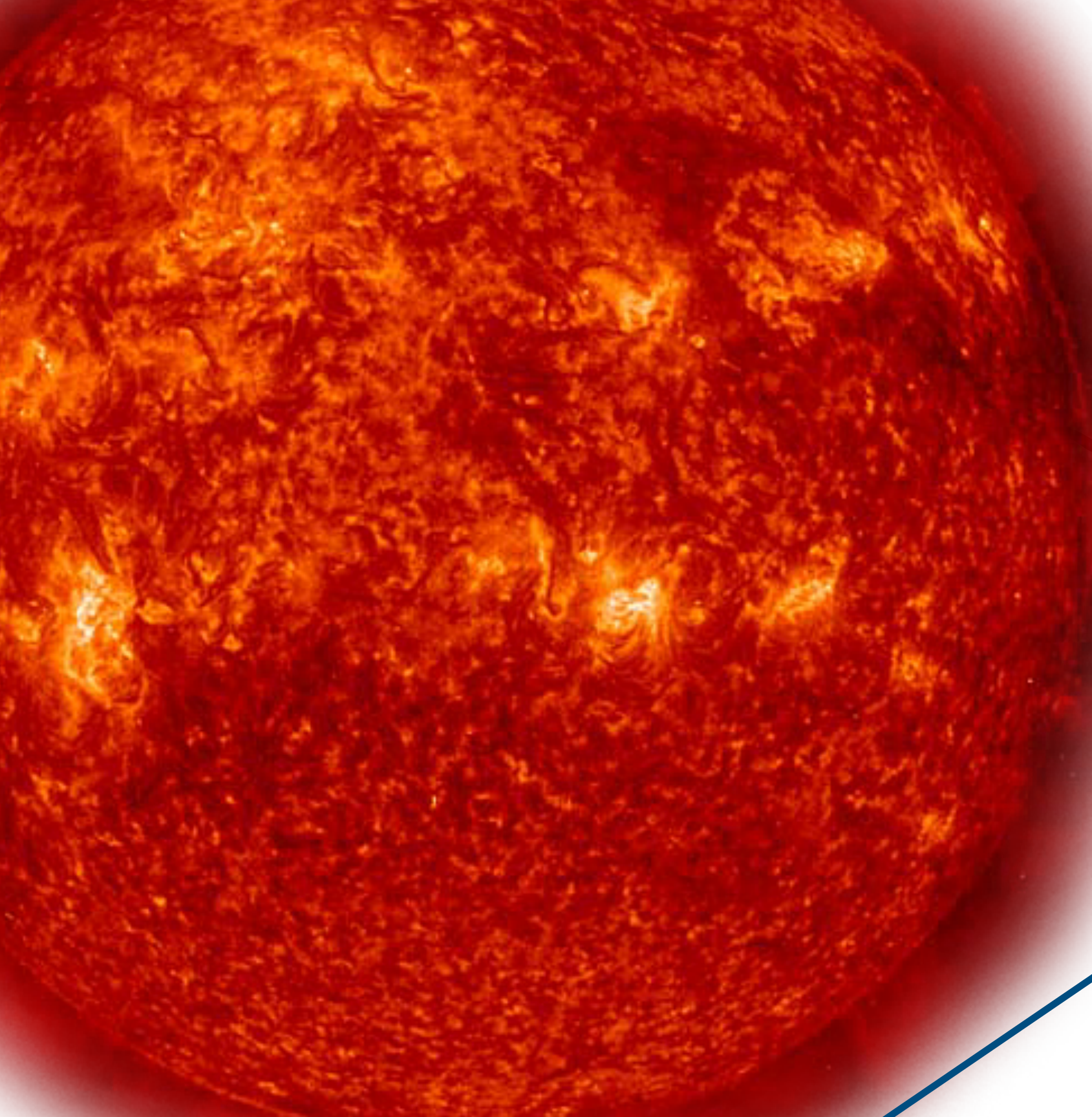


Atmosphere models

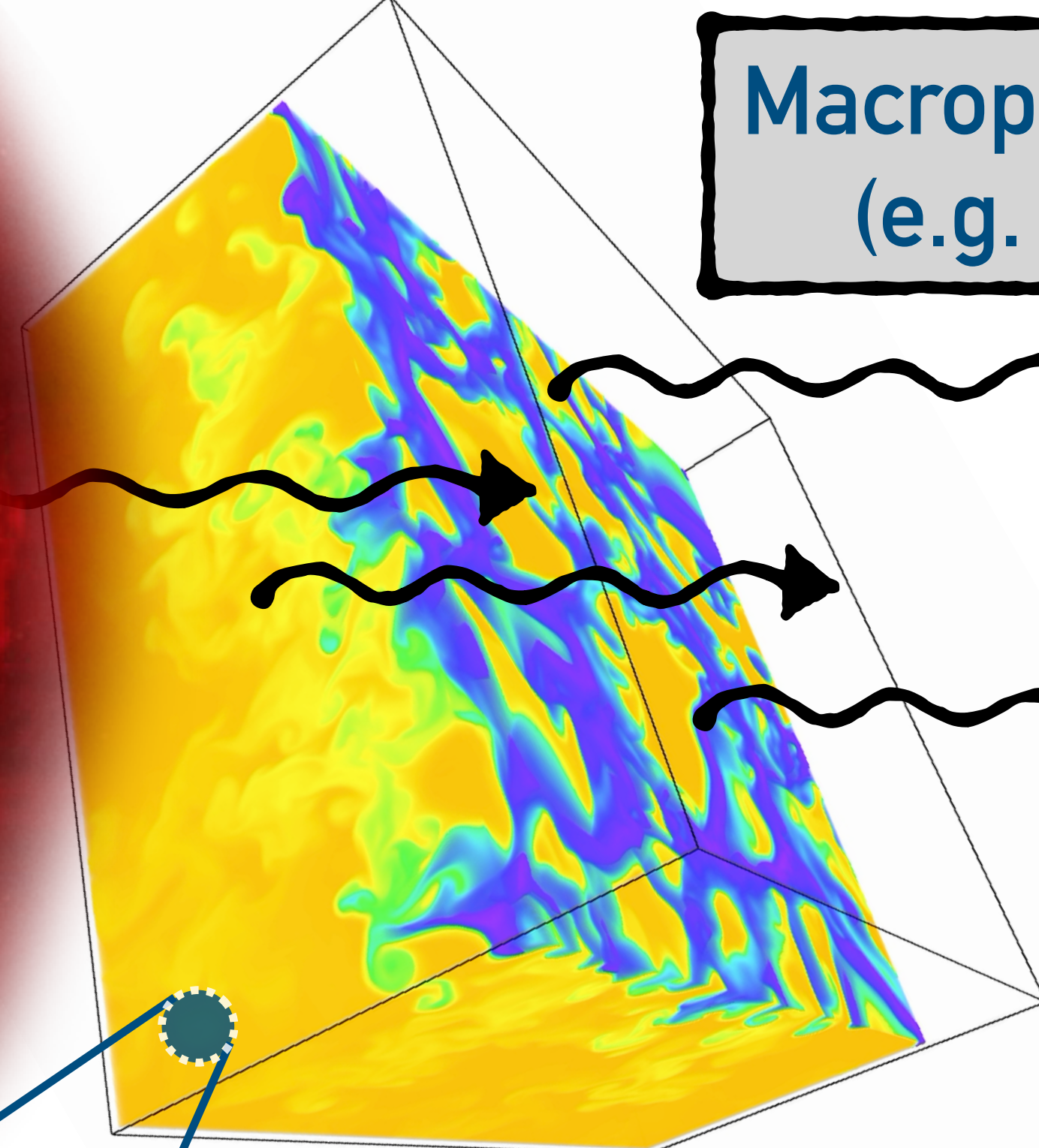


Knowledge
e.g. origins of elements

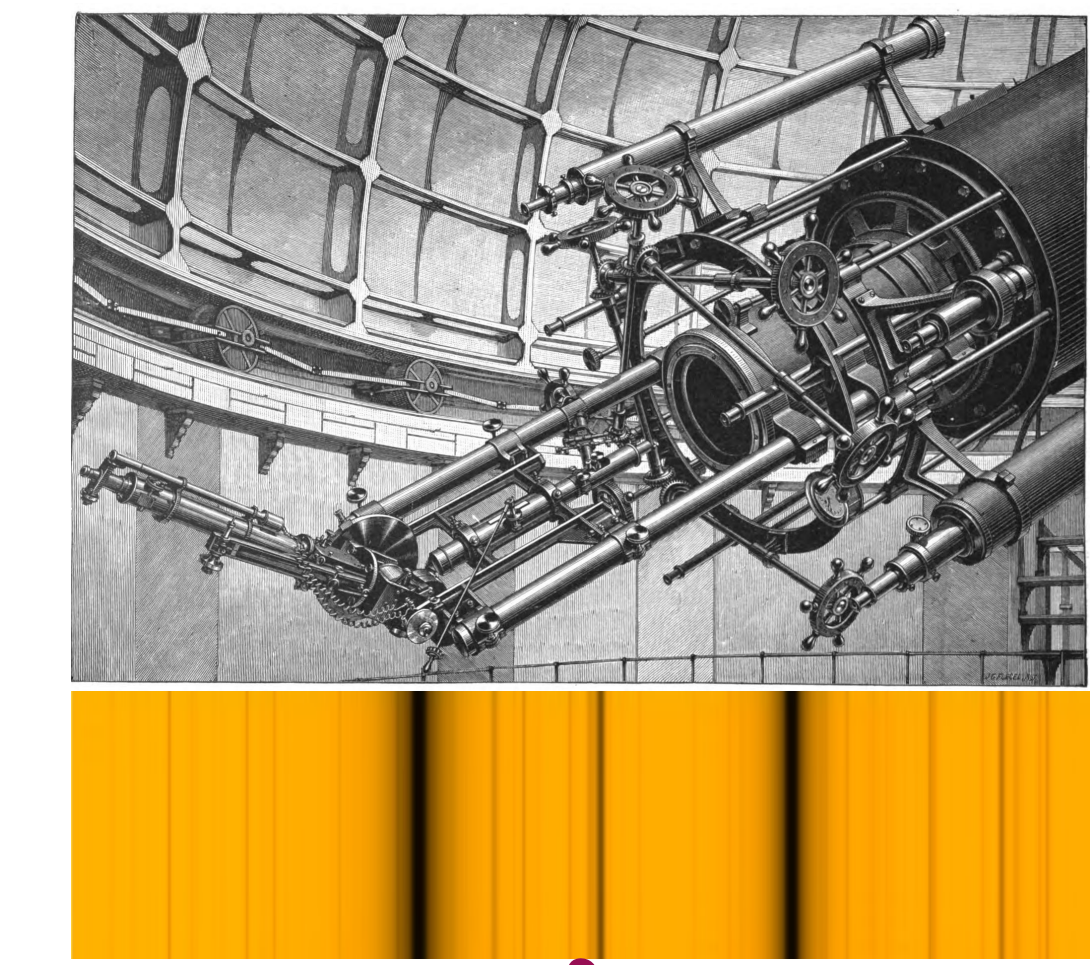
Stellar parameters
e.g. composition



Macrophysics
(e.g. 3D)

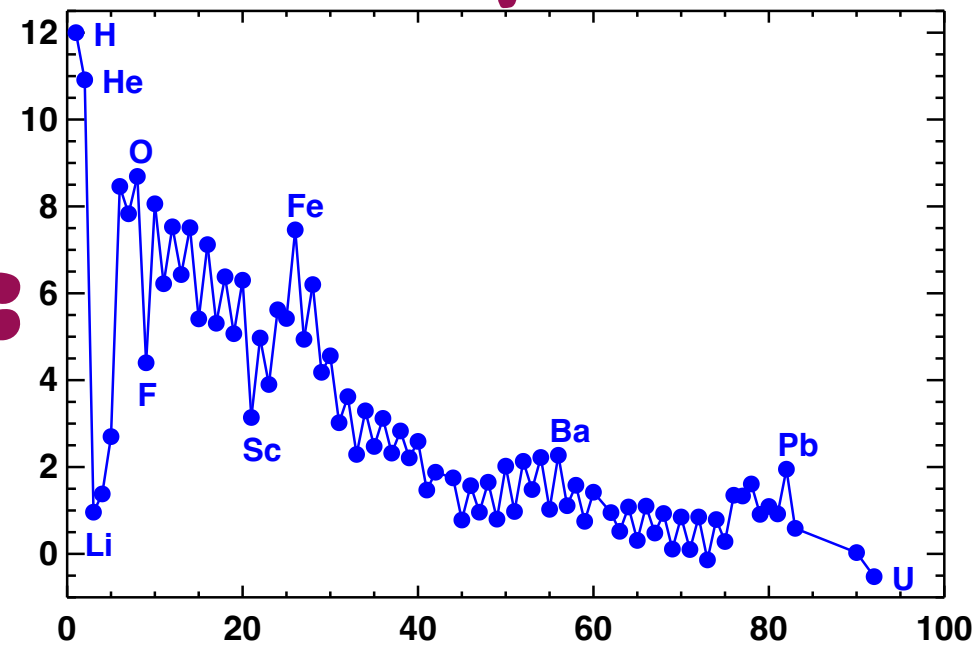


Radiative transfer

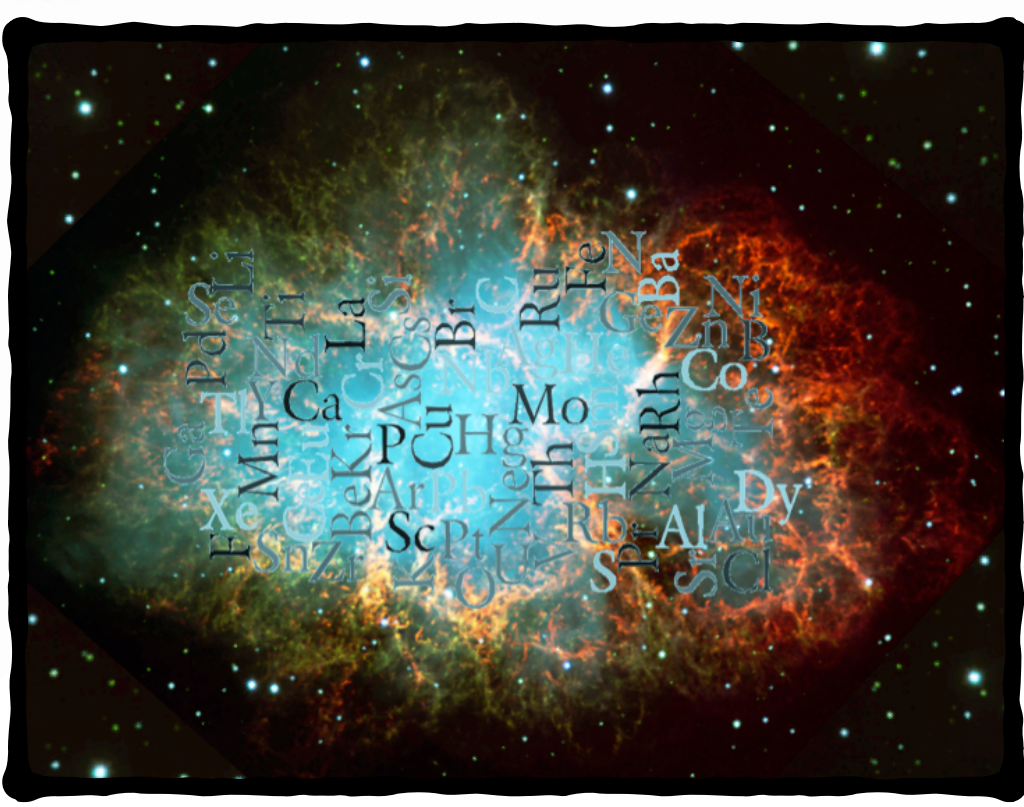


Spectrum

Atmosphere models



Stellar parameters
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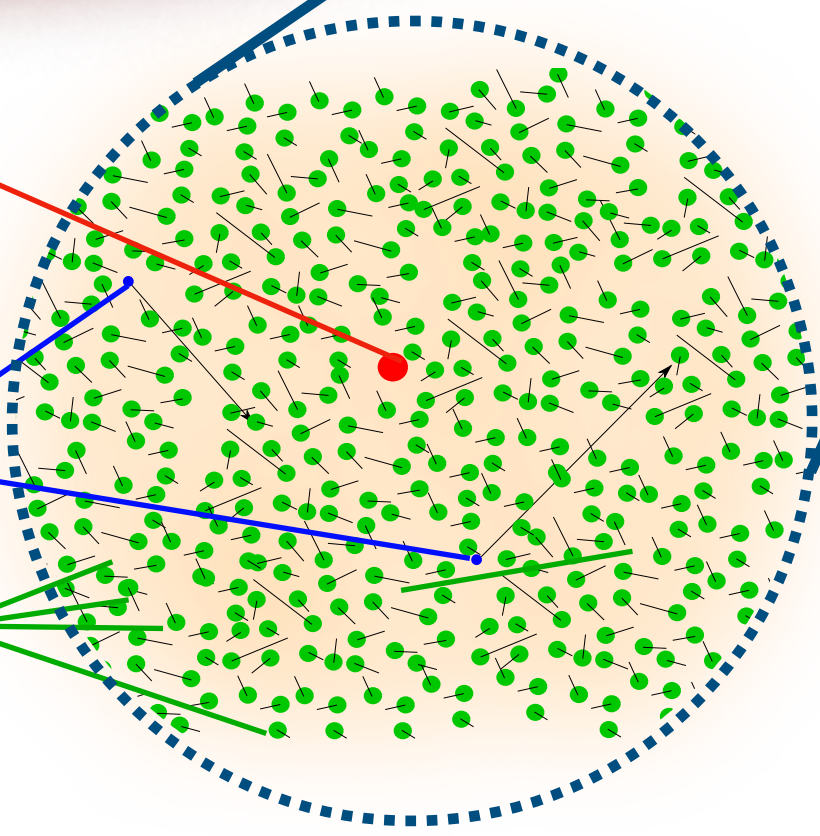


Knowledge
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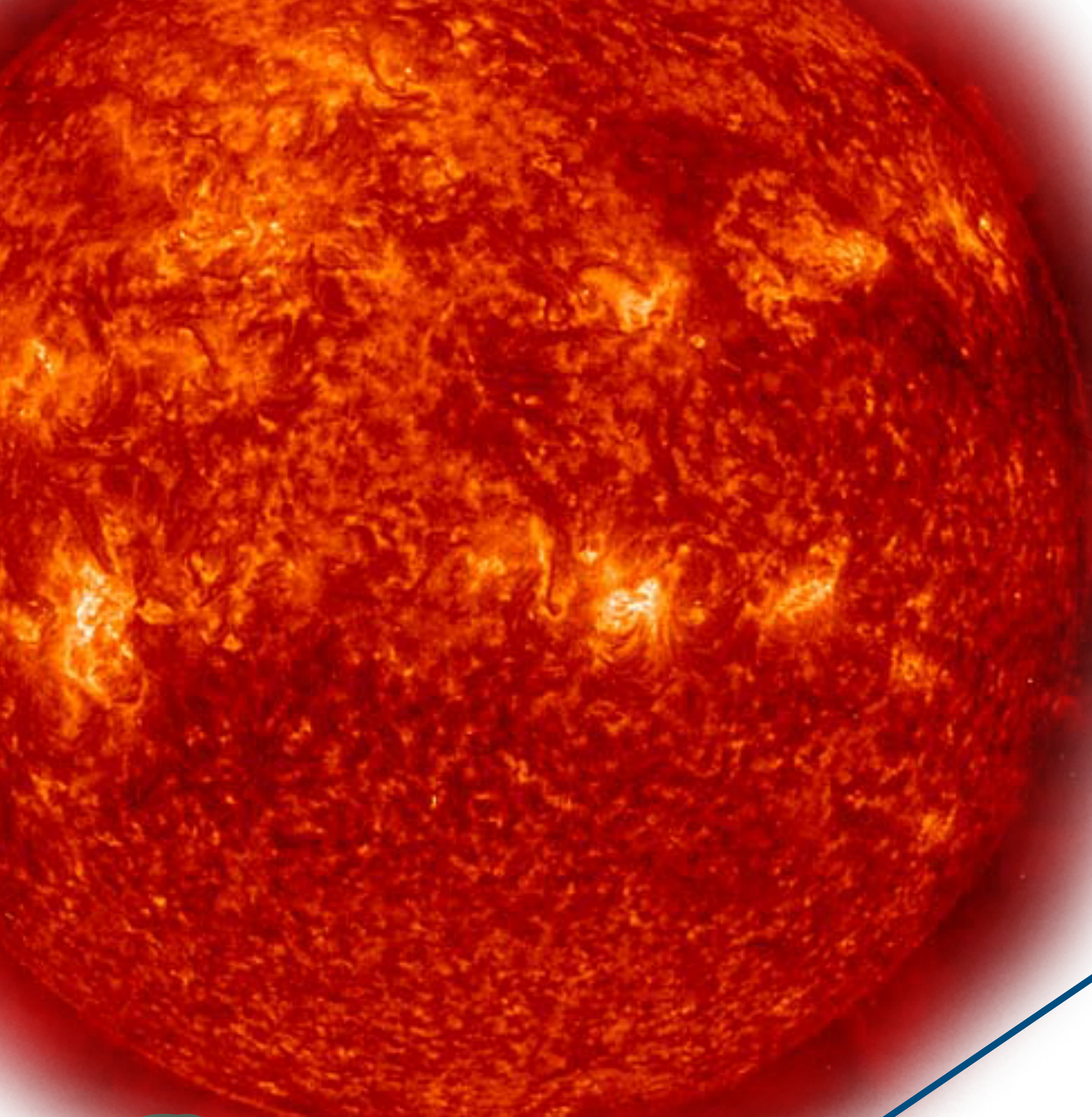
Atom producing
spectral line

Perturbations from
fast electrons

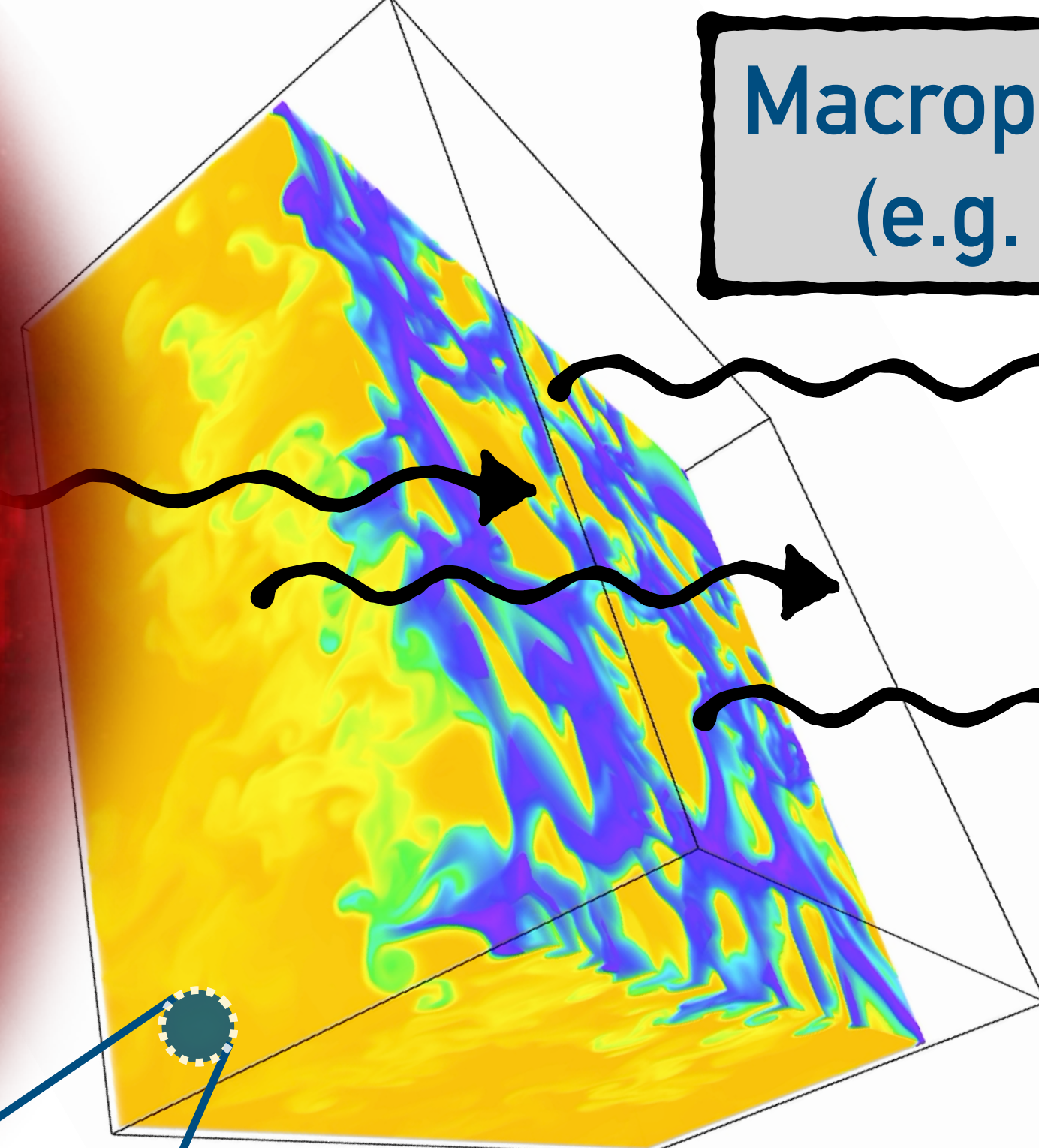
slow hydrogen



Microphysics
(e.g. Non-LTE)

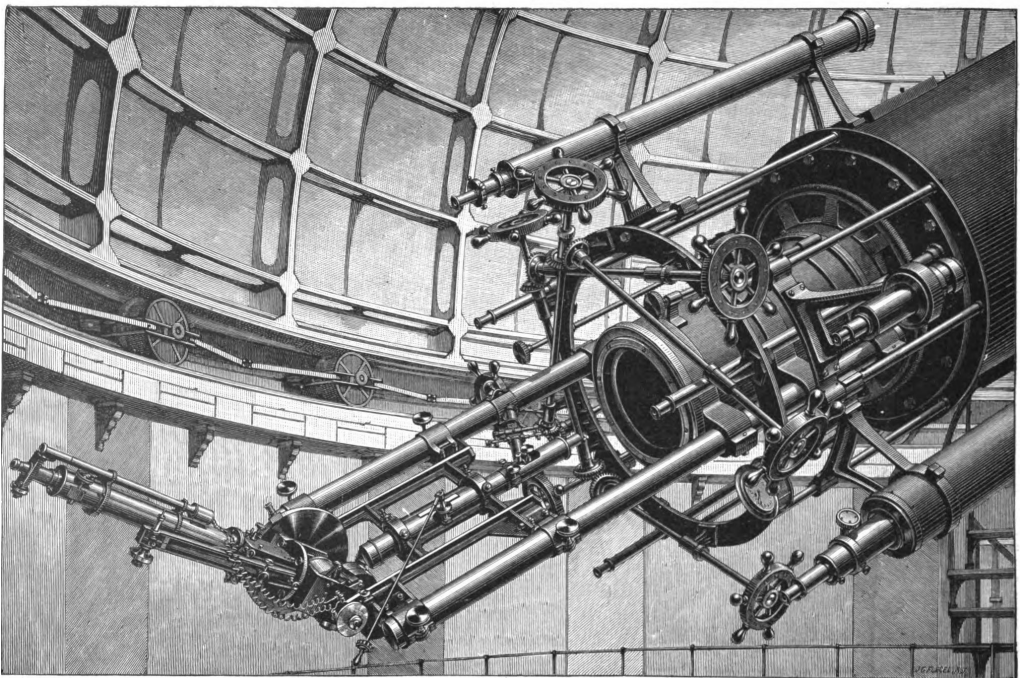


Macrophysics
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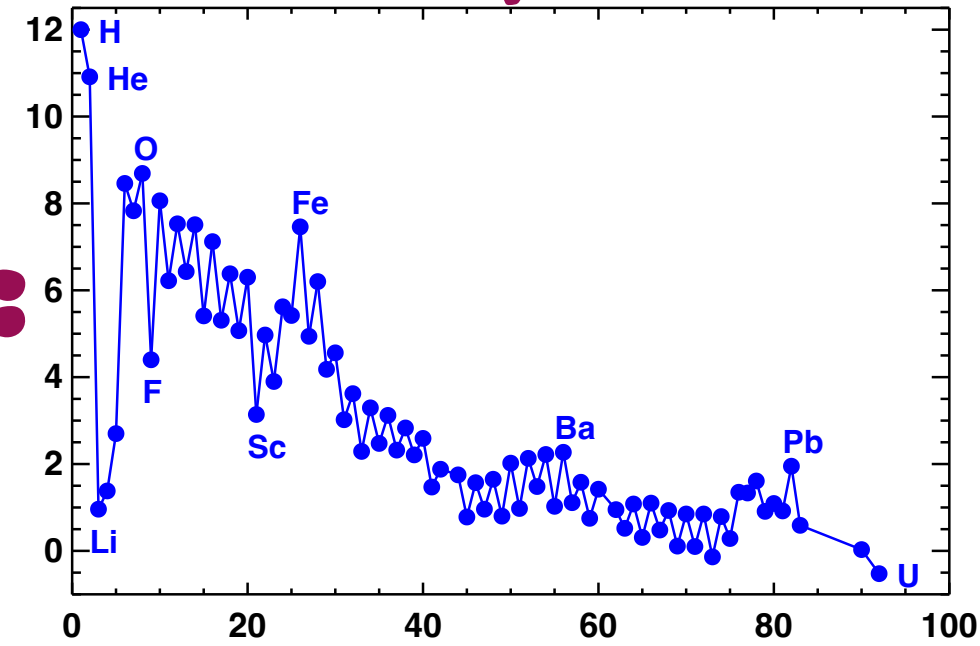


Radiative
transfer

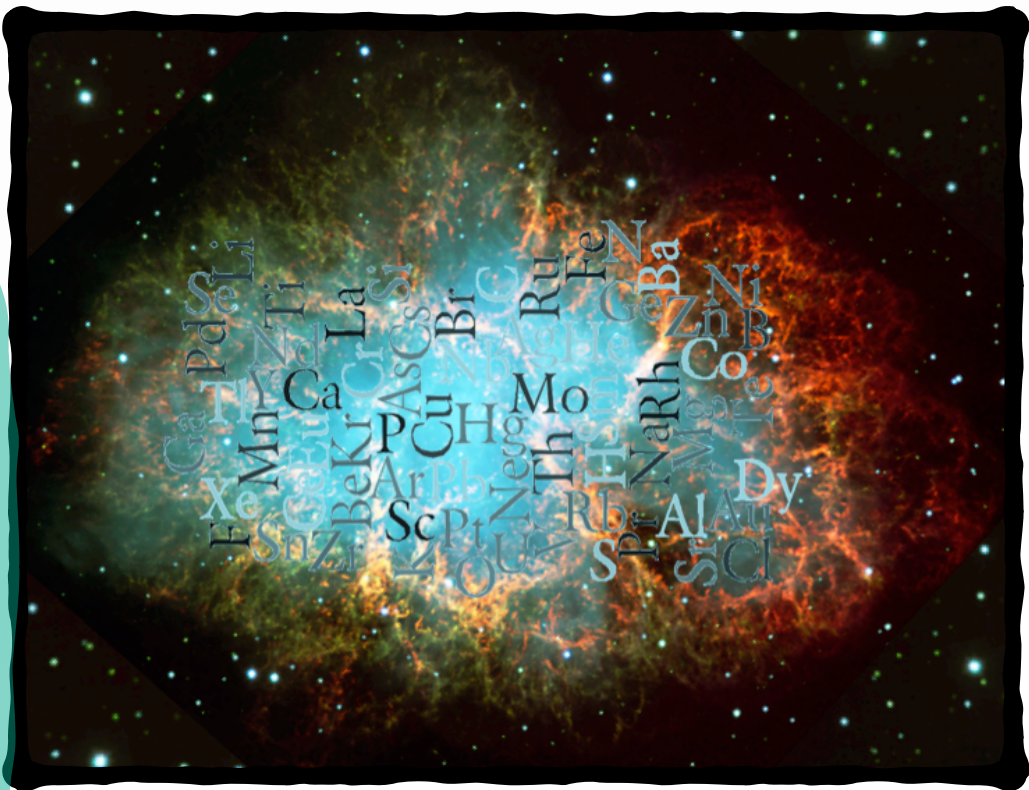
Spectrum



Atmosphere models



Stellar parameters
e.g. composition

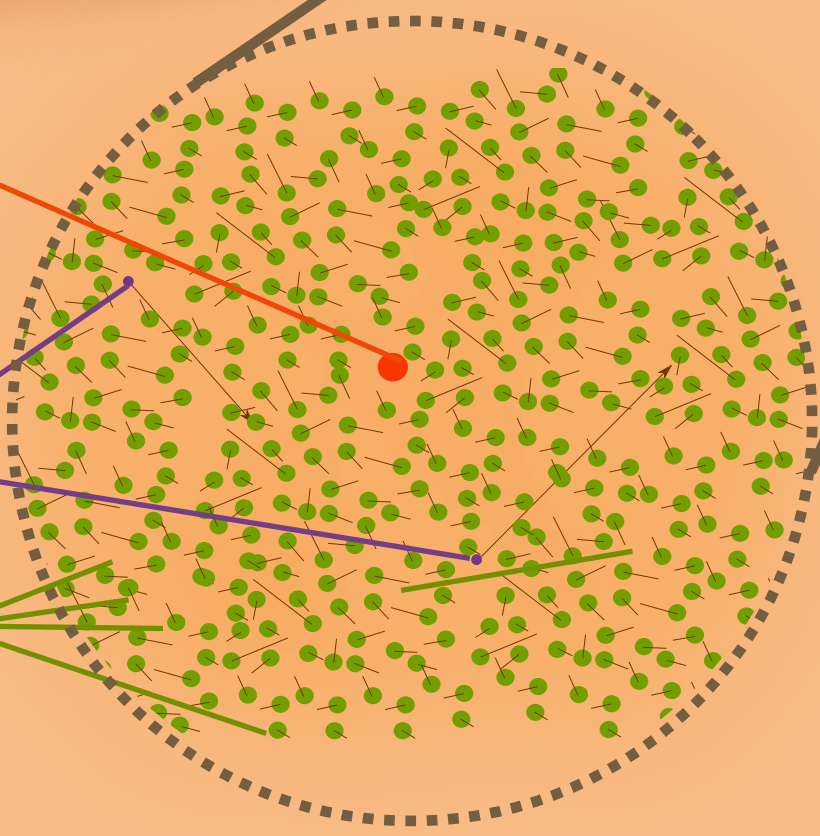


Knowledge
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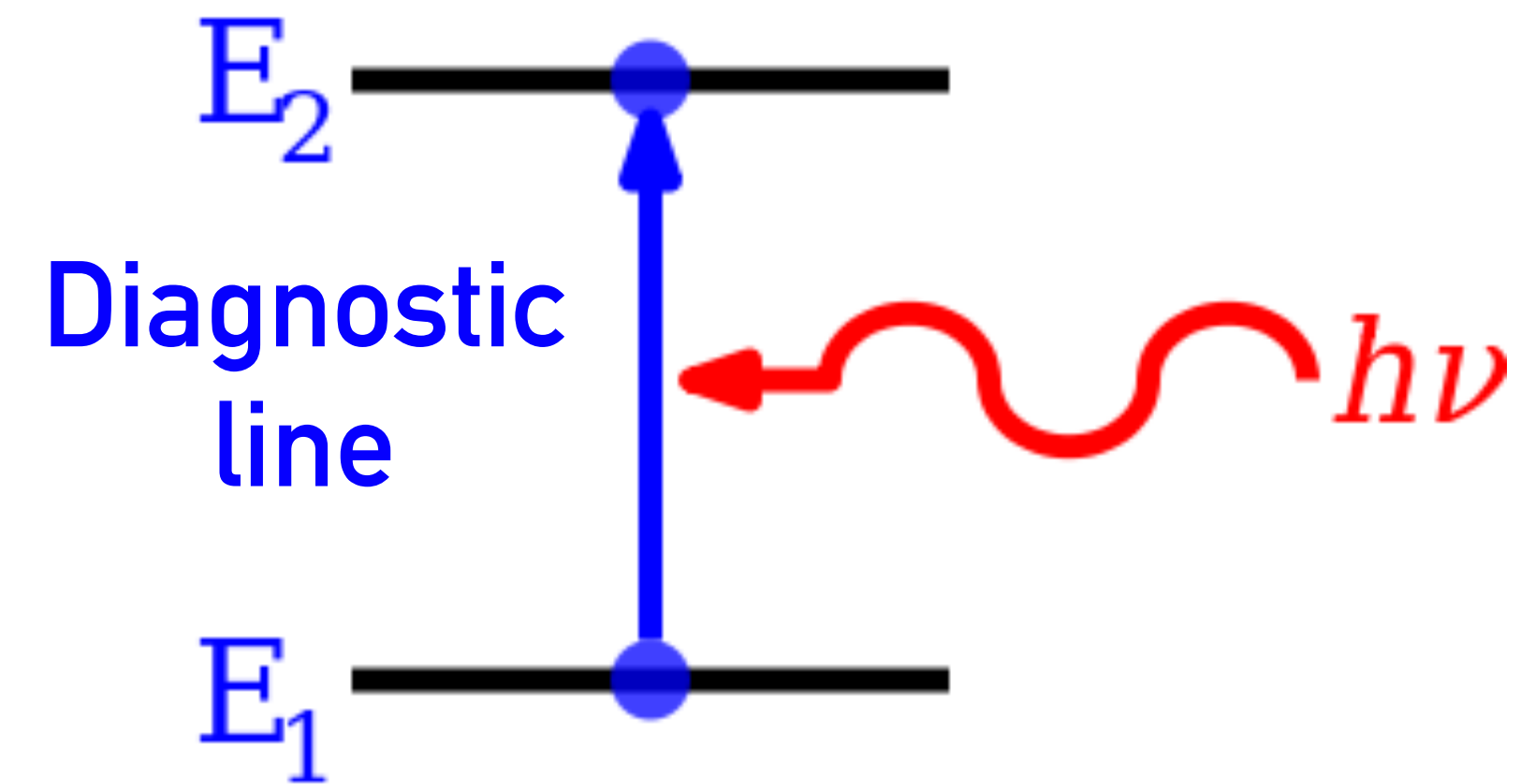
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Microphysics
(e.g. Non-LTE)

The LTE assumption

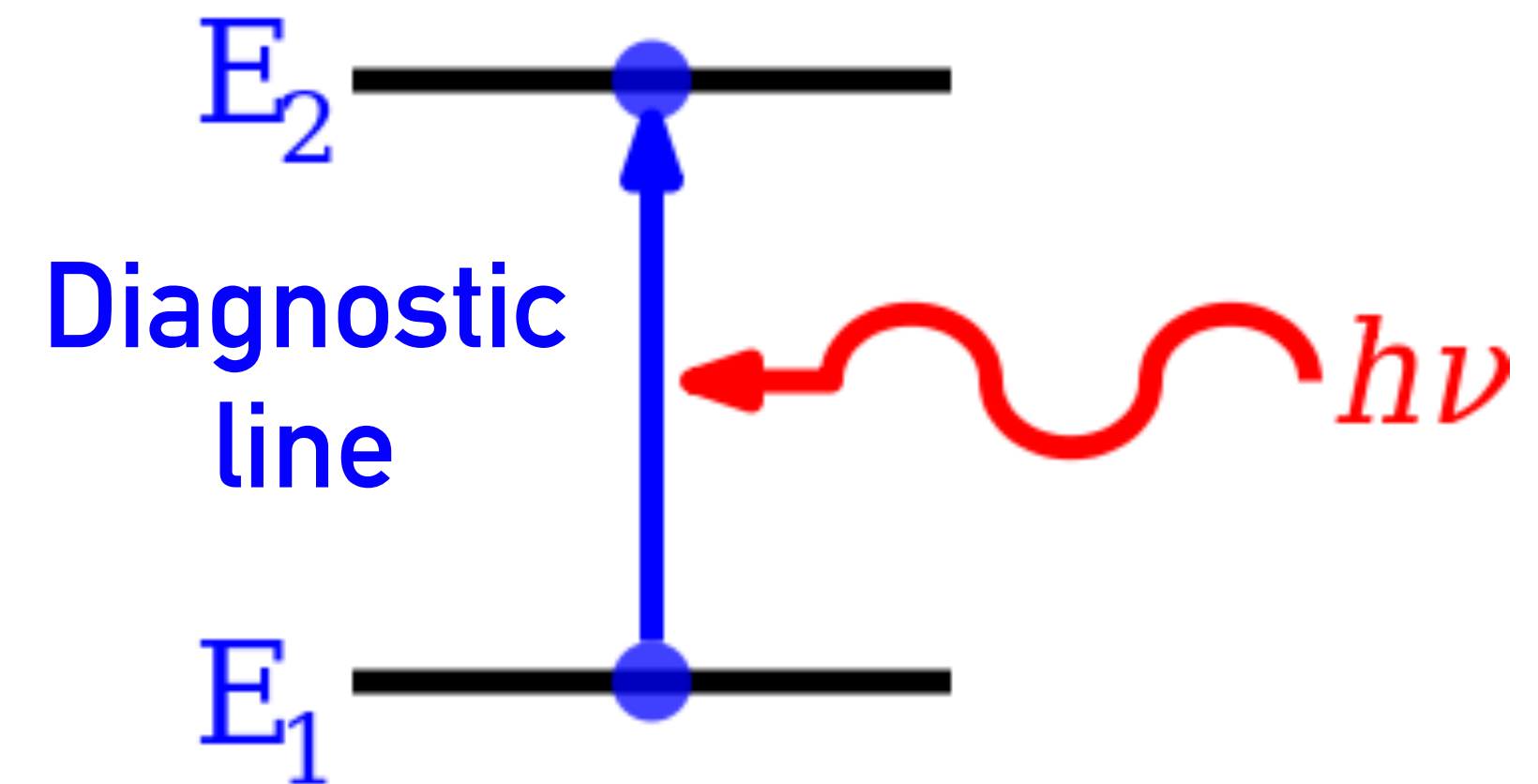
- Absorption line strengths depend on **number of absorbers and emitters** in the correct energy states



The LTE assumption

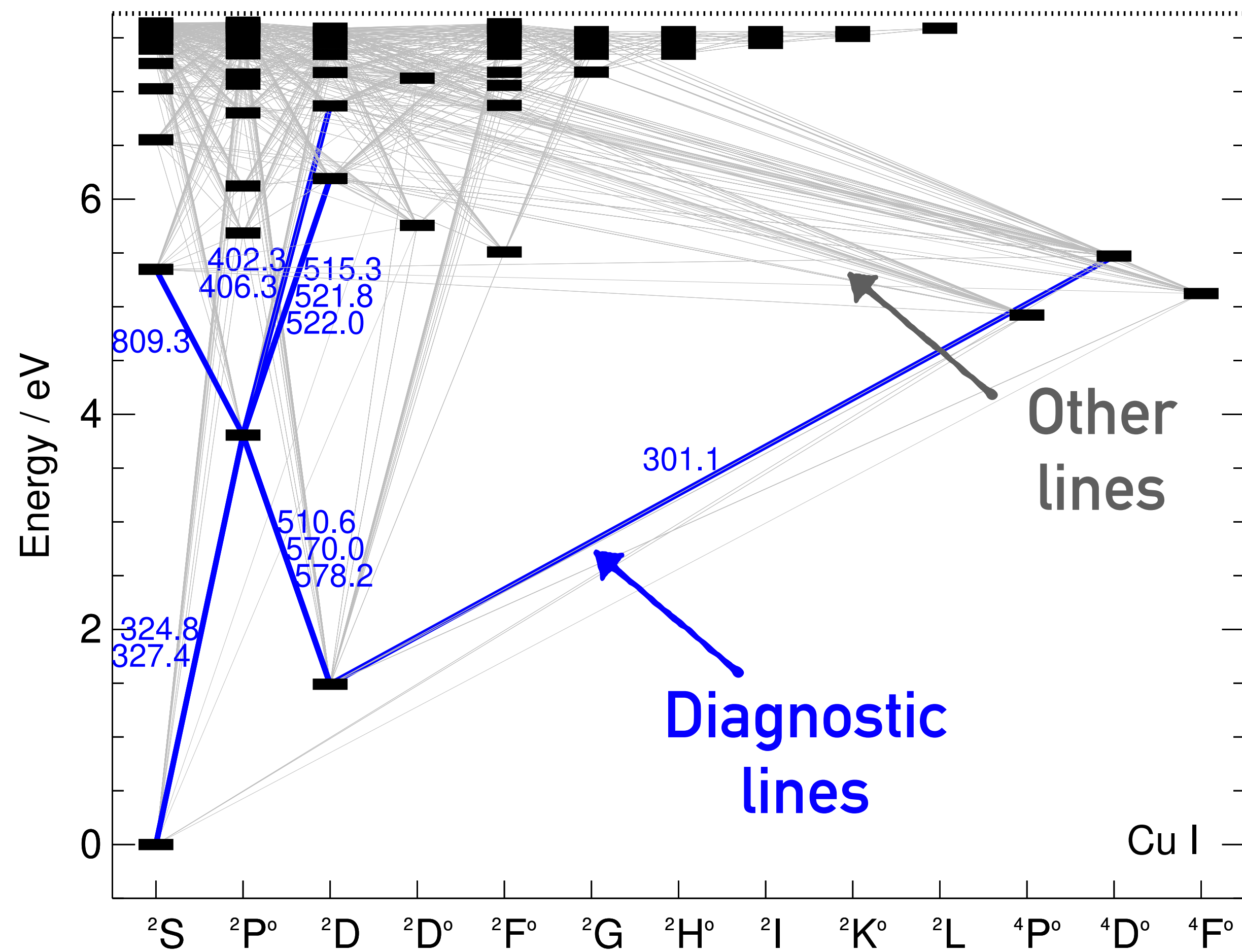
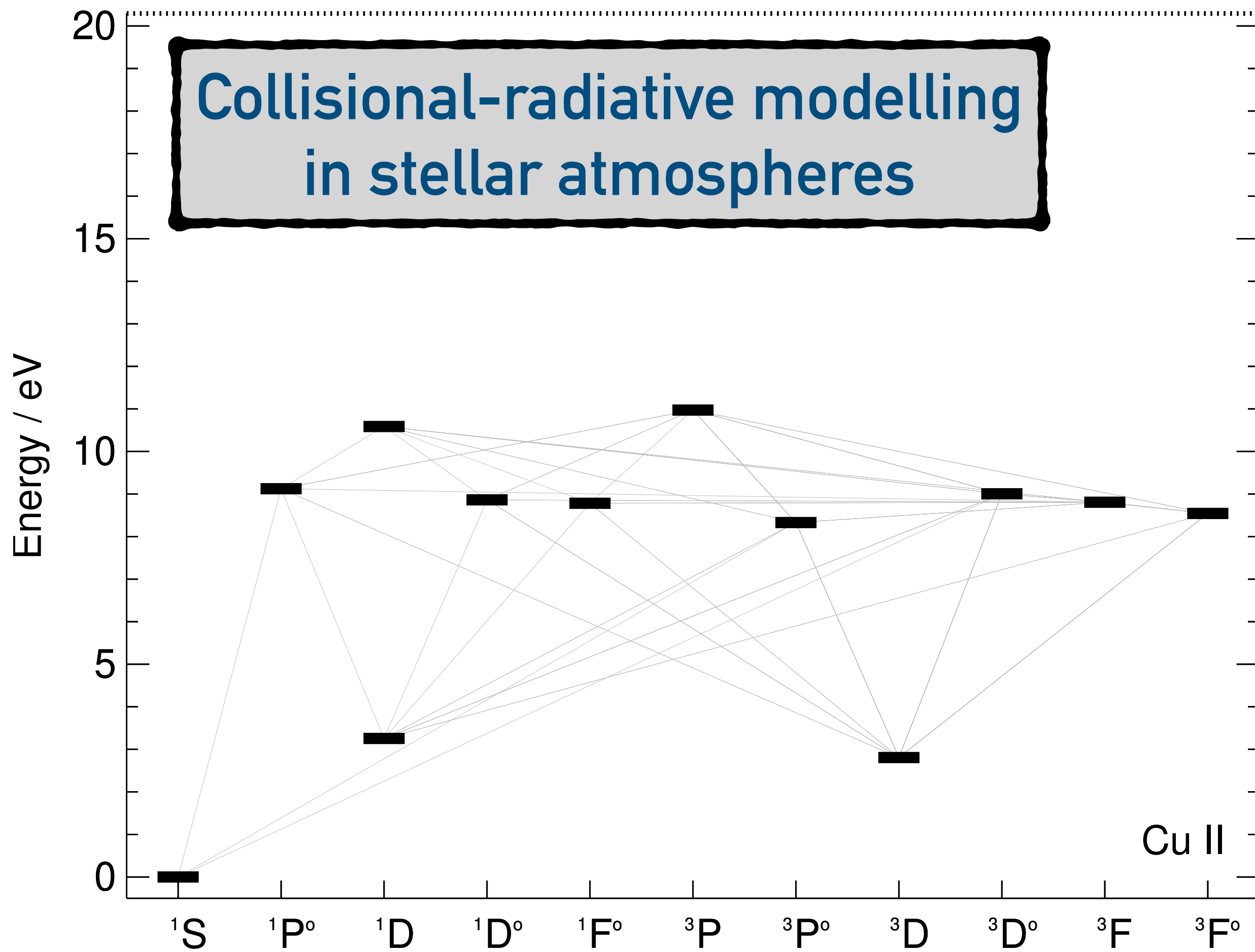
$$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{g_2}{g_1} \exp \left(-\frac{\Delta E_{1 \rightarrow 2}}{k_B T} \right)$$

- Absorption line strengths depend on **number of absorbers and emitters** in the correct energy states
- Local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE): trivially known via **Boltzmann and Saha distributions**
- Underlying assumption: **efficient collisional coupling**



$$n_e \frac{N_{\text{II}}}{N_{\text{I}}} = \frac{2}{\Lambda^3} \frac{Z_{\text{II}}}{Z_{\text{I}}} \exp \left(-\frac{\Delta E_{\text{I} \rightarrow \text{II}}}{k_B T} \right)$$

Relaxing the LTE assumption



Relaxing the LTE assumption

- **Statistical equilibrium:**

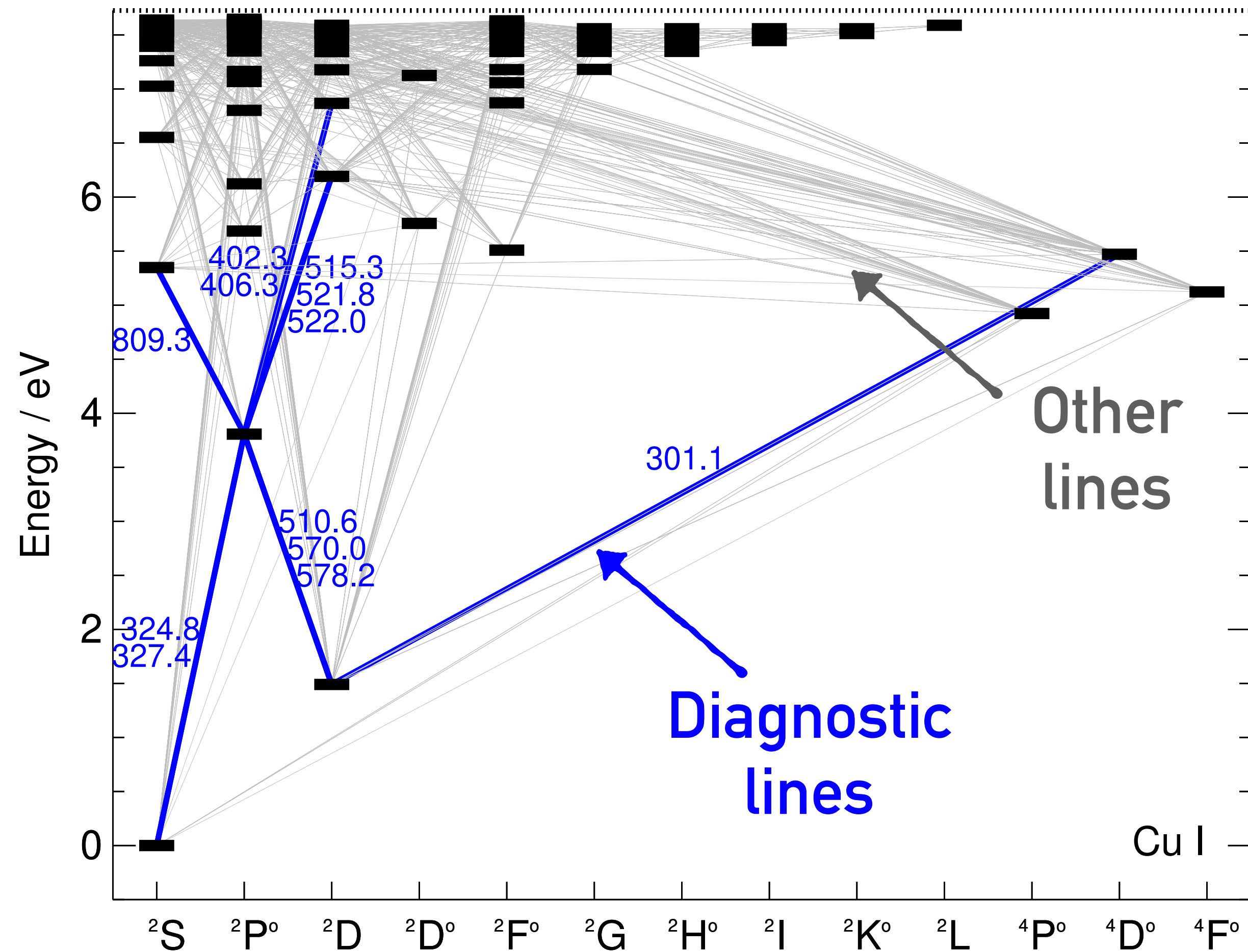
$$n_i \sum_j [R_{ij} + C_{ij}] = \sum_j n_j [R_{ji} + C_{ji}]$$

- **C** are collisional rates, depend on **local Maxwellian-averaged** cross-sections

- **R** are radiative rates: e.g.

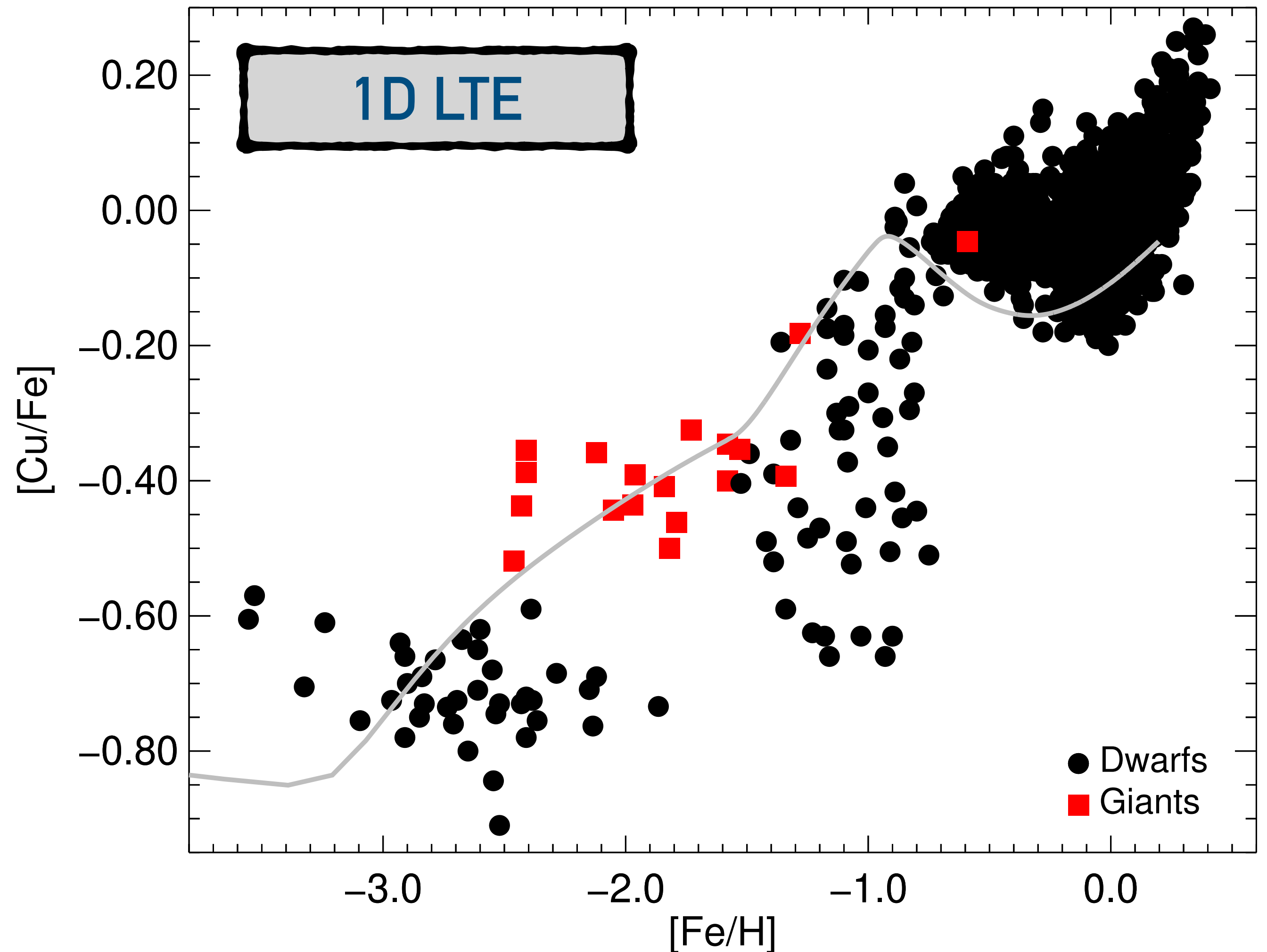
$$R_{lu} = \int_0^\infty B_{lu} J_\nu \varphi(\nu - \nu_0) d\nu, \text{ with}$$

radiation field J_ν (determined via **radiative transfer equation**) coupling different parts of atmosphere



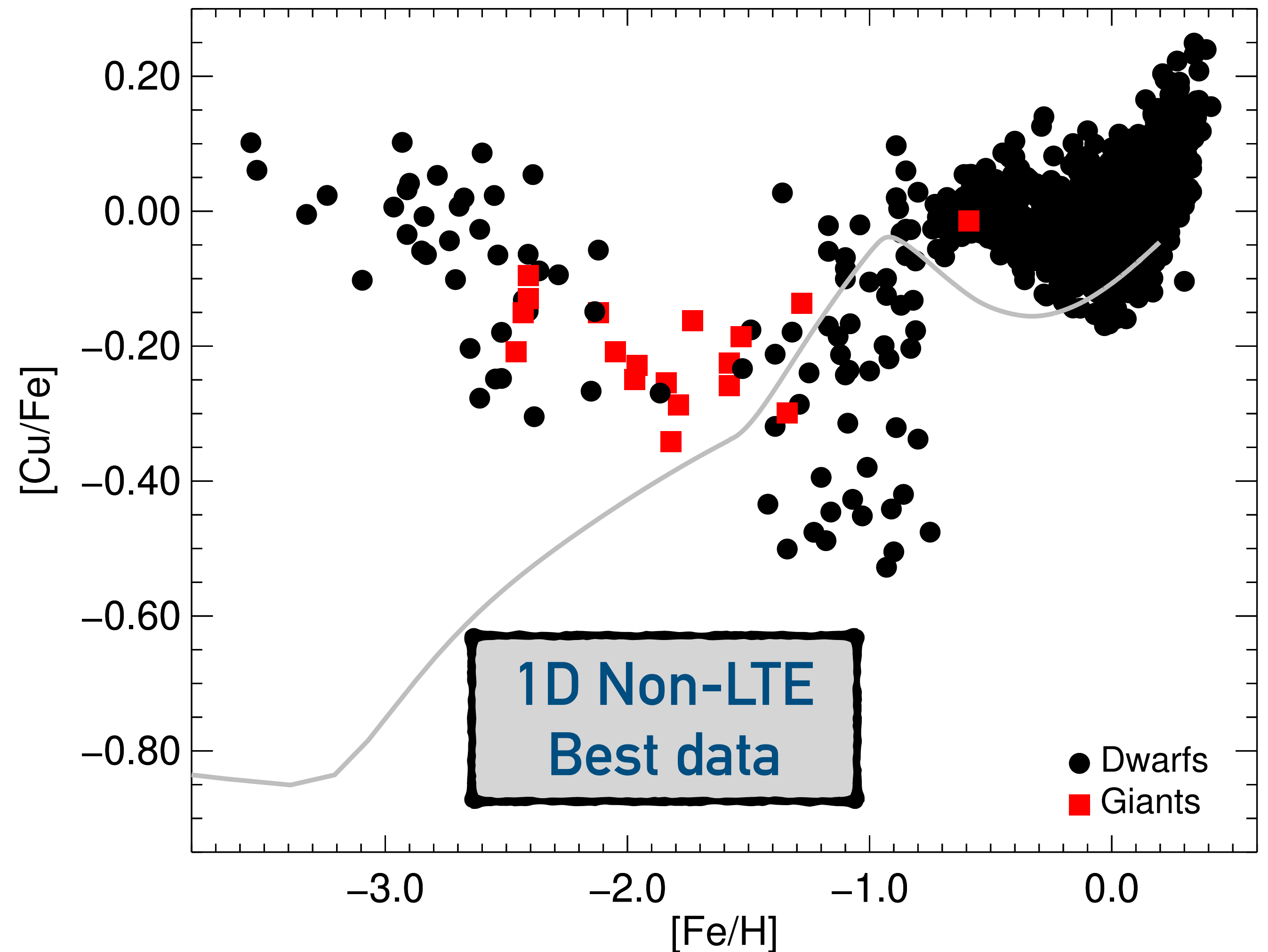
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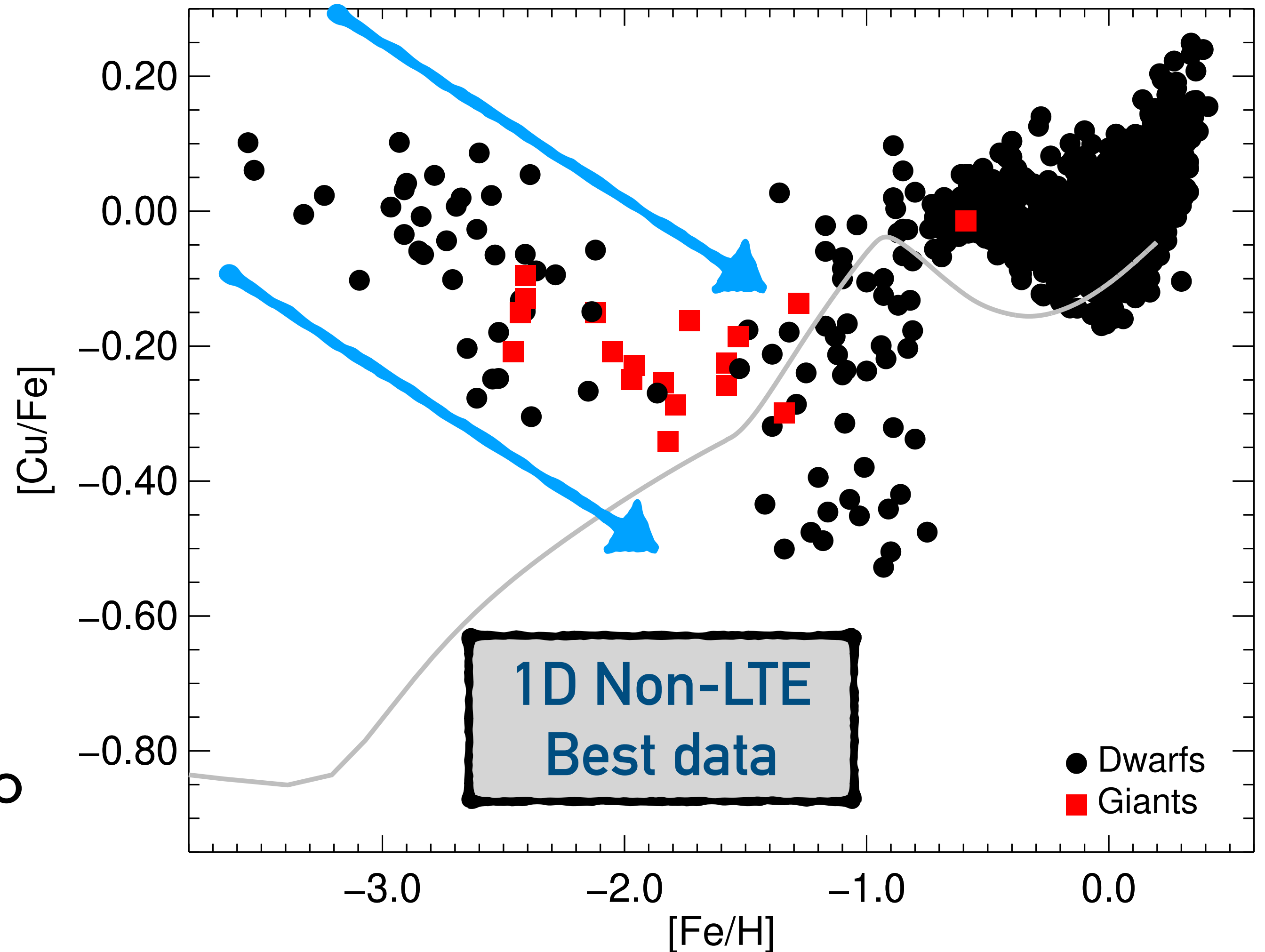
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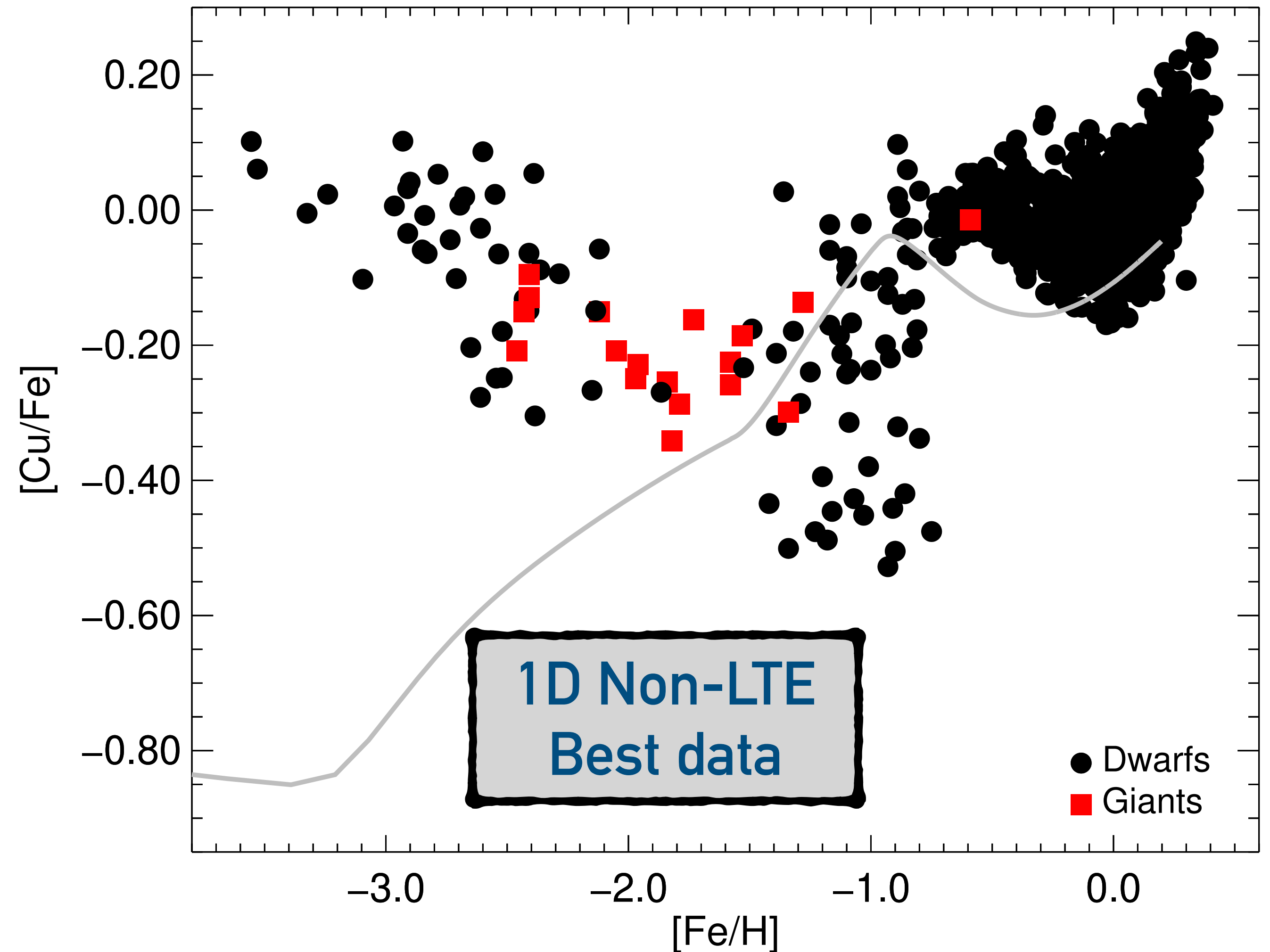
How galaxies make pennies

- Non-LTE: opposite trend in copper to iron
- Our interpretation: a new signature (and test) of the **hierarchical formation of the Milky Way**
- Consistency checks: agreement between **dwarfs** and **giants**; also reduced line-to-line scatter (see the paper)



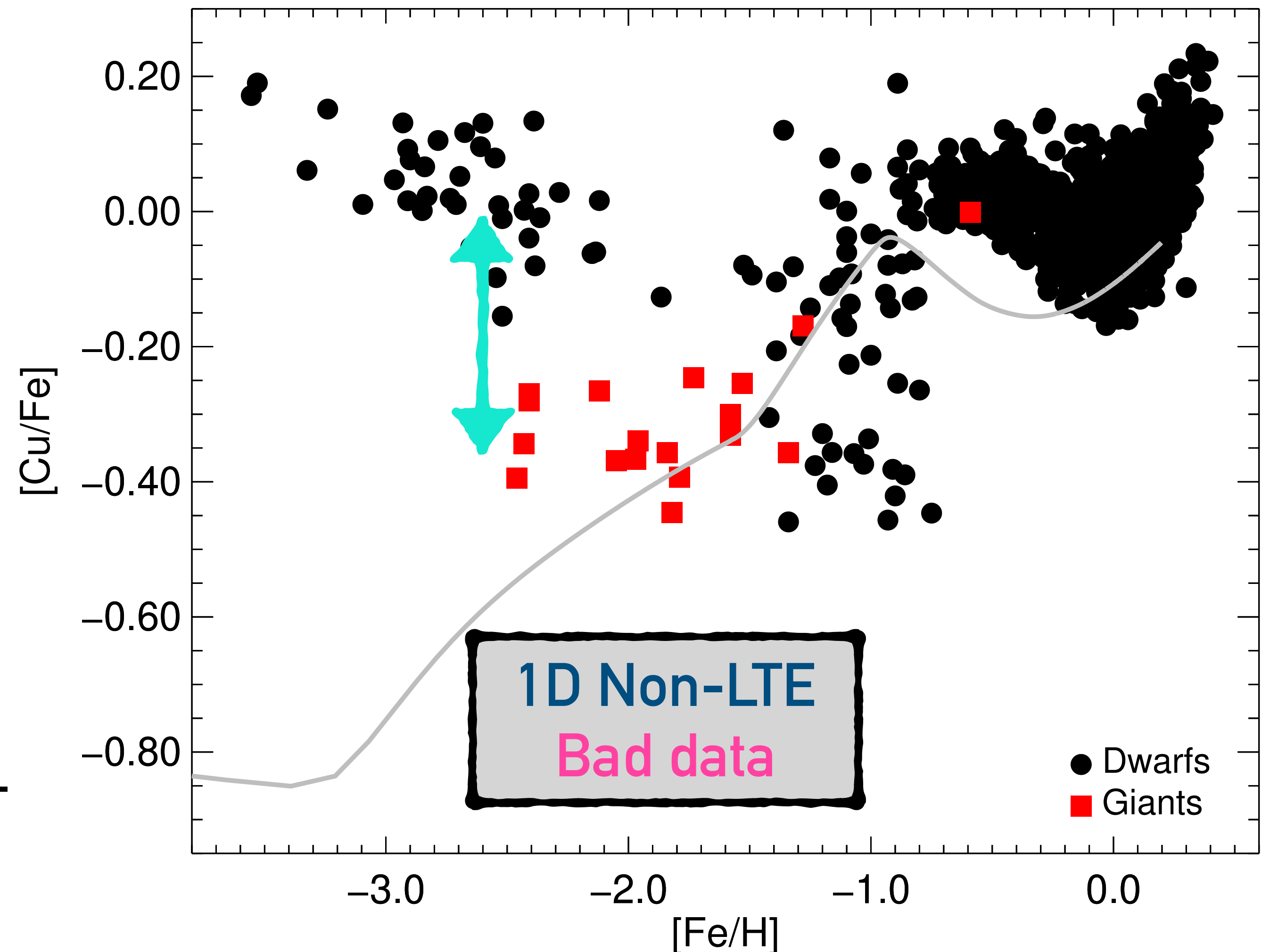
Atomic data needs

- Non-LTE models require a wealth of different atomic data
- The results can be **strongly sensitive to these atomic data**



Atomic data needs

- Non-LTE models require a wealth of different atomic data
- The results can be **strongly sensitive to these atomic data**
- e.g. Copper with **alternative collisional data set** (Belyaev+ 2021): inconsistencies between dwarfs and **giants**; large line-to-line scatter

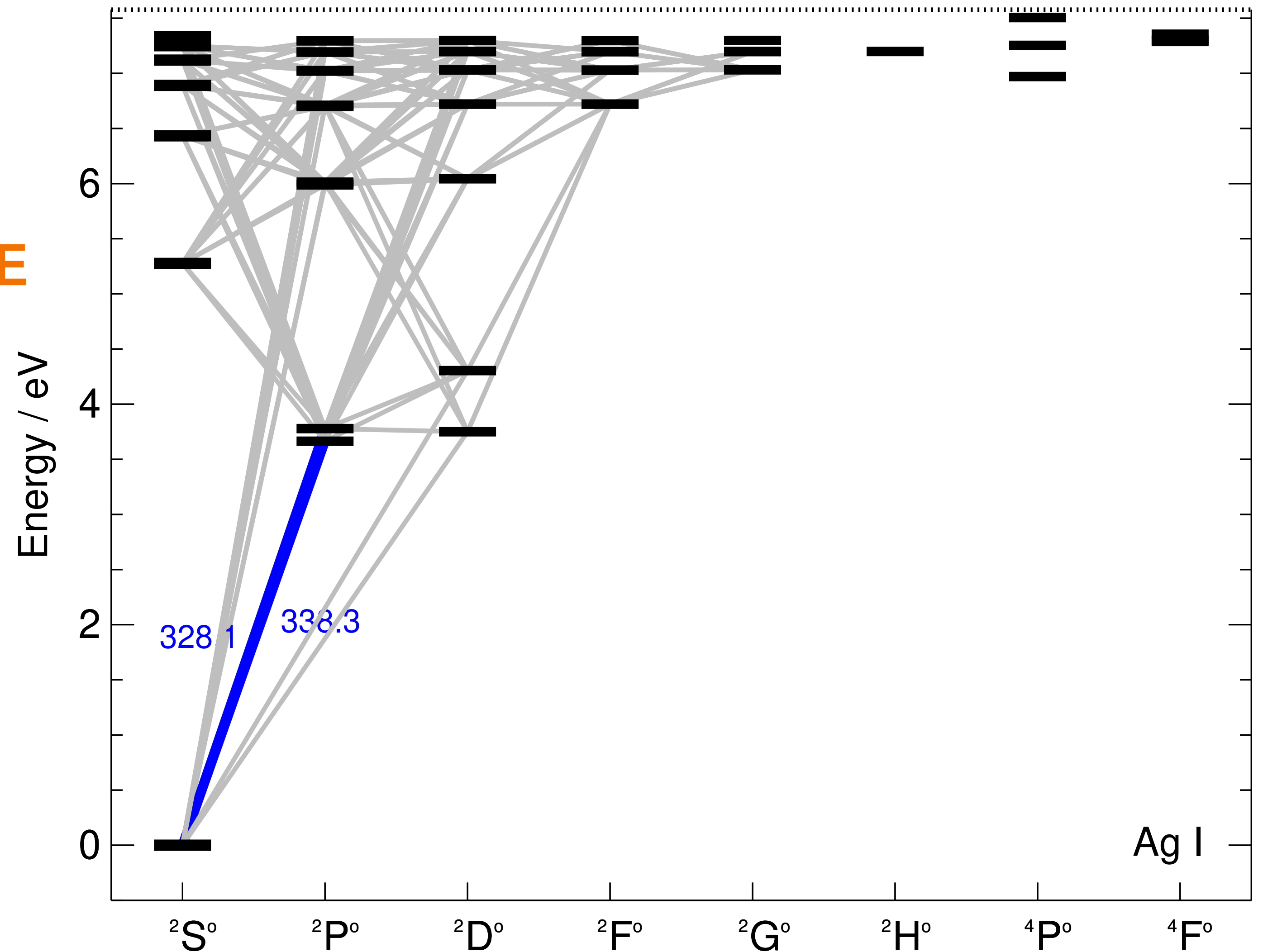


Case study: silver

- Most heavy neutrals have **never been studied in non-LTE** due to a lack of atomic data
- Ongoing work to rectify this, starting with **neutral silver** (UU/MAU/SU collaboration)

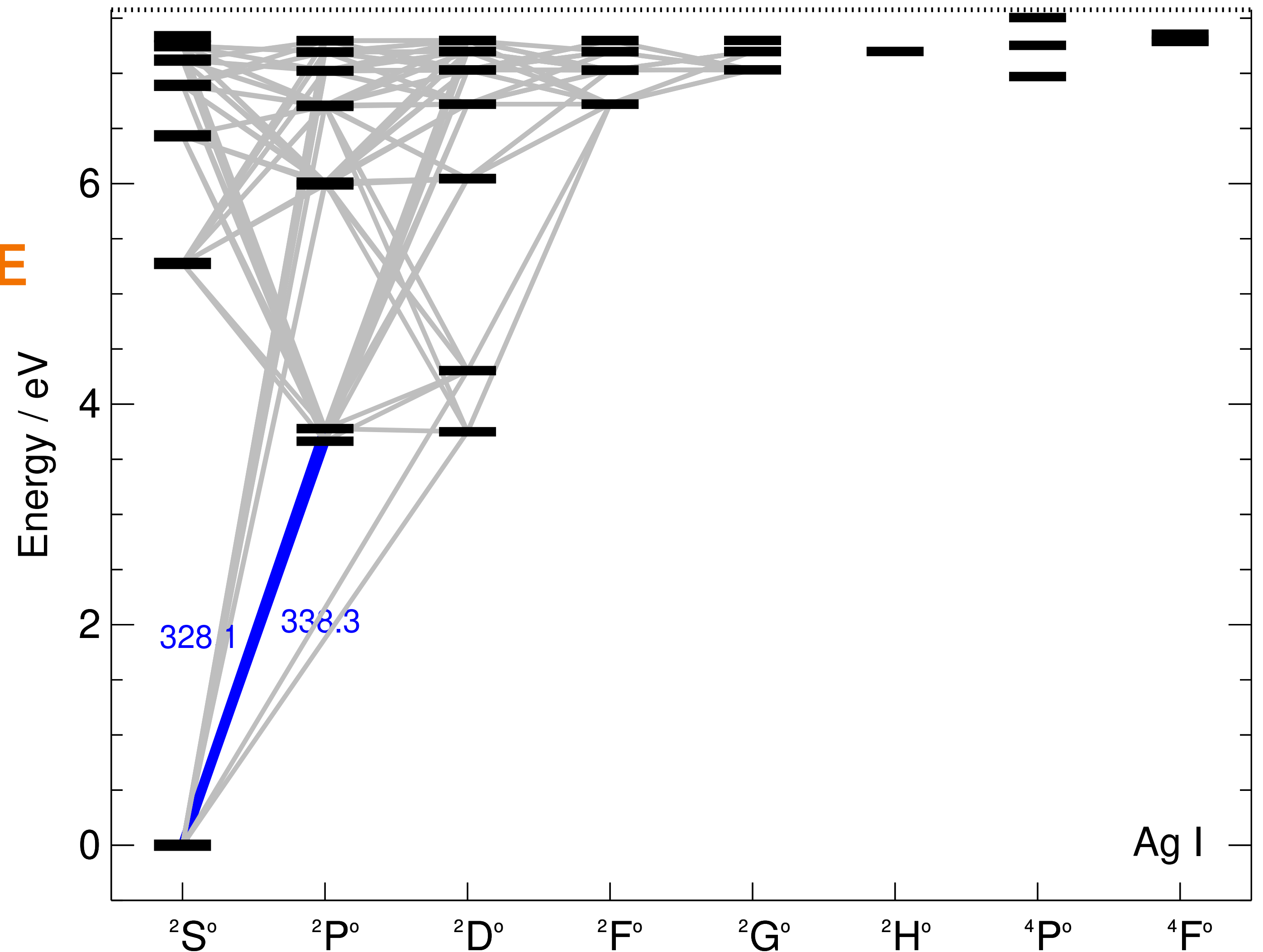
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- **Energies** (NIST is OK for neutral Ag; for other heavies, can be incomplete)



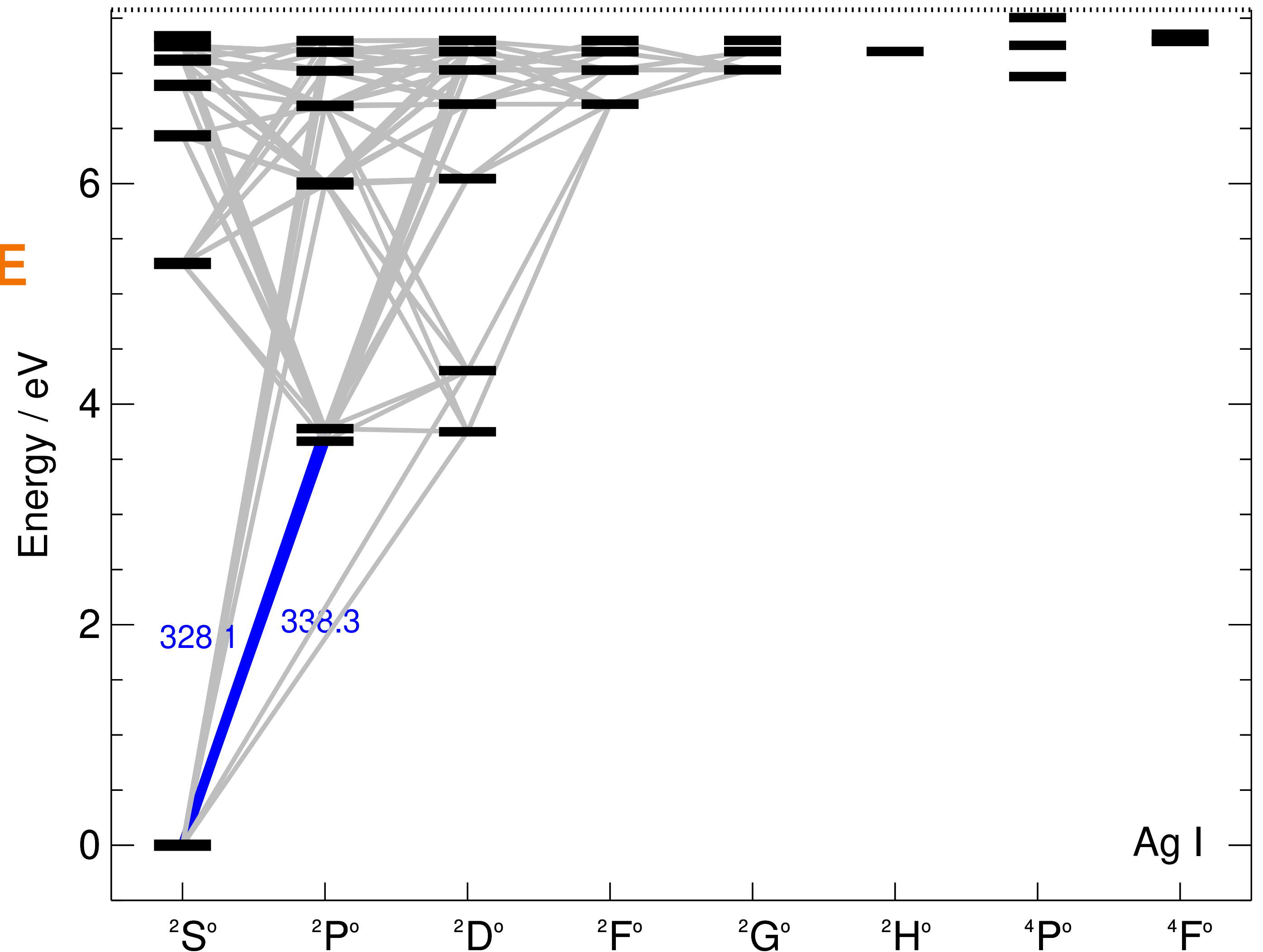
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- **BB radiative transition rates** (Per Jönsson, MaU, **GRASP**)



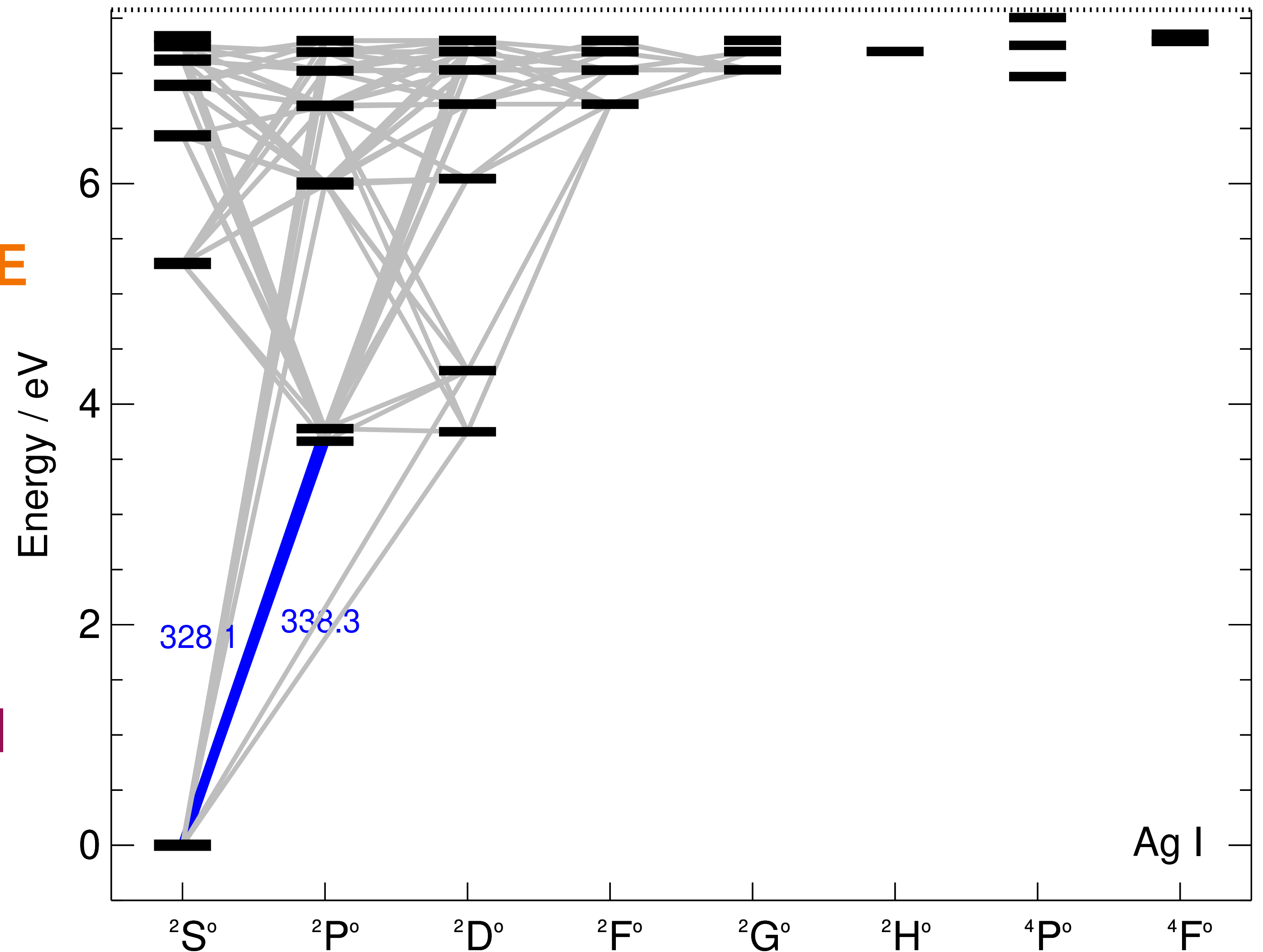
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- **BF photoionisations** (Smaranika Banerjee, SU, **HULLAC**)



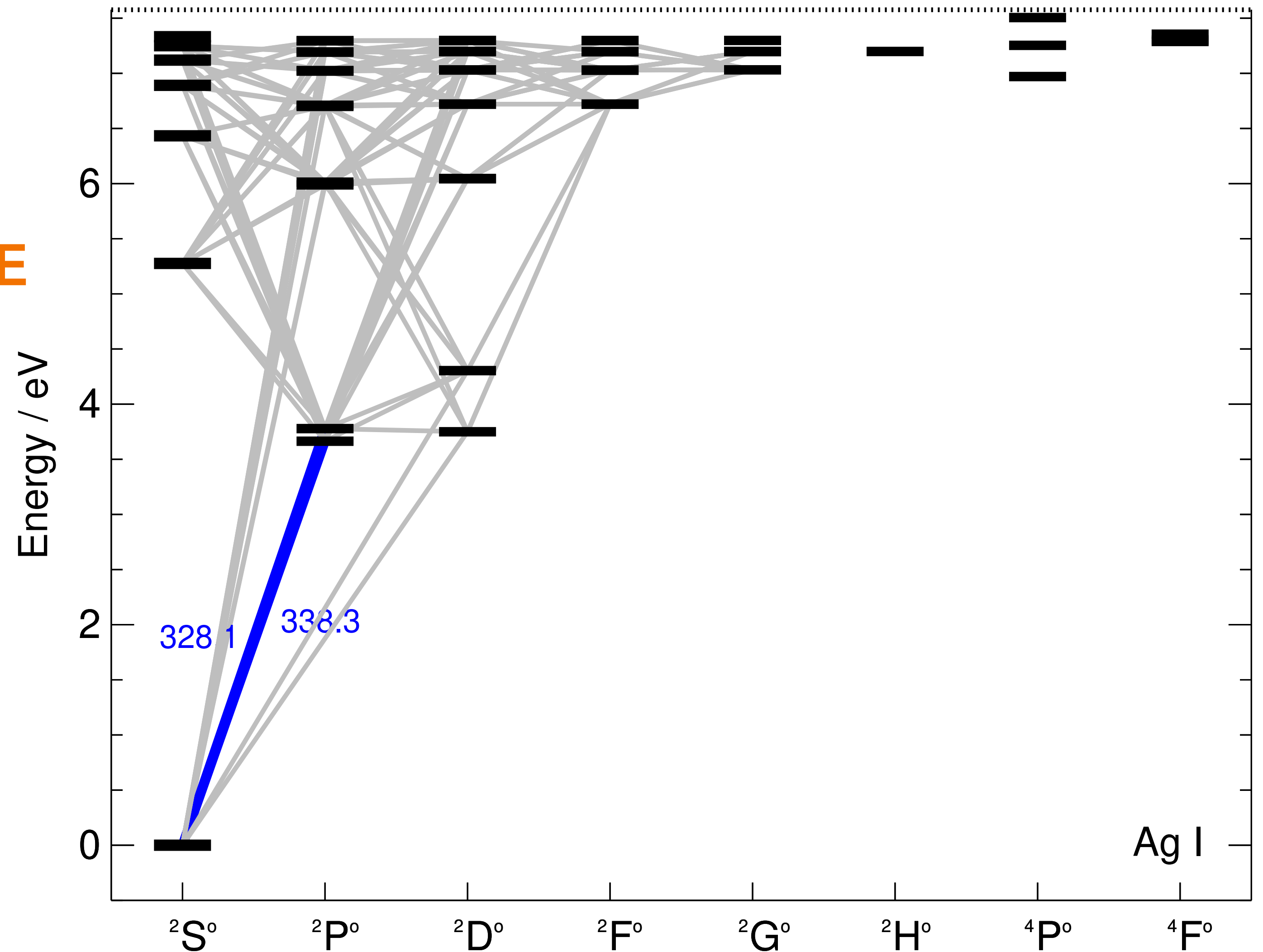
Case study: silver

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- **Inelastic Ag + e collisions and Ag + H collisions** (Sema Caliskan, UU, **various codes**)



Case study: silver

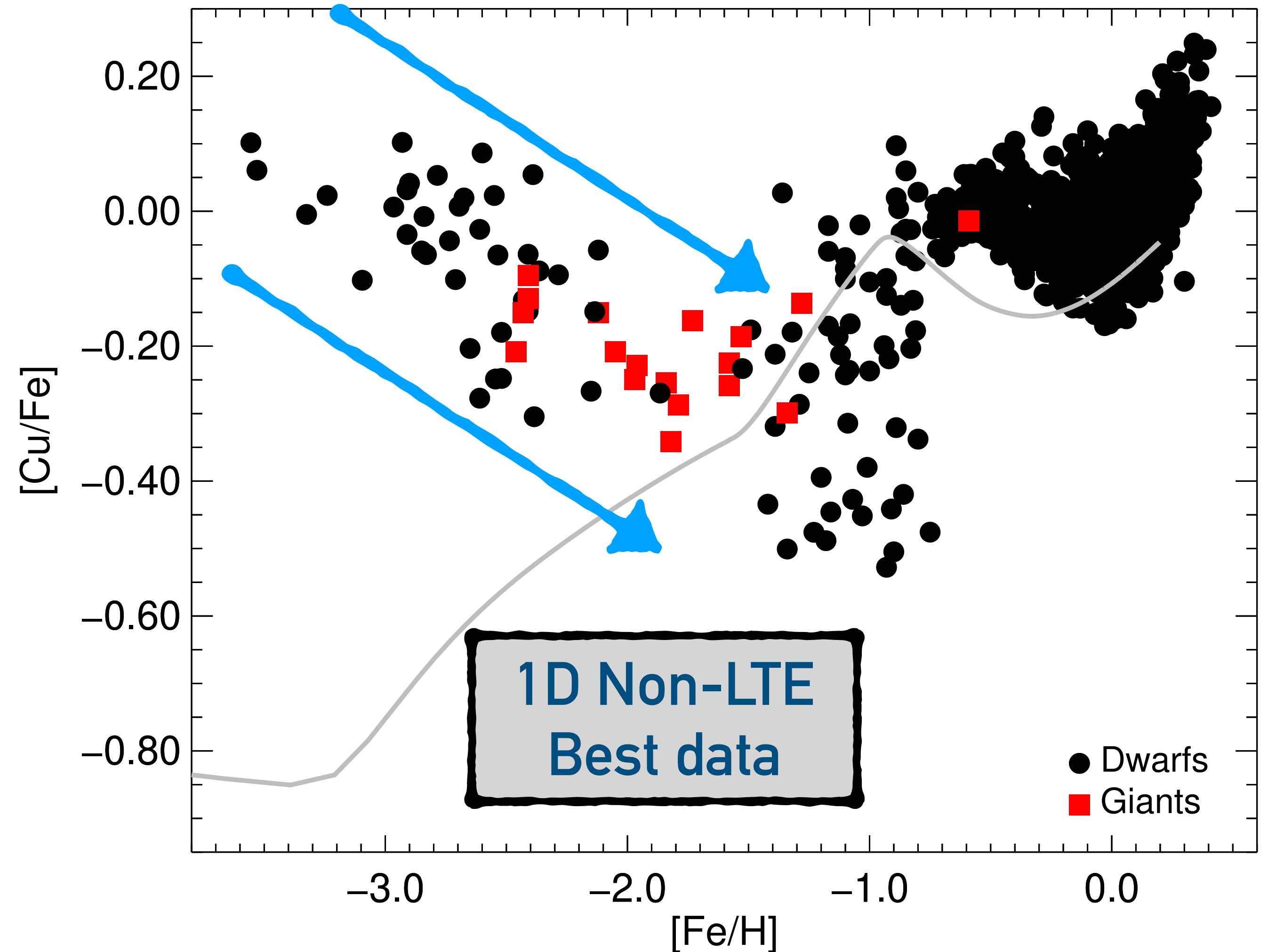
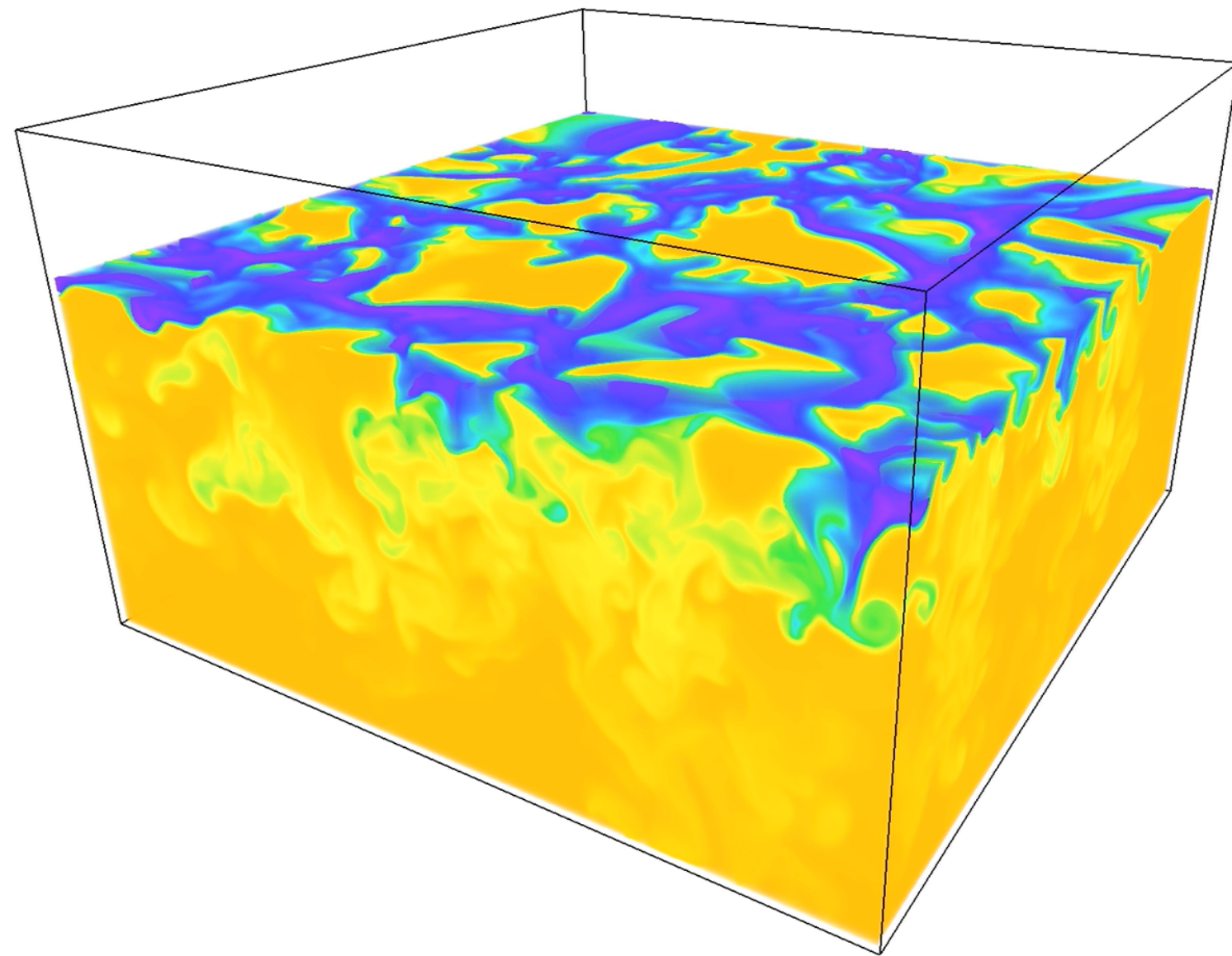
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- **1D/3D non-LTE radiative transfer** (Sema Caliskan, UU, *Balder*)



[Caliskan et al. In prep.]

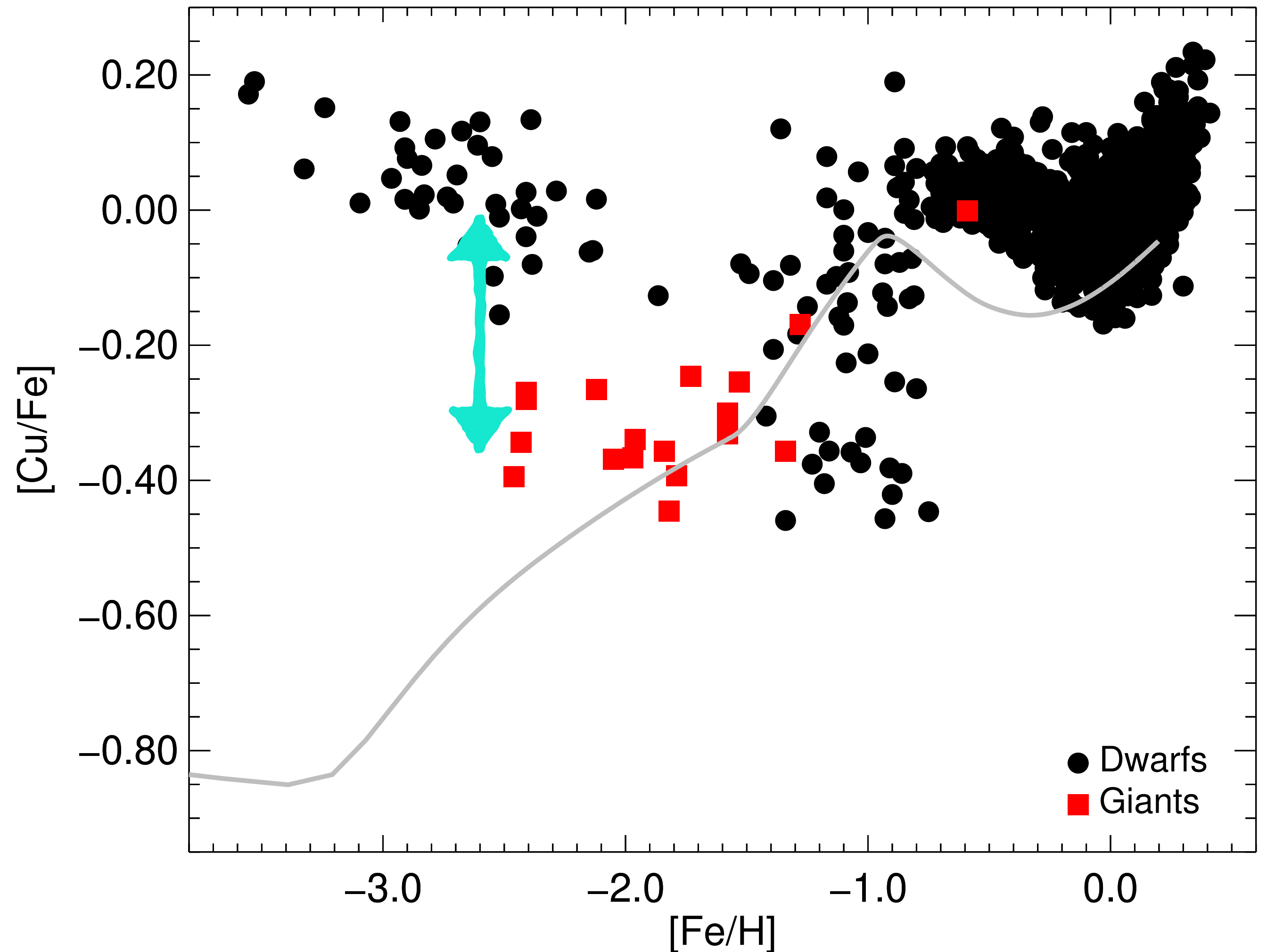
Conclusion

- Non-LTE modelling of stellar spectra **reveals new astrophysics**



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- Poor atomic data can make non-LTE analyses unreliable
- Lack of quality atomic data for neutrals hinders progress



Conclusion

- Non-LTE modelling of stellar spectra **reveals new astrophysics**
- Poor atomic data can make non-LTE analyses unreliable
- Lack of quality atomic data for neutrals hinders progress
- Need **complete** energies, Einstein A's, photoionisations, inelastic collision cross-sections

