



Radiative transfer in the interstellar medium

Aurore Bacmann
Institut de Planétologie et d'Astrophysique de Grenoble

Scientific goals

ISM

Gas tracers (molecules, ions) → spectra

Dust → continuum

1. Determine masses

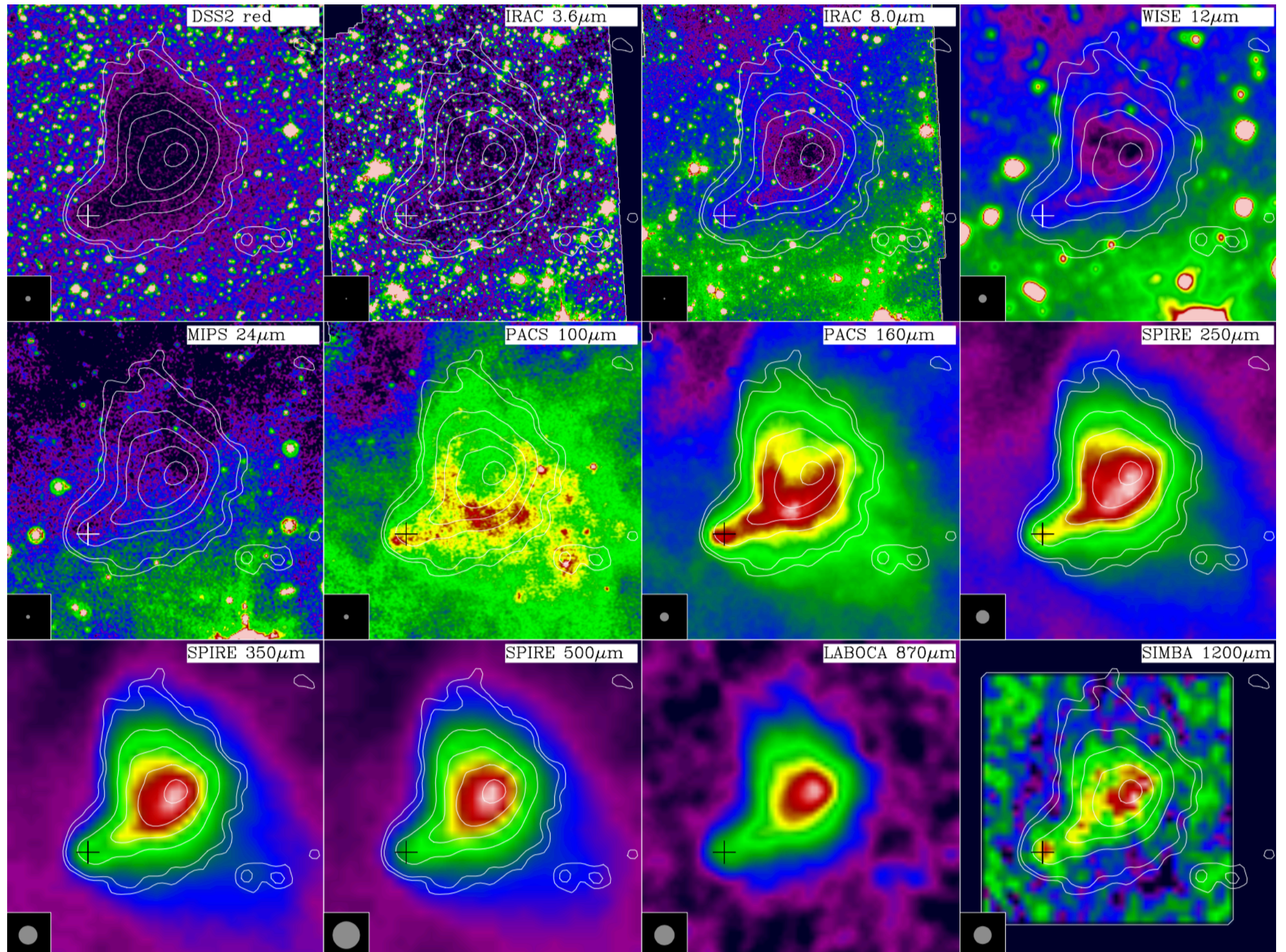
e.g. H₂ mass / column density (from dust continuum), molecular abundance

2. Model (multi- λ) image(s) or (multi-transition) spectral map(s)

- Derive physical properties: temperature or density profile
- Derive molecular abundance profile
- Derive velocity profile

3. Energy transport in (M)HD modelling

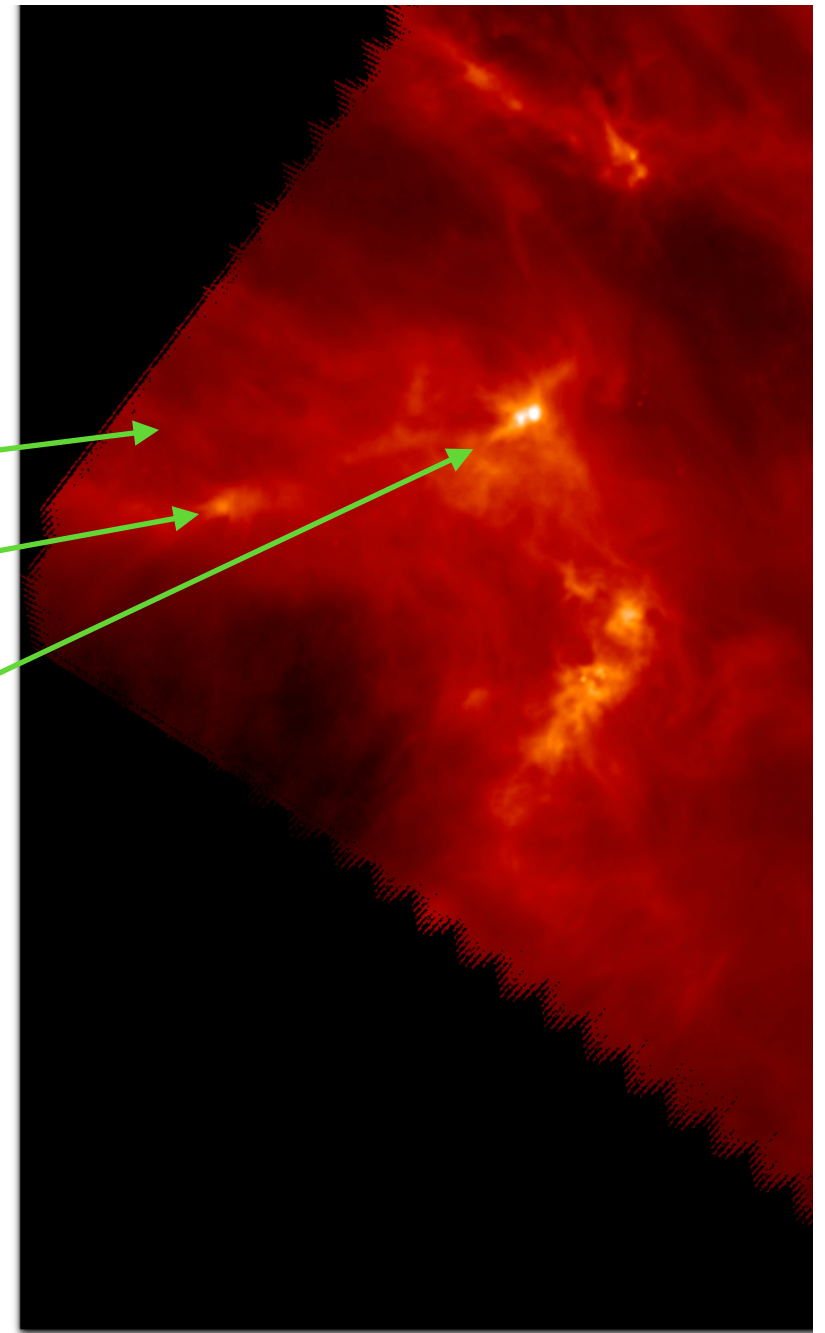
- Not stand-alone, simplifying assumptions



Nielbock et al. (2012)

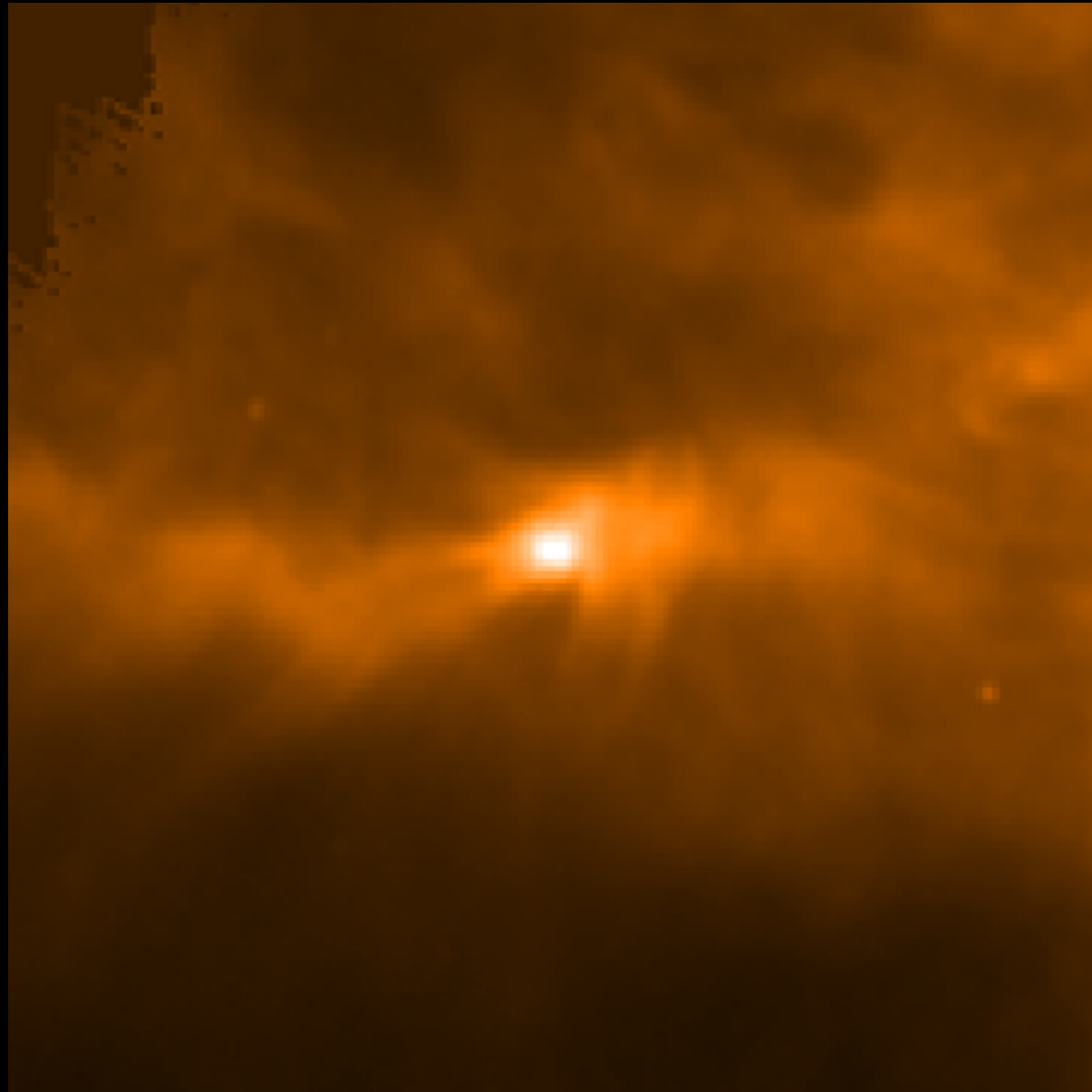
Specificities in the ISM

- Resolved sources
- Densities are very low
 - non-LTE treatment required
 - Molecular cloud: $10^2 - 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 - Prestellar core: $10^5 - 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 - Protostellar envelope: $10^5 - 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- Geometry: extremely complex
 - 3D codes exist but difficult and slow
 - 1D (or 0D) approximations used



Herschel/SPIRE 350 μm Gould Belt Survey, André et al. (2010)

Example of real-world geometry



Opacities

❖ Lines

- Einstein coefficients experimentally determined: *many molecules are missing!*
- Collisional excitation: collisional coefficients need to be calculated with H_2 , H, e^- , very difficult for large molecules, *many more molecules are missing*
- Databases for molecular Einstein coefficients (CDMS) and collisional rates (Basecol, Lamda)

❖ Continuum

- Large uncertainties on dust opacities: property change with temperature?

Others

Not taken into account:

- Magnetic fields: negligible effect ($\sim \mu\text{G}$)
- Self-consistent heating

Gas temperature depends on diverse and hard-to-model effects:

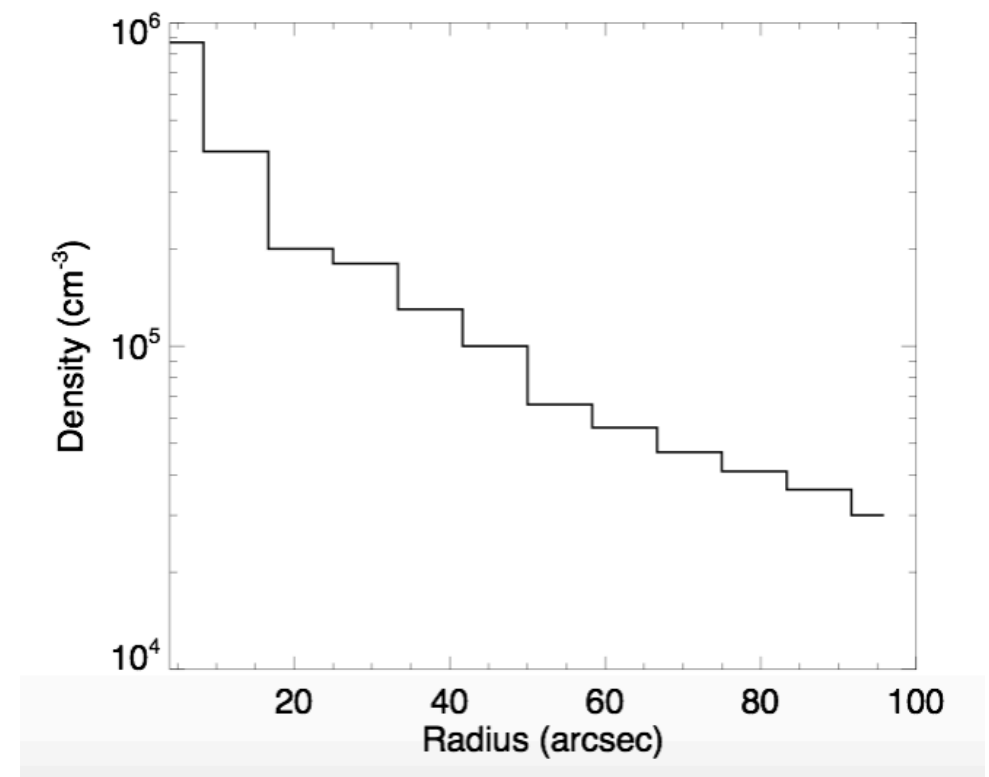
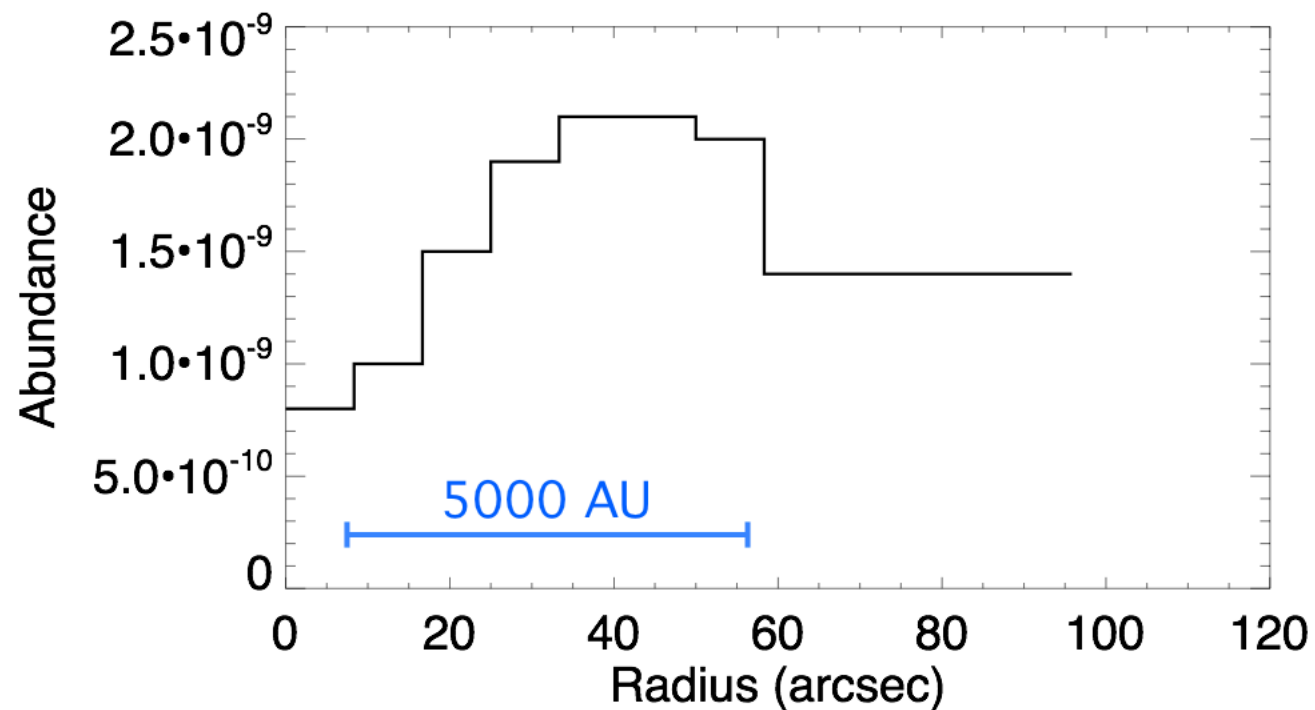
- photoelectric effect
- Coupling of gas with the dust at high densities (depends on ISRF)
- Cosmic-ray heating
- Molecular hydrogen formation
- Gravitational contraction, ion-neutral slip
- Radiative cooling

→ gas temperature is assumed

Input/output line transfer codes

❖ Input

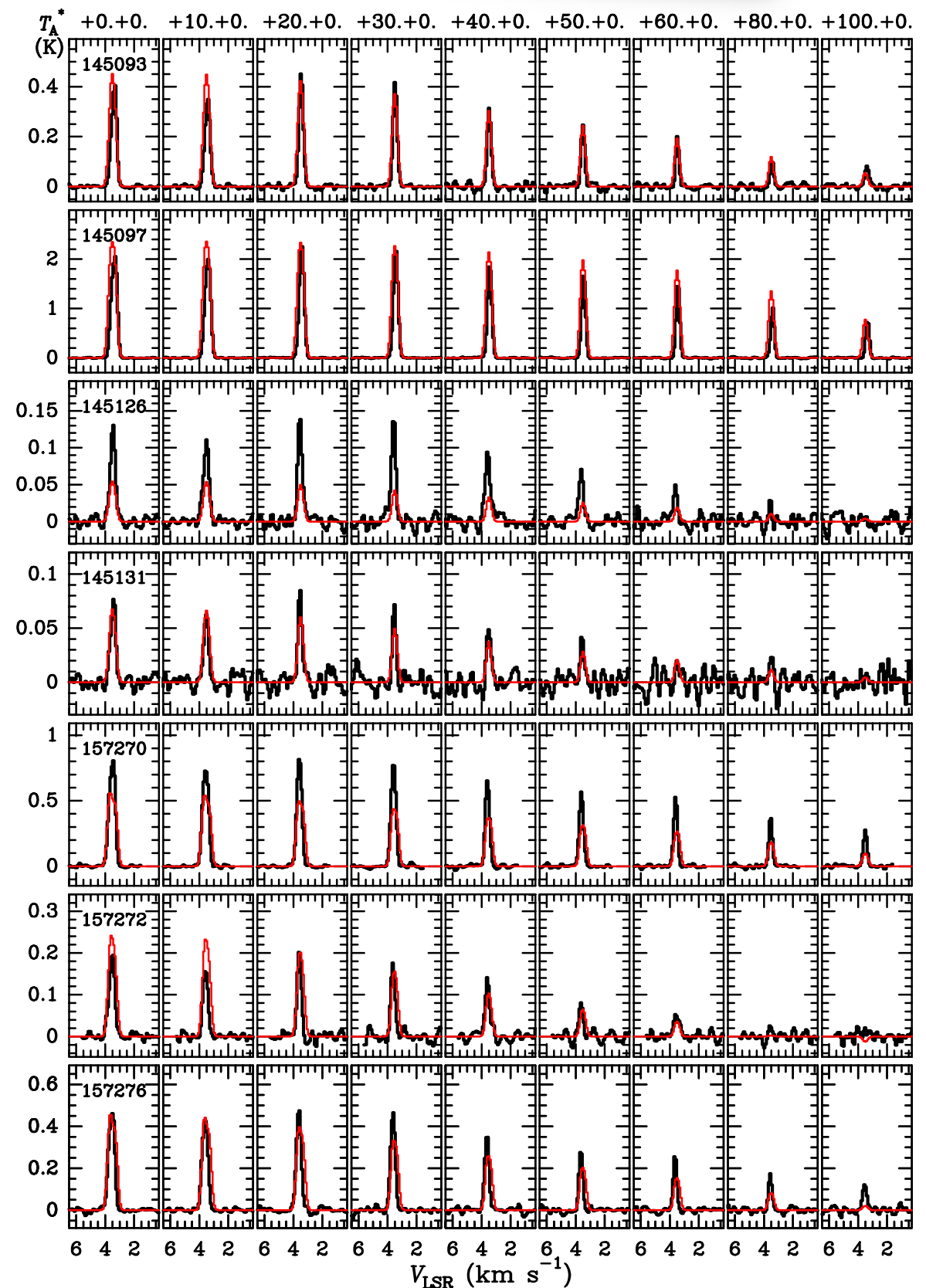
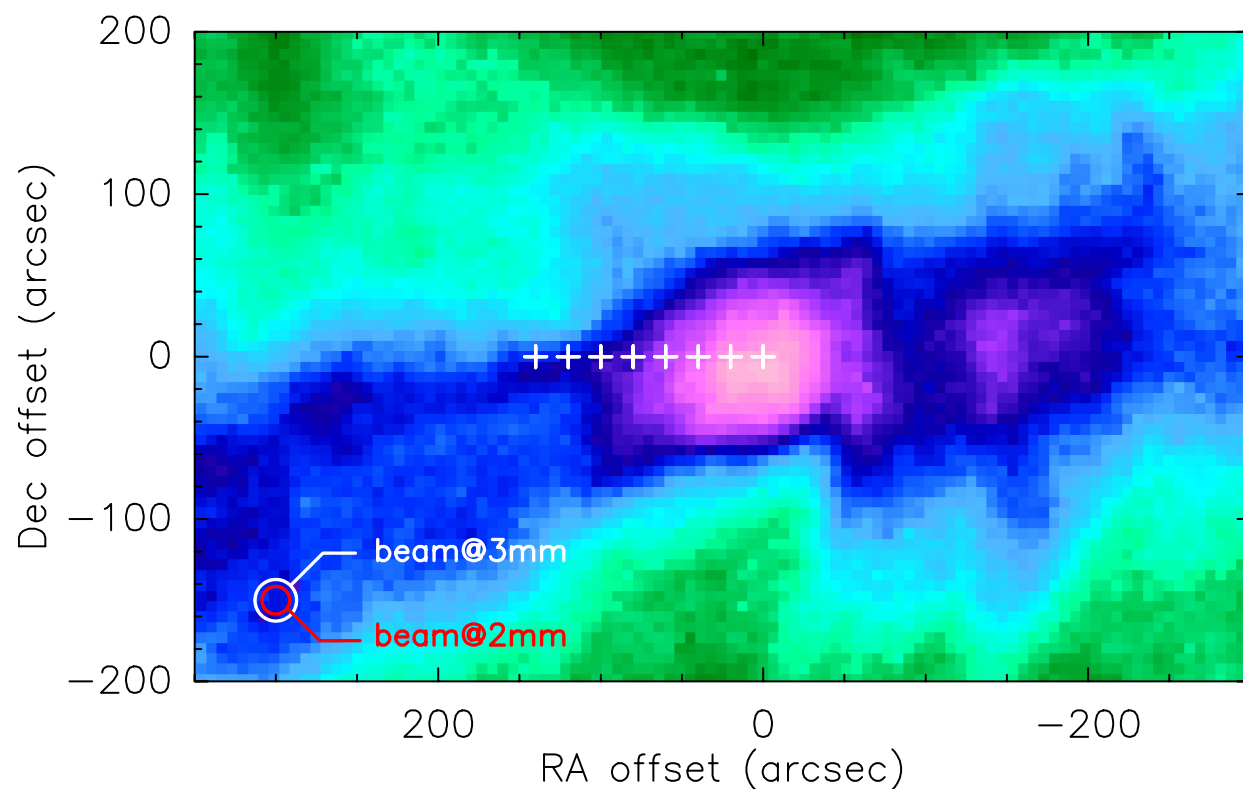
- H₂ Density profile
- Kinetic temperature profile
- Molecular abundance spectrum
- Velocity profile (radial, rotation)



Input/output line transfer codes

❖ Output

- Maps of spectra
- No automatic optimization



Codes

- ❖ **RATRAN** (Hogerheijde & van der Tak 2000)
 - “accelerated” Monte Carlo
 - Coupling with dust
 - 1D version open source, 2D version with collaboration
- ❖ **ALICO** (Daniel & Cernicharo 2008)
 - 1D, short characteristics method, line overlap included
 - Coupling with dust
 - Use on collaboration basis
- ❖ **MC Bernes** (Bernes 1979, Pagani et al. 2007)
 - 1+1D, Monte Carlo, line overlap included
 - No coupling with dust
 - Open source

