Tables of the partition functions for nickel, Ni I – Ni X.

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ABSTRACT

We present extensive tables of the atomic partition function (APF) for nickel ions, Ni I – Ni X. Partition functions are given over wide range of temperature, $10^3 \text{ K} < T < 10^6 \text{ K}$, and lowering of ionization energy (0.001 eV < LIE < 5.0 eV), both taken as independent variables. Our *APF* take into account all energy levels predicted by quantum mechanics, including autoionization levels. The tables can be applied for the computations of model stellar atmospheres and theoretical spectra over very wide range of spectral classes, from the coolest K–M dwarfs up to the hottest main sequence, giant, and white dwarf stars. This include also model spectra of supersoft X-ray sources and accretion discs in interacting binaries.

Our tables are available at http://www.astrouw.edu.pl/~acta/acta.html (Acta Astronomica Archive), and http://draco.uni.opole.pl/Halenka.html.

Key words: Atomic data – Plasmas – Stars: atmospheres

1. Introduction

The knowledge of realiable atomic partition functions (APF) is of extreme importance for the determination of ionization balance in astrophysical plasmas. In particular, partition functions are coefficients of the Saha-Eggert equations describing ionization states of elements in stellar atmospheres (equation of state for plasma in Local Thermodynamic Equilibrium). Therefore the knowledge of numerical values of the APF is essential for computations of model stellar atmospheres and theoretical spectra, and for correct interpretation of intensities of absorption spectral lines and abundance determination of elements in stellar atmospheres.

Given value of the partition function U for a particular ion depends on gas temperature T, and the local electron concentration N_e . Temperature enters partition function by its definition (e.g. Griem 1964, Drawin and Felenbok 1965, Traving et al. 1966):

$$U(T, N_e) = \sum_{i=1}^{i_{max}} g_i \exp(-E_i/kT), \qquad (1)$$

where the sum is taken over discrete energy levels of statistical weight i and excitation energies E_i . In vacuum ($N_e = 0$) the number of bound levels i_{max} is infinite, and therefore the above series always diverges.

In real plasma, however, interaction between the atom of interest and surrounding free electrons and ions (plasma effects) cause, that bound levels of very high excitation energies move to continuum and no longer contribute to the partition function. Therefore the series in Eq. (1) reduces to finite number of terms, and value of U is also finite and is strongly dependent on the electron concentration N_e . In general, the larger is N_e the lower is both number of bound energy levels i_{max} in Eq. (1), and the value of U.

There exist a large number of papers, which present tables of rather approximate (or even schematic) partition functions (APF) for elements, including nickel ions (Drawin and Felenbok 1965; Traving et al. 1966; Irwin 1981, for example). The latter paper present fitting formulae for APF of Ni I – Ni III, for temperatures $T \leq 16000$ K. The widely used computer code Tlusty 195 for computations of NLTE model stellar atmospheres (Hubeny and Lanz 1992, 1995) contains FORTRAN subroutine computing APF of Ni IV – Ni IX by direct summation over all observed energy levels of these ions. However, all these partition functions for Ni ions depend only on temperature T, and no level dissolution with increasing density is included here. The latter implies, that the set of energy levels was not complete there.

Quality of given tables of partition functions depend on (i) accuracy and completeness of energy levels included in Eq. (1), and (ii) realiability of the assumed theory of emitterplasma interactions. Emitter-plasma interactions cause that the series in Eq. (1) is finite. Unfortunately, none of the currently existing theories describe correctly effects of charged particles in plasma on the atomic partition functions, cf. also Hummer and Mihalas (1988).

Taking this into account we have decided to compute and present tables of the partition functions taking into account all energy levels predicted by quantum mechanics, including also levels lying above the so called normal ionization energy (autoionization levels). Moreover, our computations are more physically correct, since the APF depend on both temperature T and electron concentration N_e , through tabulated values of lowering of the ionization energy (*LIE*). The method of APF calculations is briefly described in the following Section. Detailed description of this method was presented in a series of papers by Halenka and Grabowski (1977, 1984, 1986), Halenka (1988, 1989), and Madej et al. (1999).

2. Computation of the atomic partition functions

We define the atomic partition function of r-th ionization state by the equation

$$U^{(r)}(T, N_e) = \sum_{p=1}^{p_{max}} \sum_{i=1}^{i(p)_{max}} g_{pi}^{(r)} \exp(-E_{pi}^{(r)}/kT) = \sum_{p=1}^{p_{max}} U_p^{(r)}(T, N_e), \qquad (2)$$

cf. Halenka and Grabowski (1977). Here the set (pi) with the indices p and i (ordering of levels from the ground level upwards in energy scale) describes an eigenstate of the atom in the r-th ionization state. Index i represents three quantum numbers (nlj) of the optical electron, and p represents the quantum state of the atomic core. Index $i(p)_{max}$ is the number of all bound energy levels, $g_{pi}^{(r)}$ and $E_{pi}^{(r)}$ denote statistical weight and excitation energy of the i-th state, in the sequence based on the p-th parent level. Numbers $i(p)_{max}$ result from the inequality

$$E_{pi}^{(r)} \le E_{p\infty}^{(r)} - \Delta E^{(r)} , \qquad (3)$$

where $\Delta E^{(r)}$ denotes the lowering of the ionization energy LIE, and $E_{p\infty}^{(r)}$ is the ionization energy in the *p*-th level sequence. The latter quantity is equal to the sum

$$E_{p\infty}^{(r)} = E_{1\infty}^{(r)} + E_p^{(r+1)}.$$
(4)

The quantity $E_p^{(r+1)}$ denotes the energy of the atomic core after ionization, $r \to r+1$. Index p_{max} is the number of different parent levels which can be realized in given physical conditions. The number p_{max} results from the inequality similar to Eq. (3), written for the (r+1)-th ionization state. Since for a fixed value of p the number k is assigned unambigously, then the upper limit of $E_{p\infty}^{(r)}$ for the k-fold excitation $(k = 1, 2, \ldots, Z - r,$ where Z is the atomic number) can be written as follows

$$E_{p\infty}^{(r)} \le \sum_{s=1}^{k} E_{1\infty}^{(r+s-1)} \,. \tag{5}$$

Following Eq. (3) we have computed extensive tables of the APF for nickel in the 10 lowest ionization states, Ni I – Ni X. Excitation energies and statistical weights of the "observed" levels available for nickel ions were taken from Kurucz (1994). We have added to our partition functions contribution from many energy levels predicted by quantum mechanics, but missed in his catalogue. This include also many autoionizing levels. Exact description of the method of adding of missing levels is given in Halenka and Grabowski (1977, 1984).

In practical model atmosphere calculations one has to estimate the lowering of ionization energy for nickel as function of temperature T and electron concentration N_e . Such a relation has to result from the model describing plasma-emitter interaction. Unfortunately, none of the existing models is satisfactory enough (Hummer and Mihalas 1988). We suggest use of the approximate relation between the LIE and N_e

$$\Delta \chi = Z e^2 / D = 3 \times 10^{-8} Z N_e^{1/2} T^{-1/2} \quad [eV]$$
(6)

(Eq. 9-106 of Mihalas, 1978), where $D = 4.8 (T/N_e)^{1/2}$ [cm] is the Debye length in hydrogen dominated plasma. However, other relations of this type are also given by Drawin and Felenbok (1965).

3. Results

As the illustration of our recommended results, Fig. 1 presents run of APF for Ni V and temperatures corresponding to atmospheres of hot white dwarf stars, for various values of LIE taken as free parameter (solid lines). Numerical values of APF for Ni V are listed in Table 1. For a comparison, we have computed also partition functions taking into account so called *observed* levels (single dashed line). One can easily note, that our recommended partition functions are significantly larger than the latter functions.

Partition functions for nickel are arranged in 10 ASCII tables, where each table corresponds to a single ion. Complete set of these data is available from Acta Astronomica Archive, http://www.astrouw.edu.pl/~acta/acta.html, or http://draco.uni.opole.pl/Halenka.html.

Entries of a table are decimal logarithms of the APF. They are tabulated at 62 discrete temperatures, spaced at nonequidistant intervals, $10^3 \leq T \leq 10^6$ K, and at 9 arbitrarily assumed values of the lowering of ionization energy (LIE = 0.001, 0.003, 0.010, 0.030, 0.100, 0.300, 1.000, 3.000, and 5.000 eV). Both T and LIE points remain identical in all 10 tables of APF, to ensure homogeneity of the data.

We are aware, that some values of T and LIE in our tables do not correspond to conditions met in astrophysical plasma. However, the extend of all tables ensures, that they cover practically all T and LIE expected in stellar atmospheres of any type, excluding atmospheres of known neutron stars (temperatures $T \ge 10^6$ K). Tables presented in this paper are based on the most complete set of energy levels actually available. Moreover, our partition functions are sensitive for plasma interactions, i.e. they strongly depend on the lowering of ionization energy, which is expected in plasma. Our APF tend to diverge for the lowering of ionization energy approaching zero, which is the fundamental property of the partition functions in general.



Fig. 1 : Run of partition functions of Ni V as function of gas temperature T and various parameters LIE. Solid lines represent our recommended results, whereas dashed line represents partition function computed from the observed levels only.

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			I I I I I I I			()		
	Lowering of ionization energy (eV)									
T(K)	0.001	0.003	0.010	0.030	0.100	0.300	1.000	3.000	5.000	
1000	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	
2000	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	1.0714	
5000 6000	1.2400 1.2172	1.2400 1.2172	1.2400 1.2172	1.2400 1.2172	1.2400 1.2172	1.2400 1.2172	1.2400 1.2172	1.2400 1.2172	1.2400 1.2172	
8000	1.3173 1.9447	1.3173 1.9447	1.3173	1.3173	1.3173	1.3173 1.9447	1.3173	1.31/3	1.3173 1.9447	
8000	1.3447	1.3447	1.3447 1.2740	1.3447	1.3447 1.2740	1.3447	1.3447 1.2740	1.3447 1.2740	1.3447	
10000	1.3740	1.3740	1.3740	1.3740	1.3740	1.3740	1.3740	1.3740	1.3740	
12000	1.4081	1.4081	1.4081	1.4081	1.4081	1.4081	1.4081	1.4081	1.4081	
14000	1.4402	1.4462	1.4462	1.4462	1.4462	1.4462	1.4462	1.4462	1.4402	
10000	1.4801	1.4801	1.4801	1.4801	1.4801	1.4801	1.4801	1.4801	1.4801	
18000	1.5261	1.5261	1.5261	1.5261	1.5261	1.5261	1.5261	1.5261	1.5261	
20000	1.5050	1.5050	1.5650	1.5050	1.5650	1.5050	1.5650	1.5650	1.5650	
23000	1.0190	1.6196	1.6196	1.6196	1.6196	1.0190	1.6196	1.6196	1.0190	
26000	1.6692	1.6692	1.6692	1.6692	1.6692	1.6692	1.6692	1.6692	1.6692	
30000	1.7274	1.7274	1.7274	1.7274	1.7274	1.7274	1.7274	1.7274	1.7274	
35000	1.7898	1.7894	1.7893	1.7893	1.7893	1.7893	1.7893	1.7893	1.7893	
40000	1.8070	1.8448	1.8422	1.8418	1.8417	1.8417	1.8417	1.8417	1.8417	
50000	2.6059	2.1647	1.9781	1.9395	1.9314	1.9302	1.9299	1.9298	1.9298	
55000	3.3019	2.0540	2.1811	2.0193	1.9787	1.9721	1.9708	1.9704	1.9703	
60000	3.9935	3.2352	2.5551	2.1802	2.0438	2.0181	2.0131	2.0115	2.0112	
65000	4.7515	3.8183	3.0138	2.4548	2.1501	2.0756	2.0601	2.0551	2.0543	
70000	5.0130	4.4428	3.4848	2.8054	2.3193	2.1551	2.1158	2.1030	2.1010	
75000	0.5202	5.1417	3.9712	3.1802	2.5493	2.2007	2.1848	2.15/1	2.1527	
80000	1.4033	5.8800	4.4993	3.5034	2.8165	2.4143	2.2(11)	2.2188	2.2104	
85000	8.4515	0.0585	5.0713	3.9642	3.0992	2.5924	2.3763	2.2890	2.2745	
90000	9.4007	1.4030	5.0713	4.3931	3.3893	2.7901	2.4992	2.3080	2.3452	
95000	10.4622	8.2918	6.2927	4.8493	3.6888	2.9978	2.6360	2.4553	2.4222	
110000	11.4835	9.1284	0.9301	5.3258	4.0023	3.2103	2.7822	2.5501	2.5047	
110000	13.5070	10.8261	8.2657	6.3273	4.0774	3.04/4	3.0883	2.7505	2.6829	
120000	15.0782	12.5074	9.6250	1.3798	5.4067	4.1113	3.4018	2.9781	2.8734	
130000	11.1822	14.3359 16 1070	11.0204	8.4022	0.1791	4.0108	3.7220	3.2103 2.4522	3.0721	
140000	19.8409	10.1070	12.4448	9.5740	0.9842	5.1404	4.0558	3.4522	3.2780 2.4016	
160000	21.8730	10 5772	15.0000	10.7102 11.9702	1.8100 0.6799	0.7149	4.4001	3.7004 2.0711	3.4910 2.7145	
170000	23.0400	19.0770	10.0207	11.0792	0.0733	0.3124	4.1123	3.9711	3.7140 2.0470	
180000	20.1824	21.2004	10.7411 18 1420	13.0323	9.0000	0.9500	5.1574	4.2004	3.9479 4 1097	
100000	27.0557	22.9208	10.1430 10.5102	14.2200 15.2780	10.4090	7.0629	5.0097	4.0404	4.1927	
190000	29.4117 21.0947	24.0049	19.0195 20.8675	10.0700	11.3738	0.2010 0.276	0.9778 6 4101	4.8490 5 1677	4.4490 4.7162	
200000	31.0247	20.0701	20.0070	10.0179	12.2911	0.9370	0.4101 7 2002	5.1077	4.7102	
220000	33.0432 25.0755	20.0404 20.0715	20.4040	10.7204 10.7979	14.1099	11 0220	7.3092 7.7710	0.0000	5.2779	
230000	36 2077	31.2000	24.0109 25.7258	19.1012	15.0010 15.8734	11.0309 11.7375	8 9271	6 5258	5.8640	
240000	30.2077	31.2000 32.9417	20.1200 26.7557	20.8097	16 7929	11.7373	8 7053	6.9208	6 1615	
250000	37.2013	32.2417	20.1001	21.7000	10.7232 17.0478	12.4292 12.466	0.7055	0.0700 7 4019	6 6084	
200000	30.0719	33.0010	20.1000	23.1000 24.3040	10 1091	13.4400 14.4210	9.4009 10 1020	7.4012 7.0210	0.0004 7.0523	
200000	<i>39.9431</i> <i>A1 AA</i> 37	36 4318	29.4320	24.3949	19.1021 20.5184	14.4319 15.6831	10.1039 11.0203	8 6033	7.0525	
325000	41.4437	30.4510 38.0510	30.3505 32.5405	25.6165	20.0104	17.0001	11.0203 12.1251	0.4278	2 2278	
350000	45.0055	30 4440	32.0490 33 0/12	28 8707	22.0090	18 4300	12.1001 13.2012	10 2180	0.0128	
375000	45 6654	40 6533	35.5412 35.1503	20.0131	23.4001 24.6586	10.4000 10.5020	13.2012 14.2040	10.2100 10.0714	0.6574	
40000	46.7255	40.0000	36 2104	31 1/60	24.0000 25.7120	19.0929 20.6271	14.2040 15.1337	11 6861	10.9711	
400000	40.1200 47.6625	42 6505	30.2104 37.1475	31.1409 32.0837	26.6465	20.0271	15.1557 15.0873	12 3606	10.2711	
450000	41.0025	42.0505	37 0818	32.0001 32.0178	20.0405 27.4787	21.0491 22.0491	16.7669	12.3000 12.0040	11 /058	
475000	40.4500	41 2222	38 7203	33 6652	28 22/8	22.0140 23 1160	17.4774	12.5540 13 5861	11 9265	
500000	49.2449	44.2020	30 /030	3/ 3380	28 8975	23.7850	18 1254	14 1380	11.0200 12 4166	
525000	50 5282	45.5000	40 0134	34 0402	20.0910	20.1005	18.1254 18.7171	14.1500 14.6513	12.4100 12.8768	
550000	51 0837	46 0717	40 5680	$35\ 5047$	30.0620	24.0300 24.0479	19 2580	15 1989	13 3082	
600000	52 0574	47 0455	41 5497	36 4785	31 0340	25 9187	20.2003 20.2141	15 9831	14 0903	
650000	52 8830	47 8711	42 3684	37 3043	31 8600	26 7430	21 0280	16.7235	147760	
700000	53 5921	48 5802	43 0775	38 0134	325687	27450	21 7292	17 3683	15 3787	
750000	$54\ 2078$	49 1959	43 6932	38 6292	33 1841	28 0666	22 3392	17 9336	15 9107	
800000	54.7474	49.7355	44.2329	39.1689	33.7235	28.6059	22.8746	18.4325	16.3826	
850000	55,2244	50.2125	44.7099	39.6459	34,2002	29.0826	23.3482	18.8756	16.8036	
900000	55.6490	50.6371	45.1346	40.0706	34.6247	29.5071	23.7701	19.2717	17.1810	
950000	56.0295	51.0176	45.5151	40.4511	35.0050	29.8875	24.1484	19.6277	17.5211	
1000000	56.3723	51.3605	45.8580	40.7941	35.3478	30.2303	24.4895	19.9493	17.8290	

Table 1 Atomic partition functions for Ni V (decimal logarithms)