

Hands-on session

- *You should have downloaded all simulations

- *You should have downloaded extra python scripts

If you can't run the code, extract the tarball of simulations in ~/3DPDR/sims/
Add the python scripts in ~/3DPDR/plots/

Running a model with 3D-PDR

```
=====|*****|
3DPDR input parameters file|  ~~~ COMMENTS ~~~
=====|-----|
ics      !Initial conditions directory
sims     !Output directory
1Dn20.dat !Input file (20 char. max.)
test     !Output file (20 char. max)
0        !HEALPix level of refinement
1.3      !Theta critical ( $0 < \theta < \pi/2$ )
8        !First set of Chemical Iterations
6000     !Total iterations
0.0      !min number density ( $\text{cm}^{-3}$ )
1e12     !max number density ( $\text{cm}^{-3}$ )
1e-17    !Cosmic Rays ( $\text{s}^{-1}$ )
1.0      !Turbulent velocity (km/s)
20.0     !Dust temperature (K)
1e7      !End time (yr)
100.0    !Gas-to-dust
1.0      !Metallicity
0.42     !Omega
1.0E-5   !Grain radius (cm)
=====|=====|
Input files for molecules |*** 20 characters max ***
=====|=====|
12co.dat !CO
12c+.dat !CII
12c.dat  !CI
16o.dat  !OI
=====|=====|
Thermal balance values
=====|=====|
40.0     !Initial temperature (used when TEMP_GUESS is OFF)
10.0     !Tlow (used when TEMP_GUESS is OFF)
8000.0   !Thigh (used when TEMP_GUESS is OFF)
10.0     !Tmin (absolute lower bound)
100000.0 !Tmax (absolute upper bound)
0.005    !Fcrit (% Accuracy)
0.01     !Tdiff (maximum temperature difference)
=====|=====|
UV field
=====|=====|
UNI      !ISO-tropic, UNI-directional
1        !G0 (in Draine field units) -x to -x ln 10
```

Initial conditions

Output prefix

Cosmic-ray ionization rate

Metallicity

params.dat

This in the ~/3DPDR/ directory

FUV intensity (Draine)

Running a small grid of models

For all simulations, please use the $n=1000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ density (**1Dn30.dat**)

PREFIX	CR (ζ_{CR})	FUV (χ/χ_0)	Metallicity (Z)
SIM01	1e-17	1	1
SIM02	1e-17	1000	1
SIM03	1e-14	1	1
SIM04	1e-14	1000	1

Plotting the results

In the directory ~/3DPDR/plots/ type:

```
python profile.py SIMULATION_PREFIX
```

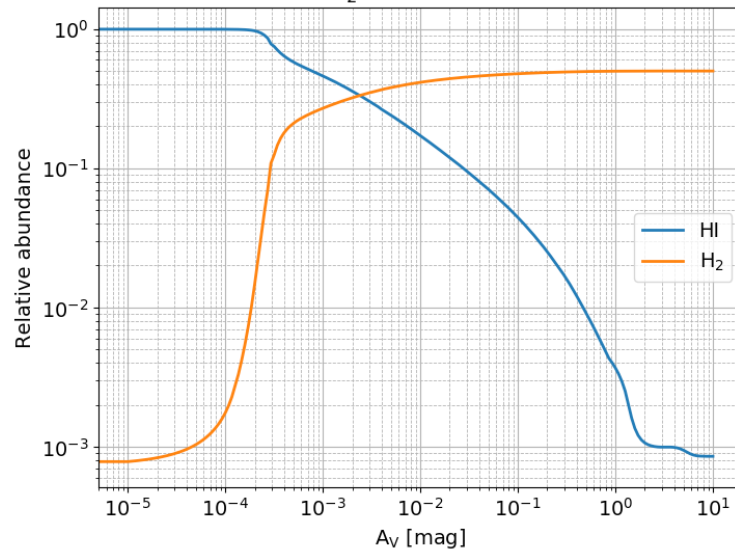
Question 1: find at what visual extinction, the H_I-to-H₂ transition occurs and also the CII / CI / CO transitions.

Question 2: Which environmental parameter(s) produce more molecular gas? Which produce more CO?

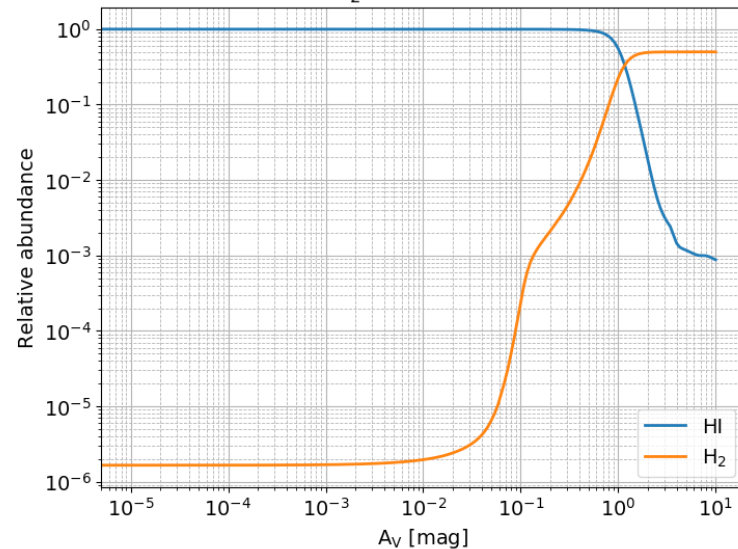
Question 3: Which environmental parameter(s) affect the gas temperature at low A_v and which at high A_v ?

Plots for Q1-3

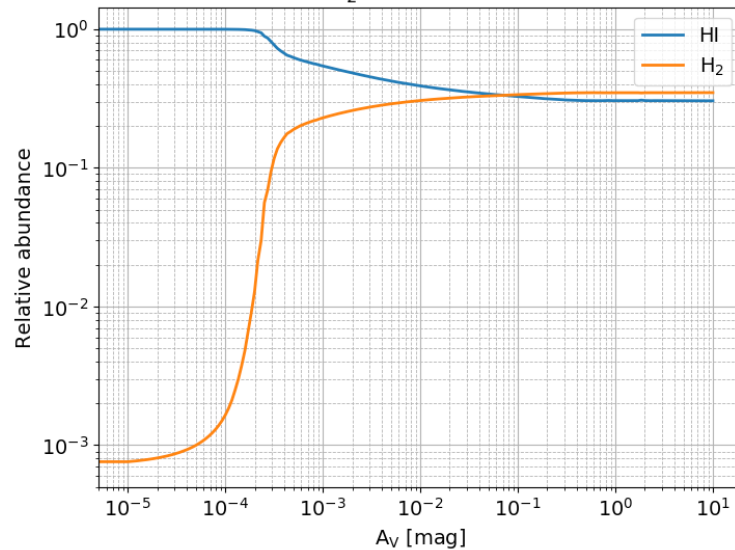
HI-to-H₂ transition SIM01



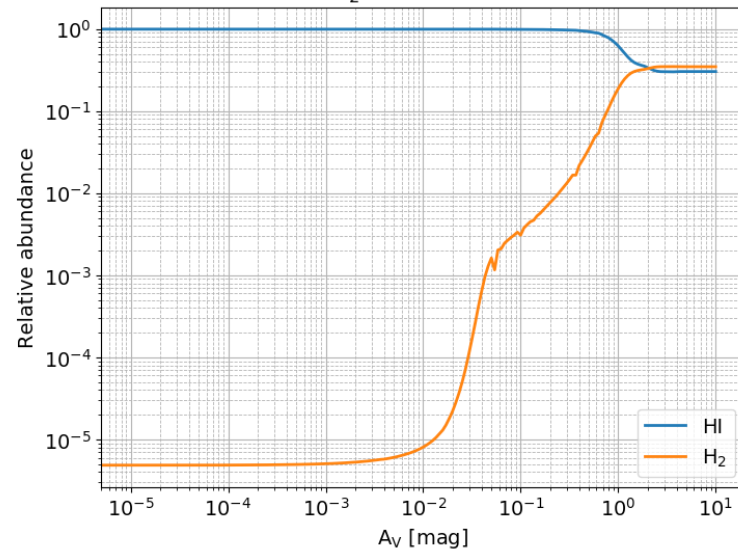
HI-to-H₂ transition SIM02



HI-to-H₂ transition SIM03

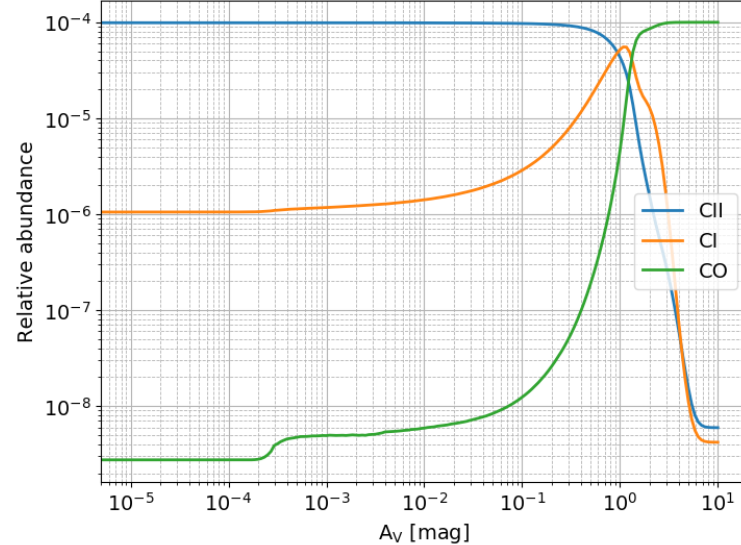


HI-to-H₂ transition SIM04

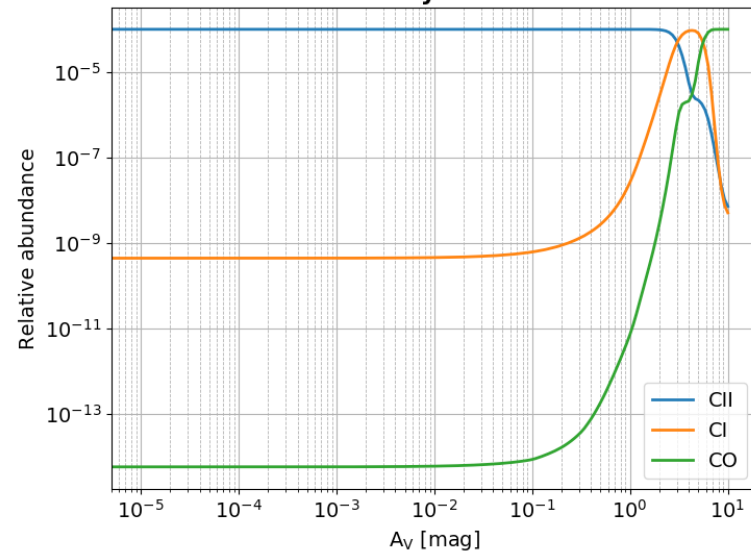


Plots for Q1-3

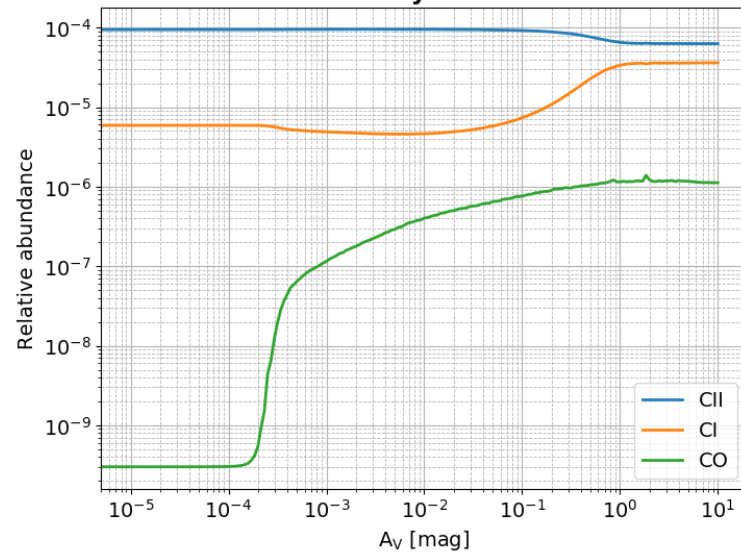
Carbon cycle SIM01



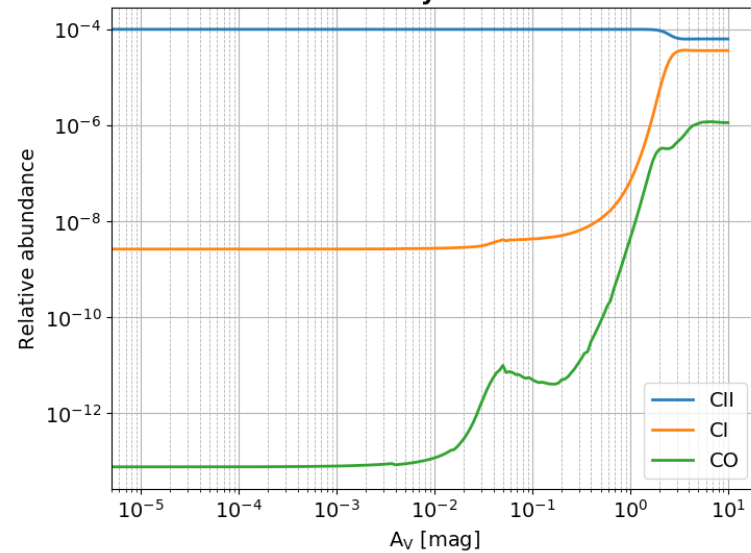
Carbon cycle SIM02



Carbon cycle SIM03

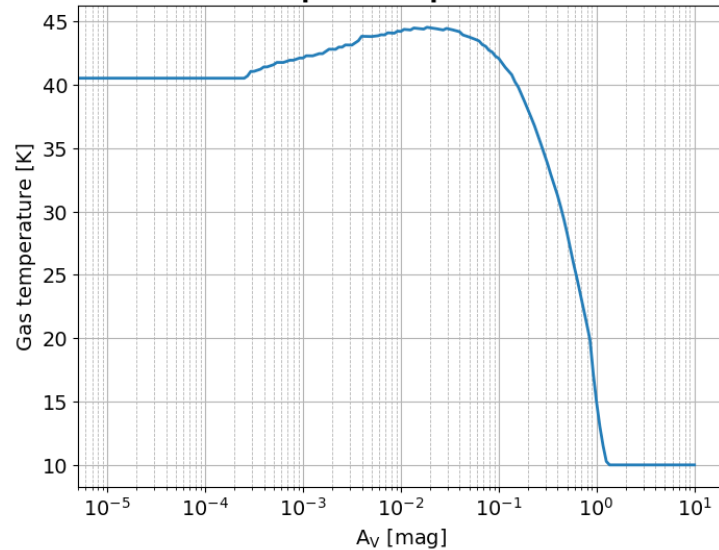


Carbon cycle SIM04

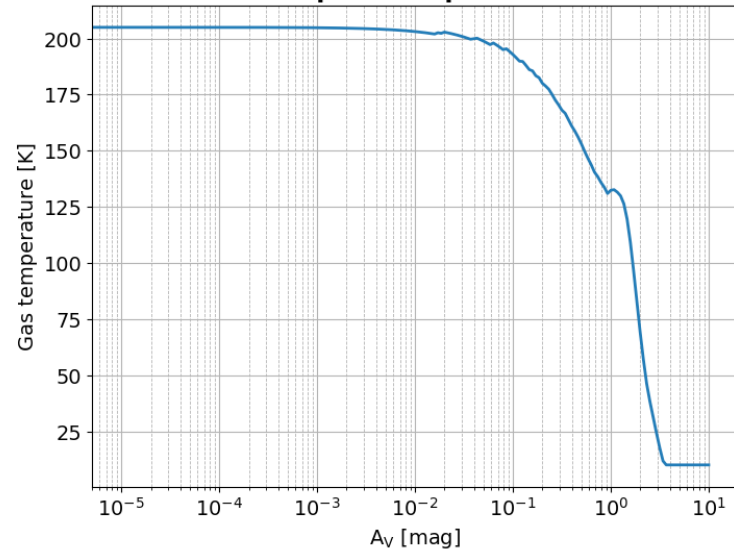


Plots for Q1-3

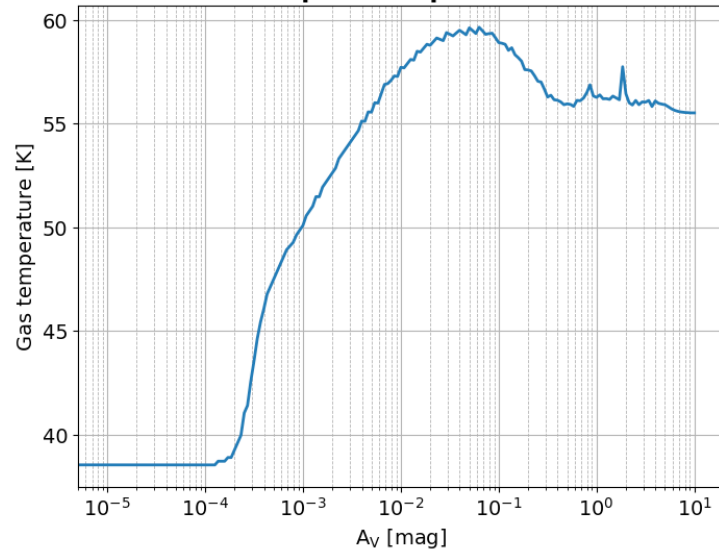
Gas temperature profile SIM01



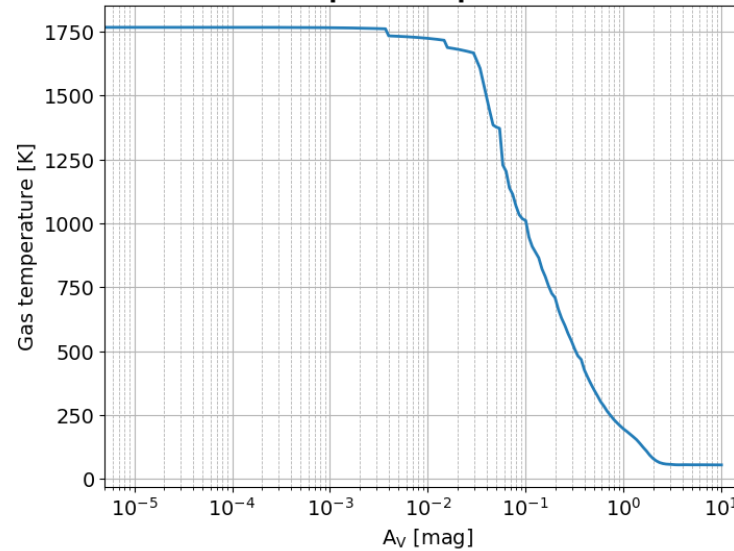
Gas temperature profile SIM02



Gas temperature profile SIM03



Gas temperature profile SIM04



Plotting the results

In the directory `~/3DPDR/plots/` type:

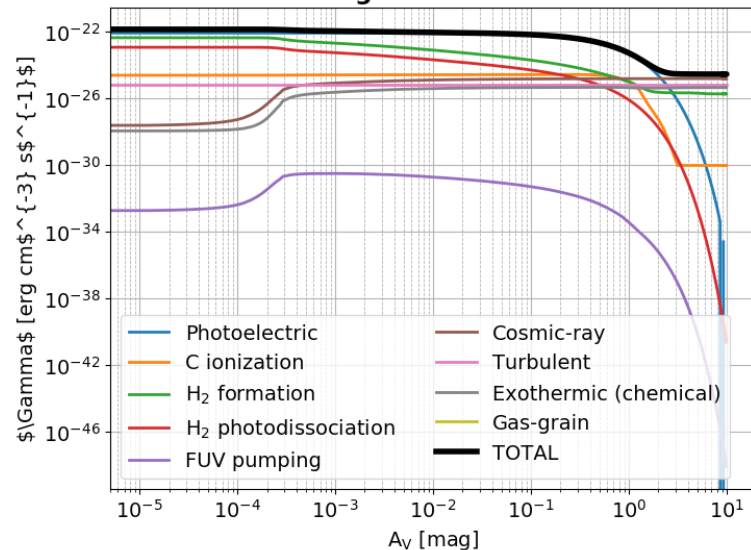
```
python hc_functions.py SIMULATION_PREFIX
```

Question 4: Find the dominant heating mechanisms for each simulation as a function of A_v

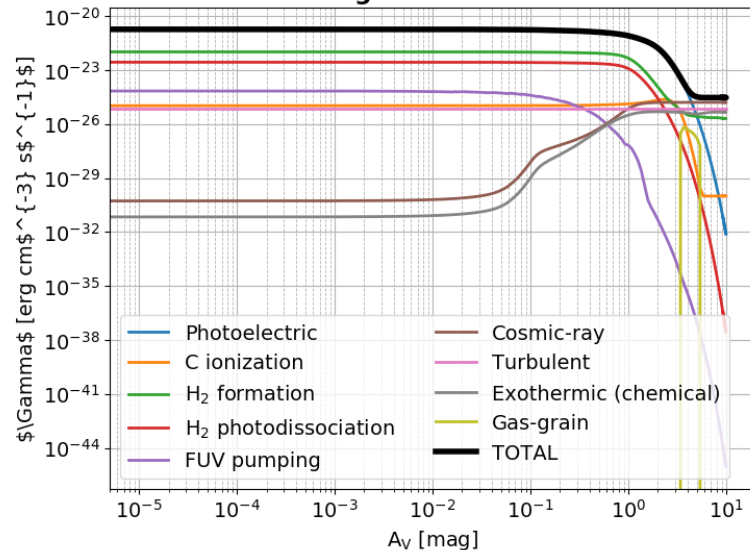
Question 5: Find the dominant cooling mechanisms for each simulation as a function of A_v

Plots for Q4-5

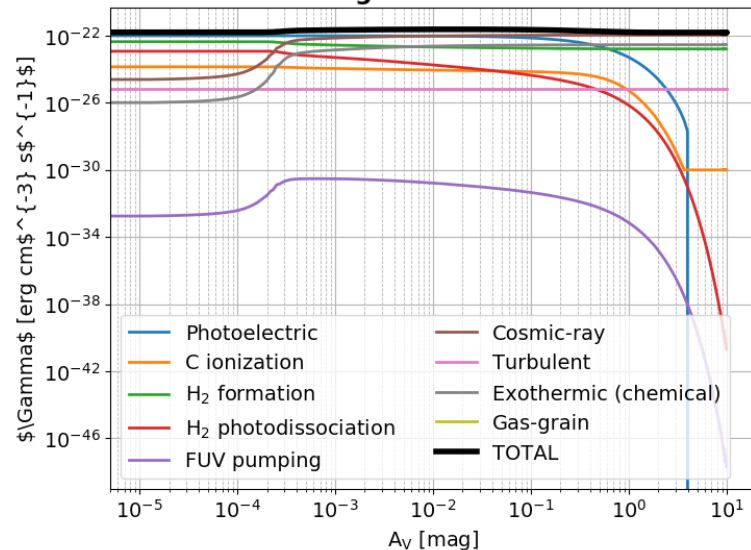
Heating functions SIM01



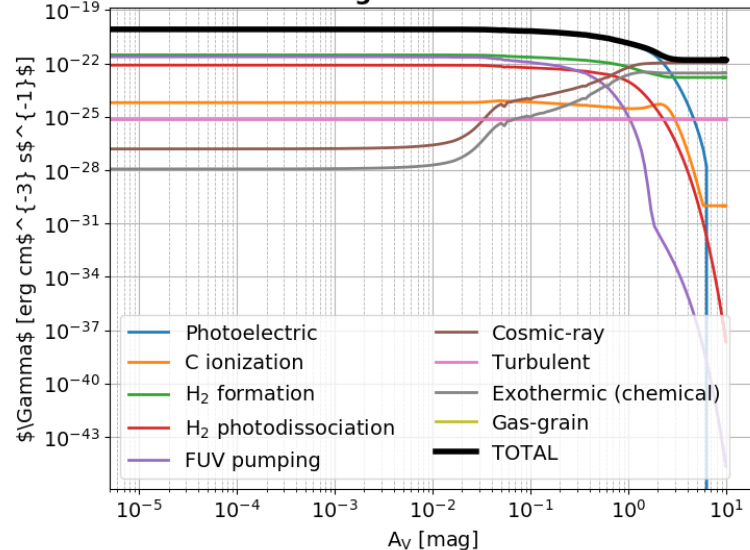
Heating functions SIM02



Heating functions SIM03

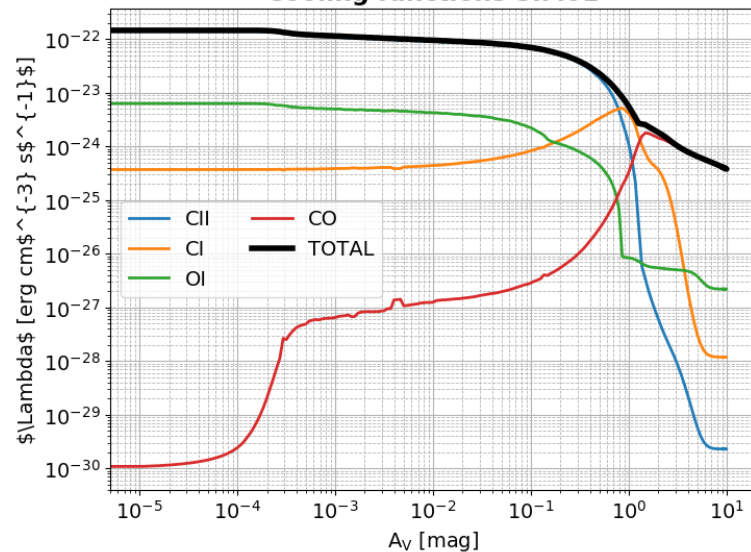


Heating functions SIM04

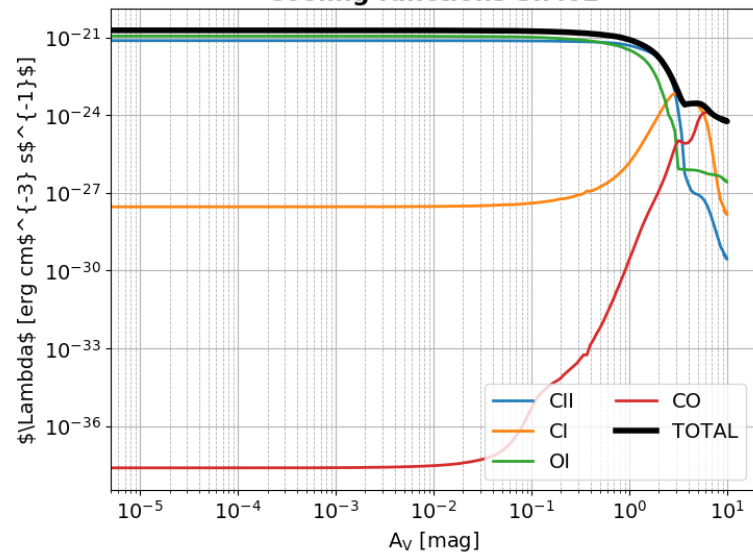


Plots for Q4-5

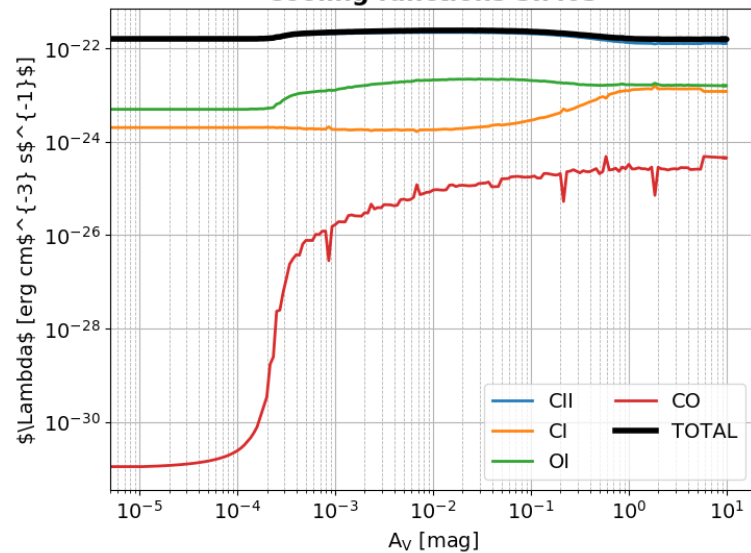
Cooling functions SIM01



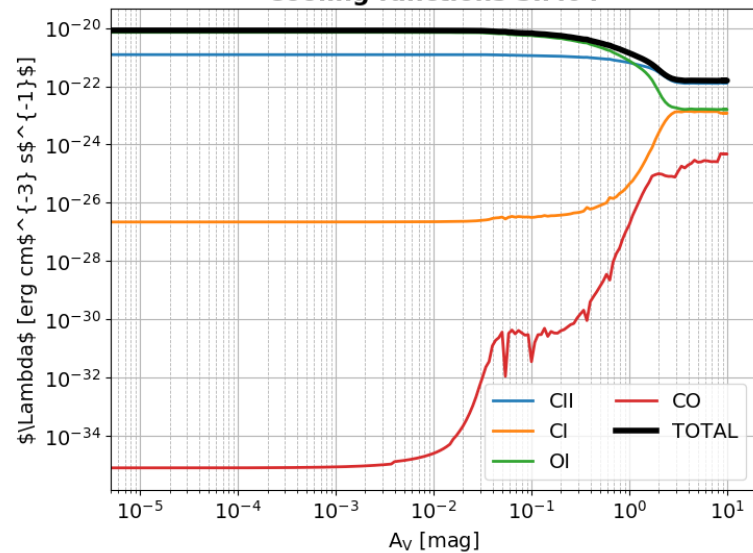
Cooling functions SIM02



Cooling functions SIM03



Cooling functions SIM04



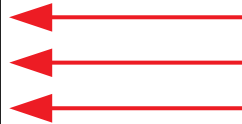
Constructing CO SLEDs

Step 1: Calculate a) CO column density, b) average H₂ number density, c) average gas (kinetic) temperature. To do this, use the `columndensity.py` script:

```
python columndensity.py SIMULATION_PREFIX
```

It should produce an output of the form:

```
N_total = 1.590E+22 [cm-2]
N(CII) = 3.779E+17 [cm-2]
N(CI) = 1.129E+18 [cm-2]
N(CO) = 8.290E+16 [cm-2]
<n(H2)> = 4.896E+01 [cm-3]
<Tgas> = 1.607E+01 [K]
```



RADEX (online, interactive)

<http://var.sron.nl/radex/radex.php>

Constructing CO SLEDs

Step 2: Insert the above quantities (a, b, c) in the RADEX online tool

Molecule / Data file

Spectral Range
[Minimum frequency](#) (GHz)
[Maximum frequency](#) (GHz)

Excitation Conditions
[Background temperature](#) (K)
[Kinetic temperature](#) (K)
[H₂ density](#) (cm⁻³)

Radiative Transfer Parameters
[Column density](#) (cm⁻²)
[Line width](#) (km s⁻¹)



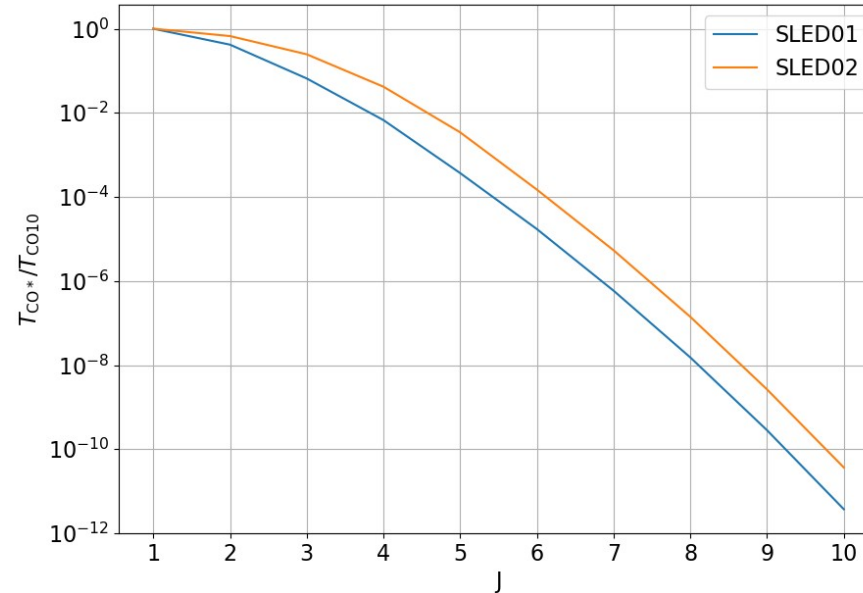
	Transition	Frequency	T_{ex}	tau	T_R
		(GHz)	(K)		(K)
1	-- 0	115.2712	54.863	1.824E-03	9.349E-02
2	-- 1	230.5380	18.186	1.566E-02	2.023E-01
3	-- 2	345.7960	13.554	1.979E-02	1.347E-01
4	-- 3	461.0408	13.127	8.934E-03	4.471E-02
5	-- 4	576.2679	13.864	2.191E-03	9.526E-03
6	-- 5	691.4731	15.026	3.676E-04	1.505E-03
7	-- 6	806.6518	16.371	4.783E-05	1.921E-04
8	-- 7	921.7997	17.626	5.193E-06	2.032E-05
9	-- 8	1036.9124	18.587	4.796E-07	1.762E-06
10	-- 9	1151.9855	19.637	3.682E-08	1.297E-07

Copy what you see (as you see it) in a file called SLED01, SLED02 etc.

Constructing CO SLEDs

Type: `python sled.py SLED01 SLED02`

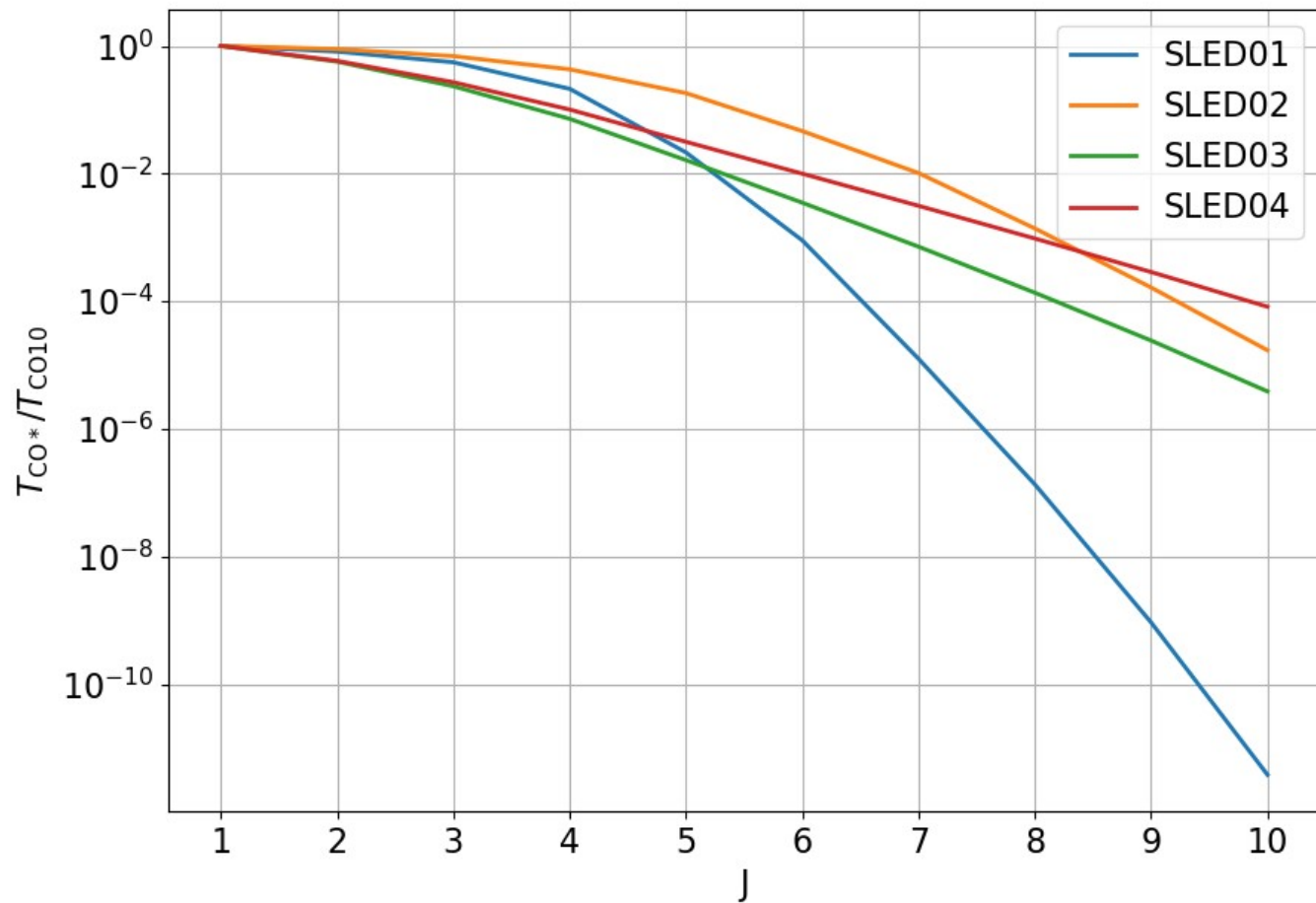
It should produce a diagram like the one below



Question 5: How do $N(\text{Cl})$ and $N(\text{CO})$ change between SIM01-04? Which produces most of Cl and which most of CO?

Question 6: How do CO SLEDs vary in SIM01-04?

Answers to column densities and CO SLEDs



Most of N(CI): SIM03
Most of N(CO): SIM01