

# ANALYSIS OF CALCULATED STARK BROADENING PARAMETERS OF SINGLY IONIZED SILICON LINES

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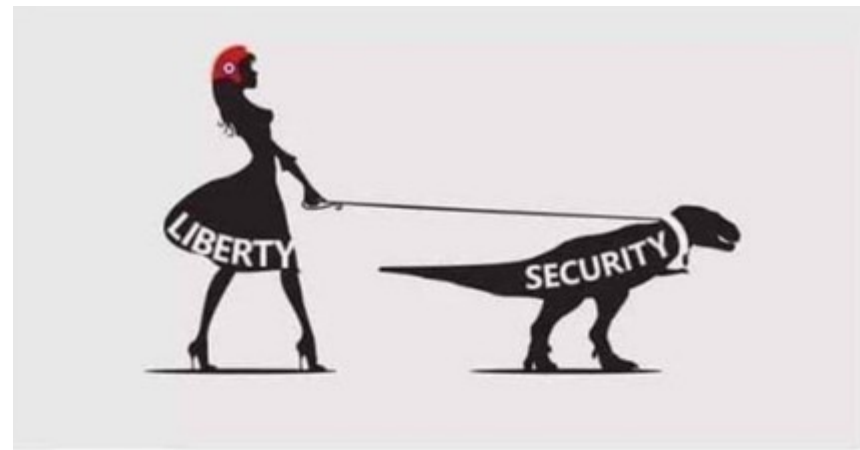
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# WHY IONIZED SILICON<sup>3</sup>

Large cosmic abundance

Special importance in solar and stellar atmospheres:  
stars of A, B and O type, white dwarfs

To determine diversity of supernovae

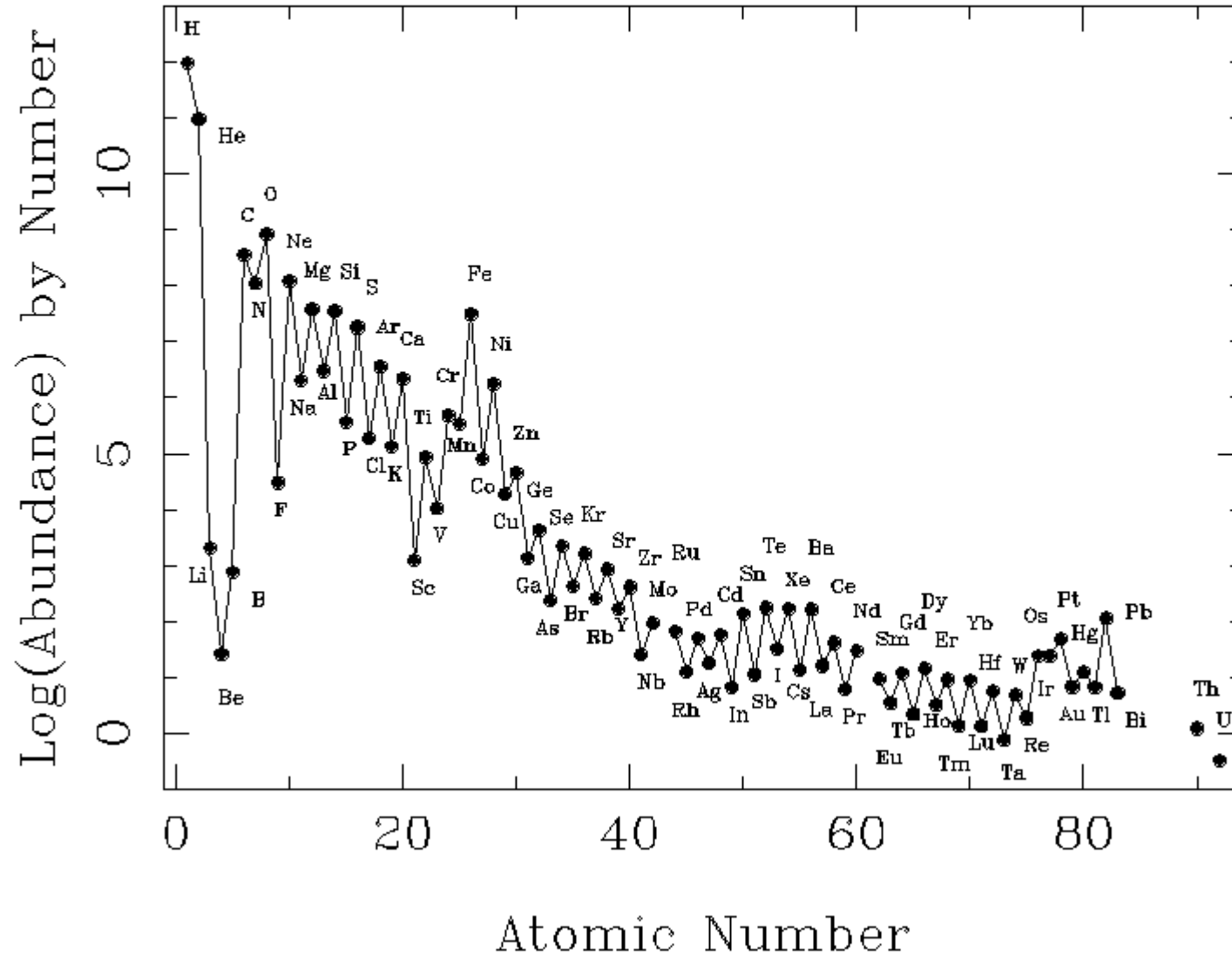
Strong lines in the absorption spectrum of hot stars

Silicon lines are principal impurities in laboratory and  
nuclear fusion research

Large scatter in measurements in literature



Logarithmic SAD Abundances:  $\text{Log}(H) = 12.0$

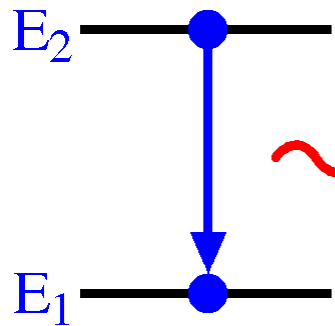


# STARK broadening theory

Sahal-Bréchet theory based on the semi-classical perturbation formalism

Calculation of Stark parameters using:

- energy levels from the reference of Kramida et al. 2021



$$d = \int_0^{\infty} \nu f(\nu) d\nu \int_{R_3}^{R_d} 2\pi\rho d\rho \sin 2\varphi_p$$

$$W = 2n_e \int_0^{\infty} \nu f(\nu) d\nu \left[ \sum_{i' \neq i} \sigma_{ii'}(\nu) + \sum_{f' \neq f} \sigma_{ff'}(\nu) + \sigma_{el} \right]$$



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# Conditions of interest

Temperatures: (5 000; 10 000; 20 000; 30 000; 50 000 and 100 000) K

Electron density: ( $10^{14} - 10^{20}$ )  $\text{cm}^{-3}$

Perturbers: electrons, protons and ionized helium

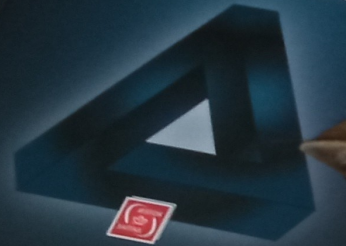
Results for Stark broadening parameters (width and shift) for 62 Si II multiplets



# RESULTS

Comparison of the calculations in this work with  
measurements from literature

РОДЖЪР ПЕНРОУЗ  
**ПЪТЯТ КЪМ  
РЕАЛНОСТТА**  
ПЪЛЕН СПРАВОЧНИК  
ЗА ЗАКОНИТЕ НА ВСЕЛЕНАТА



$E_1 = \frac{2^2}{m}$       -3-       $\frac{1}{m}$

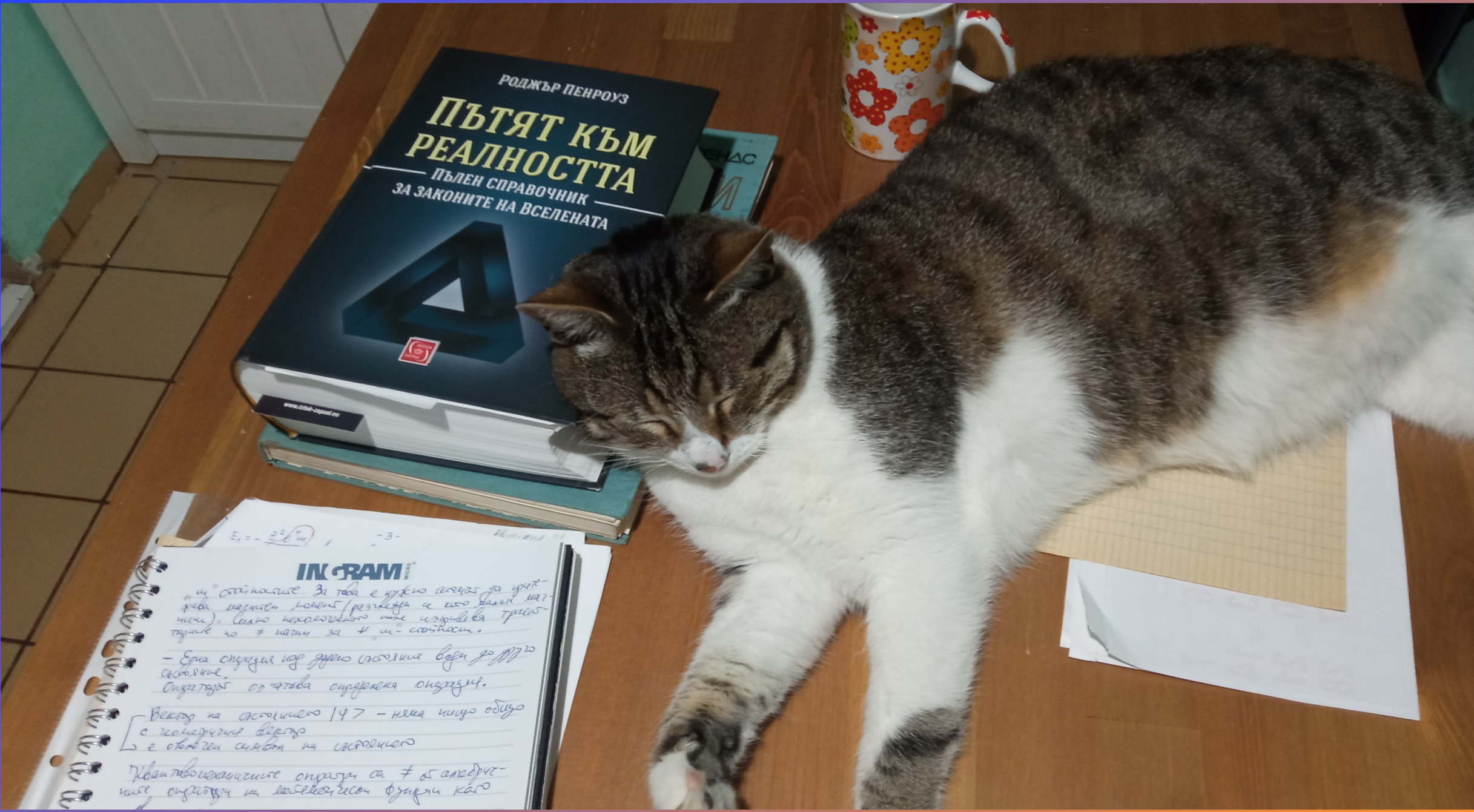
**IN GRAM**

и" означава. За това е нужно аритметична прогресия (разлика е едно цяло число). Само началният член излиза три пъти по  $\neq$  пъти за  $\neq$  и" степен.

- Една опция на дълга степен е  $10^{17}$  секунди.  
Опцията означава определена опция.

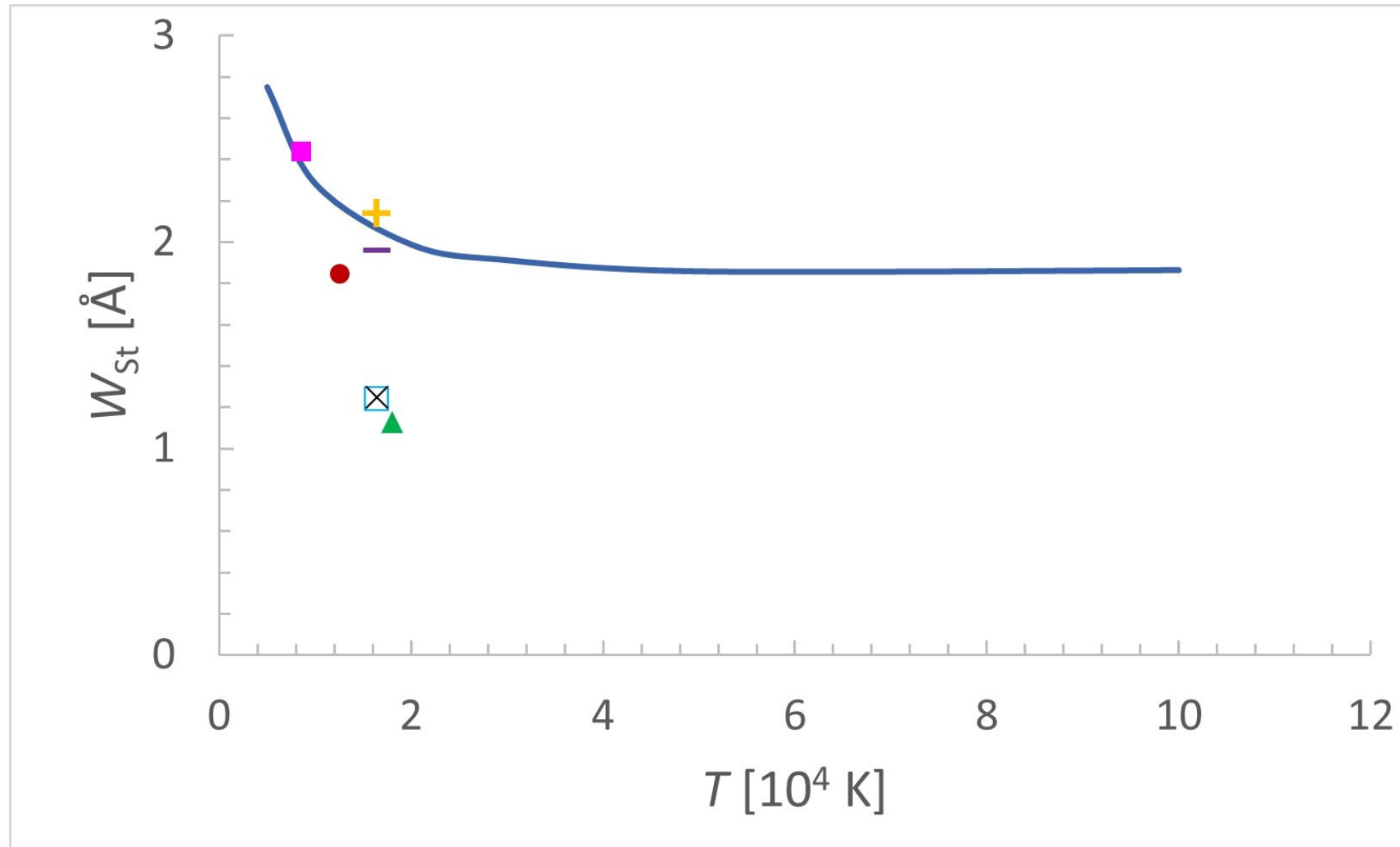
Вектор на степените  $147$  - няма нищо общо с координатите вектор  
е обектен символ на степените

Квантовомеханичните опции са  $\neq$  следват  
на опцията на квантовомеханичния феномен като





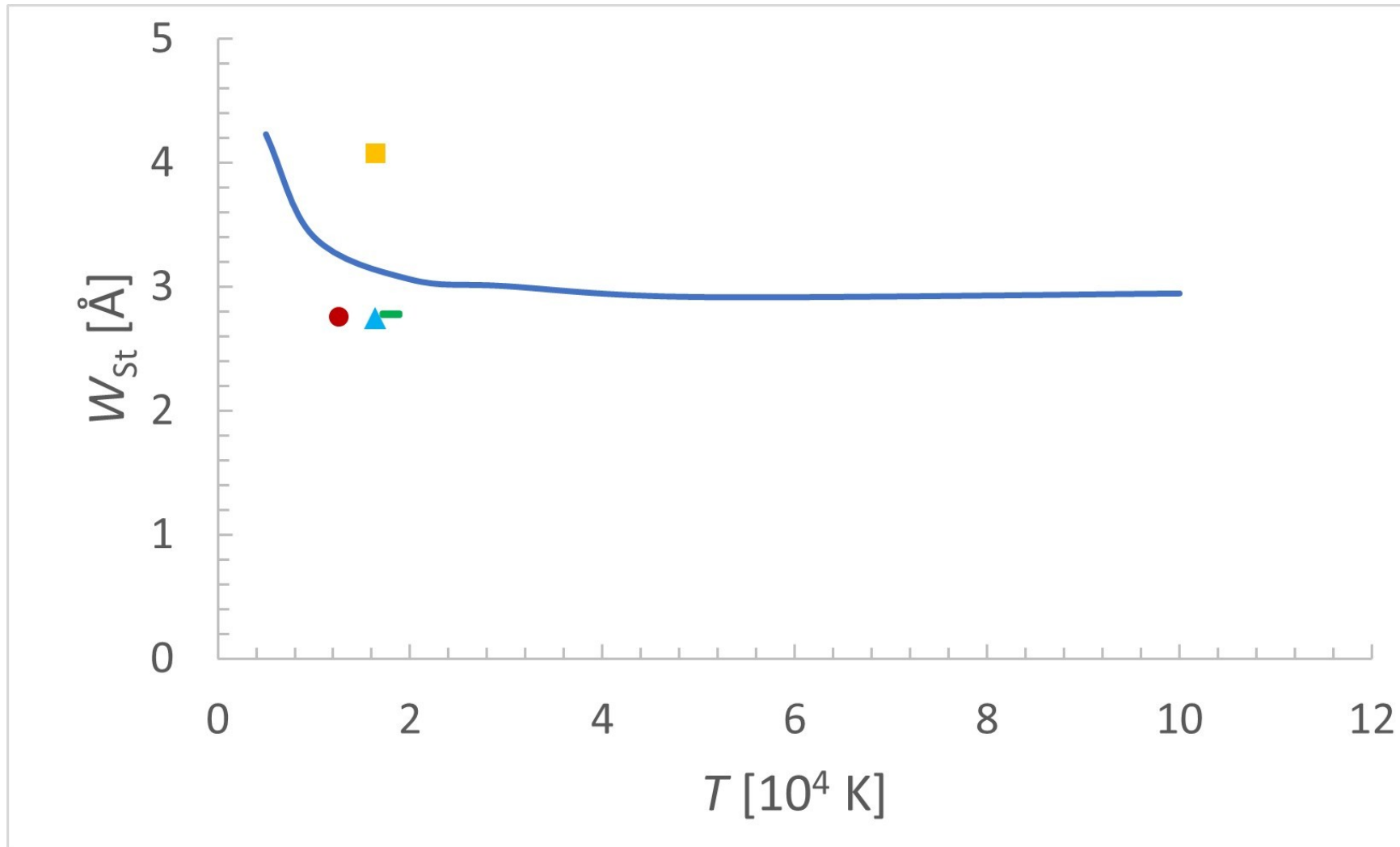
# Temperature dependence of Stark width



Si II  
 $3s^24s - 3s^24p$   
6356.9  $\text{\AA}$

- $n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- Bukvić et al. 2009
  - Gonzáles et al. 2002
  - Lesage et al. 1983
  - Pérez et al. 1993
  - Lesage et al. 1977
  - Chiang et al. 1978
  - Konjević et al. 1970
  - This work

# Temperature dependence of Stark width



Si II

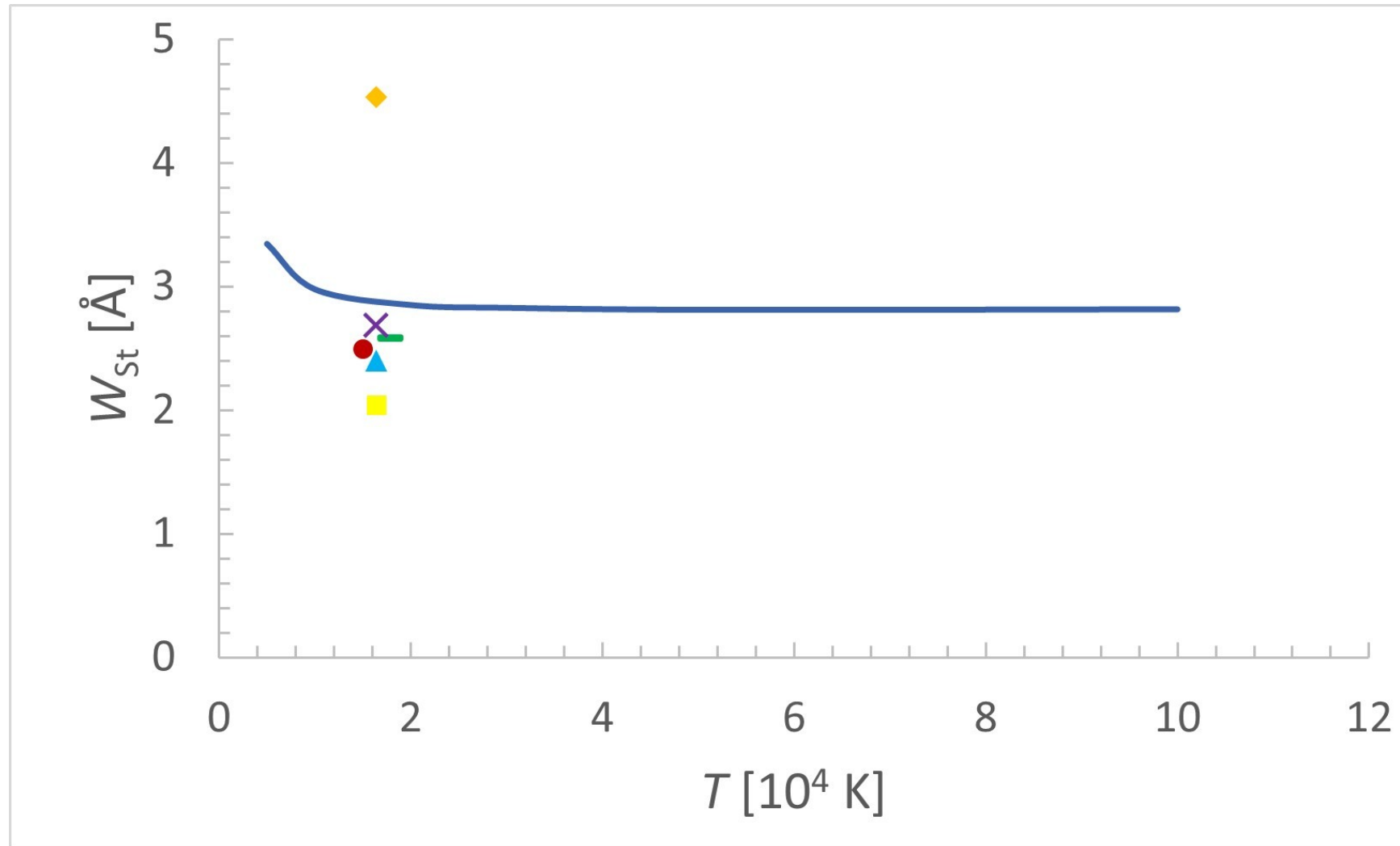
$3s^24p - 3s^25s$

5973.4  $\text{\AA}$

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

- Bukvić et al. 2009
- González et al. 2002
- Lesage et al. 1983
- Kusch et al. 1982
- This work

# Temperature dependence of Stark width



Si II

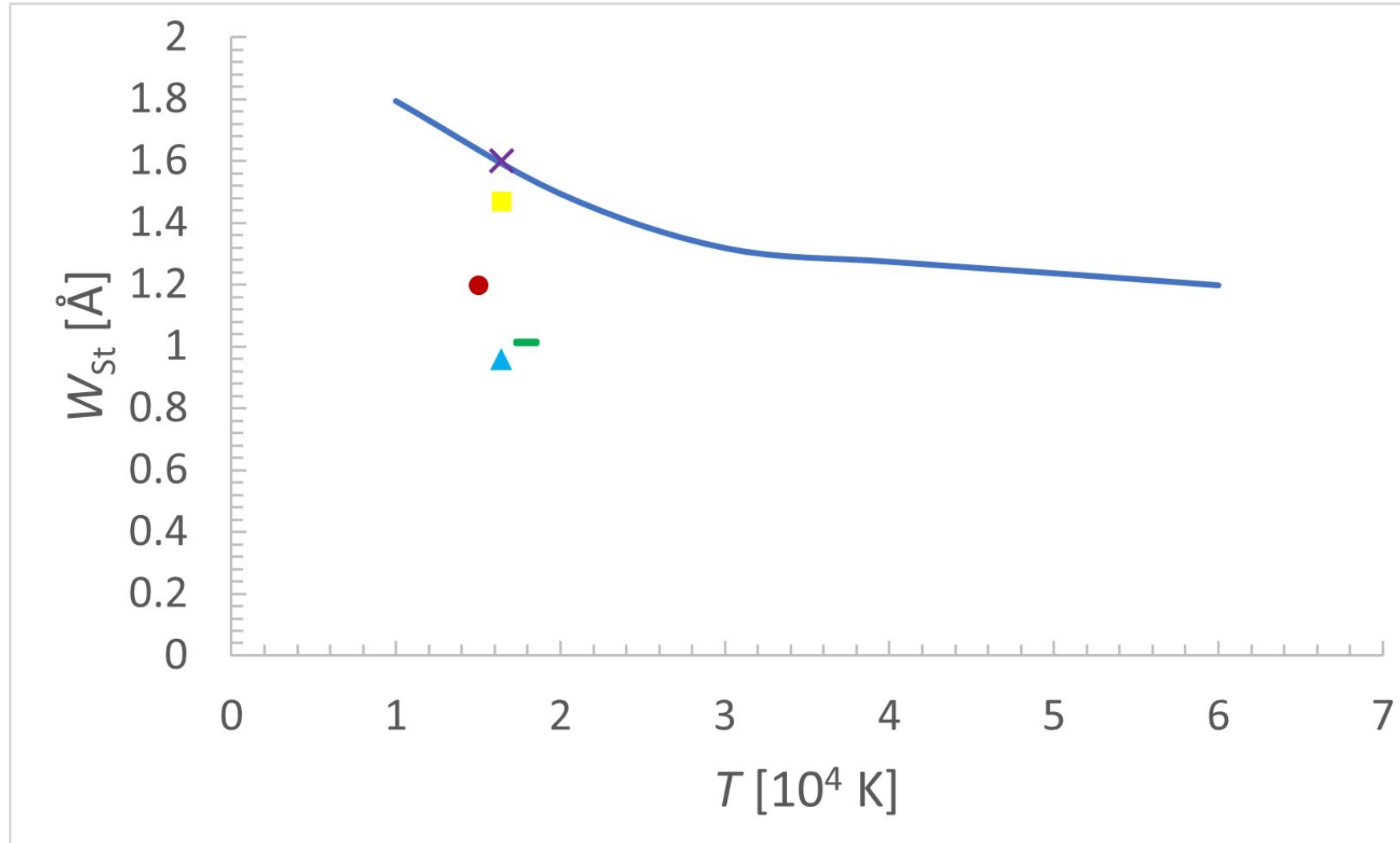
$3s^24p - 3s^24d$

5052.4 Å

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

- Bukvić et al. 2009
- González et al. 2002
- Lesage et al. 1983
- Peréz et al. 1993
- Lesage et al. 1977
- Kusch et al. 1982
- This work

# Temperature dependence of Stark width

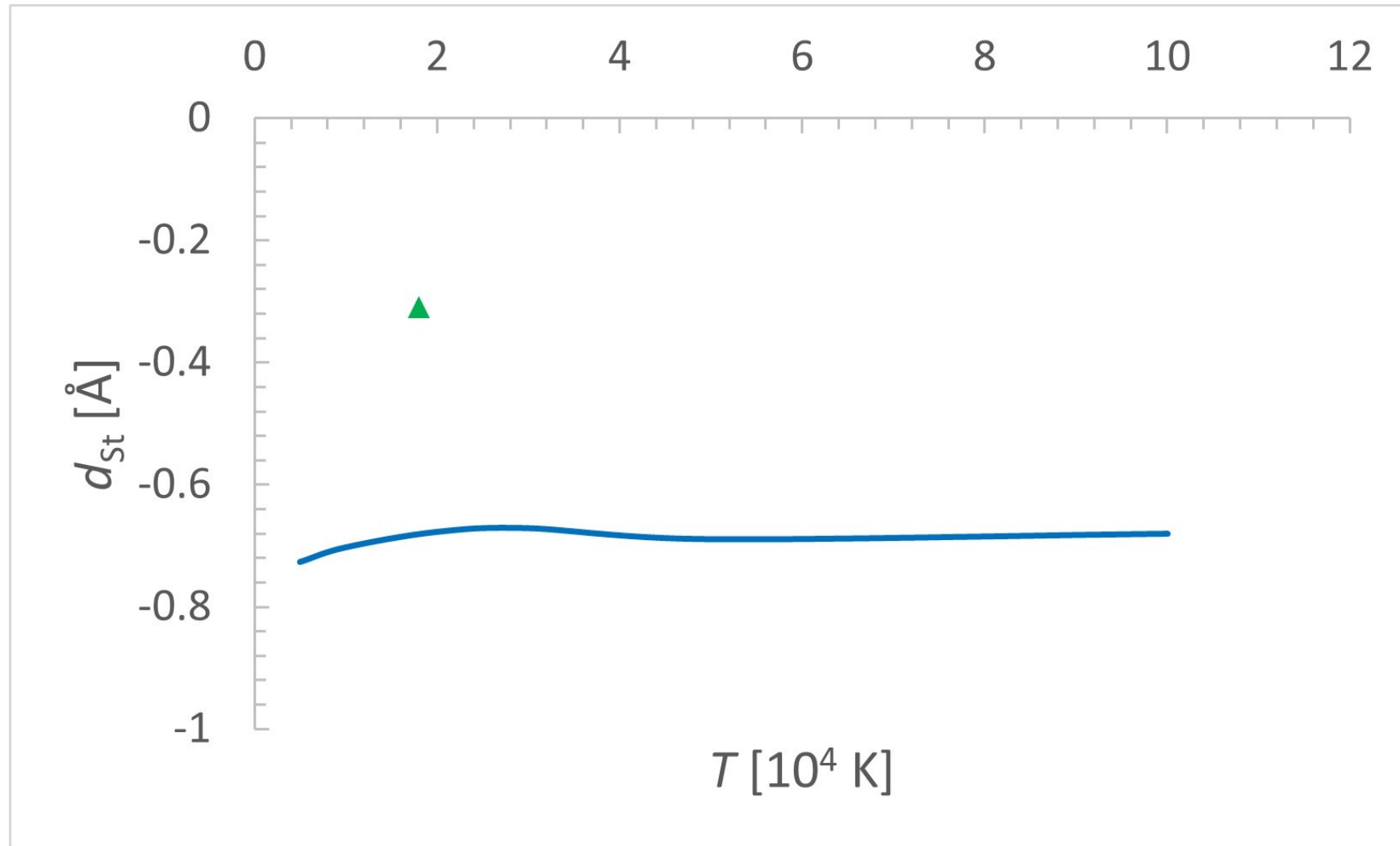


Si II  
 $3s^23d - 3s^24f$   
4130.9 Å

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

- Bukvić et al. 2009
- González et al. 2002
- Lesage et al. 1983
- Pérez et al. 1993
- Lesage et al. 1977
- This work

# Temperature dependence of Stark shift



Si II

$3s^24s - 3s^24p$

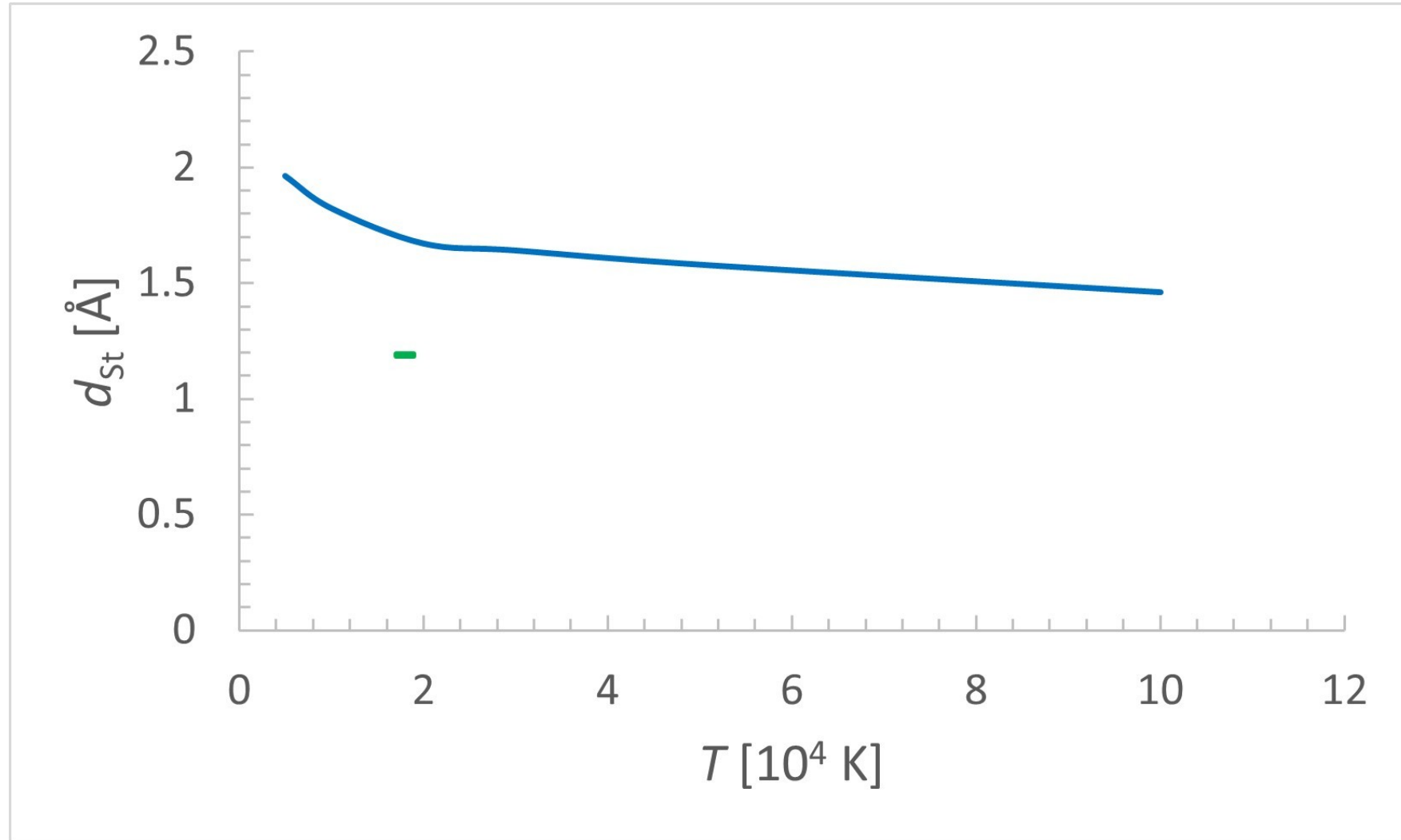
6356.9  $\text{\AA}$

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

• González et al. 2002

— This work

# Temperature dependence of Stark shift



Si II

$3s^24p - 3s^25s$

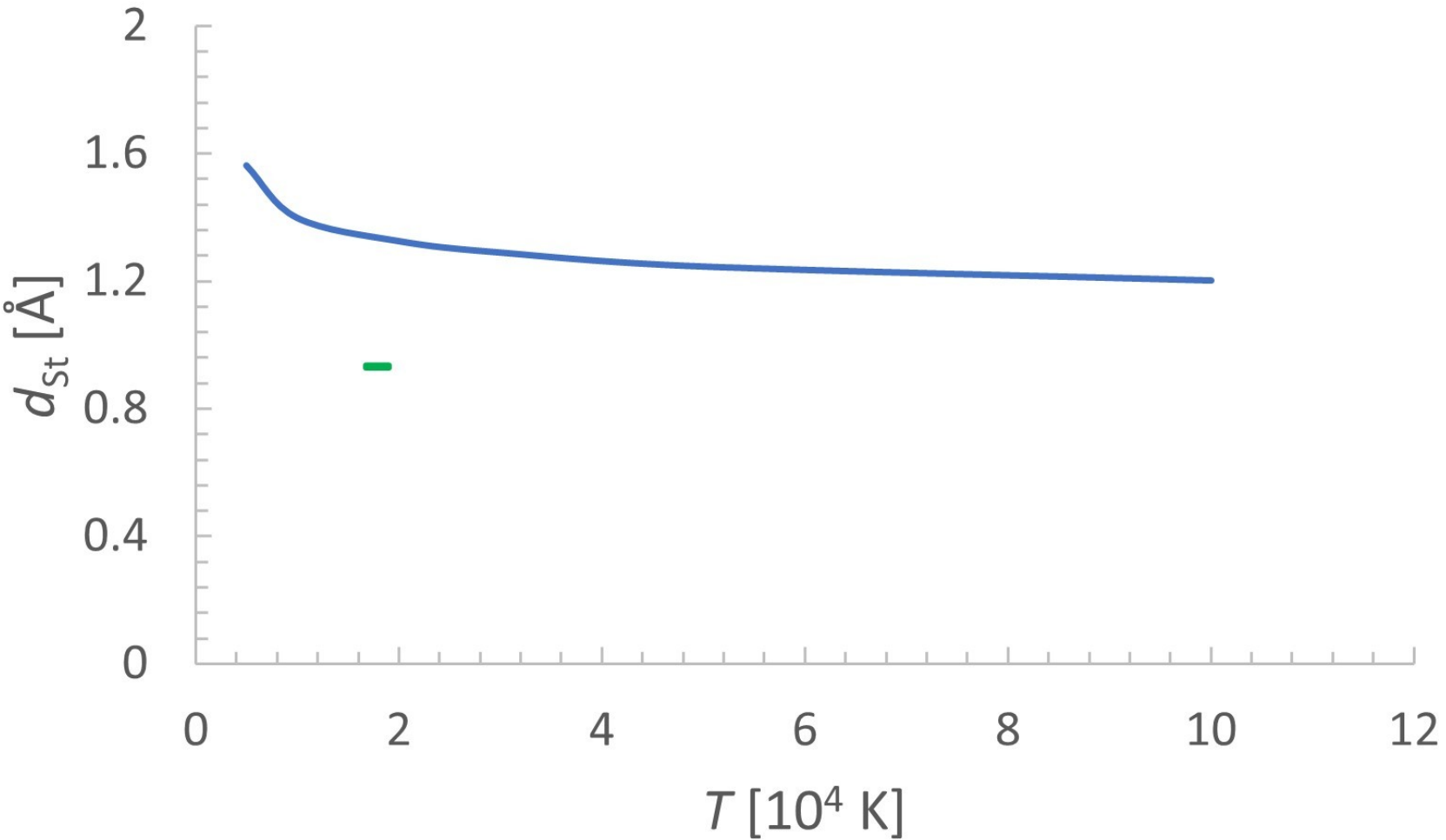
5973.4  $\text{\AA}$

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

• González et al. 2002

— This work

# Temperature dependence of Stark shift



Si II  
 $3s^24p - 3s^24d$   
5052.4 Å

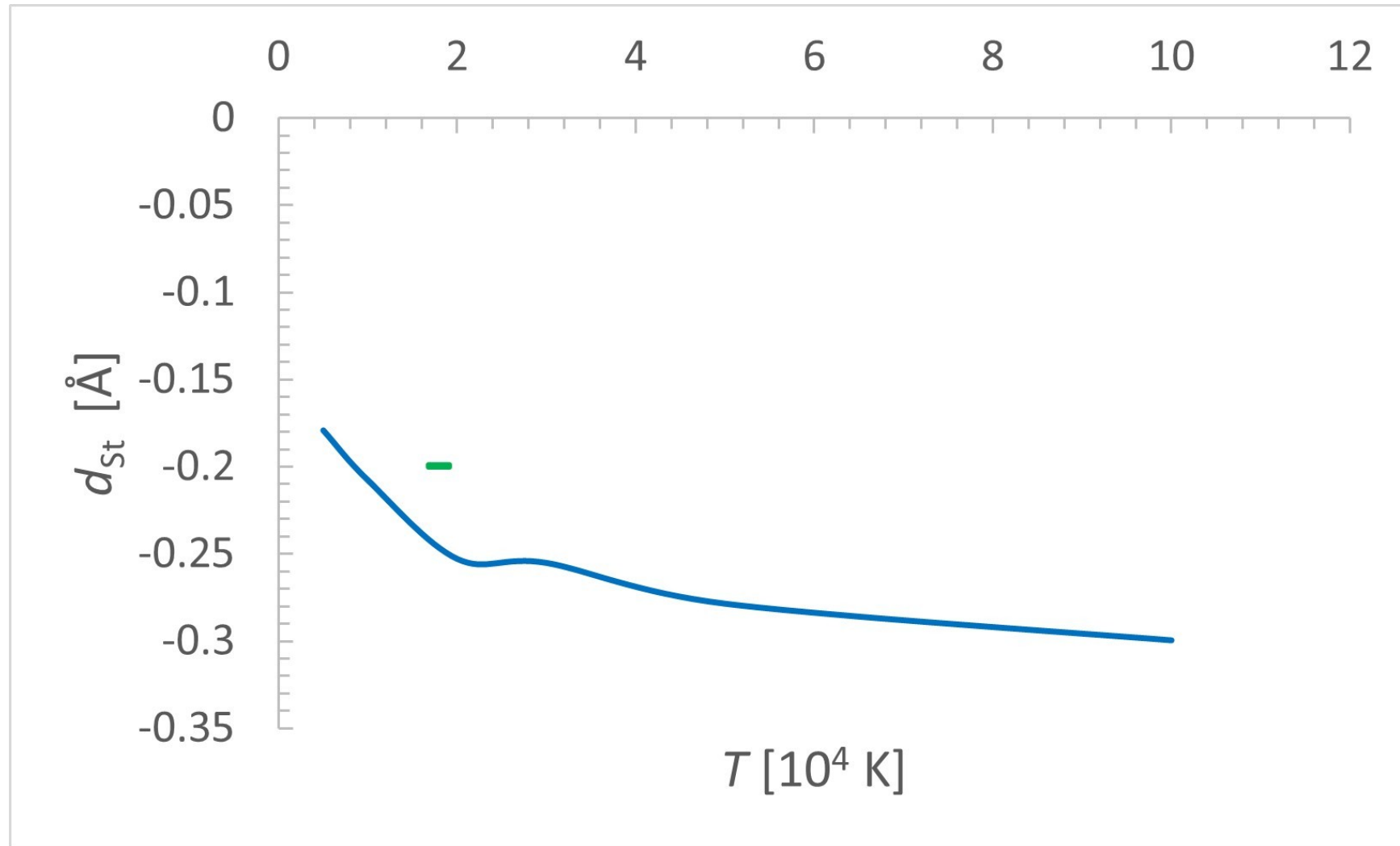
$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

• Gonzáles et al. 2002

— This work



# Temperature dependence of Stark shift

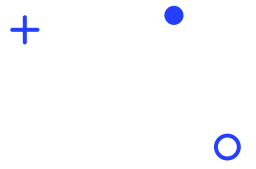


Si II  
 $3s^23d - 3s^24f$   
4130.9 Å

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

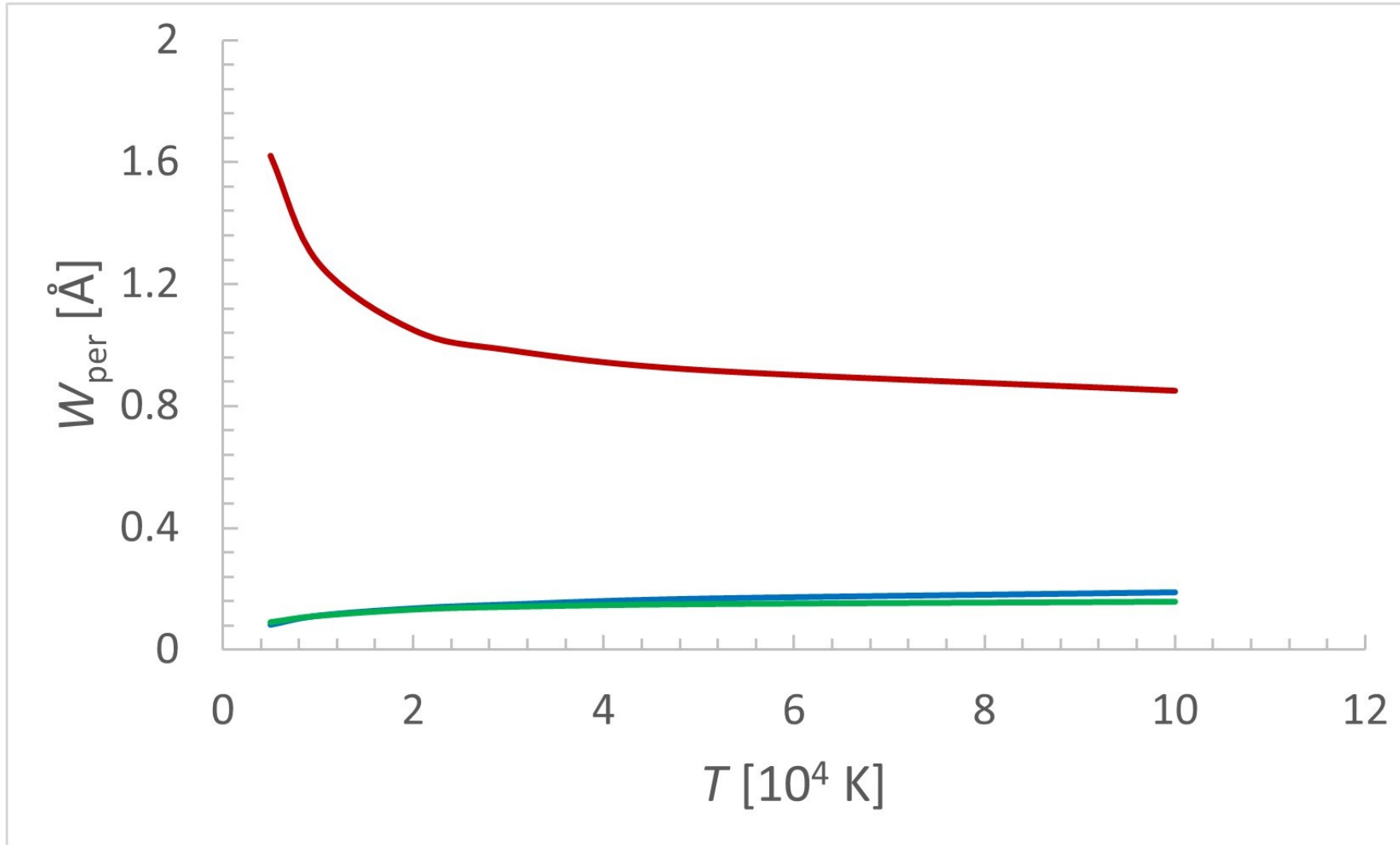
• Gonzáles et al. 2002

— This work





# Stark width from different perturbers

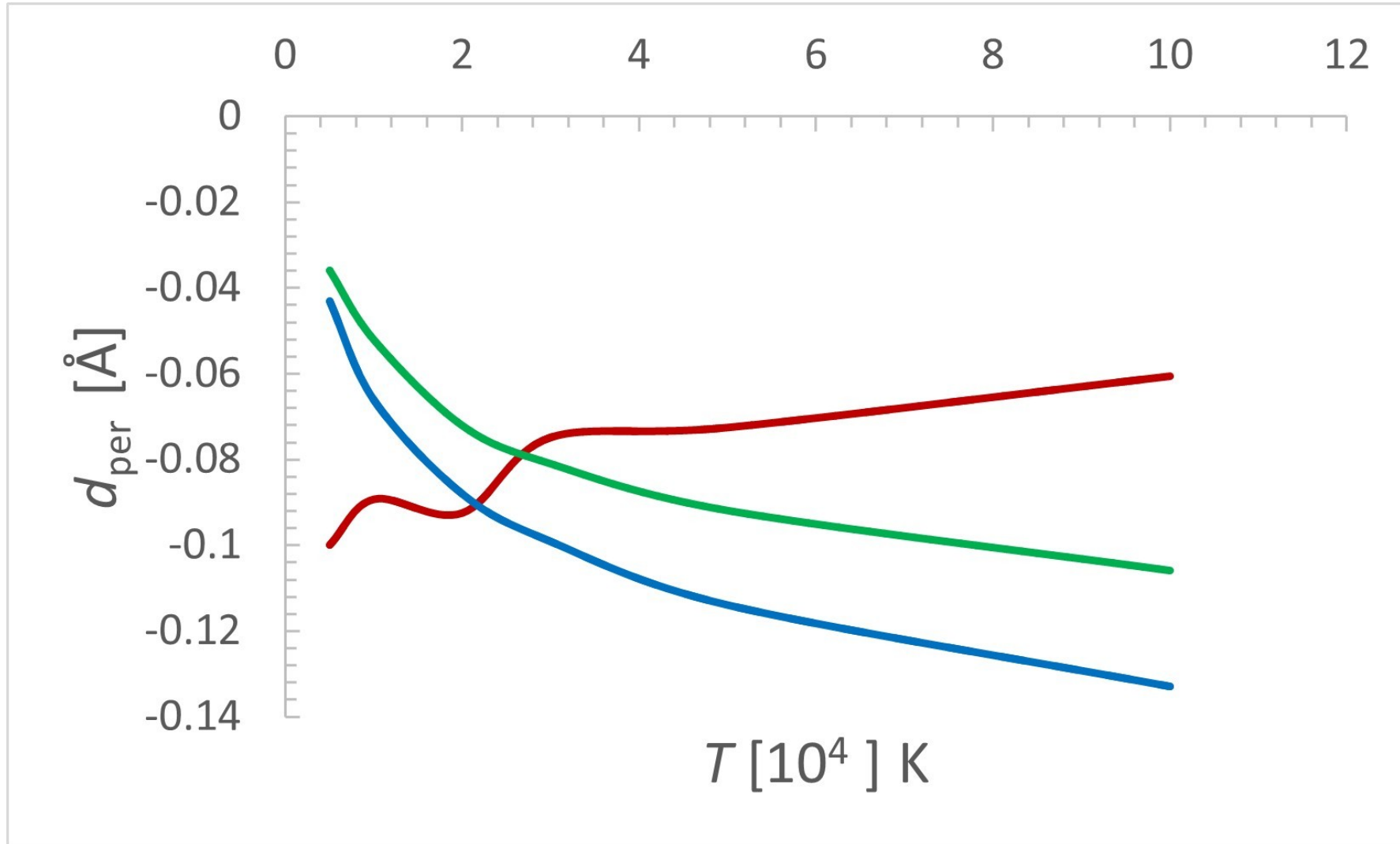


Si II  
3s<sup>2</sup>3d – 3s<sup>2</sup>4f  
4130.9 Å

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

- electrons
- protons
- He<sup>+</sup>

# Stark shift from different perturbers

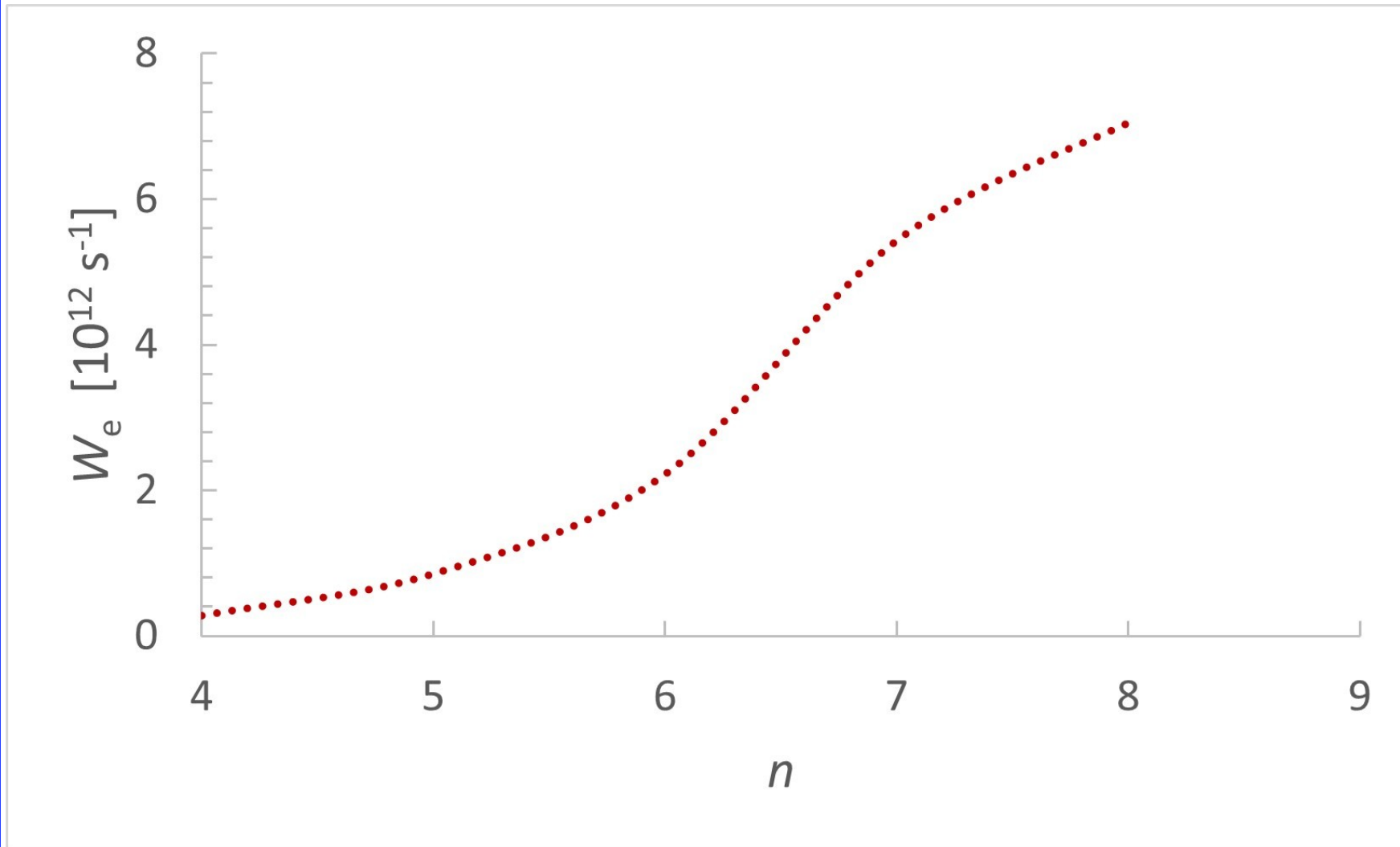


Si II  
 $3s^23d - 3s^24f$   
4130.9 Å

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

- electrons
- protons
- $\text{He}^+$

# Electron width vs principal quantum number



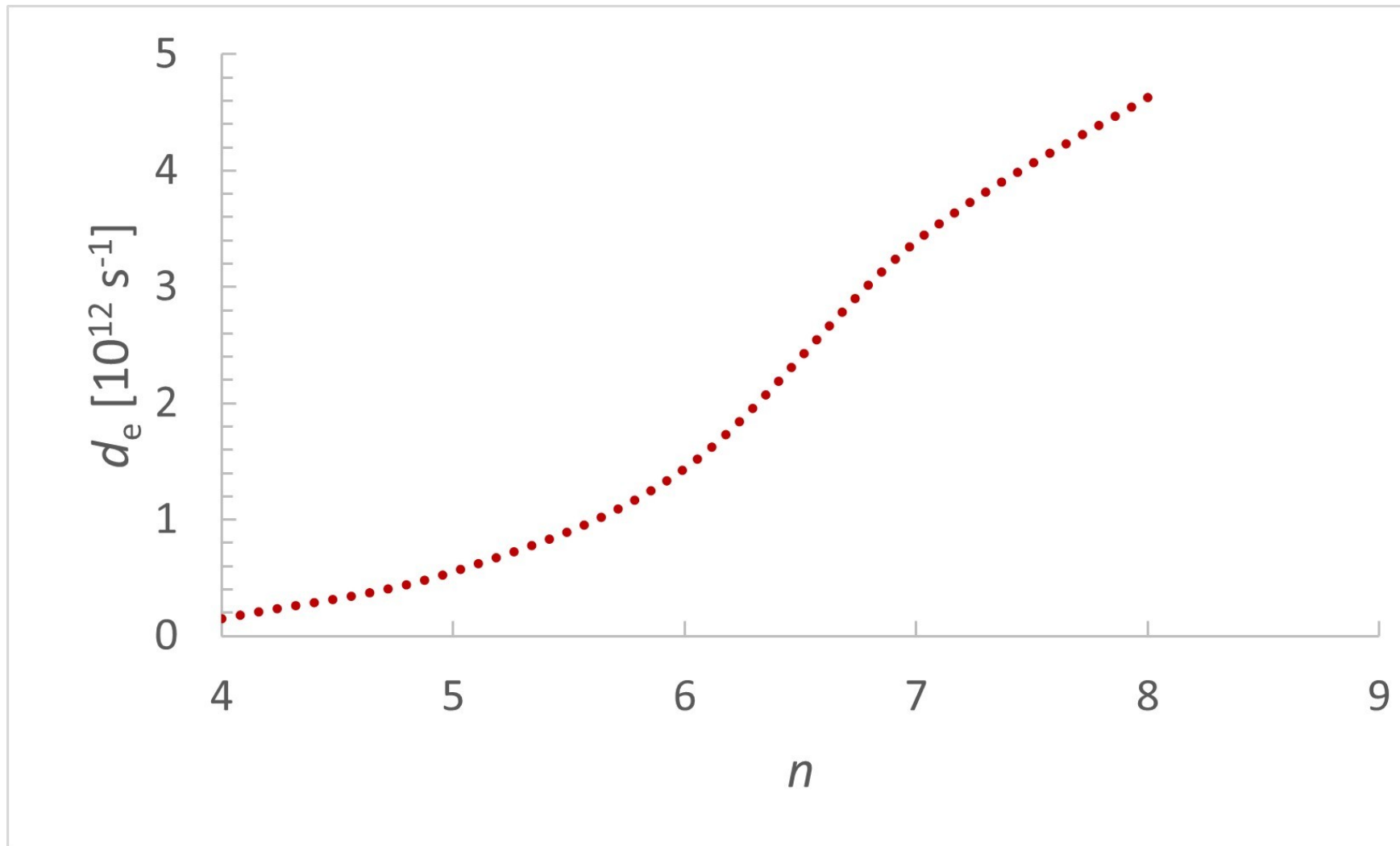
Si II series  
 $3s^23p - 3s^2ns$   
 $n = 4 - 8$

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$T = 20\,000 \text{ K}$

— electrons

# Electron shift vs principal quantum number

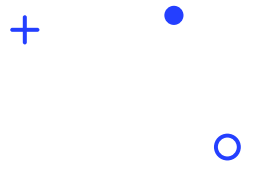


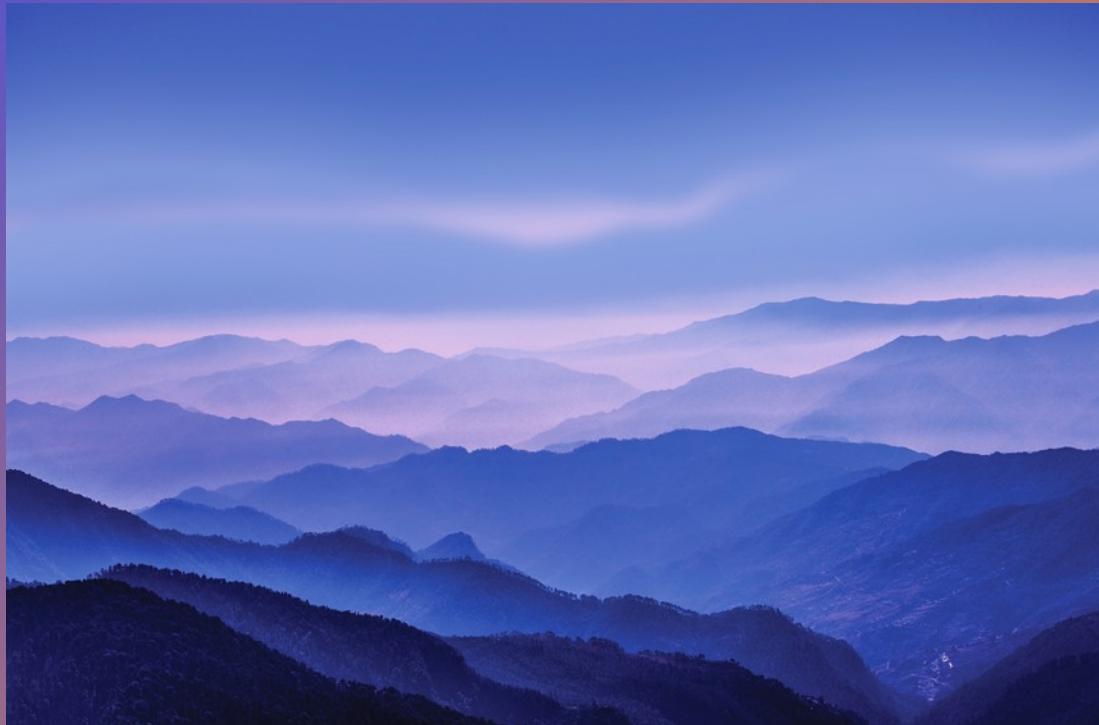
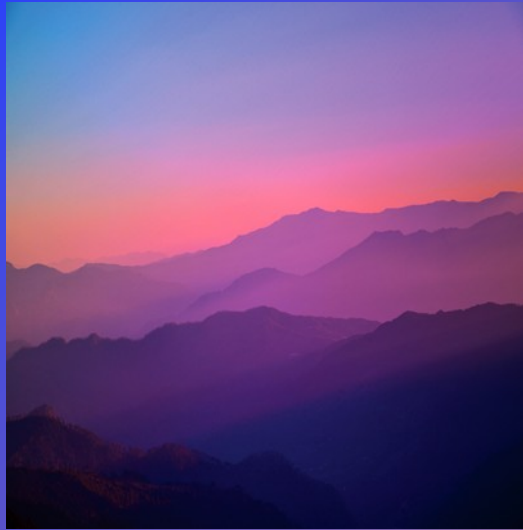
Si II series  
 $3s^23p - 3s^2ns$   
 $n = 4 - 8$

$n_e = 1.10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$T = 20\,000 \text{ K}$

— electrons





# Summary

- There is a good agreement with available experimental results.
- Stark widths obtained and presented here could be applied for:
  - analysis and synthesis of Si II lines in stellar atmospheres
  - opacity calculations
  - modelling of stellar atmospheres
  - abundance determination of silicon
  - for diagnostics of laboratory plasmas and inertial fusion research.

# References

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# БЛАГОДАРЯ!