

# NIST

The *National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)* hosts a [data base](#) of spectroscopic transitions for a variety of elements and their ions. This data base is an excellent tool for identifying spectral lines in stellar spectra. This article is a short introduction on how to use this web page.

Most important for our purpose is the upper part of this *NIST* web page, where one has to:

<b>Spectrum</b>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	e.g., <b>Fe I or Na; Mg; Al or mg i-iii</b>
<b>Lower Wavelength:</b>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	or Upper Wavenumber (in $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) <input type="text"/>
<b>Upper Wavelength:</b>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	or Lower Wavenumber (in $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) <input type="text"/>
<b>Units:</b>	<input type="button" value="Å"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>

1. enter the element symbol and optional the degree of ionization, otherwise the transitions from all ions will be displayed, keep it empty to search for all elements
2. enter the lower value of the wavelength range of interest
3. enter the upper value of the wavelength range of interest
4. choose a unit (usually angstrom makes the most sense)

By clicking on the **Retrieve Data** button, a list with all spectral lines that fit the above criteria will be displayed.

## Special remarks

**Important note on the line identification:** One has to roughly account for the abundances of the elements in the stellar atmospheres! For example rare earth elements have that name for a reason!

Furthermore, it is important to identify which of the presented transitions might be the one that is actually visible in the spectrum. For this purpose, it is helpful to also print the oscillator strength of all listed transitions. This can be achieved by activating the  $f_{ik}$  option, which can be found via **Additional Criteria → Transition Strength** on the input page. Moreover, one can and should restrict the oscillator strength to a reasonable range. With the exception of hydrogen and maybe helium, a line transition with an oscillator strength of less than  $10^{-3}$  is unlikely to be visible in our spectra. A corresponding value needs to be entered in the **Minimum transition strength** field in the **Optional Search Criteria** box. Note that one also has to choose  $f_{ik}$  in the above drop-down menu ("Transition strength bounds will apply to").

<b>Output Options</b>		<b>Additional Criteria</b>	
Format output: <input type="button" value="HTML (formatted)"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Lines: <input checked="" type="radio"/> All <input type="radio"/> Only with transition probabilities <input type="radio"/> Only with energy level classifications <input type="radio"/> Only with observed wavelengths	
No JavaScript <input type="checkbox"/>			
Energy Level Units: <input type="button" value="eV"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
Display output: <input type="button" value="in its entirety"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Bibliographic Information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TP references, Line references	
Page size: <input type="button" value="15"/>			
Output ordering: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Wavelength <input type="radio"/> Multiplet		Wavelength Data: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Observed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ritz <input type="checkbox"/> Observed - Ritz (difference) <input type="checkbox"/> Wavenumber (in $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	
<b>Optional Search Criteria</b>			
Maximum lower level energy: <input type="text"/> (e.g., 100000)			
Maximum upper level energy: <input type="text"/> (e.g., 400000)			
Transition strength bounds will apply to: <input type="button" value="f lk"/>			
Minimum transition strength: <input type="text"/> (e.g., 1.2e+05)			
Maximum transition strength: <input type="text"/> (e.g., 2.5e+12)			
Accuracy minimum: <input type="text"/> (e.g., C+)			
Relative intensity minimum: <input type="text"/> (e.g., 1.2e-03)			
Wavelengths in: <input type="radio"/> Vacuum (< 2,000 Å) Air (2,000 - 10,000 Å) Wavenumber (> 10,000 Å) <input type="radio"/> Vacuum (< 10,000 Å) Wavenumber (> 10,000 Å) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Vacuum (< 2,000 Å) Air (2,000 - 20,000 Å) Vacuum (> 20,000 Å)  <input type="radio"/> Vacuum (all wavelengths) <input type="radio"/> Vacuum (< 1,850 Å) Air (> 1,850 Å) <input type="radio"/> Wavenumber (all wavelengths)			
Transition strength: <input checked="" type="radio"/> $A_{ik}$ <input type="radio"/> $g_k A_{ik}$ <input type="checkbox"/> in units of $10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $f_k$ <input type="checkbox"/> $S_k$ <input type="checkbox"/> $\log(gf)$ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relative Intensity			
Transition Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allowed (E1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forbidden (M1,E2,...)			
Level information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Configurations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J <input type="checkbox"/> g			

## Example

In the following an example of neutral sodium is shown. In the wavelength range between \$5000\,\text{\textbackslash}unicode{\x212B}\\$ and \$6000\,\text{\textbackslash}unicode{\x212B}\\$ the well known sodium D-line doublet as well as further transitions with significantly lower oscillator strengths can be found. In the column Rel. Int., the relative intensities of the transitions are specified. Whether a line can be observed for a specific value of the relative intensity or not strongly depends on the investigated ion. Nevertheless, by comparing the intensities of different lines of the same ion the observability of a line can be evaluated.

## NIST Atomic Spectra Database Lines Data

Na I: 7 Lines of Data Found

Z = 11, Na isoelectronic sequence

Wavelength range: 5000 - 6000 Å

Wavelength In: vacuum below 2000 Å, air between 2000 and 20000 Å, vacuum above 20000 Å

Highest relative Intensity: 80000

Some data for neutral and singly-charged ions are available in the [Handbook of Basic Atomic Spectroscopic Data](#)

Primary data sources										Query NIST Bibliography			
Energy Levels:	<a href="#">Sansonetti 2008</a>			Identifications and values of core-excited energy levels of the 2p <sup>2</sup> 3s1l configurations are from <a href="#">Kramida 2010</a> .									
Lines:	<a href="#">Sansonetti 2008</a>												
Transition Probabilities:	<a href="#">Kelleher and Podobedova 2008</a> ; <a href="#">Sansonetti 2008</a>												

Observed Wavelength Air (Å)	Ritz Wavelength Air (Å)	Rel. Int. (?)	A <sub>ki</sub> (s <sup>-1</sup> )	f <sub>ik</sub>	Acc.	E <sub>i</sub> (eV)	E <sub>k</sub> (eV)	Lower Level Conf., Term, J	Upper Level Conf., Term, J	Type	TP Ref.	Line Ref.
5 148.8381	5 148.8383	1	1.14e+06	4.52e-03	B+	2.102297085	- 4.5096297	2p <sup>6</sup> 3p 2P* 1/2	2p <sup>6</sup> 6s 2S 1/2		c30	L15039
5 153.4024	5 153.4024	2	2.27e+06	4.52e-03	B+	2.104429110	- 4.5096297	2p <sup>6</sup> 3p 2P* 3/2	2p <sup>6</sup> 6s 2S 1/2		c30	L15039
5 682.6333	5 682.6333	5	1.01e+07	9.83e-02	A	2.102297085	- 4.2835006	2p <sup>6</sup> 3p 2P* 1/2	2p <sup>6</sup> 4d 2D 3/2		c30	L15039
5 688.1934	5 688.1933	1	2.02e+06	9.82e-03	A	2.104429110	- 4.2835006	2p <sup>6</sup> 3p 2P* 3/2	2p <sup>6</sup> 4d 2D 3/2		c30	L15039
5 688.2046	5 688.2047	9	1.21e+07	8.83e-02	A	2.104429110	- 4.2834963	2p <sup>6</sup> 3p 2P* 3/2	2p <sup>6</sup> 4d 2D 5/2		c30	L15039
5 889.950954	5 889.950943	80000	6.16e+07	6.41e-01	AA	0.00000000	- 2.104429110	2p <sup>6</sup> 3s 2S 1/2	2p <sup>6</sup> 3p 2P* 3/2	T6617,T6568,T6567	L5918	
5 895.924237	5 895.924237	40000	6.14e+07	3.20e-01	AA	0.00000000	- 2.102297085	2p <sup>6</sup> 3s 2S 1/2	2p <sup>6</sup> 3p 2P* 1/2	T6617,T6567	L5918	

Query time: 0.1 sec

From:

<https://polaris.astro.physik.uni-potsdam.de/wiki/> - OST Wiki



Permanent link:

<https://polaris.astro.physik.uni-potsdam.de/wiki/doku.php?id=en:praktikum:nist>

Last update: 2019/02/18 11:54