Article

PyAtomDB: Extending the AtomDB Atomic Database to Model New Plasma Processes and Uncertainties

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Abstract: The AtomDB project provides models of X-ray and EUV emitting astrophysical spectra for optically thin, hot plasma. We present the new software package, PyAtomDB, which now underpins the entire project, providing access to the underlying database, collisional radiative model calculations, and spectrum generation for a range of models. PyAtomDB is easily extensible allowing users to build new tools and models for use in analysis packages such as XSPEC. We present two of these, the *kappa* and `ACX` models for non-Maxwellian and Charge-Exchange plasmas respectively. In addition, PyAtomDB allows full open access to the `apec` code which underlies all of the AtomDB spectra and has enabled development of a module for estimating the sensitivity of emission lines and diagnostic line ratios to uncertainties in the underlying atomic data. We present these publicly available tools and results for several X-ray diagnostics of Fe L-shell ions and He-like ions as examples.

Keywords: X-ray Spectroscopy; Atomic Data; Spectral Analysis; Error Analysis

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1. History of the AtomDB project

The AtomDB project was originally designed to model X-ray emission from collisionally ionized, optically thin plasma in thermal equilibrium. It built on a history of development, starting with the Raymond-Smith code[1] in 1977 which created spectra for the most abundant 12 elements in a hot plasma using tabulated Gaunt factors and effective collision strengths. In 1985, this was updated by Brickhouse, Raymond and Smith [2] to improve both the code and the atomic data, particularly for the iron L- and K-shell ions. Collision strengths were updated and, significantly, the atomic data was separated from the code into independent data files.

In 2001, the first version of AtomDB was released [3]. This included the first release of the publicly accessible atomic database (APED), complete with defined filetypes as standardized FITS files [4]. In addition, the thermal plasma model, APEC, was written and used to convert this database into line and continuum emissivities, which were and still are used extensively in spectral analysis tools such as XSPEC [5] and Sherpa [6]. This was accompanied by another large scale update to the atomic data in APED, in particular for modeling He-like and H-like ions.

In 2012, AtomDB version 2 was released [7]. This again included a large update to the atomic data in APED: ionization and recombination rates were updated, along with new excitation data for He-like and H-like ions. In addition, APED was expanded to include all the elements up to Nickel (previously it had covered only the 14 most abundant elements).

Four years later, AtomDB version 3 was released. This involved a major expansion of the code, the database and the tools used to interpret the spectra to allow modeling of non-equilibrium ionization plasma, as well as updates to existing atomic data. In particular, there was a need to handle much larger data files (inner shell processes opened up many new levels), calculations for one ion at a time, and new input and output formats suitable for more flexible spectral analysis.

This large scale restructuring of the code exposed inflexibility in the APEC code, which had been designed to run from start to finish and produce one complete output file for the APEC model. To allow for future flexibility, the entire project was shifted to python with the release of the open source PyAtomDB[1], which now underpins all aspects of the AtomDB project.

During and subsequent to this, we discovered that the new data formats allowed for a significant improvement in AtomDB's capabilities, enabling a wide range of additional models to be produced. In this paper, we will outline the PyAtomDB project, the new data formats created for non-equilibrium modeling, the new models which this has enabled for charge exchange (CX), non-Maxwellian electrons (*Kappa*) and the ability to perform uncertainty studies.

1.1. The Astrophysical Plasma Emission Database (APED)

The AtomDB database consists of a selection of data for every ion from H to Ni, all stored as binary FITS[2] table files. The data are stored in several different files for each ion, separated by process. Throughout the database, all ions are indexed by their ion charge plus one, so for example He_1 is neutral Helium, and files related to it are stored in the directory $ATOMDB/APED/he/he_1/. There are up to 8 different file types for each ion, as listed in Table 1. In addition, APED contains several multi-element files, which hold data covering many ions together, as described in Table 2.

Table 1. File types for per-ion atomic data in APED

Type	Short Description	Details
IR	Ionization & recombination	Ionization from and recombination into the ion.
LV	Energy levels	Energy levels and photoionization cross section data.
LA	Lambda & A-values	Wavelengths and Einstein-A probabilities of transitions.
EC	Electron collisions	Electron-impact excitation rate coefficients or effective collision strengths.
PC	Proton collisions	Proton-impact excitation rate coefficients or effective collision strengths.
DR	Dielectronic recombination	DR Satellite line wavelengths and intensities.
PI	Photoionization	Photoionization cross sections for ions with data from XSTAR.
AI	Autoionization	Final state selective autoionization transition probabilities.

Table 2. File types for global atomic data in APED. A full description of the data files and formats is included in Appendix A.

Type	Short Description	Details
abund	Elemental abundance	Abundance relative to solar for elements $Z \leq 30$
ionbal	Ionization balance	Equilibrium ionization balance and non-equilibrium eigenvectors for each element
filemap	List of filenames	The data files used to create the latest release of the APEC model

Data in the APED is stored as close to the original data format as possible. As a result, there is no single standard for values which are frequently represented as functions, such as collision strengths. Instead there are 10 or more different formats ranging from temperature/value pairs to fit coefficients, each of which can then be interpreted by the APEC code to produce the actual rate coefficient or other value required. This can be confusing for an end user, so part of the motivation for PyAtomDB was to provide a unified interface allowing users to request a piece of atomic data and get the actual rate

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[1]   https://github.com/AtomDB/pyatomdb
[2]   http://fits.gsfc.nasa.gov/fits_standard.html

or coefficient back, instead of the raw fit parameters, etc, which require further interpretation. This accessibility improvement makes using the data in other models significantly easier.

1.2. The Astrophysical Plasma Emission Code (APEC)

APEC reads APED and processes the data using a collisional-radiative model to produce line and continuum emissivities on a set temperature and density grid. The plasma is assumed to be optically thin. For each ion at each grid node the excitation rates are calculated and combined with the spontaneous emission coefficients to form a collisional radiative matrix connecting the populations of all the levels. Solving this gives level populations and, through simple multiplication, line emissivities per ion. Ionization and recombination into excited levels is also included in this matrix.

These line emissivities are then multiplied by the elemental abundance (by default [8]), and the ion population in equilibrium to produce the emissivity ε_{ij} for each line:

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = A_{ij}N_i = A_{ij}\frac{N_i}{N_{z1}}\frac{N_{z1}}{N_Z}\frac{N_Z}{N_H}N_H \tag{1}$$

where A_{ij} is the spontaneous emission coefficient from level i to j, N_i is the number density of ions in excited state i, N_{z1} is the number density of the ion, N_Z is the number density of the element, and N_H is the number density of hydrogen. Therefore these terms from left to right are the spontaneous emission coefficient, the level population, the ion fraction, the elemental abundance relative to hydrogen and the hydrogen density.

APEC then produces 2 output files for the plasma, storing 2 kinds of emissivity data. The `line` file contains the ε_{ij}, wavelength, ion and transition identification for each line above a set ε_{ij} (by default, 10^{-20} ph cm^3 s^{-1}). The `coco` files contain the continuum emissivities from bremsstrahlung, radiative recombination and two photon decay, in ph cm^3 keV^{-1} s^{-1}, compressed onto an emissivity vs energy grid by an algorithm [9] which ensures that when the table is linearly interpolated the result is within 1% of the original emissivity value at every point. This is stored on an element by element basis, assuming equilibrium ionization fractions. The `coco` file also contains the sum of the emission from weak lines not contained in the `line` file, known as the pseudocontinuum, which is compressed in the same way as the continuum. Within these 2 files, both of which are standard FITS files, the first data HDU is the list of temperatures, then each subsequent HDU contains the line or continuum emission for one of these temperatures. This data can then be rapidly read by fitting codes such as XSPEC and used to analyze data, interpolating between neighbouring temperatures in $log(T) - log(\varepsilon)$ space.

With AtomDB 3, the introduction of the non-equilbrium ionization (NEI) model means that the ionization fraction, N_{z1}/NZ, could not be assumed to be fixed. There are therefore new `nei` versions of the same data files which do not have this factor included in their emissivity, and for each line and continuum component specify the driving ion which created the feature, as opposed to just the element or ion of the line. For example, the forbidden line of He-like O can originate from excitation of O^{6+}, ionization of O^{5+}, or recombination of O^{7+}. Creating a model spectrum then involves calculating the ionization fraction for the plasma in question and then multiplying the tabulated emissivities by this to the result to obtain the final emissivity for the model.

1.3. PyAtomDB

The introduction of AtomDB 3 created a vastly larger database to handle all of the underlying atomic processes involved in non-equilibrium processes. In particular, inner-shell excitation and ionization, along with excitation-autoionization, were included in the database for the first time, and it was necessary to include ions which are not significant emitters in the X-ray region in equilibrium plasmas, such as M-shell ions.

Initially, APEC was modified to handle these data sets, although it became clear that this was not an efficient method for handling this. The original code started by loading all of the atomic data in the database, then iterating over each temperature, density, element and ion to produce the spectra.

Due to the code's structure, changing the memory storage alone (required due to the entire database no longer fitting in a reasonable machine's memory) required a complete re-write of the code. While doing this, it was also converted to Python due to the ease of development, support across different systems, widespread existing use in astronomy, and existing relevant packages such as Astropy [10,11] which `PyAtomDB` now uses. This conversion enables several long term goals of the project: users can now run the code themselves; direct access to the APED is possible for those wishing to integrate atomic data lookups into their code; and spectral models based on APED can be developed by users and integrated easily into analysis tools. The resulting six different modules of the PyAtomDB package are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Modules within PyAtomDB and their purpose. A full description is provided in the code documentation[3]

Module	Purpose
atomdb	Accessing the database, returning atomic data
apec	Thermal plasma model
spectrum	Creating spectra from apec outputs
atomic	Basic atomic data (element names, etc)
const	Physical and code related constants
util	Utilities and helper routines

A full manual of the capabilites of `PyAtomDB` is beyond the scope of this paper. We will instead highlight some of the capabilities of the spectrum module, creating spectra of interest to end users, and extensions to it for modeling different, non-standard plasma types and investigating the effects of uncertainties on atomic data.

2. Spectral Modeling with PyAtomDB

The `spectrum` module in PyAtomDB contains routines for creating CIE spectra, complete with applying responses. These tools are also provided with wrappers, allowing them to be used in PyXspec[4]. Figure 1 shows a equilibrium, ionizing and recombining spectrum for a $kT_e = 0.7$keV plasma. The ionizing case is dominated by He-like lines of Si and Ne, while the recombining case shows significant emission from He- and H-like Fe, as well as the H-like Si and Mg ions.

This model is identical to the existing `rnei` model in XSPEC, but has additional flexibility such as allowing the user to identify strong lines in a selected wavelength region of an non-equilibrium plasma. There is a similar model for a plane-parallel shock (`pshock`) [12].

2.1. Non-Maxwellian Modeling

Non-Maxwell-Boltzmann electron energy distributions can occur in a range of astrophysical plasmas such as the Earth's magnetosphere [13], supernova shock waves (e.g. [14]), or solar flares (e.g. [15]). In these cases, the electron energy distribution is not well represented by a Maxwellian distribution due to an excess of high energy electrons. These can be modeled by a κ distribution:

$$f_\kappa\left(E;\kappa,T\right) = A_\kappa \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{k_B T}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{E}\left[1 + \frac{E}{\left(\kappa - \frac{3}{2}\right)k_B T}\right]^{-(\kappa+1)} \tag{2}$$

where:

$$A_\kappa = \frac{\Gamma(\kappa+1)}{\Gamma\left(\kappa - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\kappa - \frac{3}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \tag{3}$$

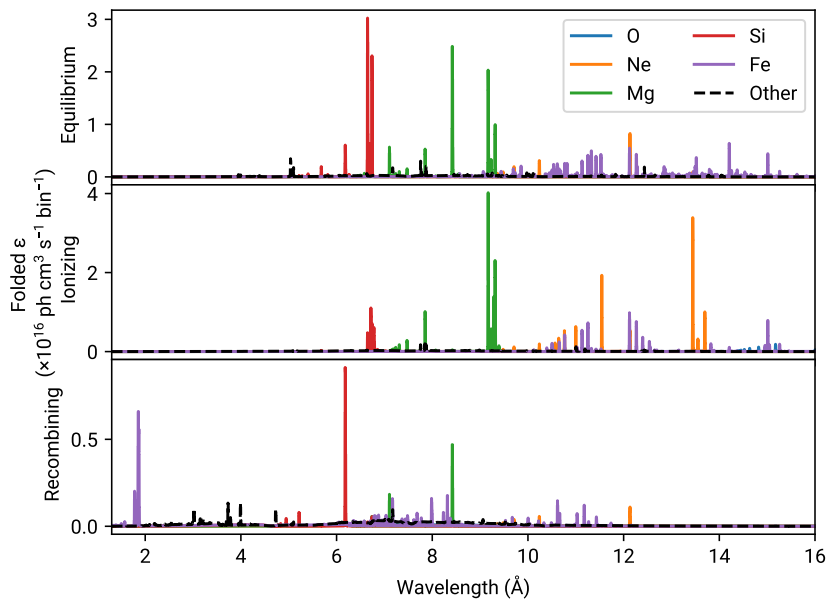[3]   https://atomdb.readthedocs.io
[4]   https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/xanadu/xspec/python/html/

Figure 1. Emission from $kT_e = 0.7$keV plasmas in equilibrium, ionizing (from $kT_e = 0.07$keV) and recombining (from $kT_e = 7.0$keV). The ionization timescale is $n_e t = 10^{10}$cm^{-3} s for both non-equilibrium cases. Spectra have been folded though the Chandra ACIS-S/HETG +1 order response from Cycle 22.

When κ approaches its lower limit of 3/2, the distribution is highly non-Maxwellian, when $\kappa = \infty$ it is once again Maxwellian.

Most electron energy dependent atomic data is, however, collated assuming the electron energies follow a Maxwellian distribution, as it saves substantial disk space, speeds computation of emissvities, and is relevant to the majority of applications. In theory the parameters such as electron collision strengths could be recalculated from first principles for non-Maxwellian plasmas, however the underlying cross section data either no longer exists for the vast majority of ions or, if they are, are too unwieldy for practical use. As a result, representing the κ distribution as a sum of Maxwellian plasmas presents an attractive compromise. We have implemented [16] the decomposition method of [17] to create spectra for non-Maxwellian plasma, wherein several different Maxwellian temperatures are added to closely approximate a true κ energy distribution.

Initially this was to be performed as a complete rewrite of the underlying model, however with the flexibility of PyAtomDB and the new data formats, we are able to achieve this using a simple 2-step process: the effective ionization and recombination rates are calculated by appropriately summing the Maxwellian rates as shown in Figure 2, the charge state distribution is calculated, and then the non-equilibrium emissivities can be combined with these to provide a non-Maxwellian spectrum.

2.2. Charge Exchange

Charge exchange occurs when a donor ion or atom with one or more electron still attached interacts with a recombining ion, which is missing at least one electron, resulting in the transfer of the electron from the donor to the receiver:

$$R^{y+} + D^{z+} \rightarrow R^{(y-1)+} + D^{(z+1)+} \tag{4}$$
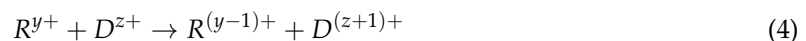
where R is the recombining ion, and D is the donor. In most situations where charge exchange is postulated (e.g. the solar wind), the donor is neutral hydrogen as the only element with a significant
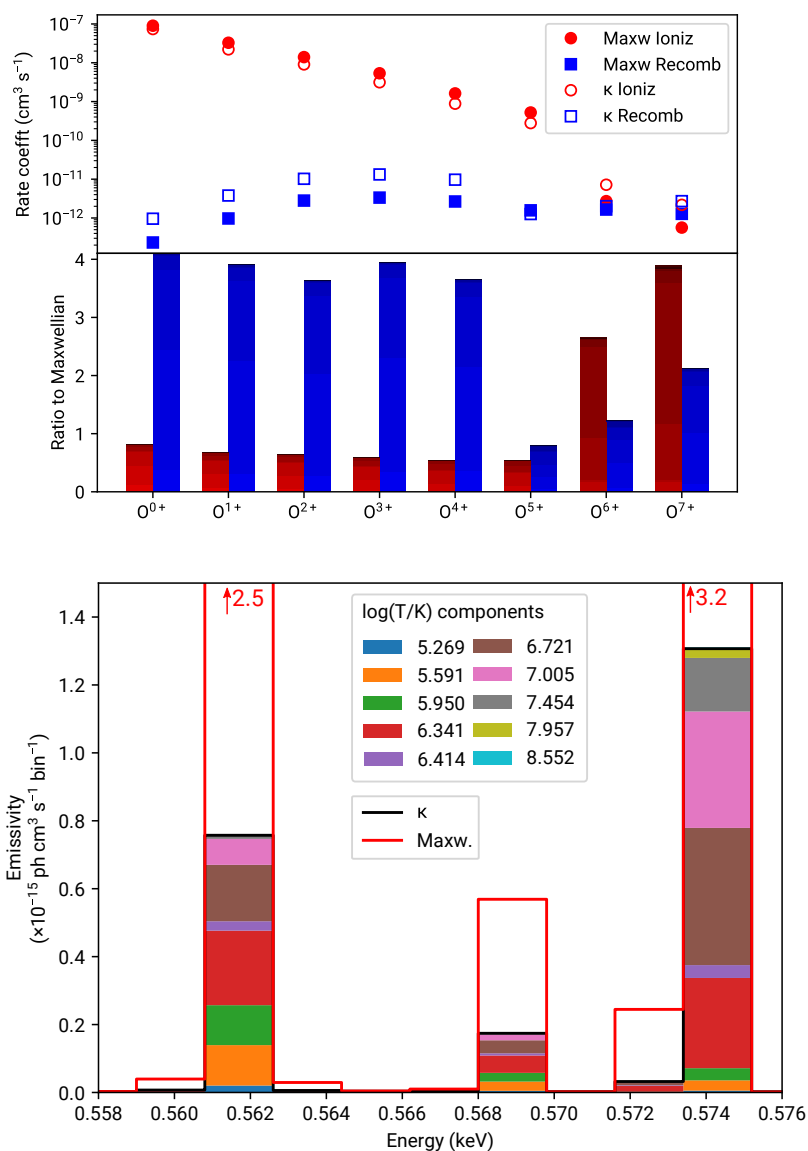
Figure 2. Ionization and recombination rate coefficients of oxygen in a kT = 0.2keV, κ=2.0 plasma. *Top*: the total rate coefficients for the κ and Maxwellian case. *Middle*: the ratio of the $\kappa = 2.0$ ionization (red) and recombination (blue) rates to their Maxwellian equivalent. The different shades represents the contribution of each Maxwellian component from the decomposition method of [17]. *Bottom* The resulting emission in the O^{6+} He-α triplet. The components of the Maxwellian decomposition are again shown in different colors. Note that the Maxwellian total emissivity, marked with the red line, is larger due to the charge state distribution having more O^{6+} in the Maxwellian case.

enough abundance for the interaction to be observable. Typically, the exchanged electron is captured into an excited state of the ion, and these are often significantly higher n and l shells than those populated by electron impact excitation. As the ion relaxes to its ground state, the line emission is therefore significantly different from that observed in a typical thermal plasma. In some cases this can allow direct identification of CX, but in many more cases the foreground CX emissions adds an additional background to the spectrum of interest.

We released version 1 of the AtomDB Charge Exchange (ACX) model in 2014. This used a combination of analytical nl shell capture distribution formulae with a cascade to ground calcualted through the APED database to create spectra useful for identifying CX emission [18], and successfully used it to model the spectrum of the hot and cool solar wind components.

However, the model had several shortcomings. On the physics side, the CX process was modeled without any velocity dependence, with the user selecting from one of four analytical cross section models to see which worked best. On the implementation side, the model relied on a computationally expensive process combining the AtomDB database to produce the spectra and line lists of interest. This meant that as the APED database was updated in the future, the changes in line wavelength and A-values were not reflected in the ACX model.

To expand the model, for ACX version 2 theoretical charge exchange cross sections (as opposed to the analytical nl distributions), including velocity dependent effects, were obtained from the Kronos database[19–21]. PyAtomDB was then used to create spectra for capture into each nl shell, and subsequent cascade to the ground state. By treating each of these as independent spectra, as if they were separate ions in the NEI model, spectra can be rapidly created in 2 steps: first, the cross section for capture into each nl shell is calculated, then the spectrum for each nl shell is multiplied by this cross section and then summed:

$$\varepsilon_{CX} = \sum^{nl} \sigma_{nl}(E) v \varepsilon_{nl} \qquad (5)$$

where ε_{CX} is the total CX emissivity, nl is the shell captured in to, E and v are the energy and velocity of the center of mass of the donor-recombining ion, and ε_{nl} is the emissivity for capture into that one specific nl.

2.3. Cross Section Data Selection

The Kronos database contains only `nlS` selective cross sections for collisions with a hydrogen donor and a H-like recombining ion, and also for the bare recombining ion of C, N, O and Ne. For all other bare ions, and for He as the donor, data is only resolved to the `n` shell.

In the case of `nlS` resolved data, the total capture into all the states which match the `nlS` is split evenly. For `n` resolved data the `l` shell distribution is handled by one of the analytical distribution functions described for ACX version 1 (the user may choose which one). For all other ions, where there is no data in the Kronos database, the model falls back to the ACX 1 models, with the total cross section fixed at $3 \times 10^{-15} \text{cm}^2$.

Within the Kronos database, there are often different data sets present for the same ion. As the authors of the database themselves advised, we choose the data which exists from the best available technique if no specific set is recommended. The techniques are ranked from quantum molecular orbital close coupling (QMOCC) [22], atomic orbital close coupling (AOCC)[23], classical trajectory monte carlo (CTMC) [24,25], to multi-channel Landau Zener (MCLZ) [26].

2.4. Spectral Generation

For each nl or nlS to which capture is possible given the cross section in the Kronos database, we calculate the spectrum by creating a radiative matrix assuming no further collisional excitation as the electron cascades to the ground state. The A-values are taken from the AtomDB database for all ions where they exist.

For some heavier ions, the n shell for capture ends up being very high, e.g. 16 for the donor Fe^{25+}. This is beyond the AtomDB holdings, which stop at $n = 10$ for He- and H-like ions and at $n <= 7$ for all other ions. For these cases we have topped up the existing AtomDB A-values and wavelengths using calculations from AUTOSTRUCTURE[27]. Where possible, the wavelengths for these calculations have been shifted to match the NIST ASD[28] values. The new energy levels were matched to the existing AtomDB levels using energy-order, symmetry and degeneracy matching. For the Li-, He- and H- like ions these matches were relatively trivial, though in the middle of the Fe L shell ions this matching becomes more problematic. Fortunately, the inaccuracies introduced by poor wavelengths at high energies in these complex ions can be largely discounted due to the fact that the sheer number of lines prevents any one line from producing a strong spectral signature. By contrast, a simple ion such as O^{7+} has a straightforward series of lines with well established wavelengths, and therefore discrepancies would be more pronounced.

Constructing the model in PyAtomDB has two distinct advantages: it allows the model to be rapidly developed (as it reuses most of the tools for NEI plasma) and it enables users to deploy it using the same commands.

3. Estimating the Impact of Uncertainties with PyAtomDB

3.1. Varying atomic data

Estimating the magnitude of the uncertainties on rates for fundamental atomic processes is a difficult task with no obvious correct solution. The source data comes from a wide range of theoretical and experimental sources, often lacking sufficient information on the associated uncertainties to make a meaningful estimate. Nevertheless, there is significant effort being applied to estimating atomic data uncertainties: most atomic data publications in the past decade have some effort to make reasonable uncertainty assessments, and there are several groups [e.g. 29,30] which are working on trying to estimate uncertainties on the existing atomic data.

Given the magnitude of this task, being able to direct the efforts by identifying the atomic data which line emission and ratio diagnostics are most sensitive to is essential for more accurate data analysis. We have developed the `variableapec`[5] module which makes use of routines in PyAtomDB to identify which atomic processes most strongly affect the resulting spectra. The user can vary any fundamental atomic data in the AtomDB database by a set amount and re-run emissivity calculations to identify which lines are sensitive to the changed parameter. This allows users to investigate the sensitivity of line and line ratio emissivities over a range of temperatures and densities. The module also checks for other lines affected from perturbing a single line.
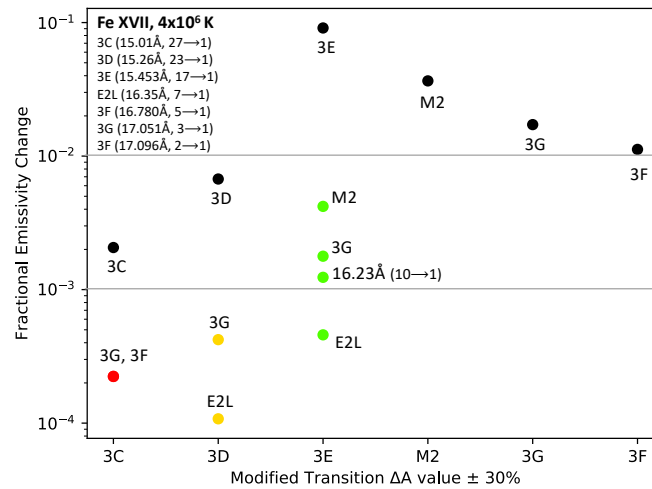
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[5]   https://github.com/AtomDB/variableapec

Figure 3. Fe XVII emission lines in the range of 10-20Å sensitive to a ±30% change in A value at $T_e = 4 \times 10^6$K. Black points denote the emissivity change for the transition varied while colored points denote other transitions affected for each perturbed line.

Varying an atomic rate of a single transition may have cascading effects for other transitions, depending on the strength of the line varied or the levels of the transition. The user can input a range of wavelengths and cutoff threshold for the fractional emissivity change and plot lines sensitive to the transitions changed. This is an important diagnostic of lines that are sensitive to cascade effects as well as a diagnostic of correlated errors.

Figure 3 shows Fe XVII lines sensitive in the range of 10-20Å to a ±30% change in A value in key emission lines at low density and the temperature where Fe XVII peaks in abundance. Varying the A value for the 3E transition alone resulted in a fractional change of emissivity of greater than 0.01% for not only the 3E transition but also four other lines in the range of 10-20Å. 3E also has the greatest fractional change in emissivity of the 6 key transitions with A values perturbed by 30%.

The new variability module also allows the user to vary the atomic rates of two separate transitions and recalculate diagnostics for that line ratio. Line ratios can be sensitive to either temperature or density, making them useful diagnostics of estimating a plasma's temperature or density. It is more informative to add uncertainties to two lines individually and recalculate line ratios rather than adding a blanket uncertainty to the final line ratio.
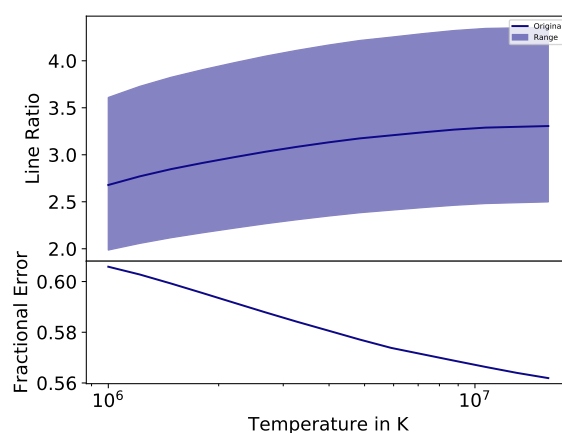
Figure 4. Fe XVII 3C/3D line ratio as a function of temperature with a $\pm15\%$ uncertainty on the direct excitation rates of both the 3C and 3D lines. The final error on the line ratio is $\sim60\%$ for the entire temperature range plotted.

`variableapec` can also apply uncertainties for more complicated line ratios, such as the G and R ratios that are respectively used for temperature and density diagnostics in He-like ions [31]. It adds the same uncertainty to the forbidden, intercombination, and resonance lines and then calculates the error propagation on the individual rate changes to produce an error on the line ratio. Since these ratios are sensitive to temperature and density, it makes sense that the fractional error on the G and R ratios are also temperature and density sensitive.

The tool allows the user to recalculate line diagnostics at multiple temperatures or densities. It is informative to estimate the fractional error on the resulting line ratio after varying the A value or direct excitation rate of a density- or temperature- sensitive line. As seen in Figure 5, it makes sense that fractional errors have the same density- or temperature-dependence as the line ratio and that the magnitude of fractional error varies for different plasmas.
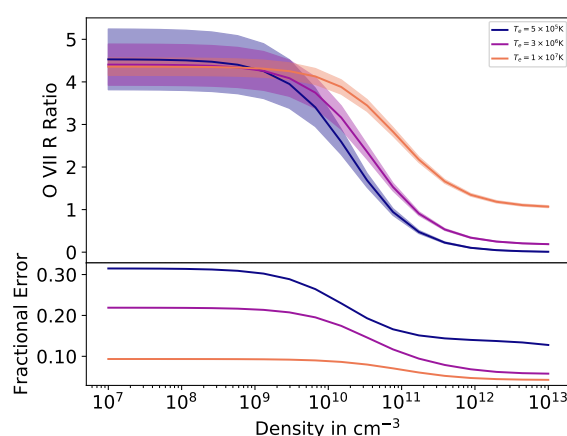

Figure 5. O VII R ratio with a $\pm15\%$ uncertainty on the direct excitation rates of the forbidden, resonance, and intercombination lines at 3 different plasma temperatures.
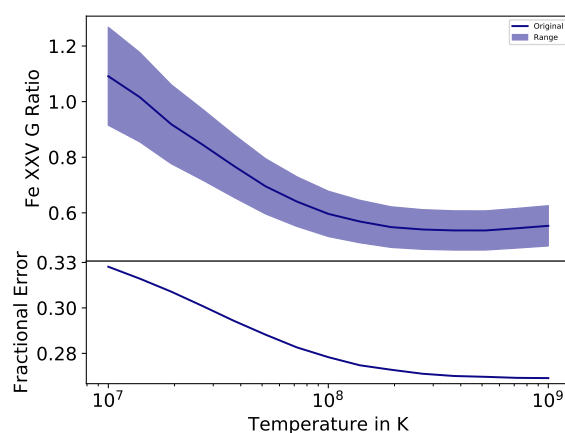
Figure 6. Fe XXV G ratio with a $\pm15\%$ uncertainty on the direct excitation rates of the forbidden, resonance, and intercombination lines at low density. The final error on the line ratio is $\sim30\%$ for the entire temperature range plotted.

When a pair of lines is blended, it is more useful to add the uncertainty onto the three lines individually and recalculate the blended line ratio. Figure 7 shows the blended line ratio of (209.62 + 209.92)Å/213.77Å for Fe XIII, a density-sensitive line ratio often used in solar physics [32].
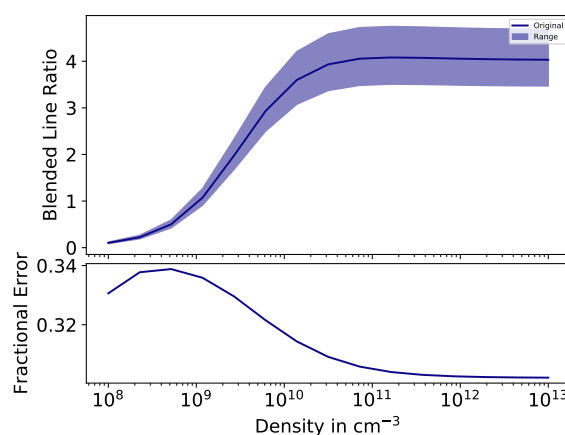
Figure 7. Blended Fe XIII line ratio (209.62 + 209.92)Å/213.77Å versus density at Te=200 eV. The final error on the line ratio is $\sim30\%$ for the entire temperature range plotted.

4. Summary

The new PyAtomDB package had been released as open source code. It is now possible for the astronomy community to obtain all of the data, thermal plasma codes and spectral models based on the project, and to develop extensions based on it.

We have developed modules for charge exchange and non-Maxwellian electrons, which are compatible with PyAtomDB and analysis tools such as PyXspec. The code can easily be extended to include new models the community may contribute.

In addition, we have used the newly available codes to develop a tool for estimating the sensitivity of spectral diagnostics to uncertainties in the underlying atomic data, which is immediately applicable to a range of plasmas for upcoming high resolution missions such as XRISM.

Appendix A Summary of filetypes in APED

      This section contains all the filetypes in AtomDB as of version 3.0.9. The format notations are from the FITS standard, so J is an integer, E is a float, D is a double precision float, and A is a string. So 20E denotes a 20 float array. The atomic number of an ion is denoted by Z, while z is the ion charge and $z1$ is the ion charge plus one.

Appendix A.1 Ion-by-Ion files

Table A1. APED IR (ionization and recombination rate) file definition. Excluded data types (XI, XR, XD) are used to populate excited levels of ions but are not used when calculating the charge state distribution. The effect of these rates is included in the CI, EA, DR and RR total rates used for calculating the charge state distribution. Notable header keywords: IONPOT contains the ionization potential in eV.

Name	Format	Description
Element	1J	Atomic Number
Ion_init	1J	z1 of initial ion
Ion_final	1J	z1 of final ion
Level_init	1J	level process starts in
Level_final	1J	level process finished at
TR_Type	2A	Transition type. One of:
		CI : Collisional Ionization
		EA : Excitation Autoionization
		XI : eXcluded Ionization
		DR : Dielectronic Recombination
		RR : Radiative Recombination
		XR : eXcluded Radiative recombination
		XD : eXcluded Dielectronic recombination
TR_Index	1J	Line index in file (starting from 1)
Par_Type	1J	Parameter type. Defines meaning of Temperature and IonRec_Par
		51: CI: Coefficients from Younger [33].
		61: EA: Lithium coefficients from Arnaud & Rothenflug [34].
		62: EA: Other coefficients from Arnaud & Rothenflug [34].
		63: EA: Coefficients from Mazzotta [35].
		71: RR: Coefficients from Shull & Van Steenberg [36].
		72: RR: Coefficients from Verner & Ferland [37].
		73: RR: Coefficients from Arnaud & Raymond [38].
		74: RR: Coefficients from Badnell [39].
		81: DR: Coefficients from Mazzotta [35].
		82: DR: Coefficients from Badnell [40].
		100: CI: Coefficients from Dere [41].
		Interpolatable arrays of N Rate Coefficients (cm^3 s^{-1}):
		300+N: include both left and right boundary
		350+N: include neither boundary
		700+N: include only minimum boundary
		750+N: include only maximum boundary
		900+N: CI: Interpolatable array of N Y effective ionization coefficients.
Min_Temp	1E	Minimum Temperature for which data is valid (K)
Max_Temp	1E	Maximum Temperature for which data is valid (K)
Temperature	20E	Array of up to 20 temperatures (K)
IonRec_Par	20E	Array of up to 20 rate coefficients (cm^3 s^{-1})
		or coefficients as Par_Type indicates.
Wavelen	1E	Deprecated
Wave_Obs	1E	Deprecated
Wave_Err	1E	Deprecated
BR_Ratio	1E	Deprecated
BR_Rat_Err	1E	Deprecated
Label	20A	Deprecated
Rate_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for rates
Wave_Ref	20A	Deprecated
Wv_Obs_Ref	20A	Deprecated
Br_Rat_Ref	20A	Deprecated

Table A2. APED LV (energy level) file definition.

Name	Format	Description
Elec_Config	40A	Electron Configuration
Energy	1E	Energy above ground of level (eV)
E_Error	1E	Error on Energy (eV)
N_Quan	1J	Maximum n shell of configuration
L_Quan	1J	Total orbital angular momentum (L)
S_Quan	1E	Total spin angular momentum (S)
Lev_Deg	1J	Level degeneracy ($= 2J + 1$)
Phot_Type	1J	Format of photo-ionization data stored for level:
		-1 : None
		0 : Hydrogenic [42]
		1 : Clark [43]
		2 : Verner & Yakolev [44]
		3 : Table from XSTAR[45]
Phot_Par	20E	Photoionization Parameters
AAut_Tot	1E	Total autoionization rate from the level (s^{-1})
ARad_Tot	1E	Total radiative rate from the level (s^{-1})
Energy_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for energy
Phot_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for photoionization rate
AAut_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for autoionization sum
ARad_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for radiative sum

Table A3. APED LA (Wavelength and A-value) file definition.

Name	Format	Description
Upper_Lev	1J	Upper (initial) level index
Lower_Lev	1J	Lower (final) level index
Wavelen	1E	Wavelength (Å)
Wave_Obs	1E	Observed wavelength (if not NULL, use instead of Wavelen) (Å)
Wave_Err	1E	Error on wavelength (Å)
Einstein_A	1E	Spontaneous emission coefficient (s^{-1})
Ein_A_Err	1E	Error on Spontaneous emission coefficient (s^{-1})
Wave_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for wavelength
Wv_Obs_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for observed wavelength
Ein_A_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for spontaneous emission coefficient

Table A4. APED EC (Electron Collision) file definition.

Name	Format	Description
Lower_Lev	1J	Lower (initial) level index
Upper_Lev	1J	Upper (final) level index
Coeff_Type	1J	Parameter type. Defines meaning of Temperature and EffCollStrPar
		1 : Burgess-Tully type data [46]
		11-16: CHIANTI 5 point spline data of types 1 to 6.
		21-26: CHIANTI 9 point spline data of types 1 to 6.
		31: S-type He-like Data from Sampson, Goett and Clark [47]
		32: P-type He-like Data from Sampson, Goett and Clark [47]
		33: S-type H-like Data from Sampson, Goett and Clark [47]
		41: Eqn 6 from Kato and Nakazaki [48]
		42: Eqns 10-12 from Kato and Nakazaki [48]
		100+N : Interpolable Y, include both left and right boundary
		150+N : Interpolable Y, include neither boundary
		500+N : Interpolable Y, include only minimum boundary
		550+N : Interpolable Y, include only maximum boundary
		300+N : Interpolable rate coefficient, include both left and right boundary
		350+N : Interpolable rate coefficient, include neither boundary
		700+N : Interpolable rate coefficient, include only minimum boundary
		750+N : Interpolable rate coefficient, include only maximum boundary
Min_Temp	1E	Minimum Temperature coefficients are valid for (K)
Max_Temp	1E	Maximum Temperature coefficients are valid for (K)
Temperature	20E	Temperature Grid (K)
EffCollStrPar	20E	Effective collision strength parameters
Inf_Limit	1E	Infinite temperature limit for extrapolations
Reference	20A	Bibcode for data.

Table A5. APED PC (Proton Collision) file definition.

Name	Format	Description
Lower_Lev	1J	Lower (initial) level index
Upper_Lev	1J	Upper (final) level index
Coeff_Type	1J	Parameter type. Defines meaning of Temperature and Coeff_Om
		200+N : Interpolable Y, include both left and right boundary
		250+N : Interpolable Y, include neither boundary
		600+N : Interpolable Y, include only minimum boundary
		650+N : Interpolable Y, include only maximum boundary
		400+N : Interpolable rate coefficient, include both left and right boundary
		450+N : Interpolable rate coefficient, include neither boundary
		400+N : Interpolable rate coefficient, include only minimum boundary
		450+N : Interpolable rate coefficient, include only maximum boundary
		1001 : Burgess-Tully proton excitation rate data [46]
Min_Temp	1E	Minimum Temperature coefficients are valid for (K)
Max_Temp	1E	Maximum Temperature coefficients are valid for (K)
Temperature	20E	Temperature Grid (K)
Coeff_Om	20E	Effective collision strength parameters
Reference	20A	Bibcode for data.

Table A6. APED DR (Dielectronic Recombination satellite line) file definition.

Name	Format	Description
Upper_Lev	1J	Upper (initial) level index
Lower_Lev	1J	Lower (final) level index
Wavelen	1E	Wavelength (Å)
Wave_Obs	1E	Observed wavelength (if not NULL, use instead of Wavelen) (Å)
Wave_Err	1E	Error on wavelength (Å)
DR_Type	1J	Type of DR data stored:
		1: Romanik [49]
		2: Safranova [50]
E_Excite	1E	Excitation Energy (keV)
EExc_Err	1E	Error on Excitation Energy (keV)
SatelInt	1E	Satellite line intensity (s^{-1})
SatIntErr	1E	Error on satellite line intensity (s^{-1})
Params	10E	DR line parameters
DRRate_Ref	20A	Bibcode for DR rate
Wave_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for wavelength
Wv_Obs_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for observed wavelength

Table A7. APED PI (Photoionization) file definition. This is used to store tabulated XSTAR style data.

Name	Format	Description
HDU 1		
Ion_init	1J	z1 of initial ion
Lev_init	1J	level process starts in
Ion_final	1J	z1 of final ion
Lev_final	1J	level process finished at
PI_Type	1J	Type of XSTAR data:
		10000+N: XSTAR Type 49 data at N points
		20000+N: XSTAR Type 53 data at N points
G_Ratio	1E	Degeneracy ratio of the levels
Energy	40E	Energy grid (eV)
PI_Param	40E	Photoionization cross section (Mb)
Reference	20A	Bibcode of reference for data
HDU 2: XSTAR Level file		
Elec_Config	40A	Electron Configuration
Energy	1E	Energy above ground of level (eV)
E_Error	1E	Error on Energy (eV)
N_Quan	1J	Maximum n shell of configuration
L_Quan	1J	Total orbital angular momentum (L)
S_Quan	1E	Total spin angular momentum (S)
Lev_Deg	1J	Level degeneracy ($= 2J + 1$)
Phot_Type	1J	Format of photo-ionization data stored for level (should be 3):
		-1 : None
		0 : Hydrogenic [42]
		1 : Clark [43]
		2 : Verner & Yakolev [44]
		3 : Table from XSTAR [45]
Phot_Par	20E	Photoionization Parameters

Table A8. APED AI (AutoIonization) file definition.

Name	Format	Description
Ion_init	1J	z1 of initial ion
Ion_final	1J	z1 of final ion
Lev_init	1J	level process starts in
Lev_final	1J	level process finished at
Auto_Rate	1E	Autoionization rate s^{-1}
Auto_Err	1E	Error on autoionization rate s^{-1}
Auto_Ref	20A	Bibcode of reference for data

Appendix A.2 All ion files

The files are data covering not just a specific ion, but covering a range. For example, there is one file which contains the abundances of all the elements.

Table A9. APED Abundance file definition. Each Source refers to a different published data table. Descriptions matching them to publications can be found in the headers.

Name	Format	Description
Source	10A	description of source
H	1D	Abundance of H in $\log(12)$ notation
He	1D	Abundance of He in $\log(12)$ notation
Li	1D	Abundance of Li in $\log(12)$ notation
Be	1D	Abundance of Be in $\log(12)$ notation
B	1D	Abundance of B in $\log(12)$ notation
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
Ni	1D	Abundance of Ni in $\log(12)$ notation
Cu	1D	Abundance of Cu in $\log(12)$ notation
Zn	1D	Abundance of Zn in $\log(12)$ notation

Table A10. APED Eigenvector file definition. These can be in separate file for each ion or a separate HDU in the same file for each. Data is stored at 1251 temperatures from 10^4 to 10^9K, logarithmically spaced. Eigenvector and eigenvalue data is stored for solving non-equilibrium ionization balances, using the method of [51].

Name	Format	Description
FEQB	(Z+1)D	Equilibrium ionization fraction for each ion (Z=atomic number of element)
EIG	(Z)D	Eigenvalues for each ion
VR	Z^2	Right eigenvectors for each ion
VL	Z^2	Left eigenvectors for each ion

Table A11. APED filemap file definition. This is a text file which denotes which files were used in an APEC run to create the emissivity files. It is used to identify the current recommended data in the database. Each line indicates another file, with the contents of each line being four columns, in the format "I2XI2XI2XS". I2 is a two character integer, S is a string of unspecified length, and X is a whitespace character. Each column represents, from left to right:

Name	Format	Description
Filetype	I2	1: IR
		2: LV
		3: LA
		4: EC
		5: PC
		6: DR
		8: PI
		9: AI
		10: Abundances
		11: Bremsstrahlung ceofficients from [52]
		13: Bremsstrahlung ceofficients from [53]
Z	I2	: Element charge. 0 indicates non-element-specific data.
z1	I2	: Ion charge plus 1. -1 indicates irrelevant (e.g. for non-element specific data)
Filename	S	The path and name of the file to open

Appendix A.3 APEC emissivity files

Table A12. APEC Line Emission file definition. HDU 1 lists the plasma parameters for each HDU, HDU 2+ are the spectrum for each of those plasams defined in HDU 1.

Name	Format	Description
HDU 1: parameters		
kT	1E	Temperature for each HDU (keV)
EDensity	1E	Electron Density (cm^{-3})
Time	1E	Time elapsed from equilibrium (s) (not used)
Nelement	1J	Number of elements in the HDU
Nline	1J	Number of lines in the HDU
HDU 2+: emissivity		
Lambda	1E	Line wavelength (Å)
Lambda_Err	1E	Error on line wavelength (Å)
Epsilon	1E	Line emissivity (ph cm^3 s^{-1})
Epsilon_Err	1E	Error on line emissivity (photons cm^3 s^{-1})
Element	1J	Atomic number of element
Elem_drv	1J	Atomic number of driving element (NEI only)
Ion	1J	z1 of ion
Ion_drv	1J	z1 of driving ion (NEI only)
UpperLev	1J	Upper level of transition
LowerLev	1J	Lower level of transition

Table A13. APEC Continuum Emission file definition. HDU 1 lists the plasma parameters for each HDU, HDU 2+ are the spectrum for each of those plasams defined in HDU 1. Note that for the E_Cont, Cont, E_Pseudo, and Pseudo variables, the size of the array is set to the maximum length (N_Cont or N_Pseudo) of every ion in the HDU. However all values above the relevant N_Cont or N_Pseudo are ignored when using the data.

Name	Format	Description
HDU 1: parameters		
kT	1E	Temperature for each HDU (keV)
EDensity	1E	Electron Density (cm^{-3})
Time	1E	Time elapsed from equilibrium (s) (not used)
Nelement	1J	Number of elements in the HDU
NCont	1J	Max length continuum entries in the HDU
NPseudo	1J	Max length of pseudocontinuum entries in the HDU
HDU 2+: emissivity		
Z	1J	Atomic number of element
rmJ	1J	z1 of driving ion. 0 if equilibrium
N_Cont	1J	Length of continuum entry for ion
E_Cont	N_Cont*E	Energies for each continuum point (keV)
Continuum	max(N_Cont)*E	Emissivity at each continuum point ($ph\,cm^{-3}\,s^{-1}\,keV^{-1}$)
Cont_Err	max(N_Cont)*E	Error on emissivity at each continuum point ($ph\,cm^{-3}\,s^{-1}\,keV^{-1}$)
N_Pseudo	1J	Length of pseudocontinuum entry for ion
E_Pseuso	max(N_Pseudo)*E	Energies for each pseudocontinuum point (keV)
Pseudo	max(N_Pseudo)*E	Emissivity at each pseudocontinuum point ($ph\,cm^{-3}\,s^{-1}\,keV^{-1}$)
Pseudo_Err	N_Pseudo*E	Error on emissivity at each pseudocontinuum point ($ph\,cm^{-3}\,s^{-1}\,keV^{-1}$)

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