

**Fig. 4.3.** Energy level diagram (Grotrian diagram) for  $\dot{\text{C}}$ ,  $\text{C}^+$  et  $\text{O}$ , illustrating the fine-structure transitions. The wavelengths of the observable transitions are indicated.

J. Lequeux, 2004, *The Interstellar Medium*, p. 52

### Forbidden lines in the neutral medium

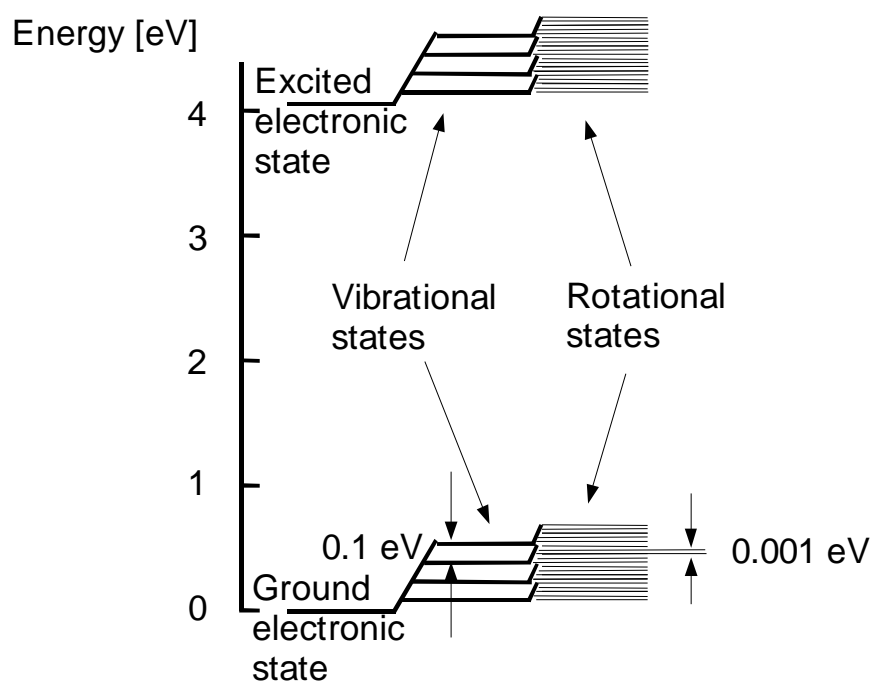
Ion	Transition l-u	$\lambda$ $\mu\text{m}$	$n_{\text{crit}}$ $\text{cm}^{-3}$
C I	$^3\text{P}_0 - ^3\text{P}_1$	609.1354	(500)
	$^3\text{P}_1 - ^3\text{P}_2$	370.4151	(3000)
C II	$^2\text{P}_{1/2} - ^2\text{P}_{3/2}$	157.741	47 (3000)
O I	$^3\text{P}_2 - ^3\text{P}_1$	63.184	
	$^3\text{P}_1 - ^3\text{P}_0$	145.525	$2.3 \times 10^4$ ( $5 \times 10^5$ )
	$^3\text{P}_2 - ^1\text{D}_2$	0.63003	3400 ( $1 \times 10^5$ )
Si II	$^2\text{P}_{1/2} - ^2\text{P}_{3/2}$	34.8152	( $3.4 \times 10^5$ )
S II	$^4\text{S}_{3/2} - ^2\text{D}_{5/2}$	0.67164	1240
	$^4\text{S}_{3/2} - ^2\text{D}_{3/2}$	0.67308	3270
Fe II	$^6\text{D}_{7/2} - ^6\text{D}_{5/2}$	35.3491	( $3.3 \times 10^6$ )
	$^6\text{D}_{9/2} - ^6\text{D}_{7/2}$	25.9882	( $2.2 \times 10^6$ )

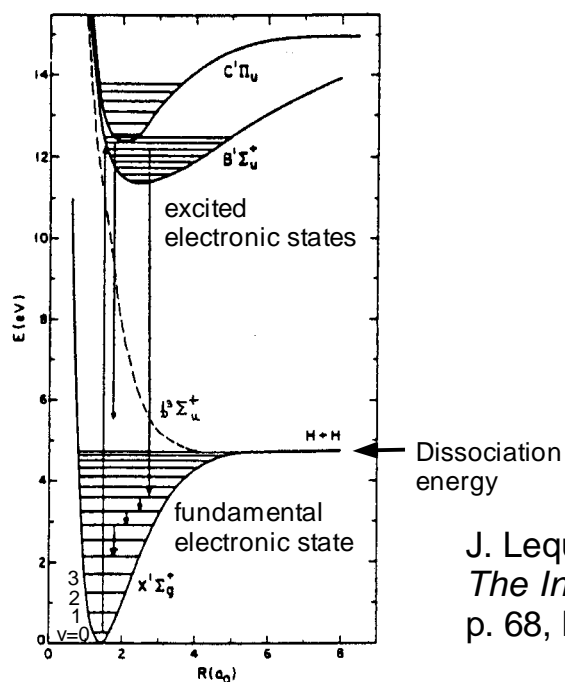
J. Lequeux, 2004, *The Interstellar Medium*, p. 53, Table 4.1

## Most important interstellar absorption lines

- Sodium
  - Na I D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub> at 5889 and 5895 Å
  - Na I at 3302 and 3303 Å
- Potassium
  - K I at 7699 Å
- Calcium
  - Ca II H and K at 3933 and 3968 Å
  - Ca I at 4266 Å
- Weaker lines of Li, Ti<sup>+</sup>, ...

## Energy levels for diatomic molecules

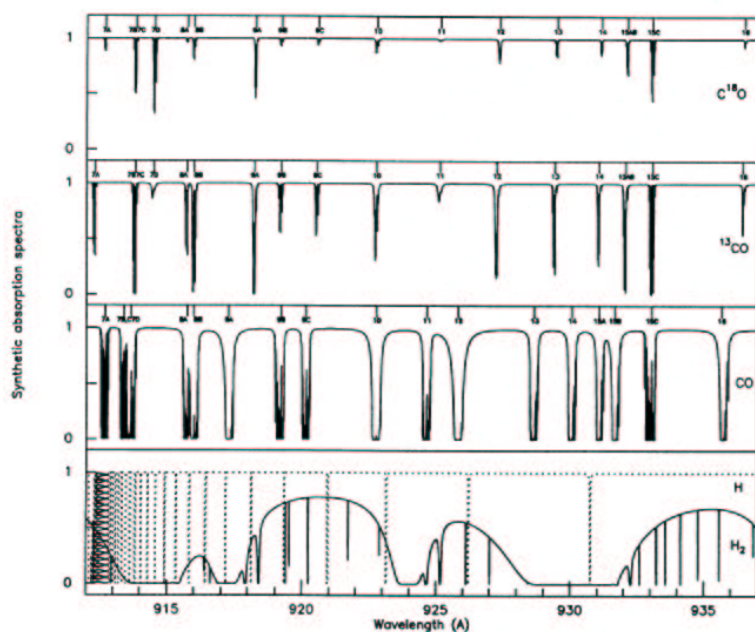


Potential energy curves for  $\text{H}_2$ 

J. Lequeux, 2004,  
*The Interstellar Medium*,  
 p. 68, Fig. 4.8

Cloud model

Intensity: 
$$k_x(\lambda, \tau_v) = \exp\left(-\sum_j N_j^X(\tau_v) \sum_i \sigma_{ji}(\lambda)\right)$$



$N_j^X(\tau_v)$

column density of level  $J$  of species  $X$   
 from the cloud surface  
 to the current point of depth  $\tau_v$

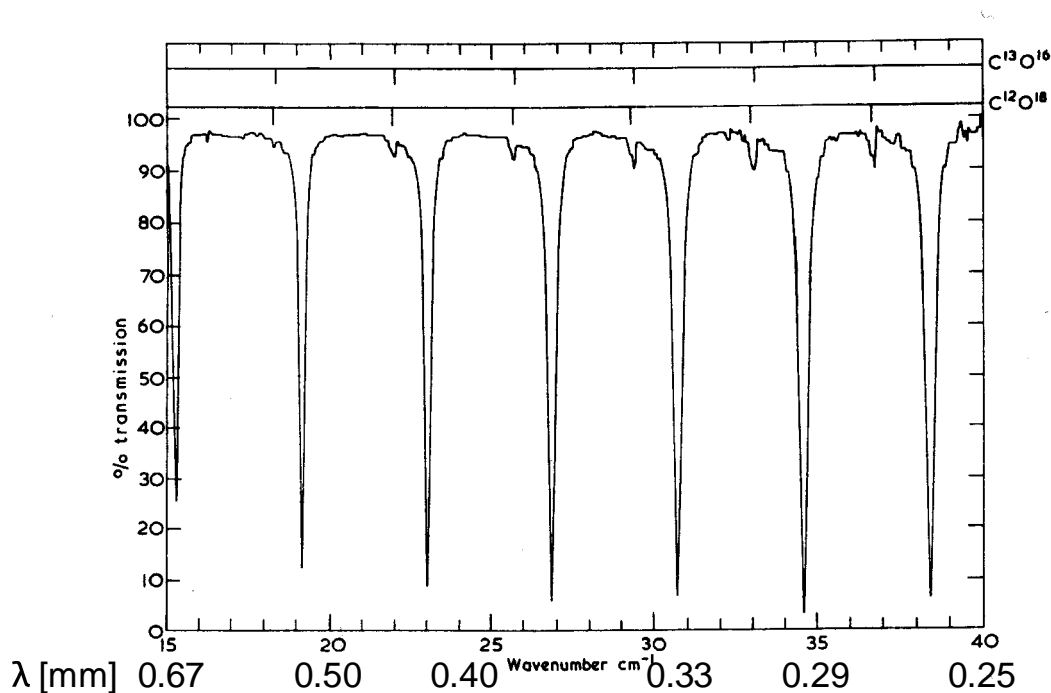
$\sigma_{ji}(\lambda)$  absorption cross-sections

$n=10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$T=25 \text{ K}$

**Fig. 2.** Absorbed intensity spectra of  $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $^{13}\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{H}_2$  in the center ( $\tau_v = 2$ ) of the translucent cloud model defined in Fig. 1. Labels of CO bands correspond to those listed in Table 1

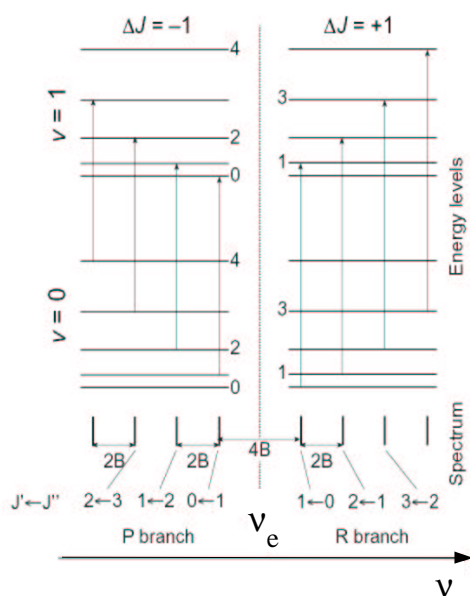
Warin et al. (1996)



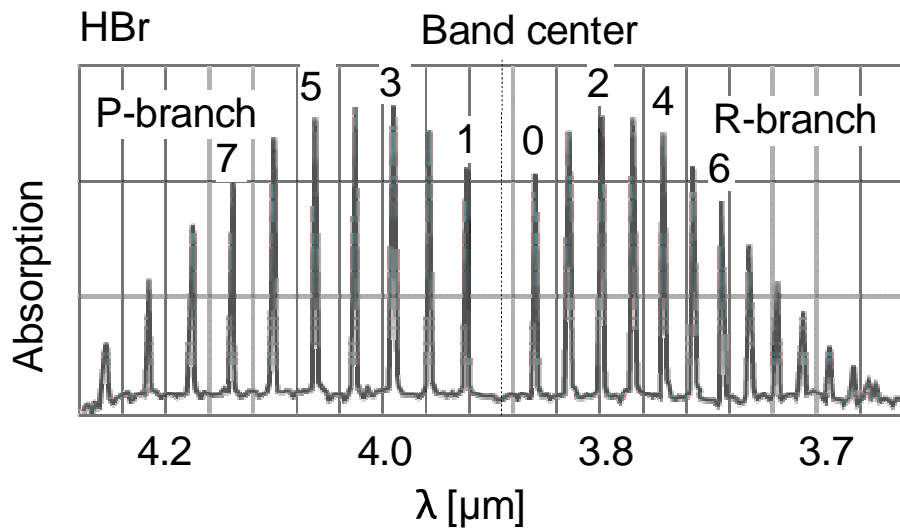
**Figure 6.15.** Far-infrared absorption spectrum of CO showing  $J=4 \leftarrow 3$  at  $15.38 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $J=10 \leftarrow 9$  at  $38.41 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

Peter F. Bernath, 1995, *Spectra of Atoms and Molecules*, p. 172

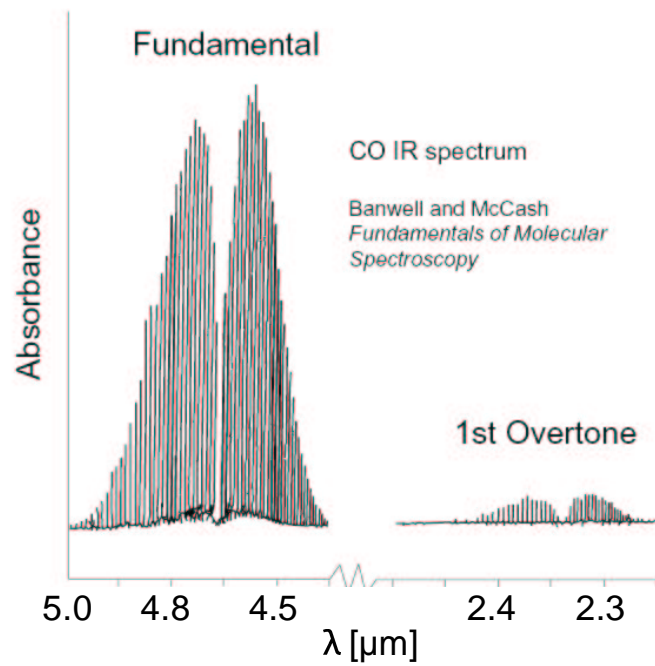
### Vibration-rotation transitions of diatomic molecules



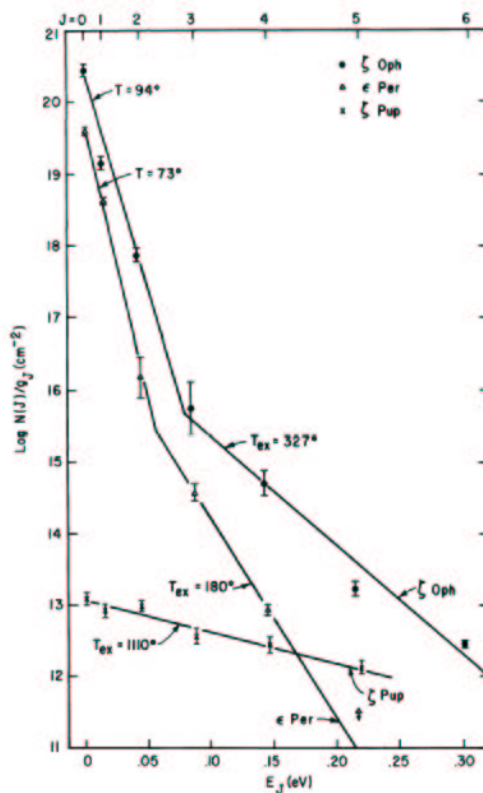
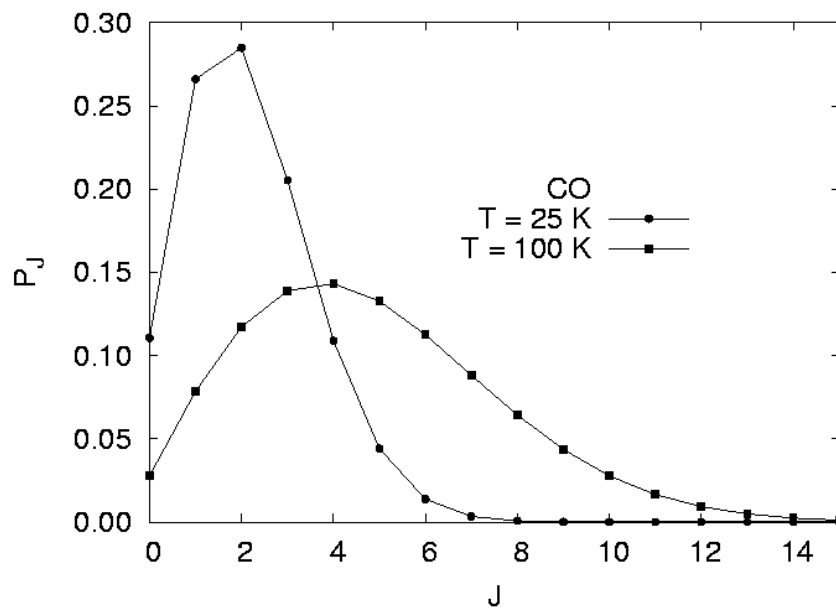
From lecture notes by G.R. Darling, University of Liverpool



<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/molecule/vibrot3.html>



## Populations of rotational levels



Determination of cloud temperatures from relative intensities of rotational lines

(Spitzer & Cochran 1973)