

Fluorescence in Orion

understanding the hydrogen spectrum

Valentina Luridiana
Adal Mesa-Delgado
Sergio Simón-Díaz
Jorge García-Rojas
Manuel Núñez-Díaz
Christophe Morisset
César Esteban
Luis López-Martín

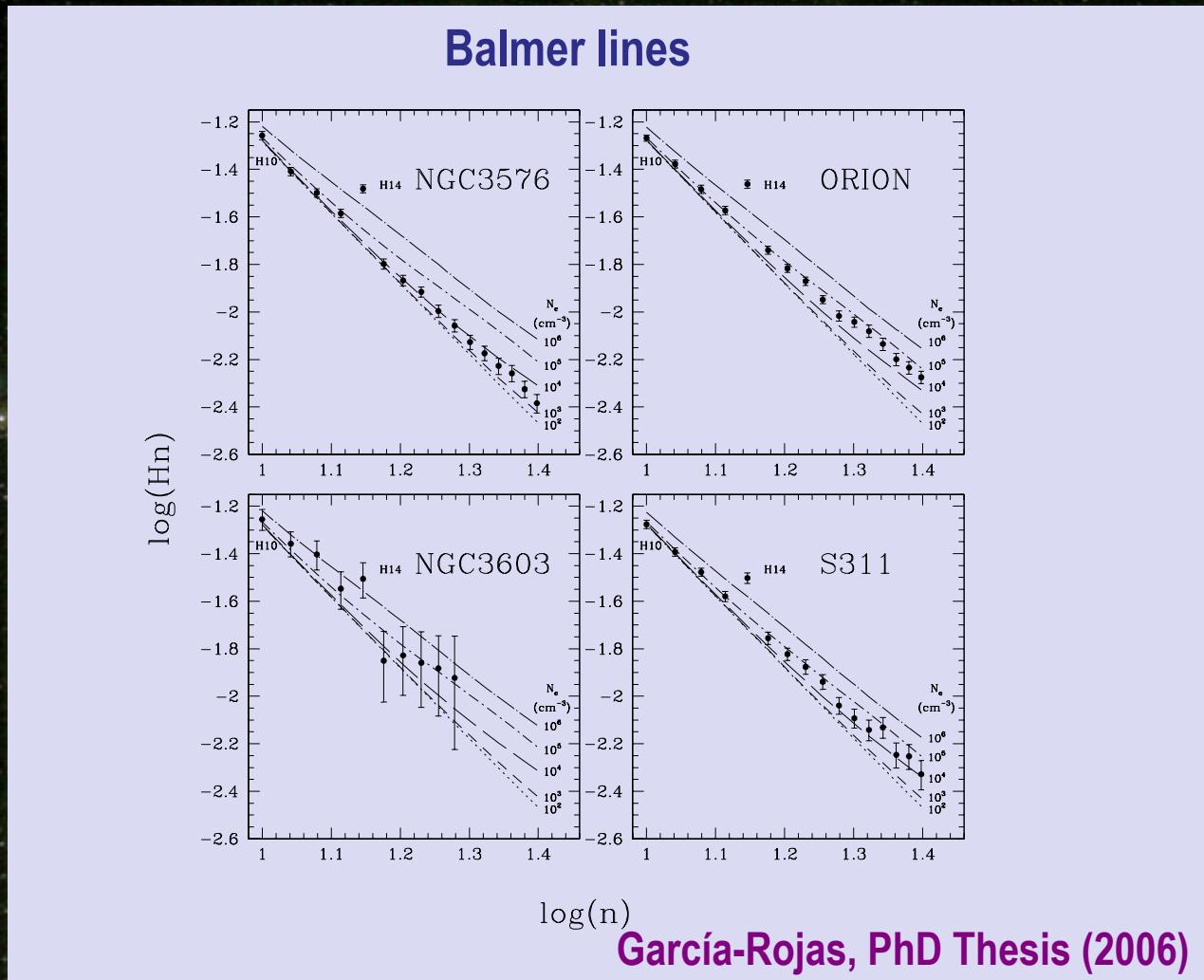
Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias & ULL
Pontificia Universidad de Chile
Instituto de Astronomía - UNAM



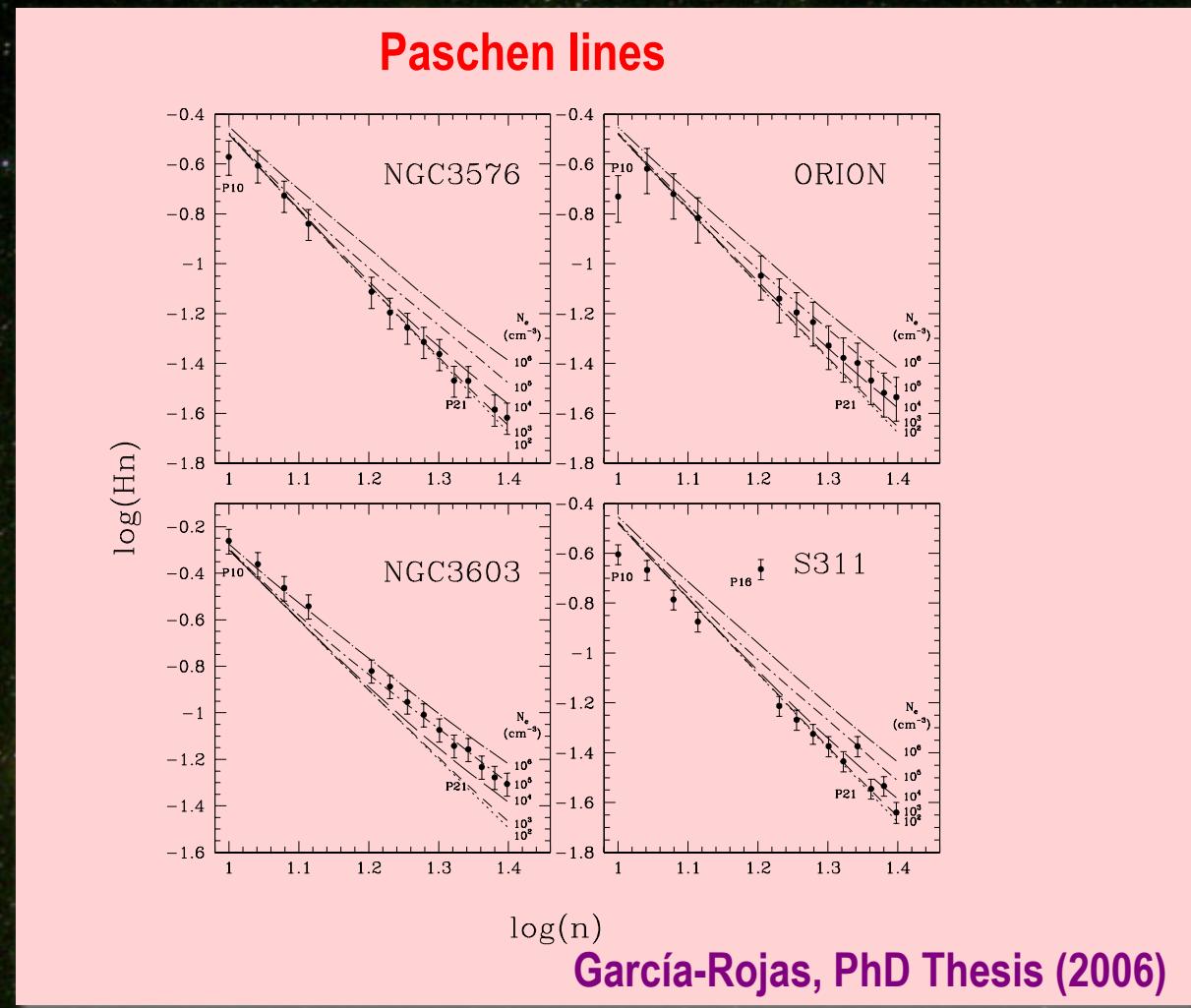
2nd NCAC Symposium
The Orion Nebula

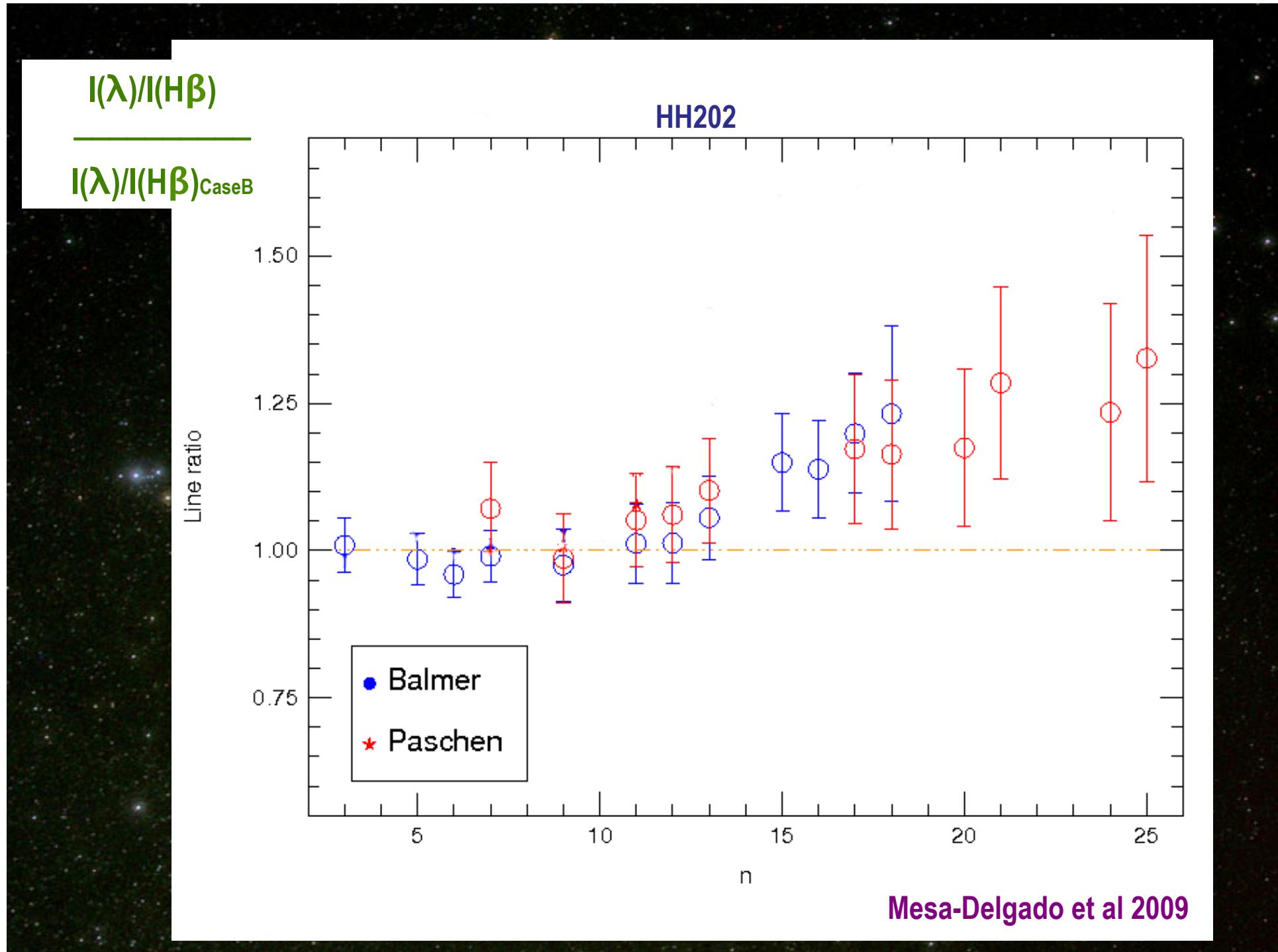
Warsaw, 16-18 July 2012

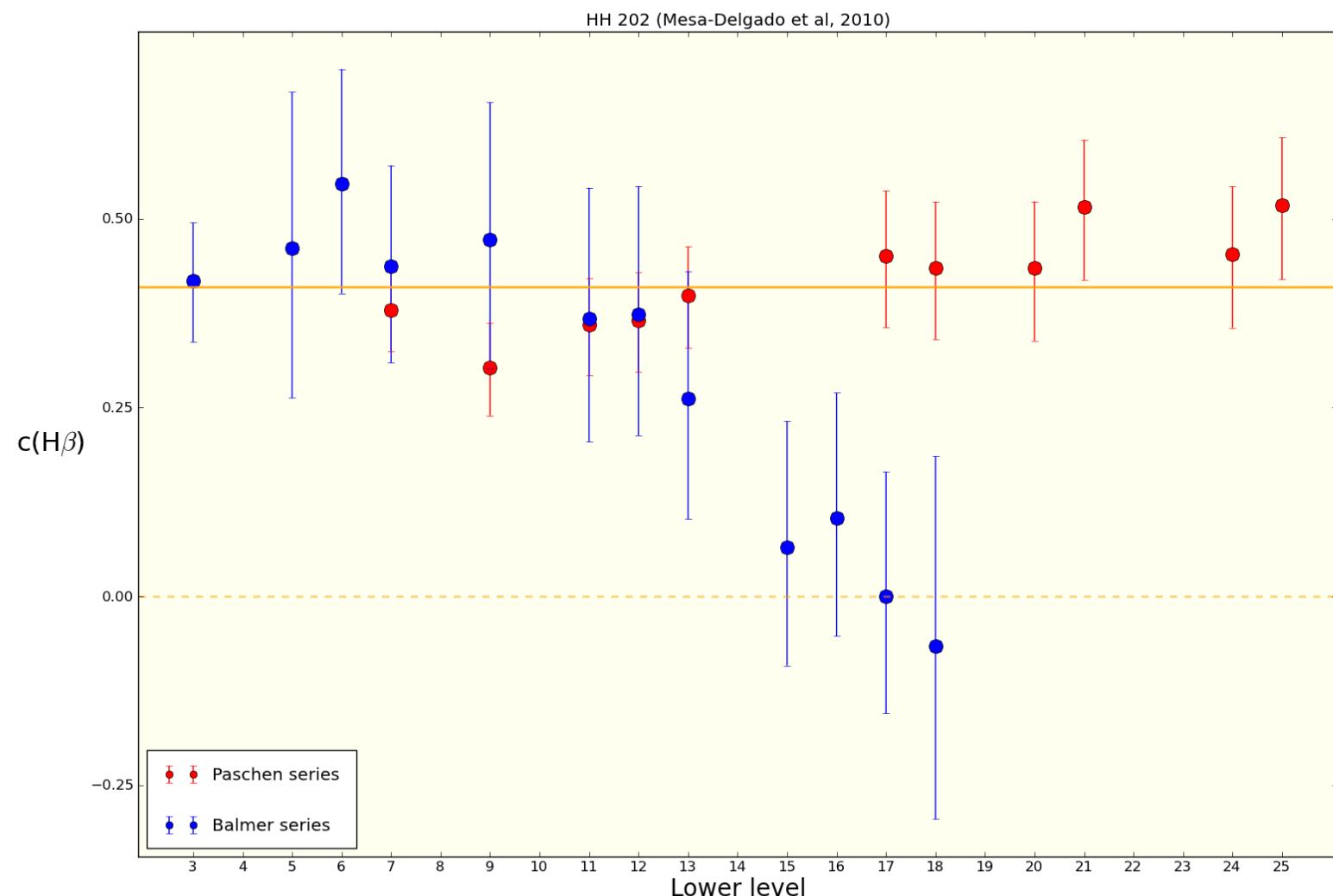
Observational data point at deviations from case B behavior

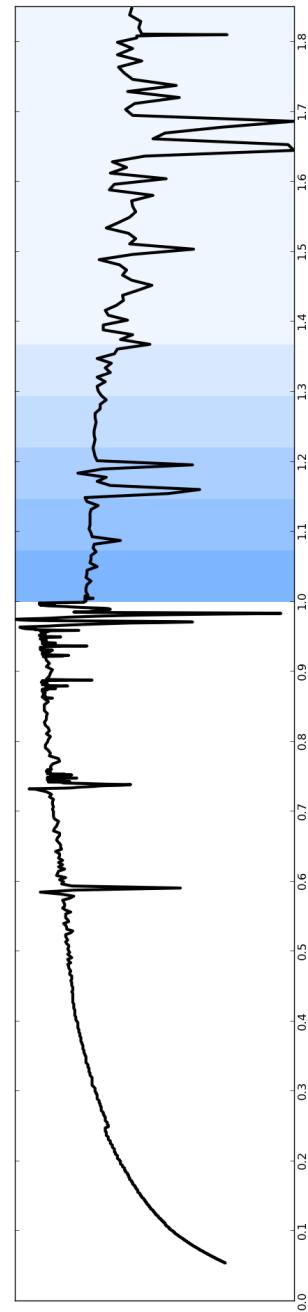


Observational data point at deviations from case B behavior

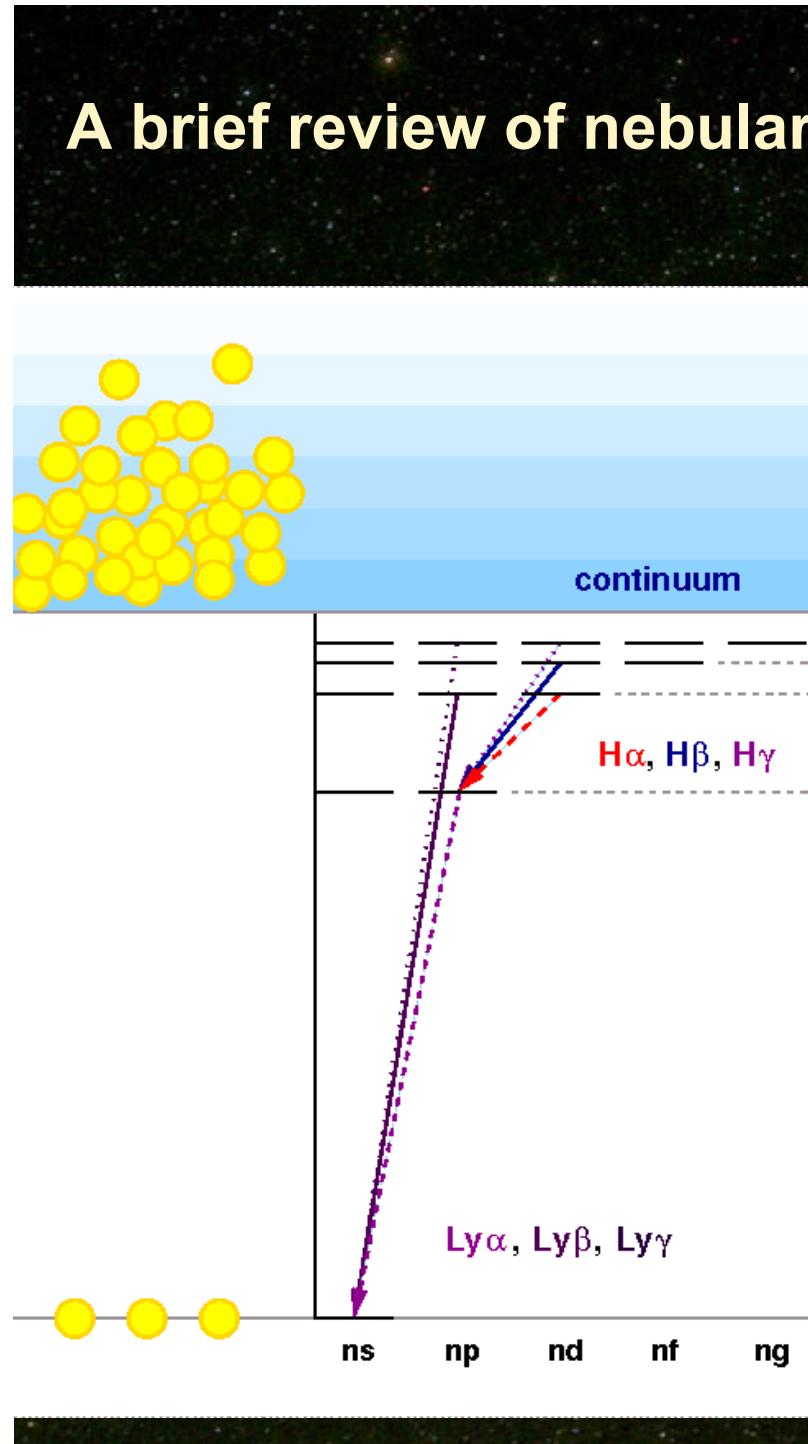






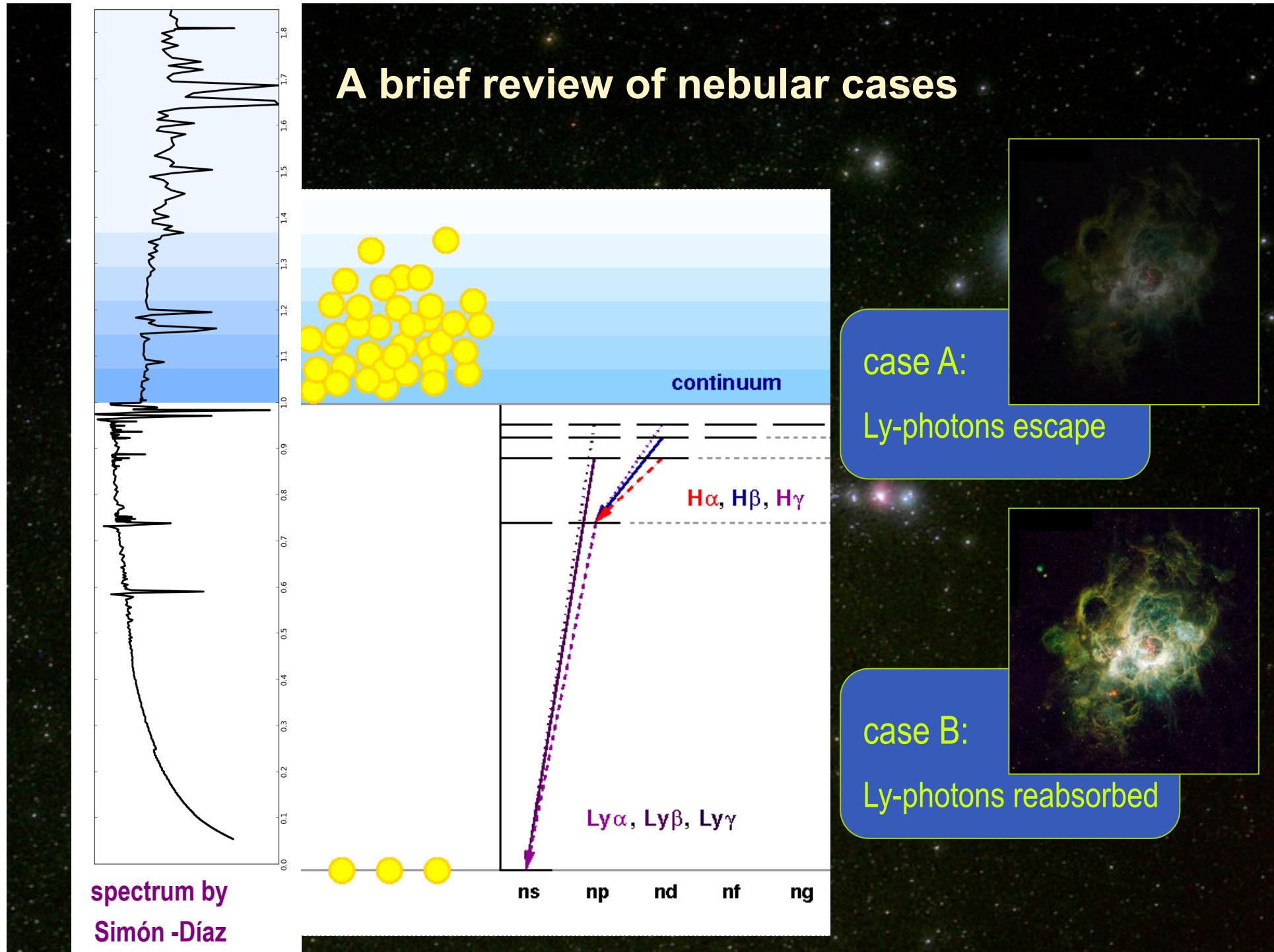


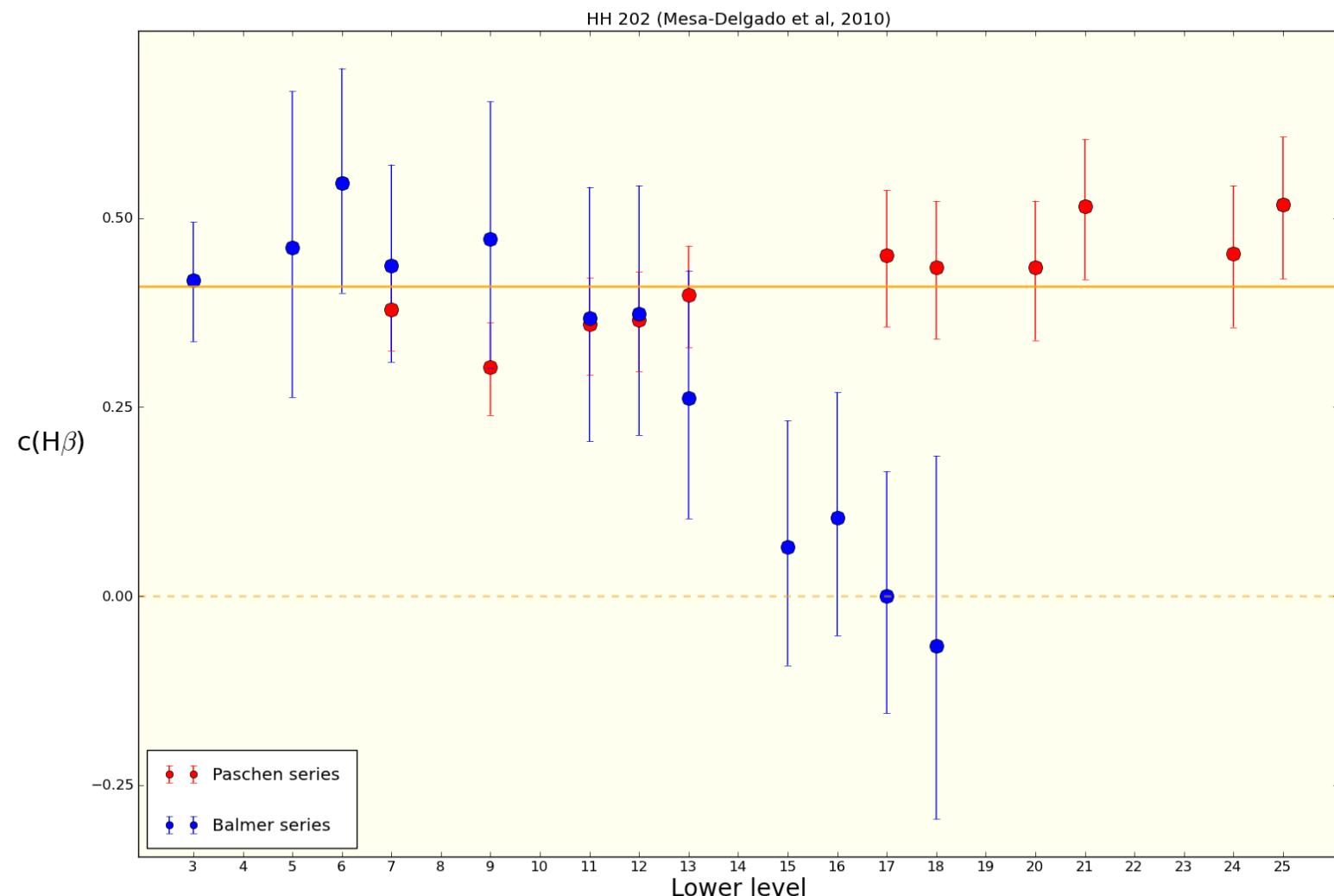
spectrum by
Simón -Díaz

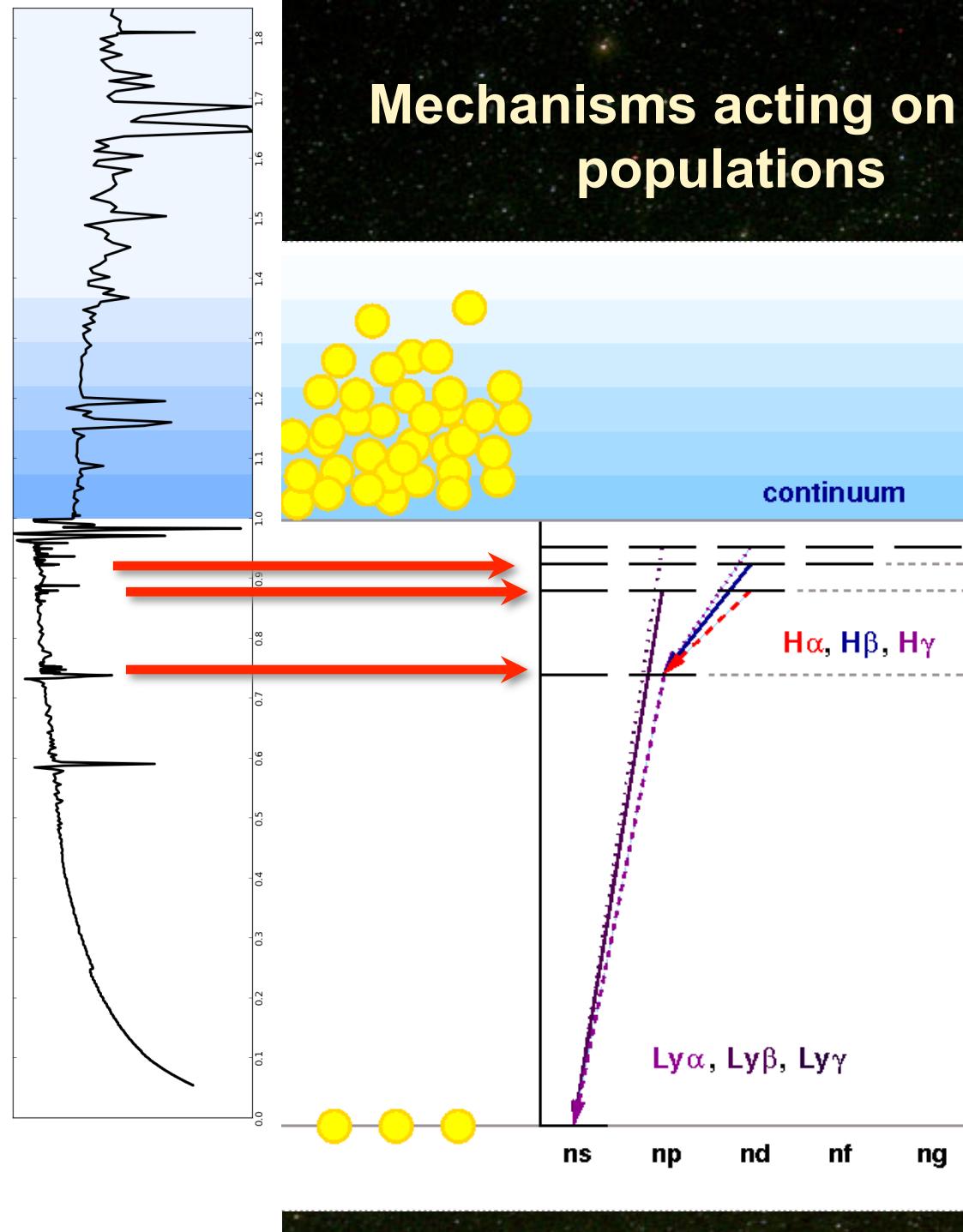


A brief review of nebular cases









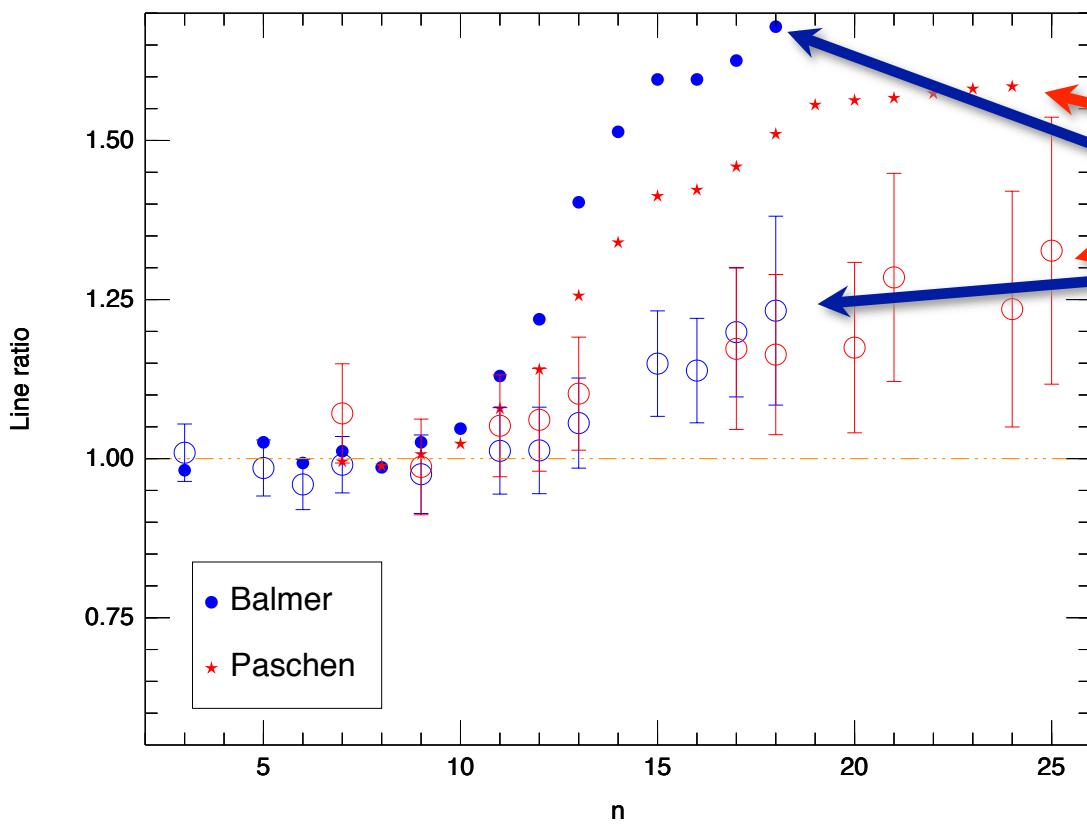
- Radiative cascade

- Collisions

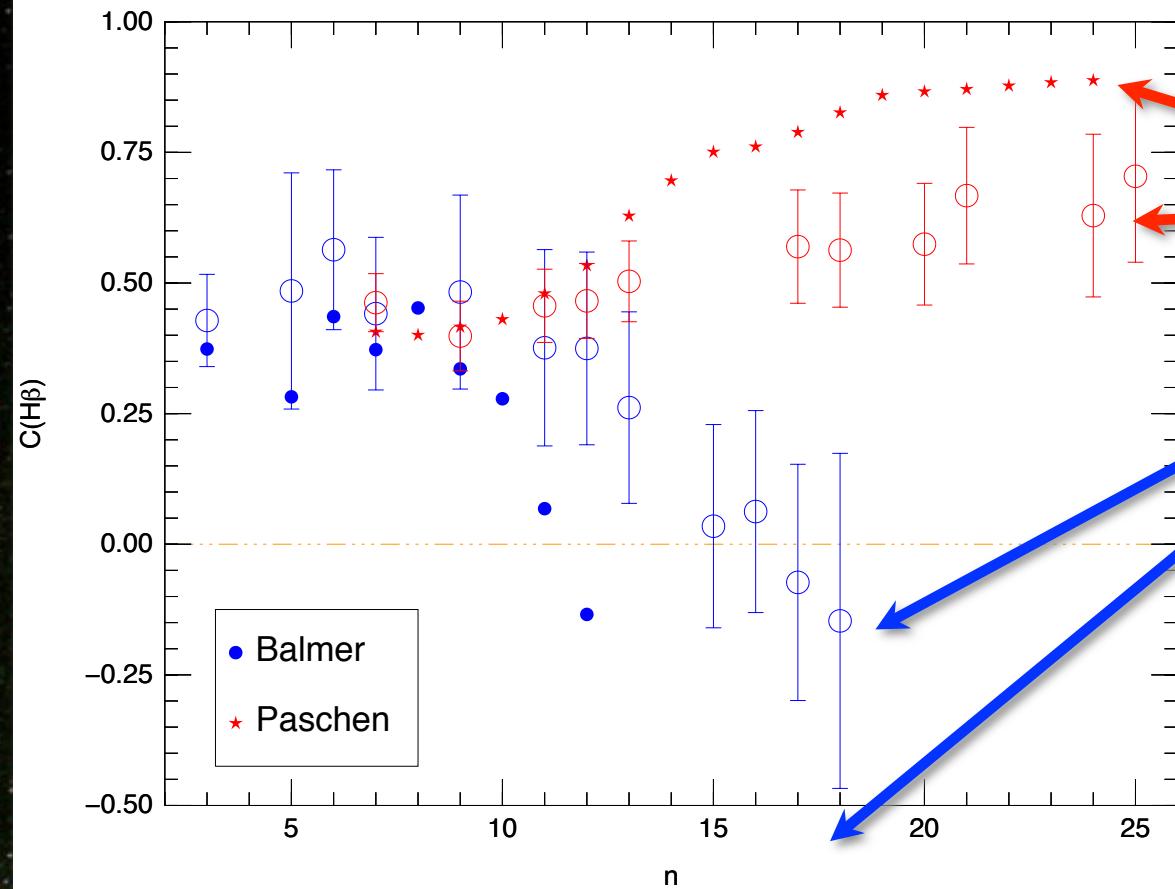
{ E-changing
l-changing

- Absorption of stellar photons

Predicted H-line intensities in a standard Orion model

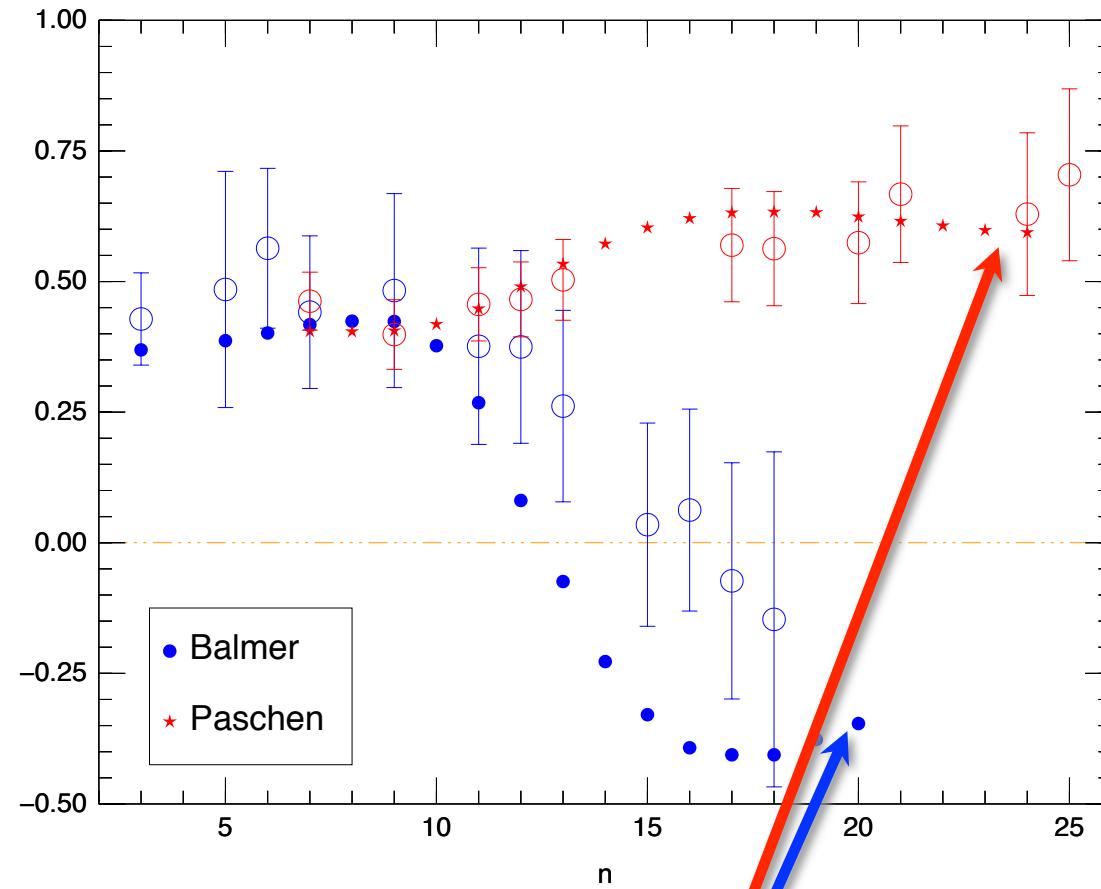
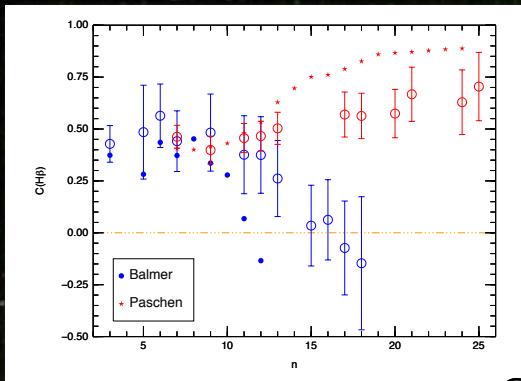


the model
outdoes
the data



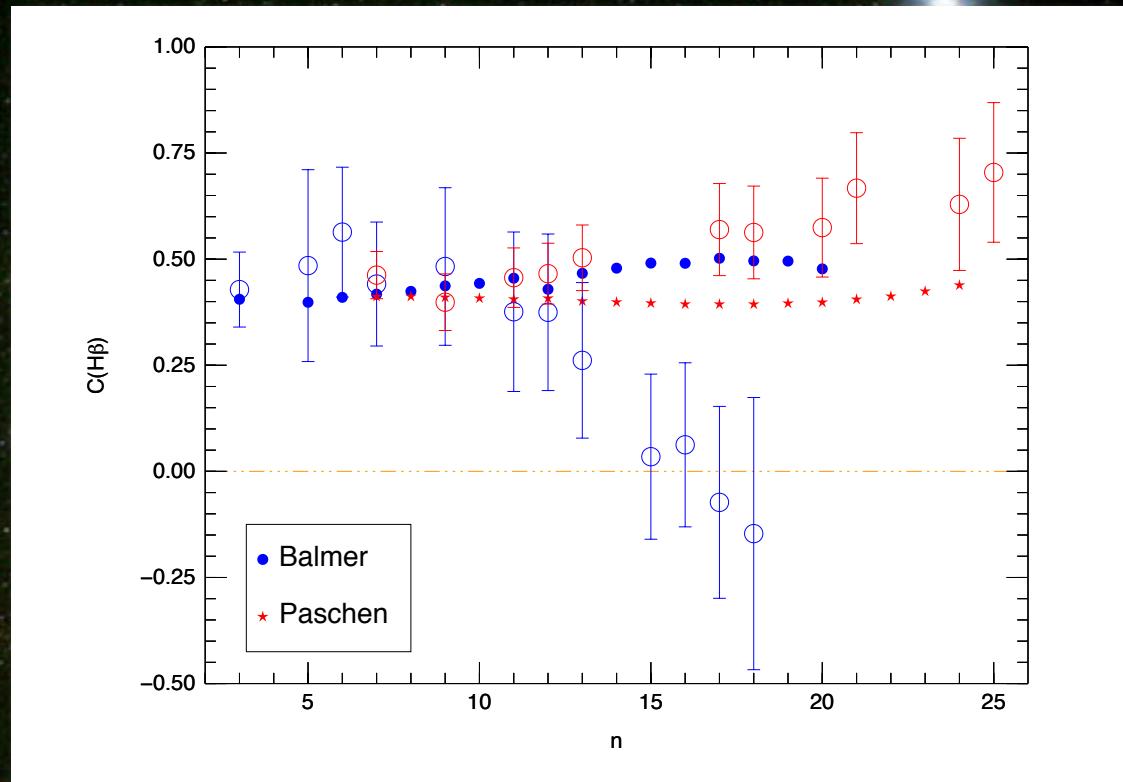
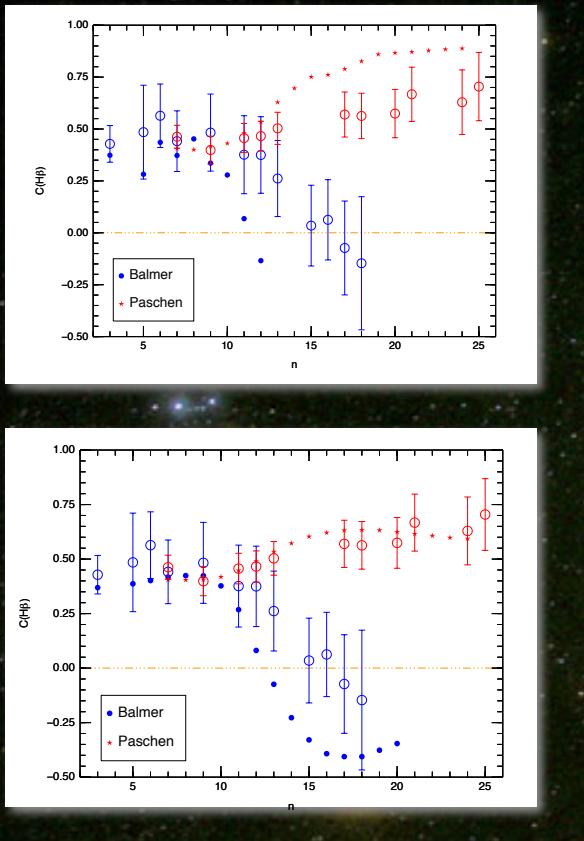
the model
outdoes
the data

What happens if we suppress fluorescent excitation?



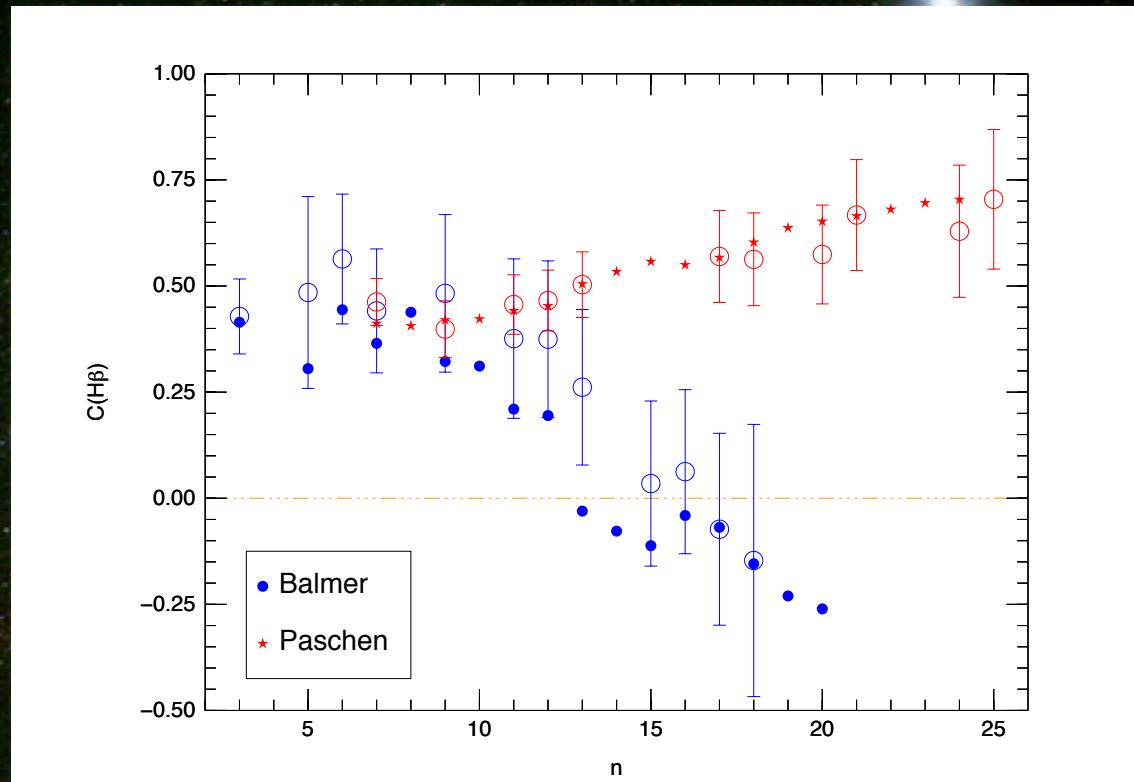
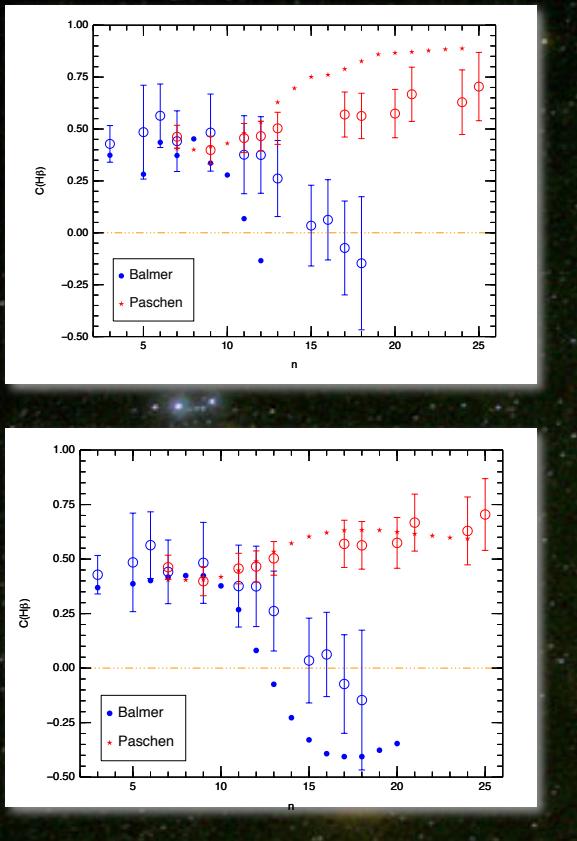
Still not case B!

Getting closer to case B: l -changing collisions suppressed



May it be a combined effect of **fluorescence + collisions**...?

Fluorescence beautifully explains the observed line ratios



... or is it the effect of **fluorescence** alone?

Correspondence between the features of the spectrum

