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Quantitative comparison of opacities calculated using the R -matrix and distorted-wave methods: Fe XVII

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ABSTRACT

We present here a detailed calculation of opacities for Fe XVII at the physical conditions corresponding to the base of the Solar convection zone. Many ingredients are involved in the calculation of opacities. We review the impact of each ingredient on the final monochromatic and mean opacities (Rosseland and Planck). The necessary atomic data were calculated with the R -matrix and the distorted-wave (DW) methods. We study the effect of broadening, of resolution, of the extent of configuration sets and of configuration interaction to understand the differences between several theoretical predictions as well as the existing large disagreement with measurements. New Dirac R -matrix calculations including all configurations up to the $n = 4, 5$, and 6 complexes have been performed as well as corresponding Breit–Pauli DW calculations. The DW calculations have been extended to include autoionizing initial levels. A quantitative contrast is made between comparable DW and R -matrix models. We have reached self-convergence with $n = 6$ R -matrix and DW calculations. Populations in autoionizing initial levels contribute significantly to the opacities and should not be neglected. The R -matrix and DW results are consistent under the similar treatment of resonance broadening. The comparison with the experiment shows a persistent difference in the continuum while the filling of the windows shows some improvement. This study defines our path to the next generation of opacities and opacity tables for stellar modelling.

Key words: atomic data – atomic processes – opacity – Sun: abundances – stars: evolution – stars: interiors.

1 INTRODUCTION

Opacities are key ingredients in any domain where radiative transfer is important. More specifically, Rosseland mean opacities play an essential role in stellar modelling. They characterize the interaction between the photons produced in the centre of stars and the surrounding plasma up to the surface of the stars. Two of the main historical providers of such quantities for stellar modelling are Forrest Rogers and Carlos Iglesias at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) (project referred to as OPAL; Rogers & Iglesias 1992) and the Opacity Project (OP; Seaton 1987). Despite the fact that these two independent projects are based on largely different physical frameworks, the agreement between the OPAL (Rogers & Iglesias 1992) and the upgraded OP opacities (Badnell et al. 2005; hereafter OP2005) remains satisfactory for solar interior conditions and they both originally accurately reproduced the helioseismic measurements. Those two data sets are widely used and they are references in stellar astrophysics (OPAL: <https://opalopacity.llnl.gov/>, OP: <http://opacity-cs.obspm.fr/opacity/index.html>; Delahaye et al. 2016). The good agreement between OPAL and OP is corroborated by more recent efforts such as OPAS from the CEA (Blancard, Cossé & Faussurier 2012; Mondet et al. 2015) and LEDCOP (now ATOMIC) from the Los Alamos National Laboratory (Colgan

et al. 2013a,b, 2015, 2016). However, a revision of the Solar composition, by Asplund and collaborators (Asplund et al. 2004; Asplund, Grevesse & Sauval 2005; Asplund et al. 2009) resulted in a reduction of the content of C, N, O, and Ne by 30–40 per cent. This has significantly degraded the much coveted agreement between stellar theory and helioseismic measurements. For around 15 yr, in an effort to solve this Solar abundance problem, atomic theorists and experimentalists have been working hard to improve the quality of the opacities. Meanwhile, a new discrepancy appeared in 2015 with the measurement at Sandia National Laboratory of the Fe opacity at 180 eV and $N_e = 3.1 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, which is in line with conditions corresponding to the base of the Solar convection zone: $T_e \approx 2.15 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$ and $N_e \approx 3.1 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Indeed, while all the theoretical calculations agree reasonably well, the experiment measured an opacity of a factor of 2 higher than all calculations and exhibits large differences (filled windows, higher continuum) at certain photon energies (Bailey et al. 2015; Nagayama et al. 2019).

In order to shed light on this long-standing problem of the Solar abundances and opacities, a detailed study of each component contributing to the determination of the opacity is required. Such a comparison is complex as each different step and input choice affects the final results in many, and quite often correlated, ways. Our goal is to quantify these effects by comparing the two main approaches (distorted-wave (DW) and R -matrix) employed by the theoretical groups who calculate fundamental atomic rates, as well as all the

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secondary derived values of the calculations such as populations, broadening, convergence, and resolution.

In the following two sections, we summarize the *R*-matrix and DW methods and we provide detailed descriptions of the Fe XVII models used. In Section 4, we present the results for Fe XVII opacities and comment on the effect of broadening, the convergence configuration expansions in both the initial and final levels of photo-absorption, etc. We provide a summary and our conclusions in the last section.

2 METHODS: R-MATRIX-DARC

The parallel version of the DARC (Dirac Atomic *R*-matrix Codes) Norrington & Grant (1987), Ballance & Griffin (2006) was employed to calculate the photo-absorption cross-sections from several hundred initial states of Fe XVII to provide the bound-bound and bound-free components of a Rosseland mean opacity, subsequently calculated with the Opacity Project suite of codes. Three models were employed to quantify the self-consistent convergence of opacities within the *R*-matrix theory before comparison with distorted-wave calculations.

Usually, *R*-matrix photoionization calculations are initiated by generating a set of orbitals optimized on the levels of the residual (F-like Fe) ion. To achieve this, we employed a modified version of the GRASP⁰ code (Grant et al. 1980) that implements the Multi-Configuration-Dirac-Fock (MCDF) method to provide the orbital radial wavefunctions upon a numerical grid, that may be subsequently employed by the following DARC calculation. Our initial calculation (Model A) includes the $2s2p^5nl$ and $2s^22p^4nl$ configurations in which $nl = 2p, 3s, 3p, 3d, 4s, 4p, 4d, 4f$. Model B extends Model A to $nl = 5s, 5p, 5d, 5f, 5g$. Model C further extends Model B by the inclusion of additional $nl = 6s, 6p, 6d, 6f, 6g$ orbitals.

The transition from Model B to Model C increases the number of levels included in the close-coupling expansion from 407 levels to 638 levels. This also expands the *R*-matrix box from 4.2 Bohr radii (Model B) to 7.2 Bohr radii (Model C). Theoretically, these changes seem minimal, but they lead to an increase in the Hamiltonian size from approximately $75\,000 \times 75\,000$ to matrices close to $100\,000 \times 100\,000$, with an associated N^3 scaling in the computational effort when diagonalizing the Hamiltonian for the initial and final state eigenvectors. The *R*-matrix method inherently includes all the Rydberg series attached to every target state of the residual ion which is dependent on the resolution of the energy mesh employed.

The parallel treatment of the outer region benefits from GPU (Graphical Processing Units) enabled codes for determining initial boundstate levels and for the bound-free photo-absorption. For Model B, all the initial states (up to $n = 5$) are truly bound whereas for Model C some high lying ($n = 6$) initial states associated with the $2s2p^6$ core are above the Fe XVII ionization limit. Without the GPU enabled codes, it would be difficult to achieve the energy resolution described in the following sections within a feasible time. Model C has several hundred initial states, each with a fine resolution, and post-processing by the opacity codes requires significant amounts of time.

3 METHODS: AUTOSTRUCTURE (DISTORTED-WAVE)

We use the program AUTOSTRUCTURE (AS) (Badnell 2011) within a perturbative DW approximation to calculate the required photoabsorption data in a multiconfiguration intermediate coupling Breit–Pauli model. Photoabsorption which leads to the direct ejection of an electron into the continuum (photoionization) is calculated

independently of photoexcitation to another discrete atomic state. This final discrete state may be truly bound or lie above the ionization limit. We calculate the Auger width as well for the latter case. The total width of the upper state is then an independent sum of the natural (radiative) width, the Auger width, and the collisional broadening width. See Badnell & Seaton (2003) for details. This enables us to make detailed comparisons with *R*-matrix results which are intrinsically Auger-broadened. The multireference (MR) configuration sets for the Fe¹⁶⁺ photon target and the Fe¹⁷⁺ residual ion (electron target) are simple to list in terms of promotion rules. (The $1s^2$ is kept closed through-out and so is omitted in the following descriptions.) We consider first (MR1)

$$\text{Fe}^{16+}: 2s^22p^6$$

and we allowed for single and double electron promotions (of $2s$ and $2p$) up to some $n = n_{\text{max}}$.

$$\text{Fe}^{17+}: 2s^22p^5, 2s2p^6$$

where we allowed for single $n = 2$ electron promotions up to the same value of n_{max} .

Due to differences in the structure of the F-like electron target and corresponding Ne-like photon target used by DW and *R*-matrix, the number of true bound levels differs even when the exact same configuration expansions are used.

The contribution from $n > n_{\text{max}}$ is determined by extrapolation of the $n = n_{\text{max}}$ photoionization data to higher n . The extrapolated contribution to photoexcitation is determined by extrapolating threshold or edge photoionization data (including the newly extrapolated) down below threshold. We allow for configuration mixing between all configurations within an ionization stage. This is in contrast with the updated Opacity Project work which restricted the mixing to within the $n = 2$ core complex. We calculated photoabsorption data for all possible initial Boltzmann populated levels arising from this MR1 set. This includes autoionizing levels. This is in contrast with the updated Opacity Project work which restricted the initial levels of the AS calculation to true bound so as to match with those of the original Opacity Project *R*-matrix calculations.

We note that the above MR1 set has at most two L-shell vacancies in the final state. We considered also a supplementary MR2 set:

$$\text{Fe}^{16+}: 2s^22p^43s^2, 2s2p^53s^2, 2p^63s^2$$

and we allowed for single and double electron promotions from $3s^2$ as well as, for PE only, single promotions from $2s$ & $2p$, up to n_{max} .

$$\text{Fe}^{17+}: 2s^22p^33s^2, 2s2p^43s^2, 2p^53s^2,$$

where we allowed for single and double electron promotions from $3s^2$ up to the same value of n_{max} , for PI only. We did not calculate Auger widths in this instance since we were not comparing this data with *R*-matrix and collisional broadening dominates over the Auger width in general. This MR2 set enables us to determine the inner-shell contribution to opacity from two- to three-L-shell vacancy transitions. We constrain it to give only this contribution so that it can be added to that from MR1. We denote the combined data set MR1+MR2.

Given the above set-up, all required energy levels, radiative and autoionization rates, and photoionization cross-sections were calculated using the AUTOSTRUCTURE code (Badnell 2011) in the manner described by Badnell & Seaton (2003). We carried-out calculations for $n_{\text{max}} = 5$ and $n_{\text{max}} = 6$ so as to test the convergence of the extrapolations. From here-on we drop the subscript and just refer to these calculations as $n = 5$ and $n = 6$, along with the MR set MR1 and/or MR2 as necessary.

4 OPACITIES

The main quantities of interest for astrophysical applications are the Planck mean and the Rosseland mean opacities. They derive from the monochromatic opacities, which in turn are derived from the cross-sections for absorption. For an element k the cross-section for absorption is defined as

$$\sigma_k(\nu) = \sum_{i,j} p_{ijk} \sigma_{ijk}(\nu), \quad (1)$$

where p_{ijk} is the probability to have the level i of ion stage j of the element k to be populated and σ_{ijk} is the cross-section of absorption for this level at the frequency ν (in Mb/ions).

The corresponding Rosseland and Planck mean cross-sections per atom are given by

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_R^k(\nu)} = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma_k^{\text{Tot}}(\nu)} \frac{\partial B(\nu, T_e)}{\partial T_e} d\nu / \int_0^\infty \frac{\partial B(\nu, T_e)}{\partial T_e} d\nu \quad (2)$$

and

$$\sigma_P^k(\nu) = \frac{\pi}{\sigma_b T_e^4} \int_0^\infty \sigma_k(\nu) B(\nu, T_e) d\nu \quad (3)$$

with the Stefan–Boltzmann constant given by σ_b , the electron temperature of the plasma by T_e , and the Planck blackbody radiation energy density distribution by $B(\nu, T)$.

Finally,

$$\sigma_k^{\text{Tot}} = \sigma_k^{\text{Scattering}} + \sigma_k^{\text{Absorption}}. \quad (4)$$

A factor of $([1 - \exp(-h\nu)])$ is included in the expression for $\sigma_k^{\text{Absorption}}$ to take into account stimulated emission. The electron scattering cross-sections are from Boercker (1987) and include a relativistic correction. They reduce to the Thomson scattering cross-sections at low- T and low-density.

The values for the mean opacity cross-sections σ_P and σ_R presented in this paper are in a_0^2/atom (or in Mbarn/atom = $\frac{1}{28} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ in the plots.)

The most common unit used for the Rosseland mean opacities in applications is cm^2/g and it can be obtained easily using $\kappa_R = \sigma_R/\mu$ where μ is the mean atomic mass. The conversion factor from a_0^2/atom to cm^2/g is 3.02×10^5 in the present case. The main results for κ_P and κ_R in cm^2/g are reported in Table 4 of Section 4.3.3.

The calculation of opacities requires several steps. It is necessary (i) to determine the ionic state of the absorbing medium as well as the population of the atomic levels of its constituents, (ii) to calculate the absorbing coefficients for different processes (photo-excitation, photoionization), and (iii) to include plasma effects (the ions cannot be considered as isolated). Such calculations, despite the computer power available today, still require approximations and compromises. Accuracy versus completeness is still at play nowadays as it was 30 yr ago: the atomic systems considered may be much larger, but they cannot be infinite. Several groups (LLNL-OPAL, CEA-OPAS, LANL-ATOMIC, The Opacity Project) are involved in such calculations, using their own methods and recipes at each step. None the less, the various modern Rosseland mean opacities for a solar mixture at the conditions found in the Sun agree to within 4 per cent. However, when we compare the monochromatic opacities for individual elements, the differences are much larger. The mixture and the averaging over the frequencies introduce some cancellation effects. Detailed comparisons are thus required for a single element at different conditions in order to disentangle the different effects from the different ingredients, and more importantly to characterize the signature of each approximation on the final results. While

comparisons with the few available experiments appear necessary, a word of caution is relevant here: in such comparisons, experimental uncertainties must be clearly stated.

In the present section, we consider all the different stages of an opacity calculation and try to identify the uncertainties and their impact on the final result. We first consider the R -matrix calculation of the photoionization cross-sections and transitions probabilities, looking at the effect of the configuration expansion, resolution, and extrapolation. Then we present the results for the DW approach and compare them with the R -matrix ones. All the calculations are level-resolved. Finally, we compare the present results with other models OP2005 (Badnell et al. 2005), SNAKP (Nahar & Pradhan 2016a; Pradhan & Nahar 2018) and OPAS (Blancard et al. 2012) and SCRAM (Hansen et al. 2007) as well as with the experimental results from SANDIA (Bailey et al. 2015; Nagayama et al. 2019). All the opacity results presented here are for the physical conditions corresponding to those in the SANDIA experiment ($T_e = 2.1 \times 10^6$ K and $N_e = 3.1 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$).

4.1 R-matrix results

4.1.1 Convergence: Model A ($n = 4$), Model B ($n = 5$), and Model C ($n = 6$)

One of the problems in opacity calculations comes from the difficulty to test the convergence of one isolated ion stage. Indeed, despite the ever growing computer power, increasing the number of configurations is a challenge. In the present calculation, we have run three sets of configurations up to the complex $n = 4$, $n = 5$, and $n = 6$ corresponding to Models A, B, and C, described previously. These relativistic calculations include respectively 267, 407, and 638 levels in the close-coupling expansion of the residual ion target. One might expect an automatic increase in the resulting opacities since more open channels as well as more resonance structure are associated with an ever increasing target expansion. As we can see in Fig. 1, the monochromatic opacities do exhibit a net effect. There are more resonances appearing when we include more configurations with higher n -shells, the continuum increases at low photon energy but seems to be lowered at high energy in spite of increasing numbers of open channels. In fact, one has to remember that increasing the size of the target and hence initial levels taken into account also means a redistribution of the population of the contributing levels, which corresponds to a dilution of the population. The strong contributors in the $n = 4$ expansion will see their population reduced as we extend the calculation to $n = 5$ and then to $n = 6$. For the Rosseland mean opacity, this effect of dilution, from $n = 4$ to $n = 5$ is largely compensated by the extra contribution to the photo-absorption while it is not compensated going from $n = 5$ to $n = 6$. The Rosseland mean opacity cross-sections (σ_R) of Fe XVII is $\sigma_R = 1.2451 \times 10^{-3} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ for $n = 4$, $\sigma_R = 1.2888 \times 10^{-3} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ for $n = 5$, and $\sigma_R = 1.2834 \times 10^{-3} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ for $n = 6$. While the impact on the Rosseland mean is mild, changes in the Planck mean (σ_P) are more significant, $\sigma_P = 1.3218 \times 10^{-2} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ for $n = 4$, $\sigma_P = 1.1049 \times 10^{-2} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ for $n = 5$, and $\sigma_P = 1.3489 \times 10^{-2} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ for $n = 6$. It represents a difference of ~ 2 per cent and ~ 18 per cent for the Planck mean between $n = 6$ & $n = 4$ and $n = 6$ & $n = 5$, respectively, while the change in the Rosseland mean is below 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. The differences in the Planck mean are surprising but a word of caution is relevant here as the three sets of calculations are not at the same resolution. We note that the $n = 4$ calculation employs 5000 individual energy points, $n = 5$ uses 40 000 points and $n = 6$ uses 80 000 points. This may partly

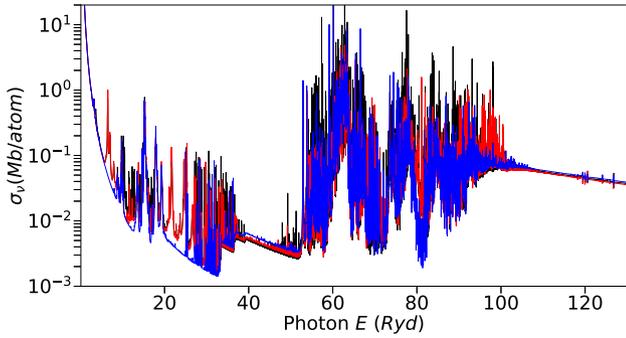


Figure 1. *R*-matrix monochromatic opacity cross-sections for Fe XVII for configurations up to $n = 4$ (blue), $n = 5$ (red), and $n = 6$ (black). (Models A, B, and C).

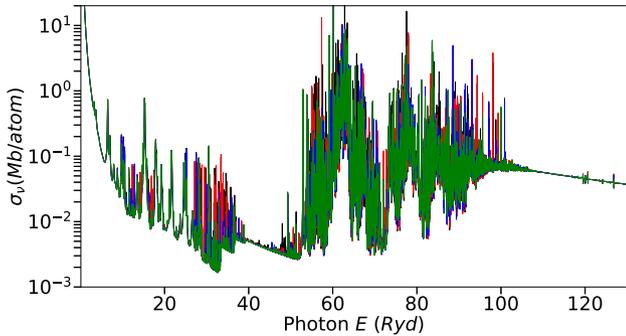


Figure 2. *R*-matrix monochromatic opacity cross-sections for Fe XVII (model C) using high resolution cross-sections (80k points – black), medium resolution cross-sections (40k points – red), and a low resolution (respectively 20k-blue and 10k-green points). The difference for σ_P is ~ 2 per cent between 20k/40k and 80k but reaches ~ 5 per cent for 10k. It remains below ~ 0.2 per cent for σ_R regardless of the resolution.

explain the differences in the Planck mean as we will see in the next subsection. 18 per cent represents an upper limit for the difference in the Planck mean opacities. All these results for the mean opacities were obtained with an opacity sampling of 10^4 points in energy. Higher resolution (10^5) has also been used and it will be discussed later.

4.1.2 Resolution: Model C at 10k, 20k, 40k, and 80k points

Energy resolution plays a crucial role in the *R*-matrix calculation of photoionization cross-sections since it will directly impact the capability to resolve all the resonances present in the calculation. It will have a greater impact on the Planck mean opacity since it is a classical mean which depends directly on the height of the resonances. In contrast, the Rosseland mean, being a harmonic mean, depends essentially on the lows of the cross-sections and hence should not be too sensitive to the resolution since in this work we do not apply any broadening of such resonances. We expect a larger effect from the broadening of the resonances because it will automatically fill the windows between resonances and may even raise the continuum over a large range of energies due to the overlapping of the broadened resonances. However, if the resonances are numerous, even without broadening, their resolution could be an issue.

We can see this effect in Fig. 2 where cross-sections for Model C with different resolutions are presented. The peak of resonances

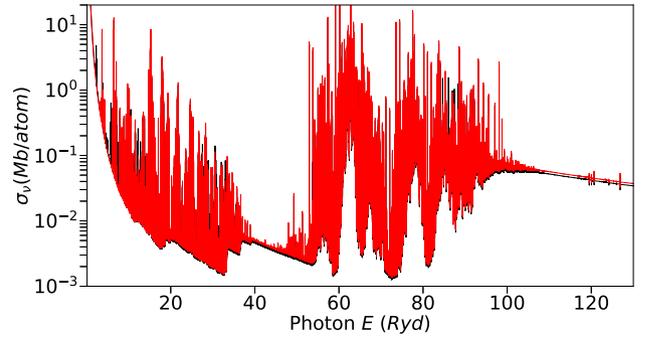


Figure 3. *R*-matrix monochromatic opacity cross-section for Fe XVII with bound–bound transitions up to: $n = 6$ (red, corresponding to 172 starting levels) and up to $n = 9$ (blue, corresponding to 327 starting levels). The bound-free contribution is the same, including levels up to $n = 6$. The broadening of the bound–bound transition has been reduced (divided by 1000) in order to outline the presence of the extra lines and the net effect when broadened is presented in Fig. 4.

goes up and down depending on the resolution. From 10k to 80k the difference in σ_P reaches 6 per cent. Then the differences oscillate between +2 per cent and –2 per cent for 20k and 40k when compared to 80k. The Rosseland mean does not change by more than 0.2 per cent between the different resolutions, as expected.

In the OP opacity calculation, there is also another aspect concerning the resolution. This is the sampling. Indeed, to reduce the number of energy points used in monochromatic opacities, we use an adaptive sampling in order to emphasize the energy region where the contribution is maximal (see Seaton et al. 1994, for details).

As mentioned in Seaton et al. (1994), the means do not change by more than 0.1 per cent when the sample is done with 10^5 points or more and up to 2 per cent for 10^4 points. We found this sampling independent of the original resolution in the present cases (for all the different energy resolution in the cross-sections from 10k to 80k). We adopted the fine energy sampling (10^5 points) for this study.

4.1.3 Additional bound–bound transitions

In order to improve the calculation it is important to try to take into account all the possible contributions to the absorption. Using the *R*-matrix method, the photoionization calculation is the most demanding. Hence, we cannot extend much more above the $n = 6$ complex. However, the contribution from the bound–bound transitions is easier to generate and we can extend it to higher levels. We added the bound–bound contributions from levels up to $n = 9$. This correspond to 3.5 times more bound–bound transitions (from 4000 to 13 000 lines). While we might expect some increase in opacities from these extra radiative transitions, as explained above, it can be counterbalanced by the dilution of the population. In Fig. 3, we see many lines (in blue compared to the red curve) added in the low energy ranges, and a clear lowering of the continuum at all energies as well as a reduced height of the peaks. In order to highlight the dilution effect we suppressed the broadening of the bound–bound transition for both sets. When broadening is applied (see Fig. 4) we see an increase of the continuum in the range [25–30 Ryd]. This is due to the broadening of the numerous lines in this region, as seen in Fig. 3. Otherwise, we can identify the lowering of the continuum at all energies, besides the region mentioned above, as being due to the dilution of the populations. The changes in the level populations also affect the peaks everywhere. The net

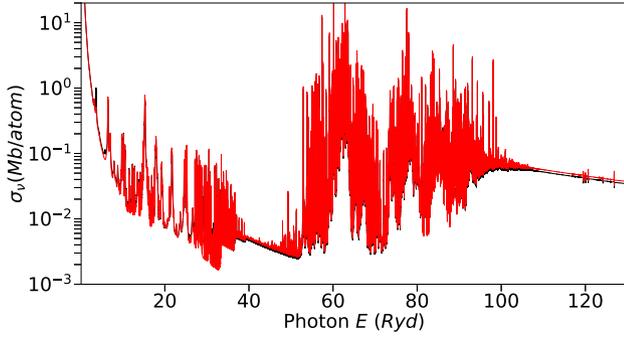


Figure 4. *R*-matrix monochromatic opacity cross-sections for Fe xvii with bound–bound transitions up to: $n = 6$ (red, corresponding to 172 starting levels) and up to $n = 9$ (blue, corresponding to 327 starting levels). The bound-free contribution is the same, including levels up to $n = 6$. The broadening of the extra bound–bound transitions induces a pseudocontinuum at low energy where most of the extra lines are.

total effect is an increase of the Rosseland mean opacity and a decrease of the Planck mean. The Planck mean is reduced from $\sigma_P = 1.3472 \times 10^{-2} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ to $\sigma_P = 1.2597 \times 10^{-2} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ and the Rosseland mean increases from $\sigma_P = 1.34764 \times 10^{-3} a_0^2/\text{atom}$ to $\sigma_P = 1.4559 \times 10^{-3} a_0^2/\text{atom}$.

4.1.4 Extrapolation of the cross-sections for starting levels of Rydberg series

Another contribution can easily be added. The absorption from starting levels belonging to a well identified Rydberg series can be extrapolated from the highest levels belonging to the same Rydberg series for which we have calculated photoionization cross-sections. The highest n -shell explicitly calculated was $n = 6$ and, by taking into account the change in the effective quantum number along each Rydberg sequence, we were able to approximate the small contributions from $n = 7$ – 9 initial states from the $n = 6$ results.

In the present case, we identified 28 Rydberg series among all the 327 levels up to $n = 9$ and we have generated 102 extrapolated cross-sections. The final total number of starting levels is 358 (some of the extrapolated cross-sections are attached to existing levels belonging to the set of 327 up to the complex $n = 9$). Among the levels for which new cross-section have been produced via these extrapolation, most of them were already contributing to the bound–bound absorption described in the precedent section. These extrapolations bring more resonances and increase slightly the continuum, compensating sufficiently the extended dilution of the populations. Both mean opacities (σ_P and σ_R) are affected and increased by such procedure by 2 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively.

4.1.5 Resonance broadening

While the bound–bound transition broadening is completely treated in our calculation, this is not yet done for the resonances present in the bound-free cross-sections. Indeed, unlike the case of DW, the inclusion of broadening into the *R*-matrix approach is not trivial. A difficulty comes in practice due to overlapping resonances arising from different series which, individually, require rather different collisional broadening. The *R*-matrix results reported in Nahar & Pradhan (2016a), Pradhan & Nahar (2018) include a treatment of such broadening, but they give no details of their methodology. We discuss their results later in Section 4.3.2.

4.2 AS-DW results

Historically, the Opacity Project has favoured the *R*-matrix approach for the calculation of the atomic data used in the opacity calculation since OP focuses on the quality of the atomic data. Of course such a choice implied some assumed approximations in the treatment of plasma effects. In contrast, all other groups favoured the description of the plasma itself at the cost of approximations in the atomic data calculations. In the opacity calculations, it is always necessary to build up a compromise between accuracy and completeness of the atomic data sets and of the plasma effects. In 2005, an Opacity Project team extended the validity of the OP opacities with the inclusion of inner shell transitions (Badnell et al. 2005) using the DW approximation. Hence, we combined both methods in order to improve our results for stellar applications. The less complex DW method allows for larger configuration sets. Another important difference between the DW and the *R*-matrix approaches is the treatment of photoionization. There are two paths to photoionize an atom/ion. One is a direct path with a photon with enough energy to detach directly an electron and send it into the continuum. The second way consists in photo-exciting an electron in the atom/ion into an autoionizing state which then decays radiationlessly (Auger effect) sending an electron into the continuum. They can be characterized by the two following equations:

$$X^{n+} + h\nu \rightarrow X^{(n+1)+} + e^- \quad (5)$$

$$X^{n+} + h\nu \rightarrow X_*^{n+} \rightarrow X^{(n+1)+} + e^- . \quad (6)$$

These two processes are treated directly at once by the *R*-matrix method, including the interaction between the two processes, while the DW approach treats the two processes separately. This has a direct impact on the shape (i.e. the Fano profile) of the resonances present in the photoionization cross-sections. No such profiles are present in DW calculations and the cross-sections are a superposition of a continuum and simple lines with a Voigt profile. A detailed comparison has been presented in Delahaye et al. (2013).

All the present calculations were performed in intermediate coupling. The comparison with previous LS coupling results can be found in Badnell & Seaton (2003), Delahaye et al. (2016). The effect of configuration interaction has been presented in Delahaye et al. (2016).

4.2.1 $n = 5$ versus $n = 6$

Similarly to our *R*-matrix computations, we study the effect of the configuration sets. We have calculated the radiative data for two different sets of MR1 configurations, $n = 5$ and $n = 6$, as described in Section 3. The first set corresponds to 157 true bound starting levels of Fe xvii and 501 levels of the residual ion. The second set includes 219 true bound starting levels and 779 levels in the residual ion. The difference between the two sets (see Fig. 5 where $n = 5$ is in red and $n = 6$ is in black) highlights the extra contributions the larger set ($n = 6$) generates as we already saw in the *R*-matrix results. For example, around 90 Ryd, the extended calculation provides new absorption which fills-in the gap seen in the $n = 5$ (red) results. We have to emphasize the fact that in the DW approach the lines from bound–bound and the resonance from bound-free processes are both broadened. It is the overlapping of these broadened lines that fill-in the gap, as we will detail in the next subsection. The extra levels in the $n = 6$ calculation also generate a dilution effect due to the different level populations. We clearly see it in the energy range [20–50 Ryd]. The impact is much more pronounced in the DW approach

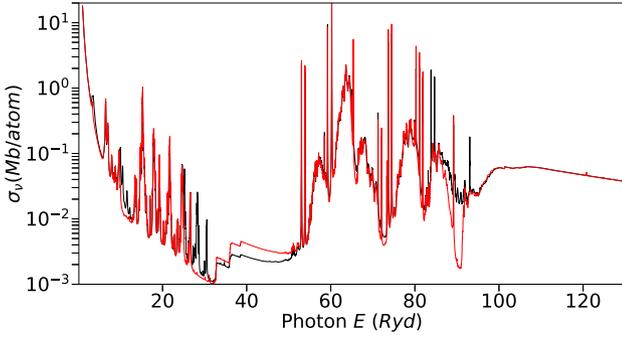


Figure 5. Comparison between DW monochromatic opacity cross-sections using two sets of MR1 configurations $n = 5$ (red) and $n = 6$ (black).

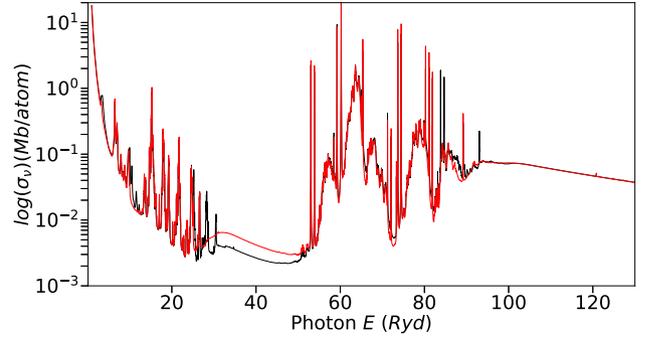


Figure 7. Comparison between DW monochromatic opacity cross-sections for Fe XVII with the MR1 configurations up to $n = 5$ (red) and $n = 6$ (black) with extrapolation below the edge for both (see the text for details).

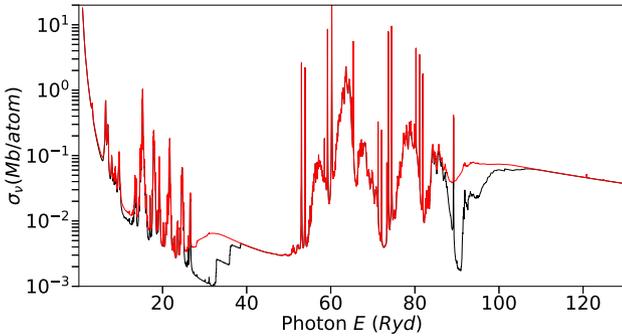


Figure 6. Comparison between DW monochromatic opacity cross-sections for MR1 $n = 6$ without the extrapolation below the edge (black) and with extrapolation (red) to account for missing high- n Rydberg resonances.

than in the R -matrix treatment. This is also due to the fact that in this comparison, we only took into account the contribution of the true bound levels as starting levels. Extending the configuration set changes the structure of the ion and some levels near the ionization limit shift into the continuum as quasi bound states and disappear from the starting list of bound levels used to calculate the opacities. This reduces significantly the final bound-free contribution to the opacities despite the reduction of the dilution.

We clearly see the importance of the addition of higher n transitions. While the R -matrix method for example automatically includes the resonances from high- n Rydberg series depending only on the resolution, it has to be done explicitly in the DW method. Since we cannot include an infinite number of configurations, we use an extrapolation scheme in order to take into account the contribution of the resonances converging to each edge of the photoionization cross-sections. As we did in the previous OP opacity release in 2005 Badnell et al. (2005), we extrapolate the direct cross-section below the edges so as to give a smooth transition of the numerous broadened resonances converging towards the edge. As seen in Fig. 6 the impact may be important in some cases. It fills in gaps over a large energy range and has a strong effect on the Rosseland mean, especially when it covers the spectral range of maximum contribution (peak of the weighing function) which corresponds to 50 Ryd in the present case (at $u = \frac{h\nu}{kT} \sim 3.8$ with $T = 180$ eV). This corresponds to an increase of 30 per cent in the present case ($n = 5$, true bound starting levels only). As we expand the configuration set the effect is reduced, as expected and is 20 per cent in the $n = 6$ case. But we cannot go much further since it would mean extending dramatically the configuration sets.

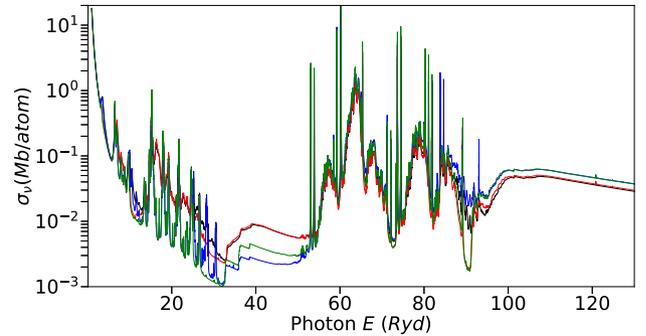


Figure 8. Comparison between DW monochromatic opacity cross-sections for MR1 configurations with $n = 5$ only true bound starting levels (green), $n = 5$ all starting levels (true bound plus autoionizing – red), $n = 6$ only true bound starting levels (black), $n = 6$ all starting levels (blue). For clarity, the extrapolation below the edges has been omitted for all calculations shown here.

When we compare the two sets of configurations $n = 5$ and $n = 6$ with the extrapolation (Fig. 7) including the extrapolation features, we see a closer agreement, especially in the high energy region. The remaining large discrepancies in the crucial [20–50 Ryd] energy range come from the mismatch between the starting levels taken into account due to the differences between the two structures. This will be addressed in the next section.

4.2.2 Extension: Inclusion of quasi-bound states and triple L-shell holes

One advantage of the DW approach is that it allows for the inclusion of many more configurations and levels, even autoionizing levels as initial states. If their population are sufficiently large, then they will make a contribution in the bound–bound transition as well as in the photoionization. The R -matrix method takes into account only true bound levels, as starting levels. The net result is difficult to evaluate as the impact on the population is counterbalanced by the extra absorption.

In Fig. 8, we have plotted the spectral cross-sections of Fe XVII for four different sets of configurations, without including the extrapolation of the high- n Rydberg resonances for clarity. In blue and green, we show the data presented above for MR1 $n = 5$ and $n = 6$ true-bound starting levels while in red ($n = 5$) and black ($n = 6$) we have included all starting levels (true bound plus autoionizing). While we had 157 and 219 starting levels for MR1 $n = 5$ and $n = 6$ when

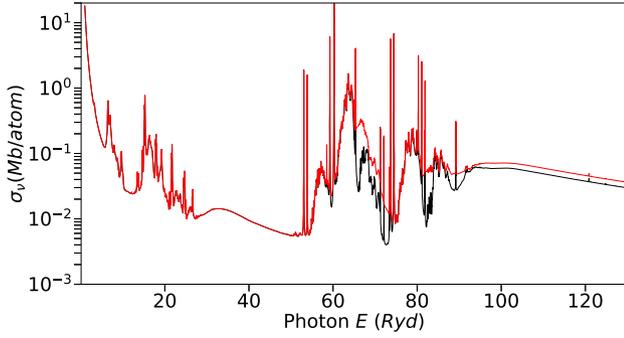


Figure 9. Comparison between the DW monochromatic opacity cross-sections using MR1 $n = 6$ all starting levels (black) and the extended calculation (MR1+MR2) including two-to-three L -shell hole transitions (red).

only true bound states were included now we have 19 635 and 51 179 starting levels, respectively, with the autoionizing starting levels. The extra contribution dominates strongly the dilution when compared with the calculation containing only true bound starting levels in the [20–50 Ryd] energy range but at high energy, the dilution is not fully compensated-for. Hence, this will increase the Rosseland mean opacity but it will not help us to increase the continuum at high energy, as the experiment (Bailey et al. 2015) tends to suggest. Between $n = 5$ and $n = 6$ (bound plus autoionizing) the increase on starting levels (more than twice as many levels) generates a dilution compensated-for by the added contribution to the bound–bound absorption and bound-free cross-sections.

We have extended the exercise to the inclusion of transitions with double-to-triple L -shell vacancies. One might have anticipated that their contribution would be minor since the starting levels should have a small population. However, as we can see on Fig. 9, their contribution at high energy is significant. First, we can see some windows being filled ($E \in [65, 73 \text{ eV}]$ and $E \in [81, 92 \text{ eV}]$). Secondly, at even higher photon energy, the continuum is significantly raised. The total impact on the Rosseland mean opacity of Fe xvii is an increase of 10 per cent. From this point forward, the DW results include the extrapolation below thresholds and the contribution from all initial autoionizing starting levels, including 2- to 3- L -shell hole transitions (MR1+MR2), unless clearly stated otherwise.

4.2.3 Broadening

As mentioned previously, the advantage of DW over R -matrix is the ability to collisionally broaden the Rydberg resonances in the same manner as for bound–bound lines. This may have a significant contribution to the mean opacities. Indeed, as seen in Fig. 10, the numerous resonances give rise to broad features and enhance the Rosseland mean opacity by up to a factor of 2.

4.3 Comparisons: DW, R -matrix, and others

4.3.1 Comparison DW versus R -matrix

In Fig. 11, we compare our results using both methods (DW and R -matrix) for $n = 6$, including all initial levels in the DW calculation and with the DW calculation for $n = 6$ including only the true bound levels. First, we can see that the R -matrix $n = 6$ calculation is more complete than the DW $n = 6$ one without autoionizing starting states. (Recall, DW has less true bound levels.) This is especially

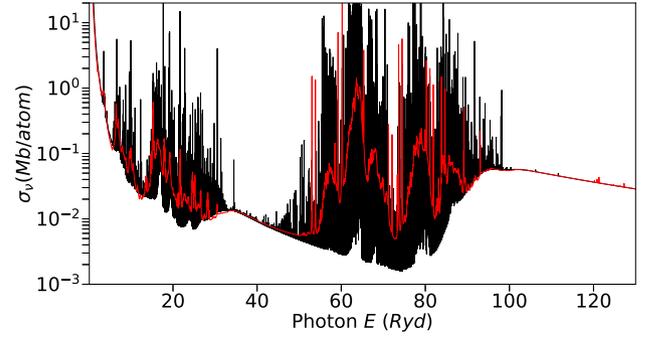


Figure 10. Comparison between the DW monochromatic opacity cross-sections for MR1+MR2 $n = 6$ without broadening of the resonances (black) and with broadening (red).

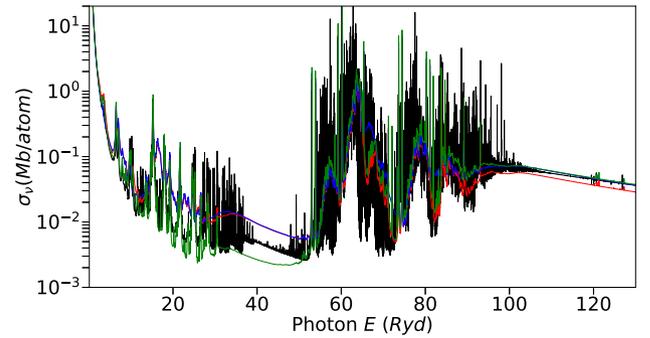


Figure 11. Comparison of monochromatic opacity cross sections for Fe xvii between R -matrix $n = 6$ (black), DW MR1 $n = 6$ with only true bound levels (red), DW MR1 $n = 6$ with autoionizing starting levels (blue) and DW MR1+MR2 $n = 6$ plus 2- to 3- L -shell holes transitions (green).

so in the energy region of maximum importance for the Rosseland mean opacity that is to say $E \in [30\text{--}55 \text{ Ryd}]$. The broadening of the resonances in the R -matrix data would raise the continuum in this region as it occurs in the case of DW data shown in the previous section. Otherwise, we see the general features are present in all the results and the behaviour is very similar. When comparing with the DW results obtained with all the autoionizing starting levels, including the 2–3 holes ones, we see the importance of taking them into account. The low energy region, $E_{\text{photon}} < 55 \text{ Ryd}$, is dominated by these levels which make a strong contribution to the photoionization cross-sections. As expected, the net effect is more than a factor 2 difference in the Rosseland means ($\kappa_R^{DW} = 2.7337 \times 10^{-3} a_0^2/\text{atom}$, $\kappa_R^{R\text{-matrix}} = 1.2834 \times 10^{-3} a_0^2/\text{atom}$.) Another difference comes from the different structure, which translates into a small shift of the broad features when DW is compared to R -matrix.

The lack of broadening of the resonances in the R -matrix data increases the disagreement in the low energy region, while for energies greater than 50 Ryd we see some large features and expect very similar curves when the resonances start to blend with some broadening, as seen in the previous section. We may expect that the implementation of such broadening will ensure that the two methods come into closer agreement at low energy as well. Finally, it must also be added that the R -matrix data can benefit from an extension of starting levels, including some of the autoionizing levels by a simple extrapolation of the existing cross-sections along identified Rydberg series. We did this exercise and end up with an increase in the Rosseland mean of around 5 per cent.

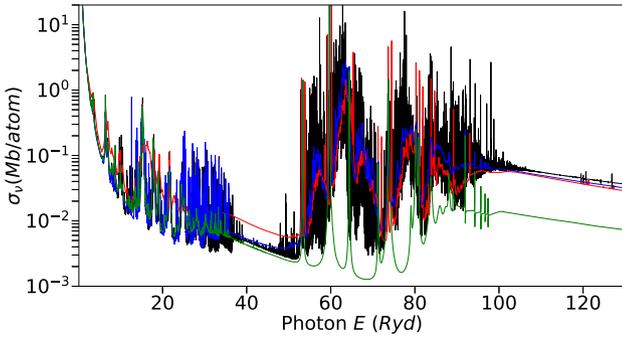


Figure 12. Comparison between DW monochromatic opacity cross-sections: MR1+MR2 $n = 6$ all levels (red), R -matrix $n = 6$ (black), OPCODE 2005 (release 2 from OP, blue), and OPCODE 1996 (release 1 from OP, green).

However, the broadening for these features is very delicate. Indeed, how realistic is the model of broadening, which is a transposition of line broadening to the resonances, presented in Nahar & Pradhan (2016a)? How should the plasma effects modify the interference between the direct and indirect process of photoionization? Is a simple broadening of the Fano’s profiles sufficient? Is the profile more deeply affected and is the interference giving rise to another kind of profiles and shifts? While we are not yet able to answer these questions, the solution adopted to include broadening in a calculation will be yet another approximation pending possible improvement.

4.3.2 Comparison with OPCODE and SNAKP

OP2005 and the new R -matrix results are the closest in terms of treatment. As expected, in Fig. 12, the black (new R -matrix) and the blue (OP2005) lines are very similar. The new $n = 6$ result shows more resonances, as expected, while the OP2005 has a higher continuum in the [30–55 Ryd] region. This is due to the inclusion of the inner shell in the OP2005 using a DW treatment and, hence, allowing for the broadening of the resonances in that region. We would expect a rise in the continuum when broadening is implemented for the resonances directly in the R -matrix data.

It is important to note that the differences in the Fe XVII mean opacities compared to OP2005 (with inner shells) are lower by 34 per cent, 32 per cent, and 31 per cent when using new R -matrix Models A, B, and C, respectively. This difference is slightly different from the expected differences (35 per cent, 33 per cent, and 31 per cent). This may come from the presence of inner shells in OP2005 which are not totally accounted for in the new data and even less as the maximum n in the configuration set decreases.

When comparing the previous release from OP Badnell et al. (2005) to the new results from the AS $n = 6$ calculation including autoionizing starting levels, we found the same general features at energies greater than 55 Ryd. But at lower energies the inclusion of new levels, especially the autoionizing levels generates the large increase in the continuum. Of course a direct implication is the large enhancement of the Rosseland mean opacities of Fe XVII. The increase reaches 55 per cent for the full $n = 5$ case, with autoionizing levels allowing for 2–3 hole transitions. In contrast, the Planck mean opacity is 24 per cent lower.

We now proceed with considering the effect of the plasma broadening in the work of Nahar and Pradhan Nahar & Pradhan (2016a) (SNAKP hereafter). The SNAKP data presented below are taken from the plot by Nahar & Pradhan (2016a) using the freeware g3data (<http://github.com/pn2200/g3data>). We can see in Fig. 13 the effect

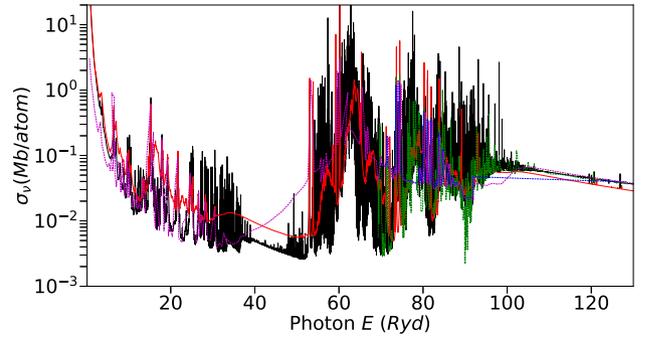


Figure 13. Comparison between DW monochromatic opacity cross-sections for MR1+MR2 $n = 6$ all levels (red), R -matrix $n = 6$ (black), SNAKP2016 with broadening (dashed – blue) and SNAKP2016 without broadening (dashed – green) and Pradhan & Nahar (2018) (dashed – magenta).

of the broadening used by Nahar & Pradhan (2016b) which uses the data from their Fig. 5. When shown on the same graph we see that it appears to show a somewhat unusual behaviour in the monochromatic opacity cross-sections. Indeed, around 70 Ryd, while there is a dip in their cross-sections as in ours and no significant resonances, the broadened ones are enhanced by one order of magnitude. This cannot come from the two strong lines seen after (at 75 Ryd) since they are bound–bound transitions and hence already broadened in our treatment. In the high-energy region, the broadened opacities give rise to a continuum below the non-broadened ones. These features show that some artefacts are due to the algorithm used for their broadening, with a possible impact on the final results. While the broadening issue is not the cause of the differences with the experimental data, as previously mentioned in Blancard et al. (2016), it is certainly crucial in the calculation of monochromatic and mean opacities. It raises the value of σ_R , as we have shown previously.

We also examined the latest result from Pradhan & Nahar (2018), where they studied the accuracy and completeness of their calculation on Fe XVII. One striking difference comes from the large enhancement of the monochromatic opacity cross-sections in the region of main contribution to the Rosseland mean opacities [35–55 Ryd]. Indeed, in our R -matrix calculations going up to the $n = 6$ complex and where the resolution has been carefully studied, as well as in our DW calculation including the autoionizing levels as starting levels (more than 50 000 levels) we could not see such a large increase in this region where no large contribution from resonances is expected from our results. In Fig. 13, the magenta dashed line shows the same drop as SNAKP where there are resonances in their calculation, around 75 Ryd and between 95 Ryd and 100 Ryd, but it shows a large contribution well above all our results in the [35–55] Ryd region. We cannot understand this increase here, which looks like some unidentified broadening or other contributions. Of course, Nahar and Pradhan mention the contribution to the continuum of the extra 50 000 levels they included via a distorted-wave calculation, but this appears very different from any other similar DW calculation, including ours. At any rate, the large rise in the continuum in the [35–55] Ryd region is clearly the source of their large increase in the Rosseland mean. We cannot identify the source of this and may only speculate that is may be a re-normalization problem for the population when incorporating their new DW data. We already presented the changes in the OP2005 release due to such approximations of re-normalization. It was considered negligible (a few per cent) at that time for the applications. Today the inclusion of such a large number of levels changes the picture. Unfortunately,

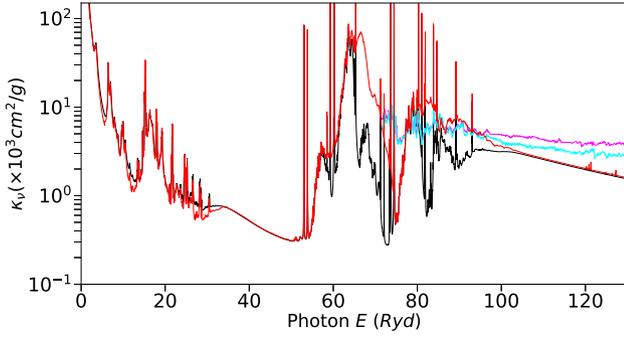


Figure 14. Fe xvii monochromatic opacities for pure Fe xvii: DW $n = 6$ with autoionizing starting levels: MR1 (black), MR1+MR2 (red) both compared to SANDIA’s team experimental results from Bailey et al. (2015) (magenta) and their revision from Nagayama et al. (2019) (cyan).

even such a large increase does not solve the differences with the experimental data, as already pointed out by Blancard et al. (2016). Moreover, while Bailey et al. (2015) presented the differences in the Rosseland mean opacity, the comparison only concerns a partial section of the energy range, i.e. the one for which experimental data are available. This implies an integration for the range $E \in [70\text{--}130\text{ Ryd}]$. Now, when Pradhan & Nahar (2018) claim in their table 1 a ratio of 1.65 compared to OP2005, it seems to apply to the Rosseland mean opacity of Fe xvii over the total energy range and not just the range covered by the experiment. So, the comparisons in Bailey et al. (2015) and Pradhan & Nahar (2018) do not appear to be strictly equivalent.

4.3.3 Total Fe opacity and comparison with experimental data

In order to compare with the experimental data, it is necessary to perform the same kind of improved calculations for all important ions present in the plasma for the given conditions. In the present case $T_e = 2.1 \times 10^6\text{ K}$ and $N_e = 3.1 \times 10^{22}\text{ cm}^{-3}$. The main ions present in such Fe plasma are Fe xvi, Fe xvii, Fe xviii, Fe xix, and Fe xx (Table 1). New atomic data calculations are underway for these ions. However, a first analysis can be performed using the new data for Fe xvii in combination with the older OP2005 data for the other ions. In Fig. 14, we compare the monochromatic opacities for Fe with the our new *R*-matrix and DW data for Fe xvii to the OP2005 results and the experimental data.

Given the results for Fe xvii discussed in the previous sections and due to differences in the procedure to include the new Fe xvii data to the total Fe mixture, we will analyse separately *R*-matrix and DW results. The complete comparisons for the Rosseland and Planck mean cross-sections for Fe xvii and Fe as well as the opacity means are presented in Tables 2 to 4. In Table 2 (Planck cross-sections) and Table 3 (Rosseland cross-sections), we present the results for the different Fe xvii models alongside the values for Fe when these new models are included in the total Fe calculation.

For *R*-matrix, while we obtained Fe xvii mean opacities significantly lower for the new *R*-matrix data (−20 per cent, −32 per cent for $n = 5$ and −5 per cent, −31 per cent for $n = 6$ in σ_P and σ_R , respectively, these differences being clearly understood as detailed in the previous sections, we also have differences in the total Fe mean opacities (−5 per cent, −9 per cent for $n = 5$ and −2 per cent, −9 per cent for $n = 6$ in σ_P and σ_R , respectively). In addition to all the effects presented in the previous sections due to the new data we must add the effect of the new structures for Fe xvii on to the

Table 1. Ionic fractions as a function of Fe xvii models (at $T_e = 2.1 \times 10^6\text{ K}$ and $N_e = 3.1 \times 10^{22}\text{ cm}^{-3}$).

Fe xvii Model	Fe xx	Fe xix	Fe xviii	Fe xvii
OPCD 2005	0.09759	0.28416	0.37238	0.19583
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 5$ with 132 levels	0.10273	0.29912	0.39199	0.15349
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 172 levels	0.10127	0.29488	0.38643	0.16549
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 327 levels	0.099859	0.29077	0.38104	0.17713
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 358 levels	0.099898	0.29089	0.38119	0.17680

ionization fractions. As we can see in Table 1 the ionic fractions strongly depend on the structure of Fe xvii which differs between models. The differences in the ionization potentials are of the order of 2.5 per cent to 5 per cent for all ions but Fe xvii between the three new *R*-matrix model (A: $n = 4$, B: $n = 5$, and C: $n = 6$) and reach 10 per cent to 28 per cent for Fe xvii. The new calculation always produces a lower Fe xvii content and a higher fraction of the other ions compared to the OP2005 data. Hence, the changes in the cross-sections and transitions probabilities of Fe xvii per se have a reduced direct effect, but they also change the ionic fractions and hence indirectly change the total Fe opacities. When comparing the results in Tables 2 and 3 between the *R*-matrix models and OP2005, we clearly see the effect of the modification of the ionic fraction from Table 1 due to the inclusion of the new Fe xvii data. Finally, model C with the inclusion of extrapolated cross-sections and extra bound–bound transitions, shows a closer result in the ionic fraction and in the partial and total cross-sections when compared to 2005 release. While the *R*-matrix data has improved significantly with the present calculations, the net effect is not yet fully displayed since no broadening is included and other ions need also to be treated to extract the proper estimations.

With the DW Fe xvii data, we used the original OP2005 ionic fractions to translate the net effect of the new atomic data into the means (Rosseland and Planck). Comparing OPCD2005 with the new DW calculations for Fe xvii we reach the largest difference, as expected. The main effect being due to the inclusion of all the autoionizing levels as starting levels, as well as the global broadening of all resonances alongside all bound–bound lines. We have clearly shown in the previous sections the large increase of the continuum in the [30–55] Ryd energy range which, as expected, enhances the Rosseland means greatly. Hence, the models including only true bound starting levels, as in the *R*-matrix data sets, and so do not include the contribution up to $n = 9$, as opposed to the OP2005 inner-shells which do, the $\sigma_R(\text{Fe xvii})$ are lower than the OP2005 release and are very similar to the *R*-matrix values. Once the autoionizing starting levels are allowed, as some were already present in the OP2005 results, the sign of the difference changes directly, even with the $n = 5$ DW model. The differences are ~ 14 per cent (MR1 $n = 5$ with auto), ~ 44 per cent (MR1 $n = 6$ with auto) and ~ 65 per cent (MR1+MR2 $n = 6$ auto plus 2–3 holes) as seen in Tables 2 and 3 for Fe xvii when compared to OP2005. This then translates directly into an increase in the total Fe Rosseland mean of 13 per cent. On the contrary, the Planck mean is reduced for the reason discussed previously due to the combination of dilution and height lowering in the lines and resonances which have been broadened in the present DW Fe xvii models.

Table 2. Planck mean opacity cross-sections in a_0^2/atom (at $T_e = 2.1 \times 10^6$ K and $N_e = 3.1 \times 10^{22}$ cm $^{-3}$) for Fe XVII and Fe, for various Fe XVII models.

Fe XVII Model	σ_P (Fe XVII)	σ_P (Fe)
OPCD 2005	1.4077×10^{-2}	1.1290×10^{-2}
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 5$ with 132 levels	1.1187×10^{-2}	1.1407×10^{-2}
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 172 levels	1.3472×10^{-2}	1.1085×10^{-2}
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 327 levels	1.2697×10^{-2}	1.0963×10^{-2}
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 358 levels	1.2876×10^{-2}	1.1012×10^{-2}
AS-DW MR1 $n = 5$ true bound initial	1.2446×10^{-2}	–
AS-DW MR1 $n = 6$ true bound initial	1.2571×10^{-2}	–
AS-DW MR1 $n = 5$ +auto initial	9.3728×10^{-3}	–
AS-DW MR1 $n = 6$ +auto initial	8.8703×10^{-3}	–
AS-DW MR1+MR2 $n = 6$ all initial	1.5784×10^{-2}	1.1130×10^{-2}

Table 3. Rosseland mean opacity cross-sections in a_0^2/atom (at $T_e = 2.1 \times 10^6$ K and $N_e = 3.1 \times 10^{22}$ cm $^{-3}$) for Fe XVII and Fe, for various Fe XVII models.

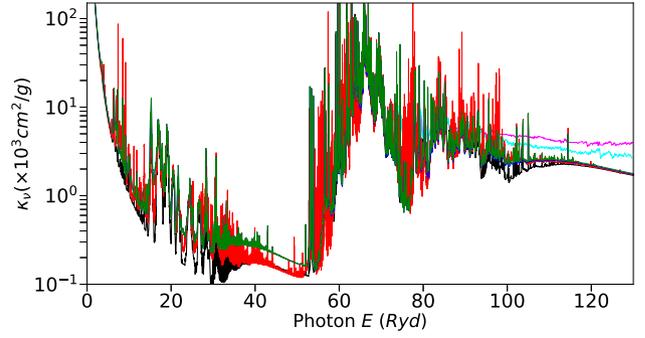
Fe XVII Model	σ_R (Fe XVII)	σ_R (Fe)
OPCD 2005	1.9069×10^{-3}	1.4356×10^{-3}
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 5$ with 132 levels	1.3453×10^{-3}	1.3581×10^{-3}
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 172 levels	1.3764×10^{-3}	1.3561×10^{-3}
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 327 levels	1.4559×10^{-3}	1.3588×10^{-3}
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 358 levels	1.5026×10^{-3}	1.3686×10^{-3}
AS-DW MR1 $n = 5$ true bound initial	1.5524×10^{-3}	–
AS-DW MR1 $n = 6$ true bound initial	1.2213×10^{-3}	–
AS-DW MR1 $n = 5$ +auto initial	2.6528×10^{-3}	–
AS-DW MR1 $n = 6$ +auto initial	2.7567×10^{-3}	–
AS-DW MR1+MR2 $n = 6$ all initial	3.1514×10^{-3}	1.6254×10^{-3}

Table 4. Fe Planck and Rosseland mean opacities (in cm $^2/\text{g}$) (at $T_e = 2.1 \times 10^6$ K and $N_e = 3.1 \times 10^{22}$ cm $^{-3}$), for various Fe XVII models.

Fe XVII Model	κ_P (Fe)	κ_R (Fe)
OPCD 1996	1258	220.5
OPCD 2005	3497	460.7
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 5$ with 132 levels	3445	409.7
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 172 levels	3567	411.8
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 327 levels	3547	412.8
<i>R</i> -matrix $n = 6$ with 358 levels	3561	415.6
AS-DW MR1+MR2 $n = 6$ with all initial	3361	491.3
OPAS (private communication)	3775	759.6
SCRAM (private communication)	3110	878.0

Note. Our present results may change significantly either way (up or down) if we consider more neighbouring ion stages of Fe (see the text for details).

Finally, in Table 4 we compare our total Fe Planck and Rosseland mean opacities to two other theoretical models. This comparison highlights some of the results shown previously. However, it has to be taken with caution since only one ion among the five main contributors has been updated. The Planck mean opacities derived from *R*-matrix data, while close to OP2005, are 10 per cent higher than SCRAM results (S. Hansen, private communication, using the code SCRAM; Hansen et al. 2007) and 10 per cent lower than the OPAS results (C. Blancard, private communication, using OPAS; Blancard et al. 2012). These results are certainly emphasizing the importance of broadening and suggest that a distinction between the treatment reserved for the resonance and the bound–bound transitions would be welcome. For the Rosseland mean opacities, the present results show the signature of the limitation of the exercise since new

**Figure 15.** Fe monochromatic opacities with new radiative data. DW for Fe XVII $n = 6$ with autoionizing starting levels: MR1 (blue), MR1+MR2 (green); *R*-matrix $n = 6$ data (red) for Fe XVII; both compared to OP 2005 release (black) and SANDIA’s team experimental results from Bailey et al. (2015)(magenta) and their revision from Nagayama et al. (2019) (cyan).

calculations for all other ions will affect the results more drastically than for just a single ion. However, it is interesting to see the strong signature of the presence of the autoionizing starting levels, indeed, we reach a 15 per cent increase in the present DW results compared to the OP2005. But they are still much lower compared to the two other theoretical results. Of course we cannot anticipate the final results on Fe when all data for the other ions will be included since many compensation and cancellation effects will occur. However, we expect some increase in the total Fe Rosseland mean opacities and maybe a decrease in the Planck opacities, pending verification as intuition does not replace computations in cases as complex as the ones studied here. Indeed, a new fully DW calculation will imply a complete broadening of the lines and resonances. In the *R*-matrix results a different treatment needs to be applied to the resonances compared to the bound–bound transitions. A careful build-up and implementation of the broadening treatment is crucial since this effect affects Planck and Rosseland opacities in different ways.

As another attempt to estimate the impact of our present Fe XVII calculation on the final Fe monochromatic opacities, we compare it to the revised experimental data (Nagayama et al. 2019) as well as to the 2015 results (Bailey et al. 2015). The first thing we may expect is that the continuum at high energy is not going to increase with any of the new Fe XVII models. As seen above, any extension of targets does not affect significantly the results in the energy range above 100 Ryd where the SANDIA experiment shows a much larger value. It has to be mentioned that this discrepancy has been reduced by half due to the revision of the analysis of the experimental data in Nagayama et al. (2019). Another aspect of the discrepancy comes from the ‘windows’ filled in the experimental data but not in theoretical calculations. It is important to note that the addition of the 2- to 3-holes autoionizing levels in the DW Fe XVII models is clearly producing a contribution within the energy range considered in the experiment. In Fig. 14, we have plotted the monochromatic opacities for a pure Fe XVII plasma alongside the experimental data. The opacities present a clear increase in the 80 Ryd. and 90 Ryd (2 of the 3 so-called ‘windows’) when the 2- to 3-holes autoionizing levels are taken into account. Of course one has to be cautious. The effect of population and ionic fraction will certainly temper the results. The final conclusion will come with the other ions which may or may not exhibit the same features.

In Fig. 15, we present the total Fe opacities obtained by replacing the OP2005 Fe XVII data with the present results. As expected, the impact of the new data are not reducing substantially the discrepan-

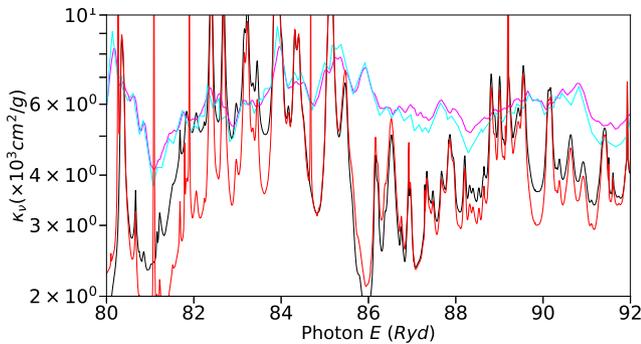


Figure 16. Fe monochromatic opacities with new radiative data. DW for Fe xvii $n = 6$ with autoionizing starting levels: MR1+MR2 (black); OP 2005 release (red) and SANDIA’s team experimental results from Bailey et al. (2015) (magenta) and their revision from Nagayama et al. (2019) (cyan).

cies at high energy. While the continuum part seems hard to change, the filling of the windows remains a challenge and requires new data for the other ions concerned, as seen in Fig. 16, where the new data for Fe xvii are beginning to fill some gaps. As already mentioned, the Rosseland and the Planck means are definitely affected and will certainly be more-so when all ions of interest have been included.

5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have carried-out large-scale R -matrix and DW calculations of Fe xvii radiative data to generate monochromatic opacities. We have thoroughly studied the impact of the different approximations on the final results and compared the methods. We have also compared them to previous calculations and experimental data.

The main results are summarized in Tables 2–4 of Section 4.3.3 with Table 4 including the values for κ_p and κ_p from OPAS (CEA) and SCRAM (SANDIA/LANL).

We have tested different target expansions and reached convergence in both sets of calculations while going from $n = 4$ to $n = 6$ for both methods. In the R -matrix calculation for Fe xvii, the final results display a variation of less than 5 per cent in the Rosseland mean opacity between the $n = 6$ and $n = 4$ and 2 per cent $n = 6$ and $n = 5$ expansions.

We have tested the limit of the R -matrix resolution and reached satisfactory results with 80 000 points for the photoionization cross-sections which do not change the Rosseland and Planck mean opacities by more than 0.2 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively.

While the R -matrix method automatically interacts all of the resonances arising from the given target expansion, unlike the DW approach, the lack of collisional resonance broadening is the limiting factor in the accuracy of the results presented here. While SNAKP have reported broadened R -matrix results, they give no details of their methodology and we have seen (Section 4.3.2) that it appears to give rise to some unusual behaviour in the monochromatic opacities.

In contrast, the DW method allows us to treat each resonance as a bound-bound line which can be broadened at will.

In the DW approach, we were able to extend the calculations further, including the contribution from initial autoionizing levels with two L-shell holes (which is not yet possible computationally in the R -matrix approach). The two-to-three L-shell hole transitions clearly make a significant contribution to the Rosseland and Planck mean opacities that cannot be neglected. The autoionizing levels as a whole contribute for more than 50 per cent to the Rosseland mean

opacities of Fe xvii with a 10 per cent increase coming from the two-to-three L-shell hole transitions.

Overall, the net effect on the Fe Rosseland mean opacity reaches an increase of 7 per cent at the test (T_e , N_e) when comparing the total opacities using the new data for Fe xvii (DW $n = 6$ MR1+MR2) compared to the OP release from 2005. Our new R -matrix Fe xvii data, while missing resonance broadening and autoionizing initial levels, produce Rosseland mean opacities 10 per cent below the results from OP2005. The comparison with the data from other groups (OPAS-CEA, SCRAM-SANDIA) shows the importance of the new treatment of the atomic data in the results from The Opacity Project. When considering the Planck mean opacities the new results sit just in between the other theoretical ones. This clearly indicates the different sensitivities to different aspects of the calculations of the two different means. It is important to determine clear constraints for each mean in order to define the proper global treatment to calculate opacities. While the present Rosseland mean opacity results are still very low in comparison to other theoretical results, the present data indicate that our new calculations and those underway for the other relevant Fe ions may significantly reduce the difference. (The focus in this paper has been on the physics describing the atomic processes rather than trying to converge the means.)

As far as the comparison with the experiment is concerned, it clearly shows that nothing in the continuum at high energy has been improved. However, the work on the other ions concerned will be of the utmost importance. The presence of the autoionizing levels in this work for Fe xvii has already shown some features which fill some windows. If it is confirmed for the others ions we may partly resolve the existing discrepancy with experimental observations. But it remains to be established.

Both computational methods employed here (DW and R -matrix) are complementary and could be combined, as we already did in the OP2005 release, in order to increase accuracy and completeness at the same time.

R -matrix and DW calculations for other Fe ions (Fe xviii, Fe xix, Fe xx) are underway with the aim of giving us a complete picture of the global effect on the Fe opacity under the conditions at the base of the solar convection zone. The interplay between all the different effects does not allow us a reliable intuitive prediction of the results that will be obtained from these new larger calculations. For example, one of the strong effects turns out to be the change in the ionic fraction introduced by the change of the structure in each particular ion.

It was found previously that the OP results were lower than OPAL (or OPAS) for some Fe-peak elements present in the Solar mixture and higher in others (C,N,O...) but the Rosseland mean opacities for the solar mixture agreed to within less than 4 per cent. Should our Fe results be followed by a large revision of the stellar Fe opacities, a global revision would become necessary. Its consequences would affect more than just stellar opacities. It is important to pave the way to the next generation of stellar OP opacities and astrophysical opacities. The next large set of calculations for all elements must be prepared and the different issues viz. (R -matrix) broadening, resonances, and autoionizing level contributions must be better analysed in any attempt for an improved treatment.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The data underlying this article considered as the best effort for Fe XVII will be available on the Opacity Project public data base Topbase and through the associated services accessible at <http://cdweb.u-strasbg.fr/topbase/teststop/home.html>.

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