

Palermo-Harvard code

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1. Steady-state Initial atmosphere

`cd STARDY/`

change permission, if necessary

`chmod u+x stardy.out`

compile the program

`gfortran *.f`

move compiled program a.exe to „standard name”

`mv a.exe stardy.out`

select parameters of a loop – edit the file `input_file`

run the program

`./stardy.out < input_file`

`cd ..`

`cd PH/`

remove object files (*.o)

`rm *.o`

compile the program

`make -f makefile`

change permission, if necessary

`chmod +x standard.com`

edit the file `standard.com` (parameters of heating function)

make symbolic link to the file with radiative loss function (if necessary)

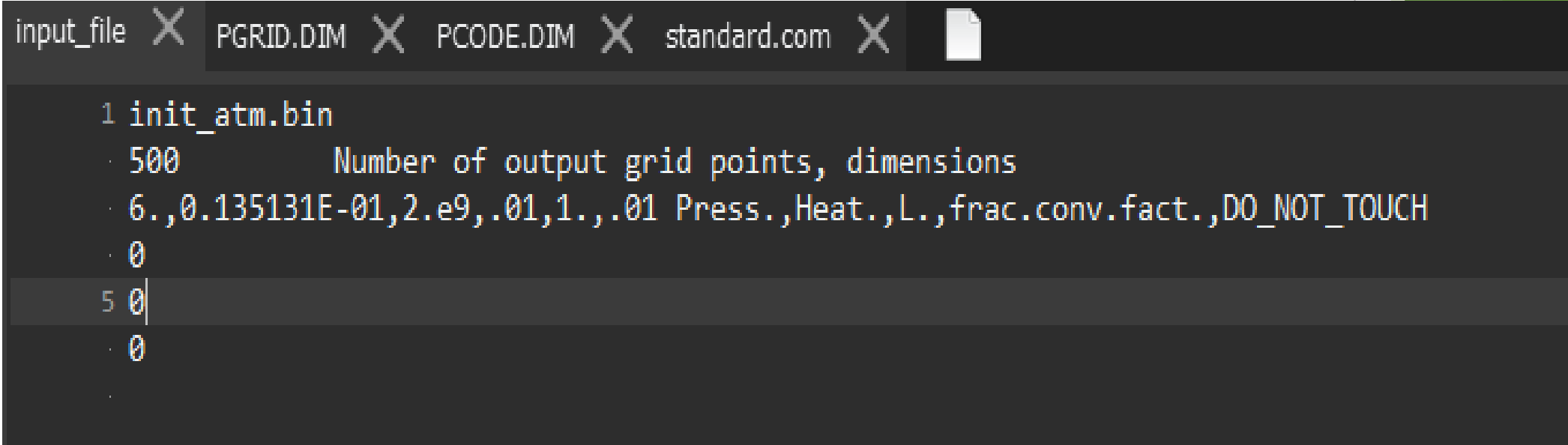
`ln -s ../STARDY/radia.dat`

run the program

`./standard.com`

Running PH code

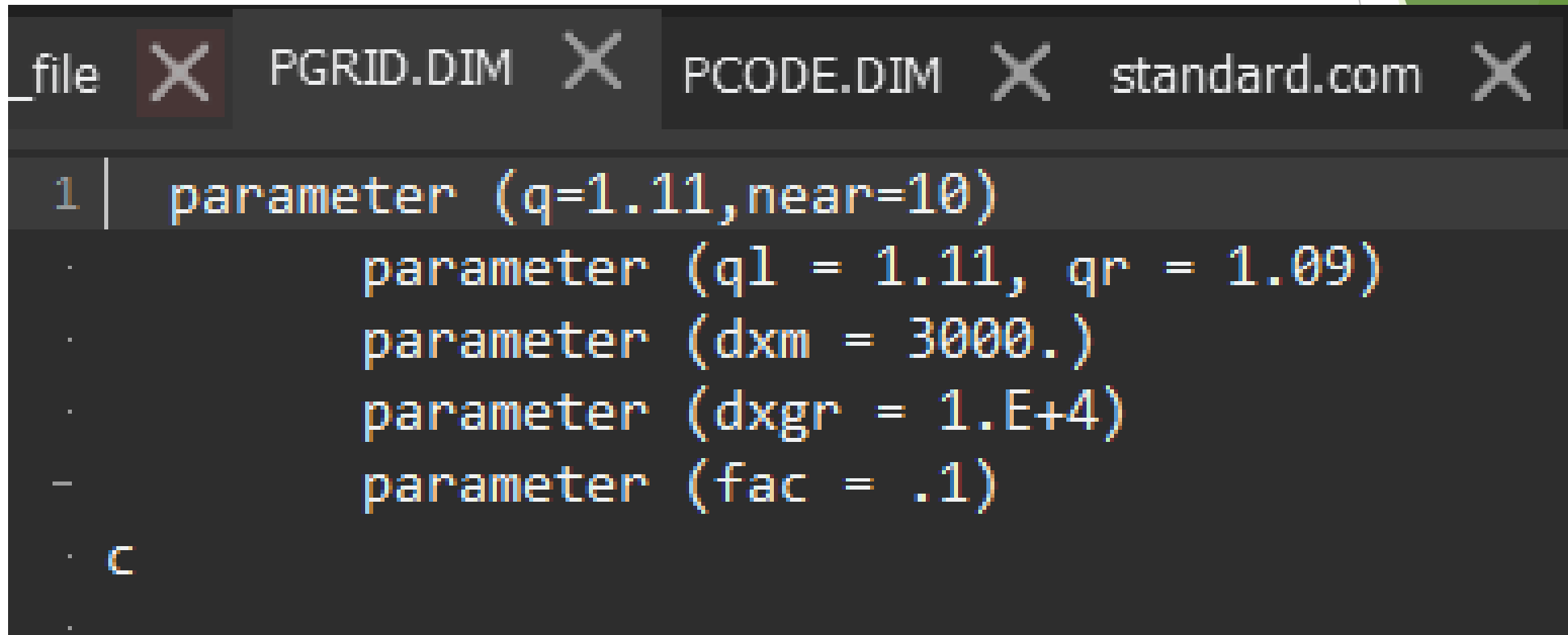
Input_file



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. The title bar at the top contains four tabs: 'input_file' (active), 'PGRID.DIM', 'PCODE.DIM', and 'standard.com'. The main editing area displays the following text:

```
1 init_atm.bin
  500          Number of output grid points, dimensions
  6.,0.135131E-01,2.e9,.01,1.,.01 Press.,Heat.,L.,frac.conv.fact.,DO_NOT_TOUCH
  0
5 0
  0
```

PGRID.DIM



```
_file X PGRID.DIM X PCODE.DIM X standard.com X  
1 | parameter (q=1.11,near=10)  
  |     parameter (q1 = 1.11, qr = 1.09)  
  |     parameter (dxm = 3000.)  
  |     parameter (dxgr = 1.E+4)  
  |     parameter (fac = .1)  
  |  
  | c  
  |  
  |
```

PCODE.DIM

```
file X PGRID.DIM X PCODE.DIM X standard.com X
1 C Maximal grid dimension
  parameter (npt=500)
3 C Machine dependent (1 for Digital, 4 for SUN's)
  parameter (nf77 = 4)
- C Geometric ratios: q to switch between time steps
  parameter (q = 1.11)
- C Geometric ratios: ql in chromosphere, qr maximum value in corona
  parameter (ql = 1.11,qr = 1.09)
- C Half number of equispaced grid points
0   parameter (near = 10)
- C Smallest grid spacing
  parameter (dxm = 3000.)
- C Largest grid spacing in the equispaced grid region
  parameter (dxgr = 1.E+4)
- C Maximum fractional jump of temperature, pressure and density in corona
  parameter (fac = .1)
```

Standard.com

```
file X PGRID.DIM X PCODE.DIM X standard.com X
1 ./ph.out > standard.log << !
  1.,1.,      Stellar Gravity, Radius
  1,      1 to include steady heating
  0,      1 to continue a previous run
- ../STARDY/init_atm.bin
6 0,      choice of the heating space function (0 for Gaussian)
  10.,0.,50.,5.,300.01,.5, H,ton,toff,tout,tend,MAGIC
  2.e9,2.000e+08, Heat center, width
  0.,      Heating decay time (tau)
10 0,      1 for output at every time step
  0.001,      initial time step
  0,      do not change this
  standard.des
  L9=2, p=6. , standard run
- IEEE
  0,      1 to include a steady heating table from an ext. file
  standard.bin
  0,      1 to force zero velocity at the base
  !
20
```

Script

laptop@Karol ~

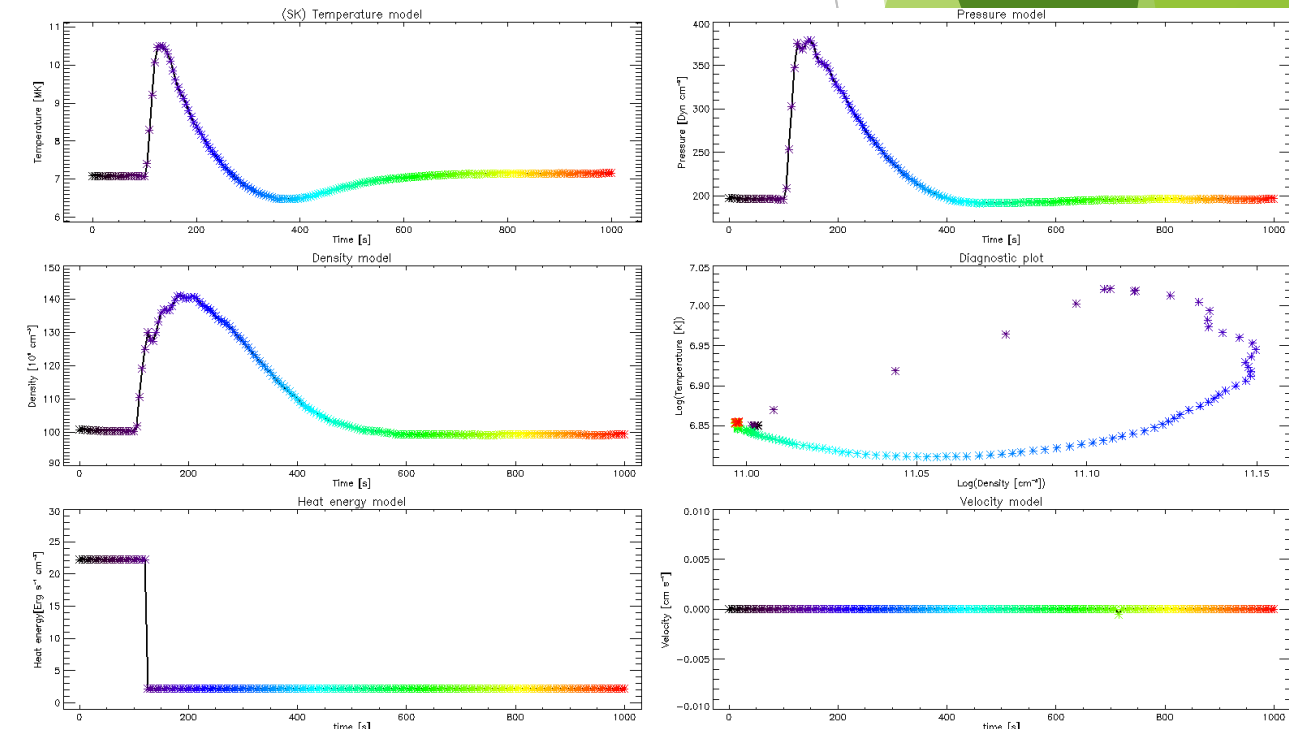
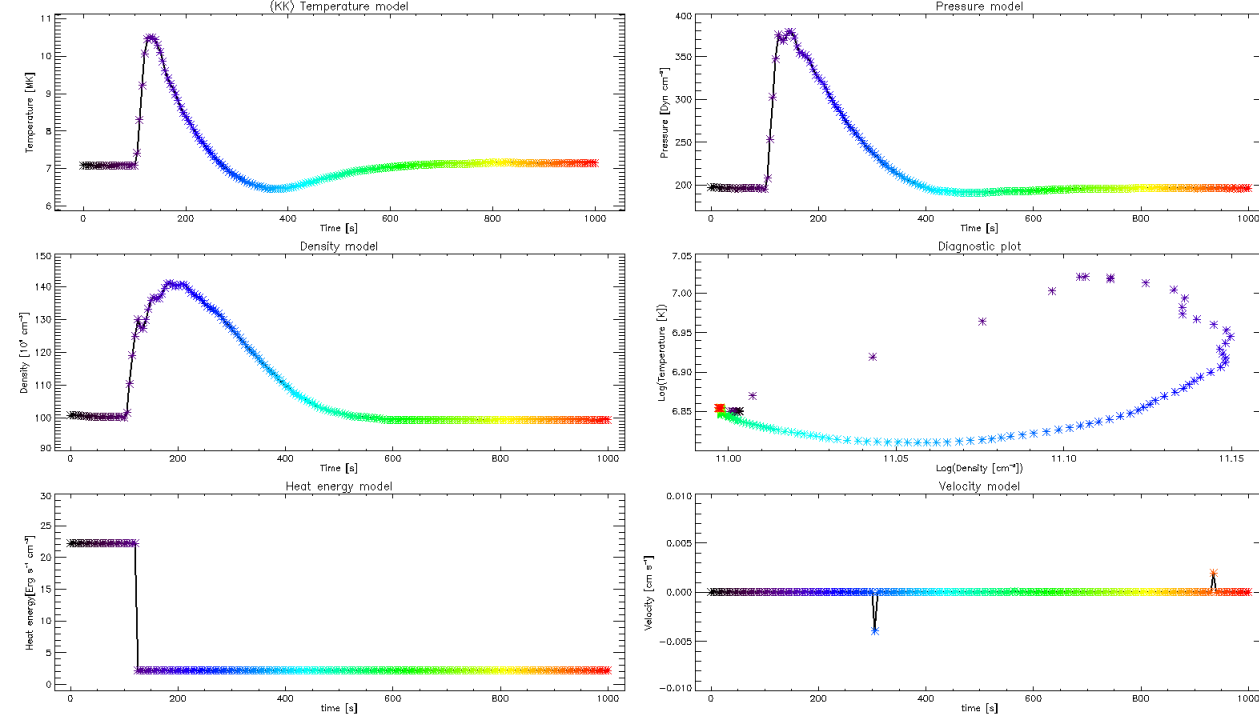
```
$ sh ./scriptPH.sh -h
```

points	= value	Number of output grid points; optional value = 500
press	= value	Pressure [Dyn/cm ²]; optional value = 6.
heat	= value	Heat at the beginning [Erg/s/cm ²]; optional value = 0.135131E-01
lenght	= value	Half lenght of loop [cm]; optional value = 2.e9
conv	= value	frac.conv.fact; optional value = .01
q	= value	Change in grid [1.11 EQ 11%]; optional value = 1.11
near	= value	Points number in transition region; optional value = 10
ql	= value	Change in grid in Chromosphere; optional value = 1.11
qr	= value	Change in grid in Corona; optional value = 1.09
dxm	= value	Lowest size of cell (Step between points [cm]); optional value = 3000.
dxgr	= value	Biggest size of cell (Step between points [cm]); optional value = 1.E+4
fact	= value	Threshold which decided about changing the grid; optional value = .1
funct	= value	Choice of the heating space function (0 for Gaussian); optional value = 0
heating	= value	Flare heating; optional value = 10.
ton	= value	Time after heat is turning on; optional value = 0.
toff	= value	Time after heat is turning off; optional value = 50.
tout	= value	Time bin for saving data; optional value = 5.
tend	= value	Time range in seconds; optional value = 300.01
heatcen	= value	Position where occure heat; optional value = lenght of loop
width	= value	Width of heat area; optional value = 1/10 of lenght of loop
decay	= value	Heating decay time (tau); optional value = 0.
timesav	= value	Saving all points (1) or only with bin tout (0); optional value = 0
timeini	= value	Initial time step; optional value = 0.001
precursor	= value	Possibility of adding precursor in flare (1-include, 0-skip); optional value = 0
functprec	= value	Precursor choice of the heating space function (0 for Gaussian); optional value = 0
heatingprec	= value	Precursor flare heating; optional value = 10.
tonprec	= value	Precursor time after heat is turning on; optional value = 0.
toffprec	= value	Precursor time after heat is turning off; optional value = 50.
toutprec	= value	Precursor time bin for saving data; optional value = 5.
tendprec	= value	Precursor time range in seconds; optional value = 300.01
heatcenprec	= value	Precursor position where occure heat; optional value = lenght of loop
widthprec	= value	Precursor width of heat area; optional value = 1/10 of lenght of loop
decayprec	= value	Precursor heating decay time (tau); optional value = 0.
timeiniprec	= value	Precursor initial time step; optional value = 0.001

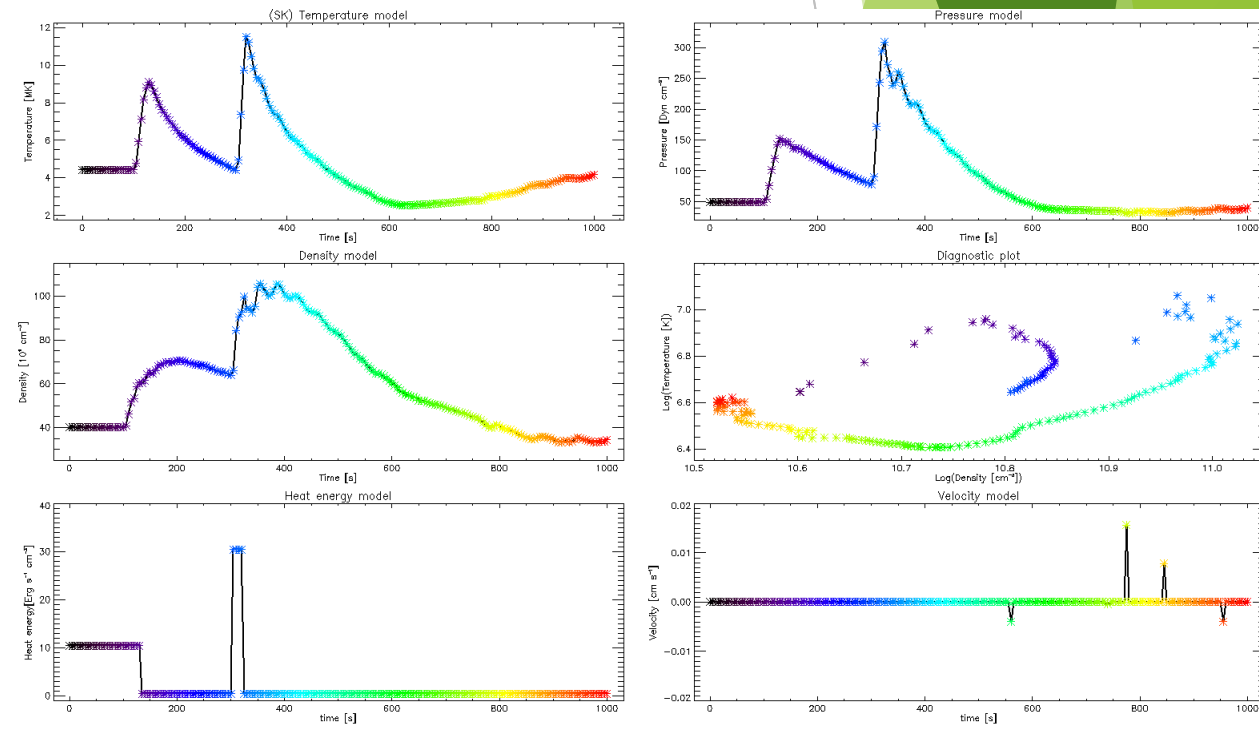
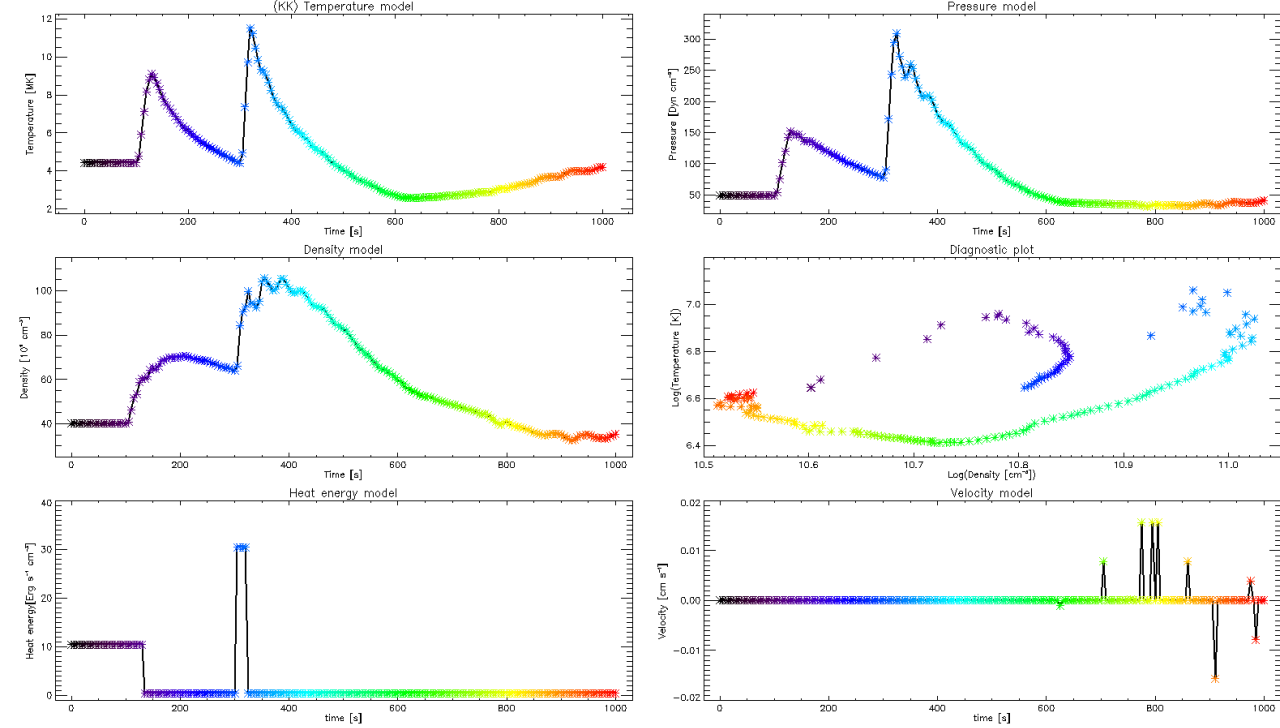
laptop@Karol ~

```
$ sh ./scriptPH.sh press=200. heat=2.2100e0 lenght=0.727e9 conv=0.02 heating=20.0e0 ton=100. toff=120. tend=1000.01 heatcen=0.3e9 width=0.145e9 decay=10.
```

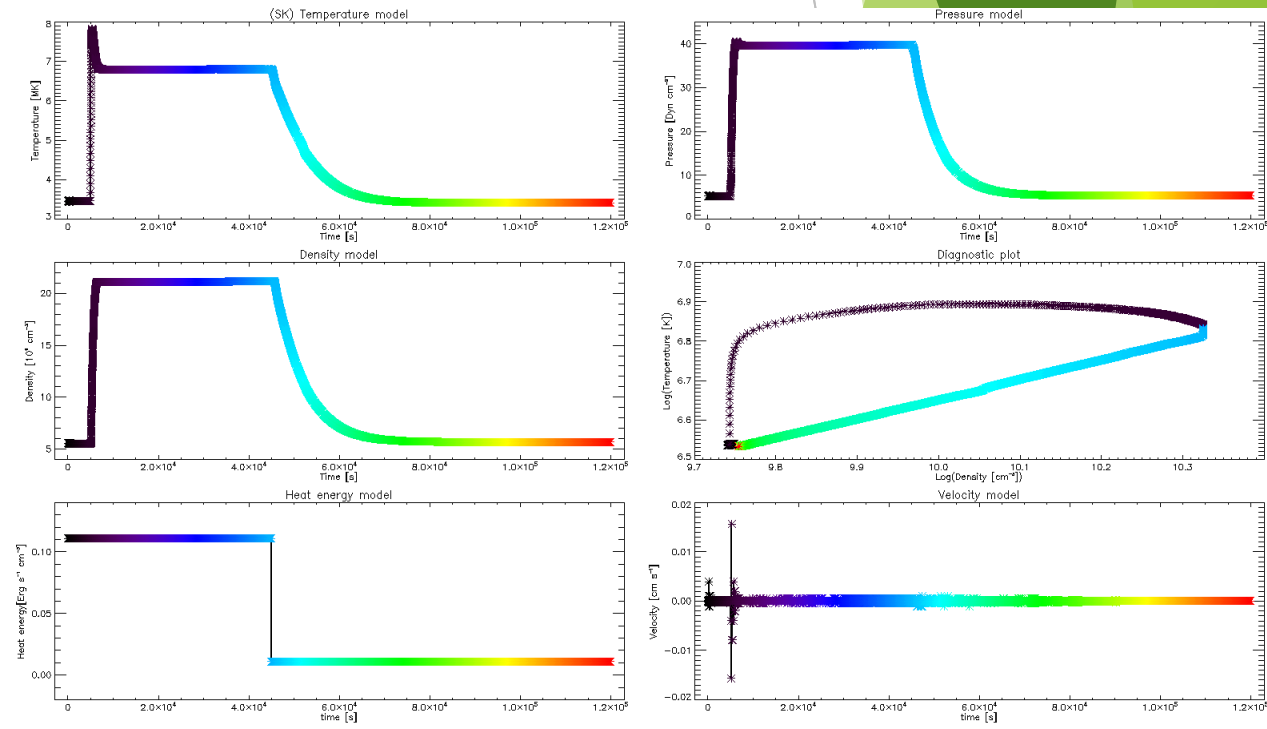
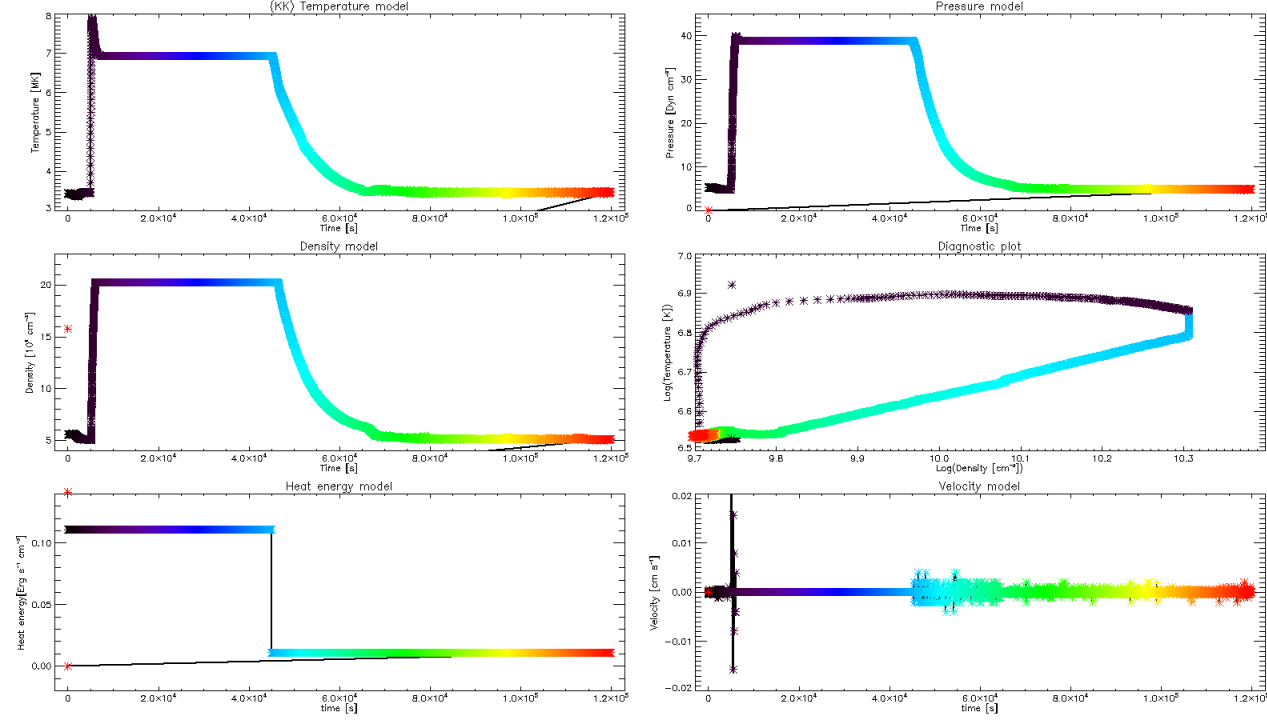
Short flare



Flare with precursor



Long flare



Different computer

