

ξ











$$\sqrt{Ln}$$







$$\geq 10^9 K$$

$$\leq 3000K$$

$10^9 K$

$10^{18}$



$10^{12}$

$10^{16}$



$$1.5 \times 10^{24}$$



$10^{34}$



$10^4 K$



$$cm^{-3}$$

$10^7$



$$E^{\alpha}$$

$10^{38}$

$$n = P/(kT)$$

$$\Delta R_{max} = N/n$$

$$2.3n$$





$\alpha$



$$L_\varepsilon \sim \varepsilon^\alpha$$



$$\varepsilon L_\varepsilon$$

$$\nu F_\nu$$

$N$

$10^{21}$

$$\xi = L/(nR^2)$$

$$\Xi = L/(4\pi cR^2P)$$



1.0

(0.0 ... 100.0)

$$A(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^3/(\exp(\varepsilon/kT) - 1)$$

$$e - e$$

$$A(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^\alpha$$

$$\varepsilon^{-1}$$

$$\Delta R = \min(\text{emult}/\kappa_{max}(\varepsilon), R/\text{nsteps})$$

$$\kappa_m ax(\varepsilon)$$





$10^{-8}$

$$(v_{turb}^2 + v_{therm}^2)^{1/2}$$

$v_{therm}$

$$n = n_0(R/R_0)^{\mathrm{radexp}}$$

$n_0$

$R_0$





$$\Delta\varepsilon/\varepsilon = (40\mathrm{keV}/0.1\mathrm{eV})^{1/(0.49\mathrm{ncn}2)}$$



$\mathring{A}$



$$\Delta R/R$$









%

$$(\varepsilon_{max} - \varepsilon_{min})/(4\ln(\varepsilon_{max}/\varepsilon_{min}))$$





$N_I$



$n_i$

$$(1 \leq i \leq N_I)$$



$$\prod_{i=1}^{N_I} n_i$$

$N_A$

$$(N_A + 1) \prod_{i=1}^{N_I} n_i$$

$$(8 + 1)(5)(4) = 180calls$$

$$M_i(x_j)$$



$x_j$

$$M_i(x) = \sum_j M_i(x_j) \omega_j$$



$\omega_j$

*y*

$y_{max}$

$$M_i(y) = (M_i(y_{max}) - M_i(0)) \frac{y}{y_{max}} + M_i(0)$$

$\mathcal{M}$

$$M_i(y) = e^{-\tau_i(y)}$$

$$\tau_i(y)$$

$$M_i(0)$$



$x_{ij}$

$$M_i = M_i^0 + \Sigma_j x_j M_i^j$$

$$M_i^0$$

$$M_i^j$$

$\mathcal{M}_i$

$$M_i = \exp(-(E_i^0 + \sum_j x_j E_i^j))$$

$$E_i^0 = -\ln(M_i^0)$$

$$E_i^j$$



$$\xi) >$$













$/xi$







$$F_n^{mod}$$

$$L_{tot}^{xstar}$$

$$F_n^{mod} = \frac{L_{\varepsilon}^{xstar}}{L_{tot}^{xstar}} \frac{10^{38}}{4\pi(1\text{kpc})^2} \left( \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$F_n^{mod} = \frac{L_{\varepsilon}^{xstar}}{L_{tot}^{xstar}} \left( \frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) 8.356 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$A_{nm}$





$$C_m^{mod} = \kappa \sum_n F_n^{mod} A_{nm}$$

$$C_m^{obs}$$

$$F_{\varepsilon}^{obs}$$

$$C_m^{obs} = \Sigma_n F_\varepsilon^{obs} A_{nm} \left( \frac{\Delta \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$C_m^{obs} = C_m^{mod}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{C_m^{obs}}{C_m^{mod}}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{F_{\varepsilon}^{obs}\left(\frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right)}{F_n^{mod}}$$





$$F_{\varepsilon}^{obs} = f L_{\varepsilon}^{source} / (4\pi D^2)$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{source}$$

$D$

$$\kappa = f \frac{L_{\varepsilon}^{source}/10^{38}}{L_{\varepsilon}^{xstar}/L_{tot}^{xstar}} \frac{1}{D_{kpc}^2}$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{source} = L_{\varepsilon}^{xstar}$$

$$L_{tot}^{source} = L_{tot}^{xstar}$$

$$\kappa = f \frac{L_{tot}^{xstar}/10^{38}}{D_{kpc}^2}$$



$$L_{\varepsilon}^{source} = L_{\varepsilon}^{xstar} L_{tot}^{source} / L_{tot}^{xstar}$$

$$\kappa = f \frac{L_{tot}^{source}/10^{38}}{D_{kpc}^2}$$















*LMODDIR:*





$$\kappa = \frac{\text{EM}}{4\pi D^2} \times 10^{-10}$$



$$\leq C \leq$$



$$2 - C$$







$$\Gamma = 2$$

$$L_{0\varepsilon} = Lf_\varepsilon$$

$$f_\varepsilon$$

$$\int_0^\infty f_\varepsilon d\varepsilon = 1$$

$$f_{\varepsilon} \sim \exp(-\varepsilon/kT)$$

$$f_{\varepsilon} \sim \varepsilon^3/[\exp(\varepsilon/kT) - 1]$$



$$f_\varepsilon \sim \varepsilon^\alpha$$

$$\xi = L/nR^2$$

$R$

$$U_H = F_H/n$$

$F_H$

$$\Gamma = F_{\nu}(\nu_L)/(2hcn)$$

$$F_\nu(\nu_L)$$

$$\Xi = L/(4\pi R^2 cnkT)$$





$$(Ln)^{1/2}$$

$Ln$



$$\tau_e \leq 0.3$$

$$\leq 10^{24}$$



$$\epsilon = 10^{-8}$$



$$(rate\ in) = (rate\ out)$$

$$\sim \kappa^{-1}$$

$$R_{lu} = \sigma_{line} F_{\epsilon}$$

$\sigma_{line}$



$$(Heating) = (Cooling).$$

$$n_e\Gamma_e = \frac{\sigma_T}{m_e c^2} \left( \int \varepsilon J_\varepsilon d\varepsilon - 4kT \int J_\varepsilon d\varepsilon \right) (1)$$

$\sigma_T$



$n_e$



$$n_e\Gamma_e = 1.42 \times 10^{-27} T^{1/2} z^2 n_e n_z \text{ ergs cm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}, (2)$$

$n_z$

$$T^{1/2}$$

$$n_{\infty}$$

$$\alpha_i = (\frac{n_i}{n_{i+1}n_e})^* \int_{\varepsilon_{th}}^{\infty} \frac{d\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \frac{\varepsilon^3}{h^3c^2} \sigma_{pi} e^{(\varepsilon_{th}-\varepsilon)/kT} (3)$$

$$n_i^*$$



$$j_{\varepsilon} = n_{upper}n_e(\frac{n_i}{n_{i+1}n_e})^*\frac{\varepsilon^3}{h^3c^2}\sigma_{pi}e^{(\varepsilon_{th}-\varepsilon)/kT}(4)$$

$n_{upper}$

$\sigma_{pi}$

$$P_{esc.,cont.} = \frac{1}{1000\tau_{cont.} + 1} (5)$$

$\tau_{cont.}$



$$1 \leq \tau_0 \leq 10^6$$

$$\tau_0 \geq 10^6$$



$$P_{esc.,line}(\tau_{line}) = \frac{1}{\tau_{line}\sqrt{\pi}(1.2+b)}(\tau_{line} \geq 1)(6)$$

$$P_{esc.,line}(\tau_{line}) = \frac{1 - e^{-2\tau_{line}}}{2\tau_{line}}(\tau_{line} \leq 1)(7)$$

$$b = \frac{\sqrt{\log(\tau_{line})}}{1 + \tau_{line}/\tau_w}(8)$$

$\mathcal{T}ine$

$$\tau_w = 10^5$$

$$j_{\varepsilon}=\frac{1}{4\pi}n_zn_e\frac{32Z^2e^4h}{3m^2c^3}\left(\frac{\pi h\nu_0}{3kT}\right)^{1/2}e^{-h\nu/kT}g_{ff}(T,Z,r)(9)$$

*gff*

$$H\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0}\right) = 12\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0}\right)^2\left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0}\right) \quad (10)$$



$\varepsilon_0$

$$\sim 10^5$$

$$m_e c^2$$

$$\sim 10^{23}$$

$$\kappa(\varepsilon)$$

$$L_\varepsilon = \int_{R_{inner}}^{R_{outer}} 4\pi R^2 j_\varepsilon(R) e^{-\tau_{cont.}(R,\varepsilon)} dR (11)$$

$$\tau_{cont.}(R,\varepsilon)$$





$$j_\varepsilon(R)$$

$L_i$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(1)}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_\varepsilon^{(1)}}{\mathrm{d}R} = -\kappa_{cont}(\varepsilon)L_\varepsilon^{(1)} + 4\pi R^2 j_\varepsilon(R) (12)$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(1)} = L_{\varepsilon}^{(inc)}$$

$$\kappa_{cont}(\varepsilon)$$

$$j_\varepsilon$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(inc)}$$



$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(2)} = L_{\varepsilon}^{(inc)} e^{-\tau_{cont}^{(tot)}(\varepsilon)} (13)$$

$$\tau_{cont}^{(tot)}(\varepsilon)$$

$$\tau_{cont}^{(tot)}(\varepsilon) = \int_{R_{inner}}^{R_{outer}} \kappa_{cont}(\varepsilon) dR (14)$$

$$L_\varepsilon^{(3)} = \int_{R_{inner}}^{R_{outer}} 4\pi R^2 j_\varepsilon(R) e^{-\tau_{cont}^{(in)}(\varepsilon)} P_{esc,cont.}^{(in)}(R) dR (15)$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(4)} = \int_{R_{inner}}^{R_{outer}} 4\pi R^2 j_{\varepsilon}(R) e^{-\tau_{cont}^{(out)}(\varepsilon)} P_{esc,cont.}^{(out)}(R) dR (16)$$

$$P_{esc,cont.}^{(in)}(R) = (1 - C)/2$$

$$P_{esc,cont.}^{(out)}(R) = (1 + C)/2$$

$$\tau_{cont}^{(out)}(\varepsilon)$$



$$\frac{dL_i^{(1)}}{dR} = -\kappa_{cont}(\varepsilon)L_i^{(1)} + 4\pi R^2 j_i(R)P_{esc,line}^{(in)}(16)$$

$$\frac{dL_i^{(2)}}{dR} = -\kappa_{cont}(\varepsilon)L_i^{(2)} + 4\pi R^2 j_i(R)P_{esc,line}^{(out)}(17)$$

$$L_i^{(1)}$$

$$L_i^{(2)}$$

$$P_{esc.,line}(\tau_{line})$$

$$P_{esc.,line}^{(in)} = (1 - C)P_{esc.,line}(\tau_i^{(in)})$$

$$P_{esc,line}^{(out)} = (1 - C)P_{esc,line}(\tau_i^{(out)}) + CP_{esc,line}(\tau_i^{(out)} + \tau_i^{(in)})/2$$

$$\tau_i^{(in)}$$



$$\tau_i^{(out)}$$

$$\tau_i^{(in)}(R)=\int_{R_{inner}}^R \kappa_i \mathrm{d}R (18)$$

$$\tau_i^{(out)}(R) = \int_R^{R_{outer}} \kappa_i dR (19)$$

$\kappa_i$

$$L_{line,\varepsilon}^{(in)} = \sum_{i \ni |\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon| \leq \Delta\varepsilon} \frac{L_i^{(1)} \phi(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_i)}{\Delta\varepsilon} (20)$$

$$L_{line,\varepsilon}^{(out)} = \sum_{i \ni |\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon| \leq \Delta\varepsilon} \frac{L_i^{(2)} \phi(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_i)}{\Delta\varepsilon} (21)$$

$$\kappa_{line}(\varepsilon) = \sum_{i \ni |\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon| \leq \Delta \varepsilon} \kappa_i \phi(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_i) (22)$$





$$\Delta\epsilon$$

$$\phi(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_i)$$

$$\tau^{(tot)}(\varepsilon) = \int_{R_{inner}}^{R_{outer}} (\kappa_{cont}(\varepsilon) + \kappa_{line}(\varepsilon)) \mathrm{d}R (23)$$

$$L_\varepsilon^{(5)} = L_\varepsilon^{(inc)} e^{-\tau^{(tot)}(\varepsilon)} (24)$$

$$L_\varepsilon^{(6)} = L_\varepsilon^{(3)} + L_{line,\varepsilon}^{(in)}(25)$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(7)} = L_{\varepsilon}^{(4)} + L_{line,\varepsilon}^{(out)}(26)$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(inc)}$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(5)}$$



$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(6)}$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(7)}$$

$$L_\varepsilon^{(3)}$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(4)}$$

$$\frac{dL_\varepsilon^{(1')}}{dR} = -\kappa_{cont}(\varepsilon)L_\varepsilon^{(1')} + 4\pi R^2 j_\varepsilon(R) + 4\pi R^2 \Sigma_{i \ni |\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon| \leq \Delta\varepsilon} \frac{j_i(R) P_{esc, line}^{(out)} \phi(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_i)}{\Delta\varepsilon} (27)$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(1')}$$

$$\tau_i^{(in)}$$

$$\tau_i^{(out)}$$



$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(1')}$$

$$\tau_{cont}^{(in)}(\varepsilon)$$

$$\int (L_{\varepsilon}^{(inc)} - L_{\varepsilon}^{(1)})d\varepsilon - \Sigma_i(L_i^{(1)} + L_i^{(2)})$$

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{(5)}$$

$$L_\varepsilon^{(6)} + L_\varepsilon^{(7)}$$



&

$$10^x$$









$$\chi^2$$

%%%

$10^4$

$$rate = r1/T^{r2}$$

$H^0$



$$rate = r1 * e^{r2/kT} / T^{1/2}$$

$\varepsilon_{line}$



*effective*

#

$$rate = r1 * 10^{-6} * e^{-r^2/T} * (1 + r3 * e^{-r^4/T}) / T^{3/2}$$

$$rate = r1 * e^{-r2/kT} + r3 * (T^{-r4-r5*ln(T)})$$

$He^0$



$$rate = r1 * t ** r2 * (1. + r3 * expo(r4 * t)) * expo(-ex/t) * (1.e - 9) * xh1$$

$H^+$

$$\sigma = r1 * (\varepsilon / r5)^{r2}$$

$$crosssection = 10^{\sum_{n=1}^{n=12} C_n (\ln(\varepsilon/\varepsilon_0))^{n-1} - 18}$$



$\Delta$



$C_2$



$$rate = 10^{r_1+r_2*(\log_{10}(T)+4.-r_3)^2}$$

$$rate = 10^{-12} * (r1/T + r2 + T * (r3 + T * r4)) * T^{3/2} * e^{-r5/T}$$

$$ch = 1./chi$$

$$fchi = 0.3 * ch * (a + b * (1. + ch) + (c - (a + b * (2. + ch)) * ch) * alpha + d * beta * ch)$$

$$rate = 2.2e - 6 * sqrt(chir) * fchi * expo(-1./chir)/(e * sqrt(e))$$

$$rate = (4.1416e - 9) * r1 * t * *r2 * exp(-edelt/ekt)/gglo$$

$$rate = 2 * (2.105 \times 10^{-22}) * vth * y * \phi$$

$$term1 = (T/T0) ** (0.5)$$



$$term2 = (1. + (T/T0) ** (0.5)) ** (1. - b)$$

$$term3 = (1. + (T/T1) ** (0.5)) ** (1. + b)$$

$$rrrt = a/(1.d - 48 + term1 * term2 * term3)$$

$$rate = rrrt * xnx$$

$$rate = r1 * exp(-r5/1.e + 4/t) + r2 * exp(-r6/1.e + 4/t) + \dots$$

$$rate = rate * T^{-3/2}$$



*radiative*  
*ij*



*Auger*  
*ij*

*total*  
*ij*

*Threshold*



$$rate = 1.d - 6 * e1 * rho / sqrt(tt * ee ** 3)$$

$$e1 = E_1(E_{Th}/kT)$$

*rho*

$r1$



$rn$

*LS*



*nlm*

*nl*

$m$

$$m = 0$$









$n_{core}$



$$n_{core} = \frac{1}{3}n(n-1)(2n-1) + 2l^2.$$

$$n = 4$$

$$l = 1$$

$$n_{core} = 30$$



$$2S + 1$$

$$S = 1/2$$

$$L = 1$$

$$n \leq$$



$$\xi \geq 2$$









$$\xi) \leq 1$$

fig1a-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig1b-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig2-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig3a-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig3b-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig4a-eps-converted-to.pdf



fig4b-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig5a-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig5b-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig6a-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig6b-eps-converted-to.pdf

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fig15a-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig15b-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig16a-eps-converted-to.pdf

fig16b-eps-converted-to.pdf

•







*th*

$$\leq \log(\xi) \leq$$

$$Z \leq 19$$

$$Z \geq 21$$