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Магистерская программа “исследования Луны и планет”

Выпускная квалификационная работа

# Моделирование формы импульсов рентгеновских пульсаров

выполнил студент м206 группы Мегрелишвили Б.А.

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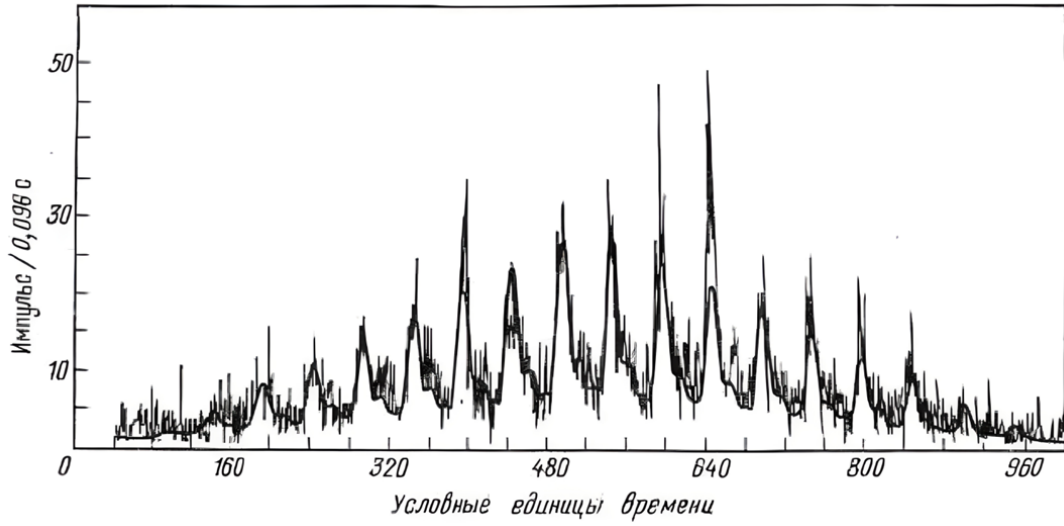
Москва, 2023

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UHURU,

1970

( . . . 1).



. 1:

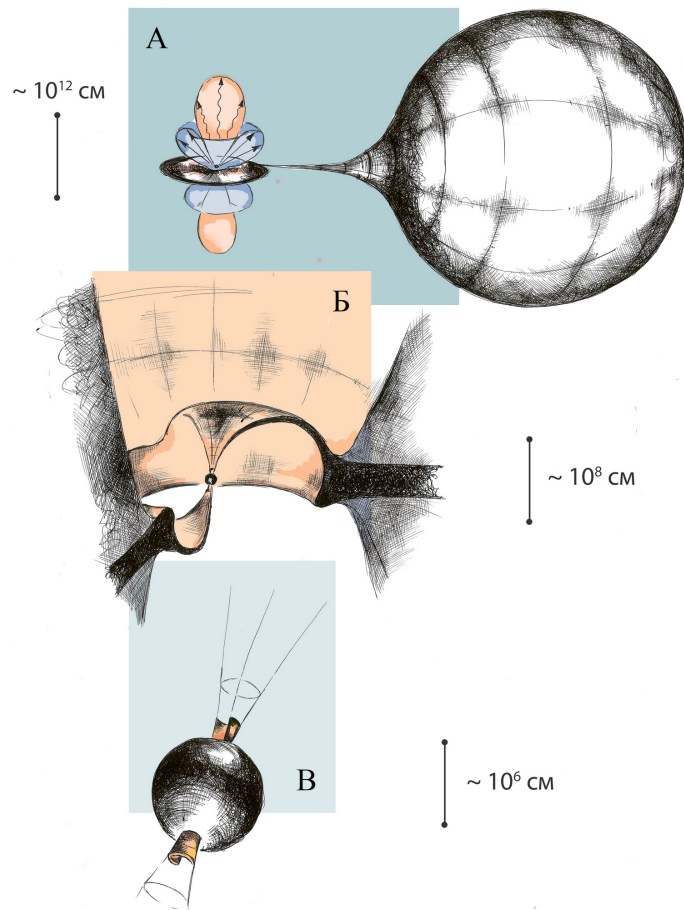
Cen X-3 (Giacconi et al. 1971).  
UHURU.

( ),  
( . . . 2).

<sup>1</sup> ( $L \approx 10^{35} - 10^{38}$  / ) <sup>2</sup>

( . . . , Lipunov 1987).

1  
2



2:

( )

( )  
 ( )  
 (ULX).

( )

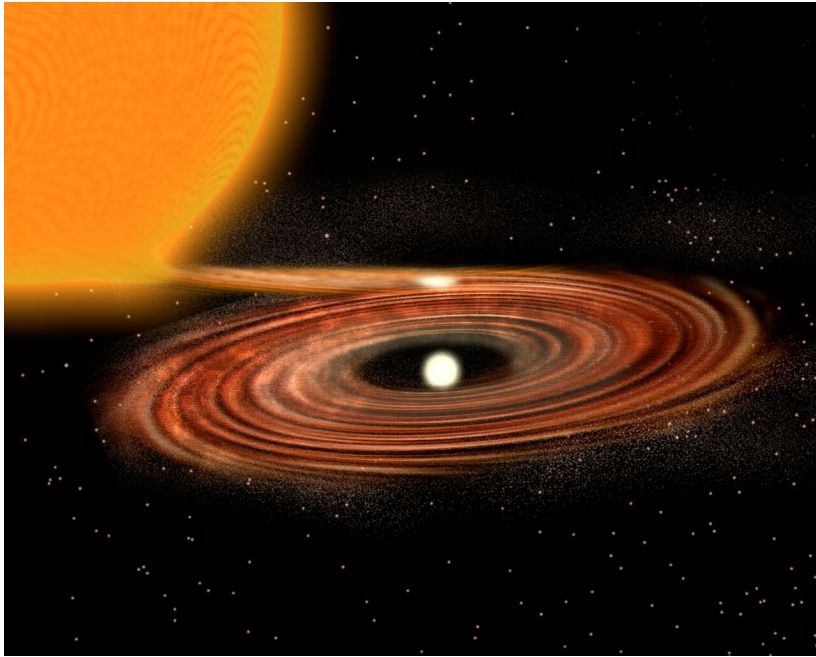
(Davidson

1973), (Inoue 1975), (Basko & Sunyaev 1976).

1.1

2018).

(, Shakura



. 3:

National Science Foundation.

## 1.2

Lipunov 1987).

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{where } F = \frac{L}{4\pi R^2} \text{ is the flux at distance } R, \\
 & \text{and } F_r = \frac{F\kappa}{c} \text{ is the radiation force per unit mass,} \\
 & \text{with } \kappa \text{ the opacity.} \\
 & \text{The Eddington luminosity } L_{\text{Edd}} \text{ is defined by } F_g = F_r, \\
 & \text{where } F_g = \frac{GM}{R^2} \text{ is the gravitational force per unit mass.} \\
 & \text{Thus, } L_{\text{Edd}} = \frac{4\pi cGM}{\kappa}. \tag{1.1} \\
 & \text{For a fully ionized hydrogen gas, } \kappa = 0.35 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}, \\
 & \text{so that } L_{\text{Edd}} \approx 1.3 \times 10^{38} \frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \text{ erg/s}. \tag{1.2}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 1.3

(ULX)

$$10^{39} \text{ erg/s}.$$

$$(10^2 - 10^4 M_{\odot}).$$

M82 (Bachetti et al. 2014). *NuSTAR* ULX X-2 (Wilson-Hodge et al. 2018) (Tsygankov et al. 2017).

(ULX (5 - 10  $M_{\odot}$ )).

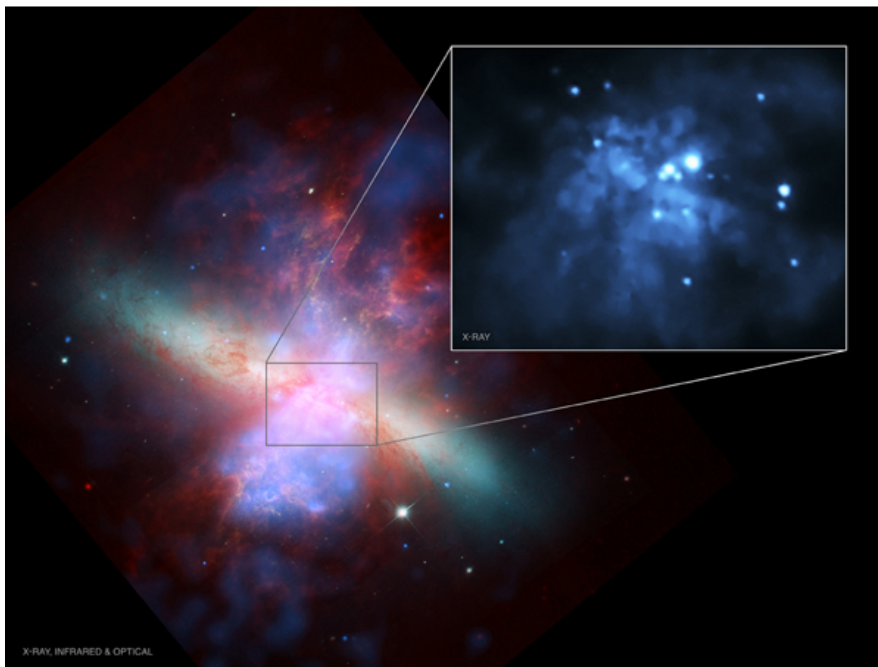
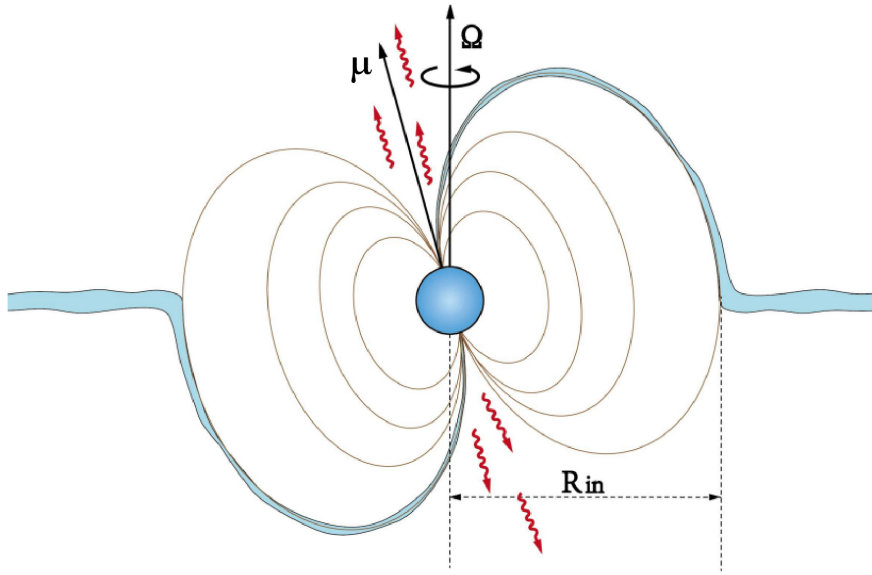


Figure 4: M82. The main image is a composite of Chandra (X-ray), Spitzer (infrared), and Hubble (optical) data. The inset shows a zoomed-in view of the central region in X-ray light, revealing a complex structure of bright spots and diffuse emission. The text 'X-RAY, INFRARED & OPTICAL' is visible in the bottom left corner of the main image, and 'X-RAY' is visible in the bottom left corner of the inset.

The inset shows a zoomed-in view of the central region in X-ray light, revealing a complex structure of bright spots and diffuse emission. The text 'X-RAY' is visible in the bottom left corner of the inset.

1.4

$10^{12} - 10^{14}$



5:

$\Omega$   $\mu$

(Liu et al. 2022).

$$R = R_e \sin^2 \theta, \quad (1.3)$$

$R_e$

2

$$P_m = \frac{\mu^2}{8\pi R^6}, \quad (1.4)$$

$\mu$

$$P = \rho v^2 = \frac{\dot{M}}{4\pi R^2} \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}, \quad (1.5)$$

$\dot{M}$

$$P_m = P,$$

$$R_A = \left( \frac{\mu^2}{2\dot{M}\sqrt{2GM}} \right)^{2/7}. \quad (1.6)$$

$$R_e = \xi_m R_A, \quad (1.7)$$

$\xi_m$

(

0.5).

(1.4) (1.5),

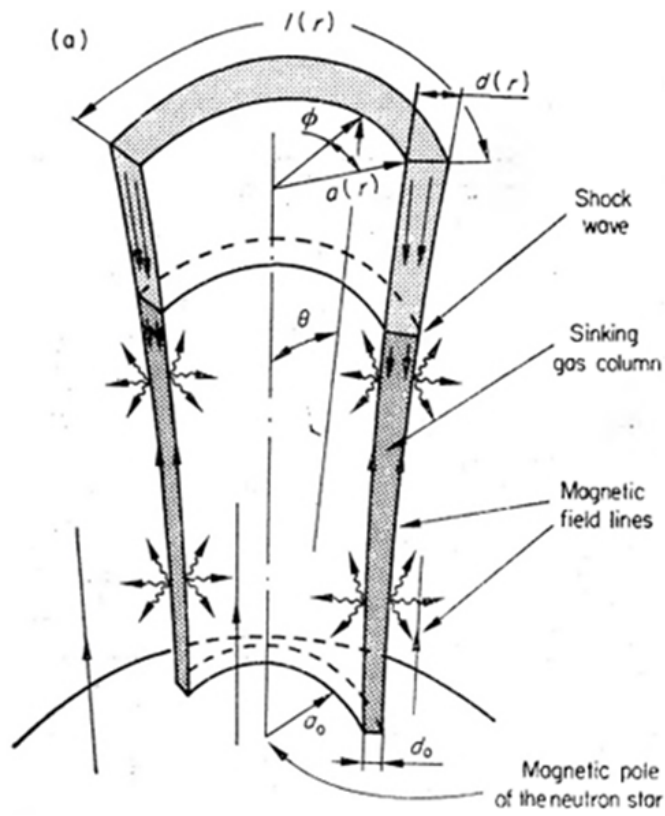
$P$ .

$P_m$

(1.7),

1.5

$(10^{12} - 10^{14})$ ,



6:

(Basko & Sunyaev 1976).

(Basko & Sunyaev 1976).

(6).

$L_*$ ,

$L_x > L_*$

( )

$L_x$

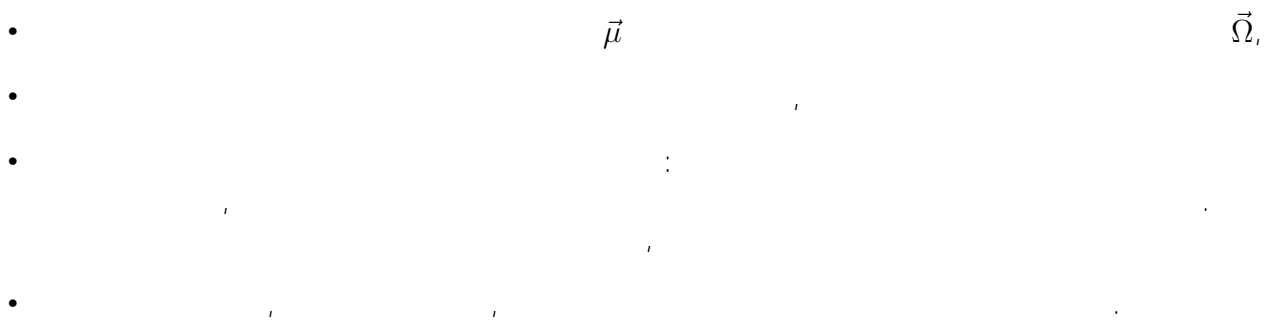
$L_{\max}$ ,

(, , Kulsrud & Sunyaev (2020) Abolmasov & Lipunova (2022))

$L_{\text{Edd}}$  ,  $L_{\max}$

2

(1.3)



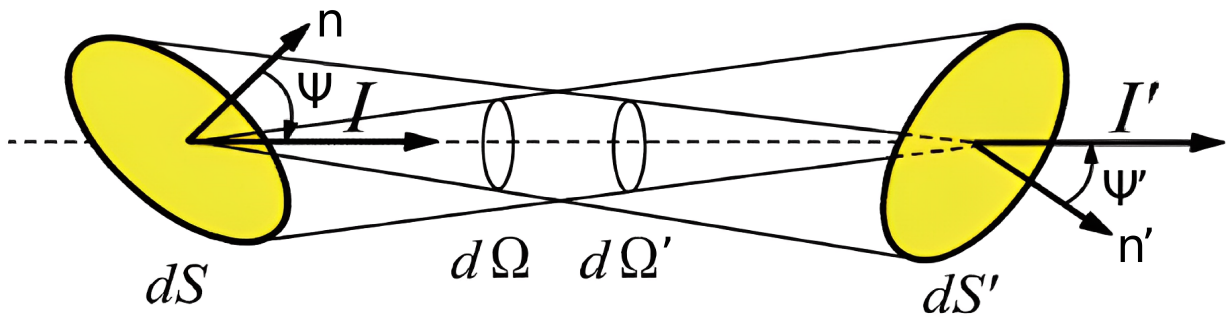
3

$(\nu, \nu + d\nu)$

$$I_\nu = \frac{dE}{\cos \psi d\Omega dS d\nu dt} \quad (3.1)$$

$$I = \int I_\nu d\nu = \frac{dE}{\cos \psi d\Omega dS dt} \quad (3.2)$$

$I'$  ( . . . . 7) (Mihalas 1982).



7: ( ) ( ) .  $n$   $n$   $\psi'$   $n'$   $\psi$   $n$   $d\Omega'$   $dS$   $d\Omega$   $dS'$   $n'$   $d\Omega$

$dS$   $n$

$(\nu, \nu + d\nu)$

$$F_\nu = \int I_\nu \cos \psi \, d\Omega, \quad (3.3)$$

$\psi$   $n$

$$F = \int F_\nu d\nu = \int \int I_\nu \cos \psi \, d\Omega d\nu = \int I \cos \psi \, d\Omega. \quad (3.4)$$

:

$$F'_\nu = \int I_\nu \cos \psi' \, d\Omega', \quad (3.5)$$

$n'$

$d\Omega'$   $\psi'$

$$F' = \int F'_\nu d\nu = \int \int I_\nu \cos \psi' \, d\Omega' d\nu = \int I \cos \psi' \, d\Omega'. \quad (3.6)$$

(  
 $L$ ).

$L_\nu$ )

(

$F'$

$4\pi d^2$ .

$d$

$L_{\text{iso}}$

:

$d$ ,

$$L_{\text{iso}} = 4\pi d^2 F'. \quad (3.7)$$

(3.7)

)  $\nu L_\nu$

$L_\nu$  (

$$L_\nu = 4\pi d^2 F'_\nu = 4\pi d^2 \int I_\nu \cos \psi' d\Omega'. \quad (3.8)$$

(3.8)

3.1

),

(PF),

$$PF = \frac{\max(L_\nu) - \min(L_\nu)}{\max(L_\nu) + \min(L_\nu)}. \quad (3.9)$$

(3.9)

(  
 $T$ :

$$I_\nu = B_\nu(\nu, T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}. \quad (3.10)$$

(3.8) :

$$L_\nu = 4\pi d^2 \int_{\Omega'} B_\nu(\nu, T) \cos \psi' d\Omega'. \quad (3.11)$$

$$d\Omega' = \frac{dS \cos \psi}{d^2}. \quad (3.12)$$

$$\psi' = 0 \text{ (cos } \psi' = 1), \dots \quad (3.11) \quad :$$

$$L_\nu = 4\pi \int_S B_\nu(\nu, T) \cos \psi dS. \quad (3.13)$$

( ) ,

$$L = \int_\nu L_\nu d\nu = 4\pi \int_\nu \int_S B_\nu(\nu, T) \cos \psi dS d\nu = 4 \int_S \sigma T^4 \cos \psi dS, \quad (3.14)$$

$\sigma$

(3.14).

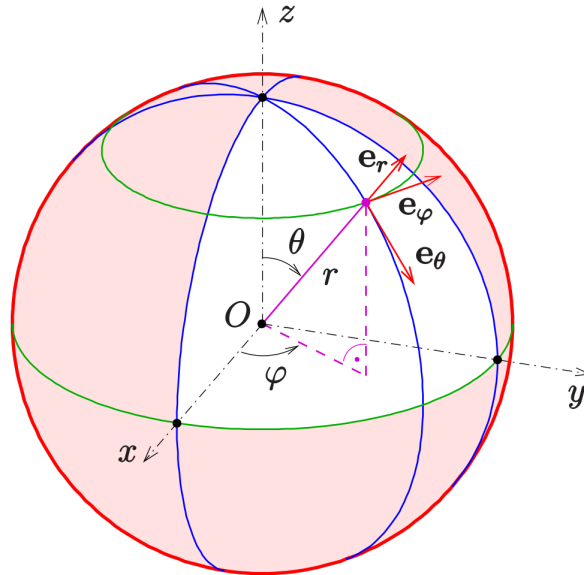
4

2

4.1

3

XOZ).



. 8:

$$\mathbf{e}_r = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.1)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.2)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \phi \\ \cos \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.3)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_l = \frac{2 \cos \theta \mathbf{e}_r + \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}}, \quad (4.4)$$

$\mathbf{e}_r \quad \mathbf{e}_\theta$

4.1.1

$$l. \quad (4.4) \quad \mathbf{e}_r:$$

$$\cos(\widehat{\mathbf{e}_l, \mathbf{e}_r}) = \frac{2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}}, \quad (4.5)$$

$$dR = dl \cos(\widehat{\mathbf{e}_l, \mathbf{e}_r}), \quad (4.6)$$

$$\frac{dR}{dl} = \frac{2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}}. \quad (4.7)$$

$$dl = R_e \sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1} \sin \theta d\theta. \quad (4.8)$$

$\mathbf{e}_\phi:$

$$dl_\phi = R \sin \theta d\phi = R_e \sin^3 \theta d\phi. \quad (4.9)$$

$dS$  :

$$dS = dl \cdot dl_\phi = R_e^2 \sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1} \sin^4 \theta d\theta d\phi. \quad (4.10)$$

:

$$dS = \tilde{S}(\theta) d\theta d\phi, \quad (4.11)$$

$$\tilde{S}(\theta) = R_e^2 \sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1} \sin^4 \theta.$$

4.1.2

$\psi$

$$(3.13) \quad (3.14),$$

( )

$\psi$

$\cos \psi$

$\mathbf{e}_l \quad \mathbf{e}_\phi:$

$$\mathbf{e}_n = [\mathbf{e}_l \times \mathbf{e}_\phi] = \frac{-2 \cos \theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_r}{\sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}}, \quad (4.12)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}} \begin{pmatrix} (1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \cos \phi \\ (1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \sin \phi \\ 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.13)$$

$$\cos \psi = \cos \theta_{obs} \cos \phi_{obs} + \sin \theta_{obs} \sin \phi_{obs} \cos \theta.$$

$$\mathbf{e}_{obs}^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_{obs} \cos \phi_{obs} \\ \sin \theta_{obs} \sin \phi_{obs} \\ \cos \theta_{obs} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.14)$$

$$\cos \psi = \mathbf{e}_{obs}^\mu \cdot \mathbf{e}_n.$$

$$\cos \psi = (\mathbf{e}_{obs}^\mu \cdot \mathbf{e}_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}} [(1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \cos \phi \mathbf{e}_{obs,x}^\mu + (1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \sin \phi \mathbf{e}_{obs,y}^\mu + 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta \mathbf{e}_{obs,z}^\mu], \quad (4.15)$$

$$(4.14),$$

$$\cos \psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}} [(1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta_{obs} \cos \phi \cos \phi_{obs} + (1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta_{obs} \sin \phi \sin \phi_{obs} + 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta_{obs}]. \quad (4.16)$$

$$\cos \psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cos^2 \theta + 1}} [(1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta_{obs} \cos (\phi - \phi_{obs}) + 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta_{obs}]. \quad (4.17)$$

$$\cos \psi < 0,$$

## 4.2

$$\S 4.1.1 \quad \S 4.1.2, \quad (3.13) \quad (3.14) \quad :$$

$$L_\nu = 4\pi \int_S B_\nu(\nu, T) \cos \psi \, dS = 4\pi \int_\theta \int_\phi B_\nu(\nu, T) \tilde{S}(\theta) \cos \psi(\theta, \phi) \, d\theta d\phi, \quad (4.18)$$

$$L = 4 \int_\theta \int_\phi \sigma T^4 \tilde{S}(\theta) \cos \psi(\theta, \phi) \, d\theta d\phi. \quad (4.19)$$

$$(\S 4.3),$$

(Basko & Sunyaev 1976).

### 4.2.1

$$T_{eff}$$

$$\begin{cases} v \frac{du}{d\xi} = \frac{3sGM}{R_*} \xi^{-5}, \\ \frac{1}{\xi^3} \frac{d}{d\xi} (\xi^3 F_r) = \frac{4}{3} \gamma uv, \\ F_r = \frac{4}{3} uv + s \frac{GM}{R_*} \xi^{-4}, \end{cases} \quad (4.20)$$

$$\left(\frac{R}{R_*}\right); F_r, u, \xi, \gamma, \delta, \theta, \Delta R_e, R_e, \xi_s, \eta, E_2, E_k(x) = \int_1^\infty t^{-k} e^{-tx} dt, \quad (\xi = \dots)$$

$$(4.20)$$

$$s = \frac{\dot{M}}{A_\perp(R_*)} \quad (4.21)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{c R_*}{\kappa \delta^2(R_*)} \frac{A_\perp(R_*)}{M}, \quad (4.22)$$

$$\delta = \frac{R \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 + 3 \cos^2 \theta}} \frac{\Delta R_e}{R_e}, \quad (4.23)$$

$$A_\perp = 2 \delta 2\pi a R \sin \theta, \quad (4.24)$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta R_e}{R_e}\right) \quad (0.25), \quad a, \quad 2\pi R \sin \theta.$$

$$(4.20)$$

$$\begin{cases} v(\xi_s) = -\frac{1}{7}(2GM/R_*)^{1/2}\xi_s^{-1/2}, \\ u(\xi_s) = -\frac{1}{v(\xi_s)}\frac{3}{4}(GM/R_*)\xi_s^{-4}, \end{cases} \quad (4.25)$$

$$\xi_s = R_s/R_*$$

$$\frac{du}{d\xi}, \frac{dv}{d\xi}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{v} \frac{3sGM}{R_*} \xi^{-5}, \\ \frac{dv}{d\xi} = \gamma v - \frac{3v}{\xi} - \frac{1}{u} \frac{9sGM}{4R_*} \xi^{-5}. \end{cases} \quad (4.26)$$

$$\eta \gamma^{1/4} \xi_s^{3/4+1/8} = 1 + \exp(\gamma \xi_s) [\xi_s E_2(\gamma) - E_2(\gamma \xi_s)], \quad (4.27)$$

$$E_2 \quad ( \quad ), \quad E_k(x) = \int_1^\infty t^{-k} e^{-tx} dt,$$

$\eta$

$$\eta = \left( \frac{8\kappa}{21c} \frac{u_0 \delta^2(R_*)}{\sqrt{2GM R_*}} \right)^{1/4}, \quad (4.28)$$

$$u_0 = \frac{3H^2}{8\pi}, \quad \text{H}$$

$$(4.27) \quad \xi_s,$$

$$\begin{cases} f = \eta \gamma^{1/4} \xi_s^{3/4+1/8} - 1 - \exp(\gamma \xi_s) [\xi_s E_2(\gamma) - E_2(\gamma \xi_s)], \\ f' = \frac{7}{8} \eta \gamma^{1/4} \xi_s^{-1/8} - \exp \gamma \xi_s \gamma [\xi_s E_2(\gamma) - E_2(\gamma \xi_s)] - \exp \gamma \xi_s [E_2(\gamma) + \gamma E_1(\gamma \xi_s)]. \end{cases} \quad (4.29)$$

$$\xi_s, \quad (4.26)$$

$$u(\xi), v(\xi).$$

$$\begin{cases} u(\xi) = u_0 \left( 1 - \frac{e^\gamma}{\beta} [E_2(\gamma) - \frac{1}{\xi} E_2(\gamma \xi)] \right)^4, \\ v(\xi) = -\frac{1}{u(\xi)} \frac{3}{4} \frac{GM}{R_*} \frac{e^{\gamma \xi}}{\xi^n} \left[ \frac{1}{\xi} E_2(\gamma \xi) + \beta e^{-\gamma} - E_2(\gamma) \right]. \end{cases} \quad (4.30)$$

$$u(\xi), v(\xi),$$

$$T_{eff}:$$

$$T_{eff} = (F_\theta / \sigma)^{1/4}, \quad (4.31)$$

$$F_\theta$$

$$\theta,$$

$$F_\theta(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3} \epsilon \xi^{3/2} u(\xi) v(\xi), \quad (4.32)$$

$$\epsilon$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{c}{\kappa s \delta(R_*)}. \quad (4.33)$$

## 4.3

### 4.3.1

$$\vec{D} = (x_D, y_D, z_D) \quad ($$

$t$

$$\vec{O} = (x_O, y_O, z_O),$$

$P$

$$\vec{P}(t) = \vec{O} + t \vec{D}, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (4.34)$$

:

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_O + t x_D, \\ y(t) = y_O + t y_D, \\ z(t) = z_O + t z_D. \end{cases} \quad (4.35)$$

(4.34).

= 0.

$$\vec{R} = \vec{R}_0 + t\vec{D} = R_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_{obs} \\ 0 \\ \cos \theta_{obs} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.36)$$

$$R_0 = R_e \sin^2 \theta, \theta, \theta_{obs}$$

,  $\phi$

4.3.2

(1.3)

$$\|\vec{R}\| = R_e \sin^2 \theta. \quad (4.37)$$

$$(4.37) \quad \vec{R}^2:$$

$$\|\vec{R}\|^3 = R_e \|\vec{R}\|^2 \sin^2 \theta. \quad (4.38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{R}\|^2 \sin^2 \theta &= R_x^2 + R_y^2, \\ \|\vec{R}\|^2 &= R_x^2 + R_y^2 + R_z^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.39)$$

$$(4.36) \quad \vec{R},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{R}\|^2 \sin^2 \theta &= R_0^2 \sin^2 \theta + t^2 \sin^2 \theta_{obs} + 2R_0 t \sin \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta_{obs}, \\ \|\vec{R}\|^2 &= R_x^2 + R_y^2 + R_z^2 = R_0^2 + t^2 + 2R_0 t (\sin \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta_{obs} + \cos \theta \cos \theta_{obs}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.40)$$

$$(4.38) \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} (R_0^2 + t^2 + 2R_0 t (\sin \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta_{obs} + \cos \theta \cos \theta_{obs}))^{3/2} &= \\ &= R_e (R_0^2 \sin^2 \theta + t^2 \sin^2 \theta_{obs} + 2R_0 t \sin \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta_{obs}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.41)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} t &= R_0 x, \\ \cos \alpha &= (\sin \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta_{obs} + \cos \theta \cos \theta_{obs}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.42)$$

$$(4.41), \quad (4.42),$$

:

$$(R_0^2 + R_0^2 x^2 + 2R_0^2 x \cos \alpha)^3 = R_e^2 (R_0^2 \sin^2 \theta + R_0^2 x^2 \sin^2 \theta_{obs} + 2R_0^2 x \sin \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta_{obs})^2, \quad (4.43)$$

:

$$R_0^6 (1 + x^2 + 2x \cos \alpha)^3 = R_e^2 R_0^4 (\sin^2 \theta + x^2 \sin^2 \theta_{obs} + 2x \sin \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta_{obs})^2, \quad (4.44)$$

$$R_0^6; \quad R_0 = R_e \sin^2 \theta \quad \eta = \sin \theta_{obs} / \sin \theta, \quad :$$

$$(1 + 2x \cos \alpha + x^2)^3 = (1 + 2x \cos \phi \eta + x^2 \eta^2)^2, \quad (4.45)$$

$$x^6 + 6 \cos \alpha x^5 + (12 \cos^2 \alpha + 3 - \eta^4)x^4 + (8 \cos^3 \alpha + 12 \cos \alpha - 4\eta^3 \cos \phi)x^3 +$$

$$+(12 \cos^2 \alpha + 3 - 4 \cos^2 \phi \eta^2 - 2\eta^2)x^2 + (6 \cos \alpha - 4 \cos \phi \eta)x = 0. \quad (4.46)$$

(4.46),

(4.36).

$t > 0 \quad R < R_{\text{shock}}$ .

4.3.3

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2. \quad (4.47)$$

$$P^2 = R^2. \quad (4.48)$$

(4.34):

$$|\vec{O} + t \vec{D}|^2 = R^2 \quad (4.49)$$

$$O^2 + (Dt)^2 + 2\vec{O}\vec{D}t - R^2 = 0. \quad (4.50)$$

$$t, \quad a = D^2, b = 2\vec{O}\vec{D}, c = O^2 - R^2,$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}. \quad (4.51)$$

4.4

A.1.

- $M$   $R_*$   $\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{M}c^2}{L_{\text{Edd}}}$   $\mu_i$
- $a$   $2\pi R \sin \theta_i \phi_0$
- $\frac{\Delta R_e}{R_e}$   $\theta_{obs}, \phi_{obs}$
- $\beta_\mu$   $\vec{\mu}$   $\vec{\Omega}$

$\theta$   $\phi$  -

5.1

§4.1.1, §4.1.2 §4.2,

(4.18) (4.19) :

$$L_\nu = 4\pi \int_{\nu_{min}}^{\nu_{max}} \int_{\phi_0}^{\phi_1} \int_{\theta_*}^{\theta_s} B_\nu(\nu, T(\theta)) \tilde{S}(\theta) \cos \psi(\theta, \phi) d\theta d\phi d\nu, \quad (5.1)$$

$$L = 4 \int_{\phi_0}^{\phi_1} \int_{\theta_*}^{\theta_s} \sigma T^4(\theta) \tilde{S}(\theta) \cos \psi(\theta, \phi) d\theta d\phi, \quad (5.2)$$

$\theta_s$

$\theta_*$

$\phi_0$

$$\phi_1 = \phi_0 + 2\pi a$$

(§4.3)

$f_{\text{eclipse}}$

$$L_\nu = 4\pi \int_{\nu_{min}}^{\nu_{max}} \int_{\phi_0}^{\phi_1} \int_{\theta_*}^{\theta_s} \left( B_\nu(\nu, T(\theta)) \tilde{S}(\theta) \cos \psi(\theta, \phi) \cdot f_{\text{eclipse}}(\theta, \phi) \right) d\theta d\phi d\nu, \quad (5.3)$$

$$L = 4 \int_{\phi_0}^{\phi_1} \int_{\theta_*}^{\theta_s} \left( \sigma T^4(\theta) \tilde{S}(\theta) \cos \psi(\theta, \phi) \cdot f_{\text{eclipse}}(\theta, \phi) \right) d\theta d\phi. \quad (5.4)$$

$(t/T_{NS})$ .

$$L_\nu^{avg} = \int_0^1 L_\nu(\Phi) d\Phi, \quad (5.5)$$

$\Phi$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{M}c^2}{L_{\text{Edd}}} \quad (1.7),$$

$$R_{shock} = R_* \xi_{shock} \quad (4.2)$$

$$L_x = (1 - \beta)GM_* \dot{m} / R_*, \quad (6.1)$$

$\beta$

$$\beta = 1 - \gamma e^\gamma [E_1(\gamma) - E_1(\gamma \xi_s)], \quad (6.2)$$

$$E_1 = \int_1^\infty t^{-1} e^{-tx} dt \quad (4.22);$$

	$\dot{m}$	$a$	$\frac{R_e}{R_*}$	$\xi_{shock}$	$L_x$ [erg/s]
1	10	0.25	14.016	3.602	$2.336 \cdot 10^{38}$
2	10	0.65	14.016	2.332	$3.063 \cdot 10^{38}$
3	30	0.25	10.239	6.741	$4.396 \cdot 10^{38}$
4	30	0.65	10.239	3.996	$6.657 \cdot 10^{38}$
5	50	0.25	8.849	9.266	$5.585 \cdot 10^{38}$
6	50	0.65	8.849	5.355	$9.021 \cdot 10^{38}$
7	100	0.25	7.259	14.472	$7.354 \cdot 10^{38}$
8	100	0.65	7.259	8.224	$1.287 \cdot 10^{39}$
9	200	0.25	5.955	22.663	$9.203 \cdot 10^{38}$
10	200	0.65	5.955	12.948	$1.728 \cdot 10^{39}$

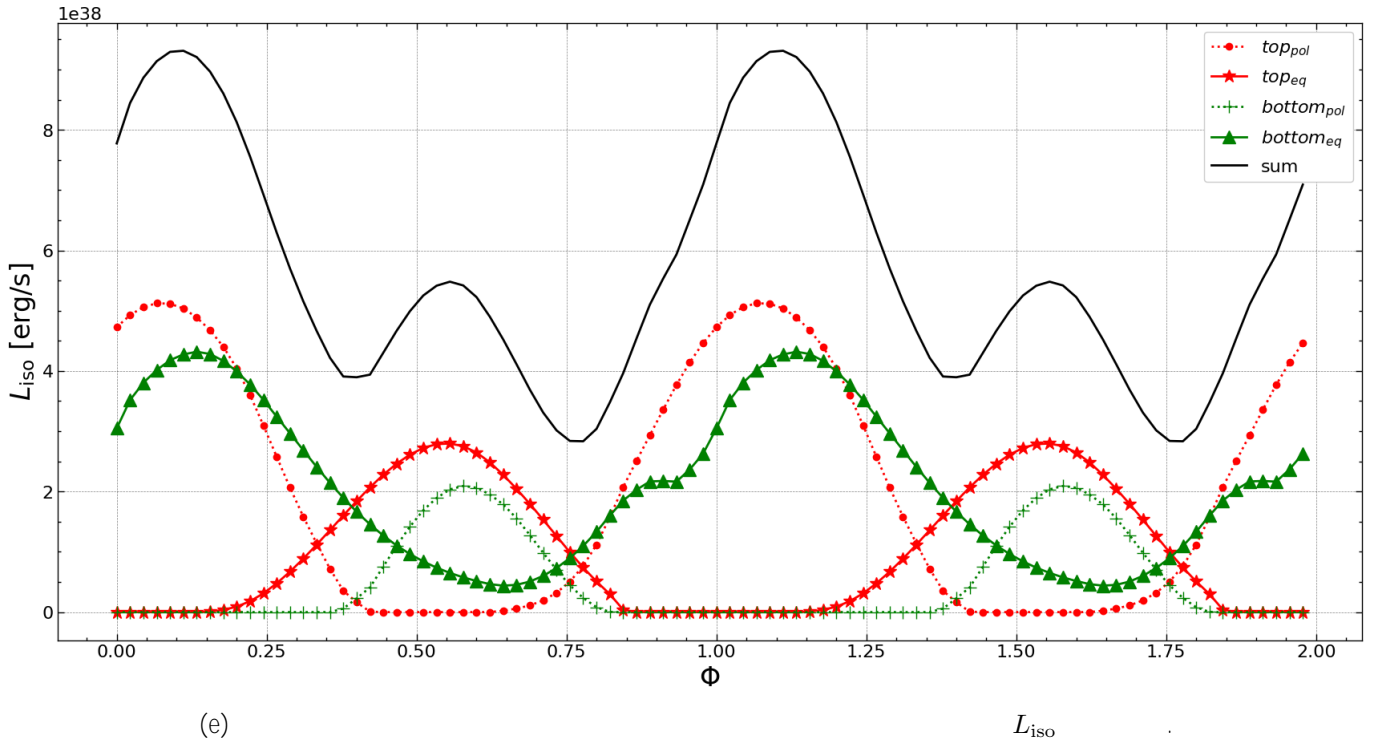
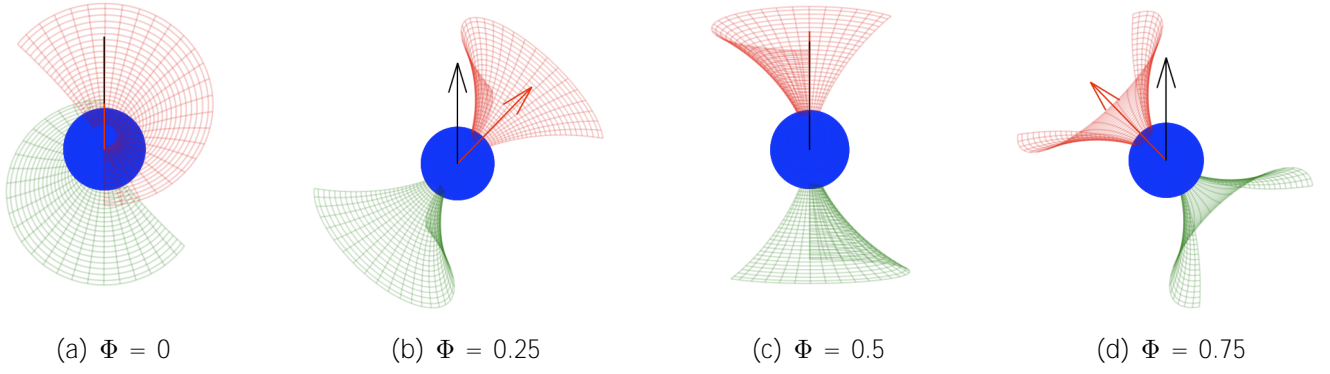
1:

$\mu$

A.2.

$$\frac{\Delta R_e}{R_e}$$

(5.4))



9: a, b, c, d  
0.25, 0.5, 0.75

 $\mu,$  $\Omega.$ 

0,

( )  
( ),

e ( )

( ),  
( ).

:  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 40^\circ, \dot{m} = 30, a = 0.65, \phi_0 = 0^\circ.$

$$4 \quad \Phi \approx 0.12 \quad \Phi \approx 0.57. \\ 8.7 \cdot 10^{38} \quad 2.3 \cdot 10^{38} \quad /$$

$$\approx 0.46$$

0.

$$\Phi = 0.5 \quad (9(c)),$$

([http://xray.sai.msu.ru/sciwork/RNF/acopul\\_data/](http://xray.sai.msu.ru/sciwork/RNF/acopul_data/))

.gif

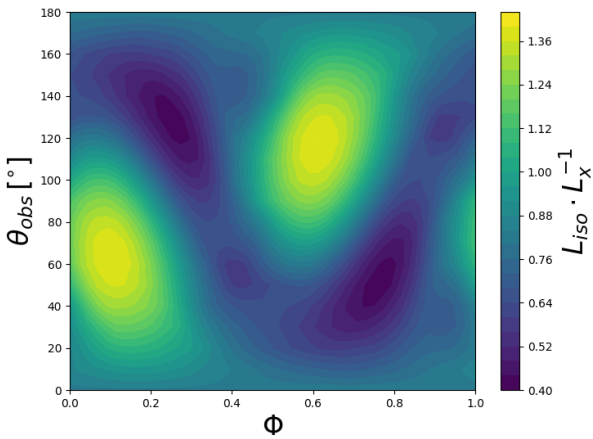
10

$\beta_\mu$

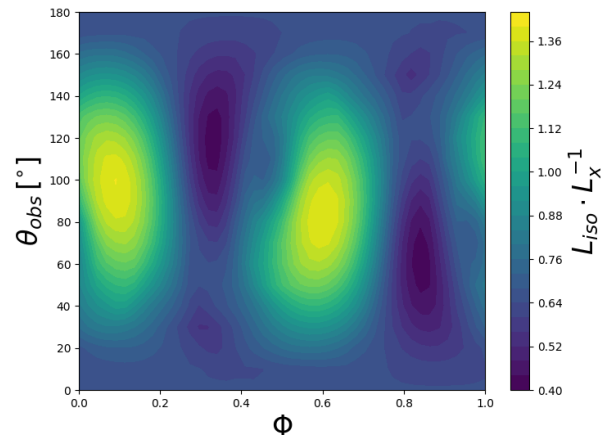
$a.$   
 $L_{iso}/L_x.$

OX

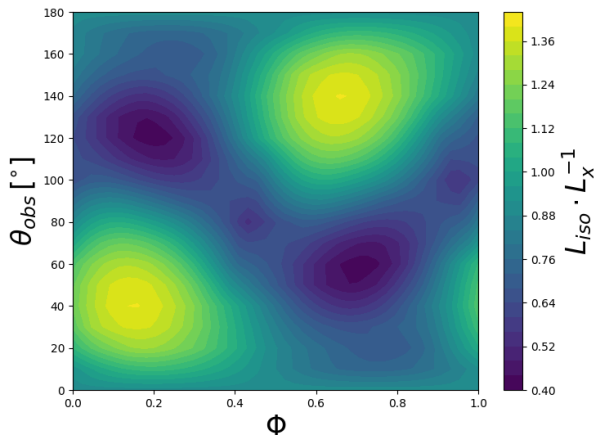
OY



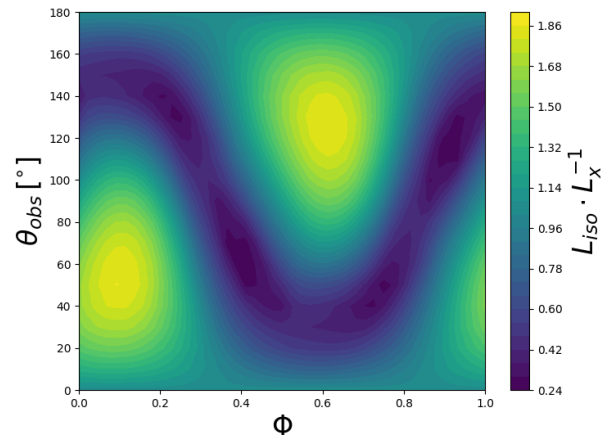
(a)  $\beta_\mu = 40^\circ, \dot{m} = 30, a = 0.65, \phi_0 = 0^\circ$



(b)  $\beta_\mu = 80^\circ, \dot{m} = 30, a = 0.65, \phi_0 = 0^\circ$



(c)  $\beta_\mu = 10^\circ$ ,  $\dot{m} = 30$ ,  $a = 0.65$ ,  $\phi_0 = 0^\circ$



(d)  $\beta_\mu = 80^\circ$ ,  $\dot{m} = 30$ ,  $a = 0.25$ ,  $\phi_0 = 0^\circ$

. 10:

10

$\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ$ ,

OY.

$\theta_{obs}$ .

10(a)

9(e)

. 11

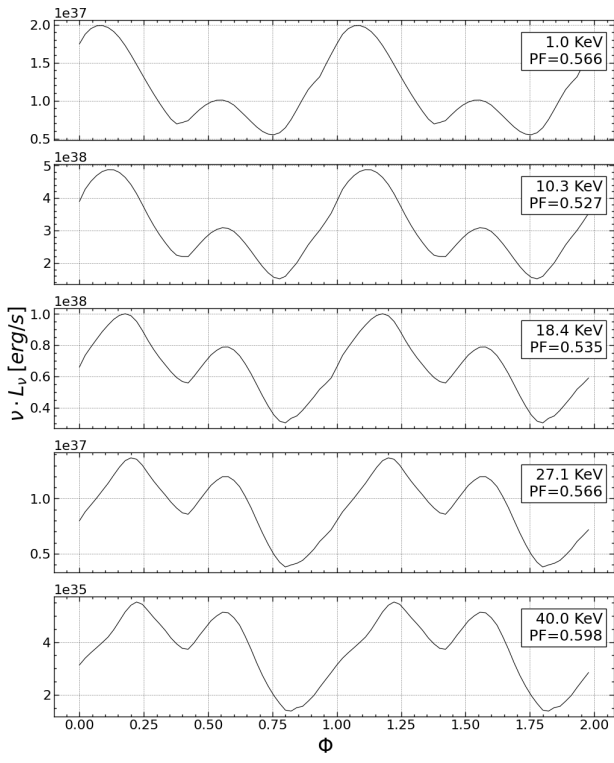
$\beta_\mu$ ,  
 $\dot{m}$

$\phi_0$

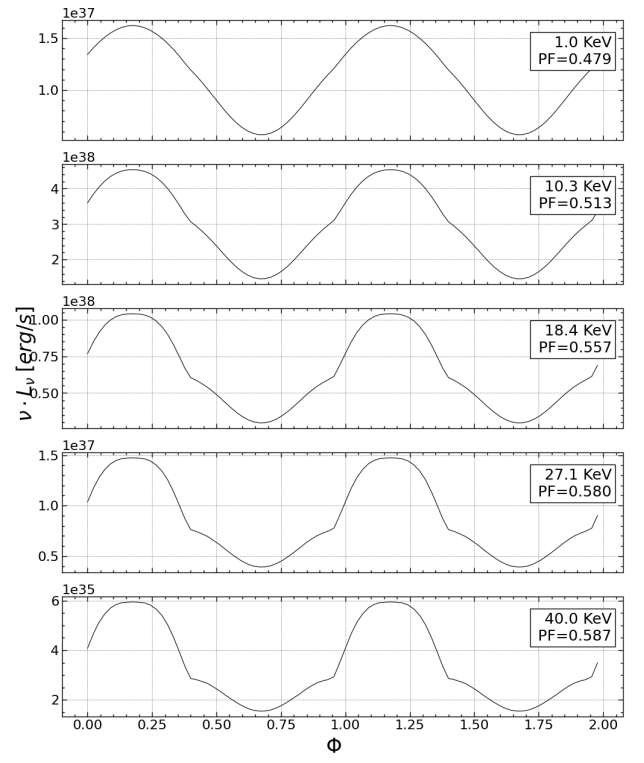
$\nu L_\nu$ ,  $L_\nu$

$\theta_{obs}$

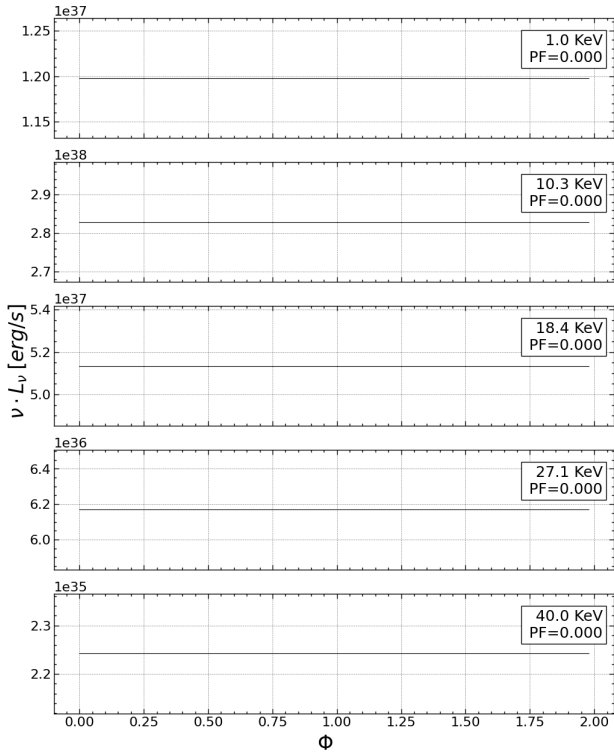
$a$ ,



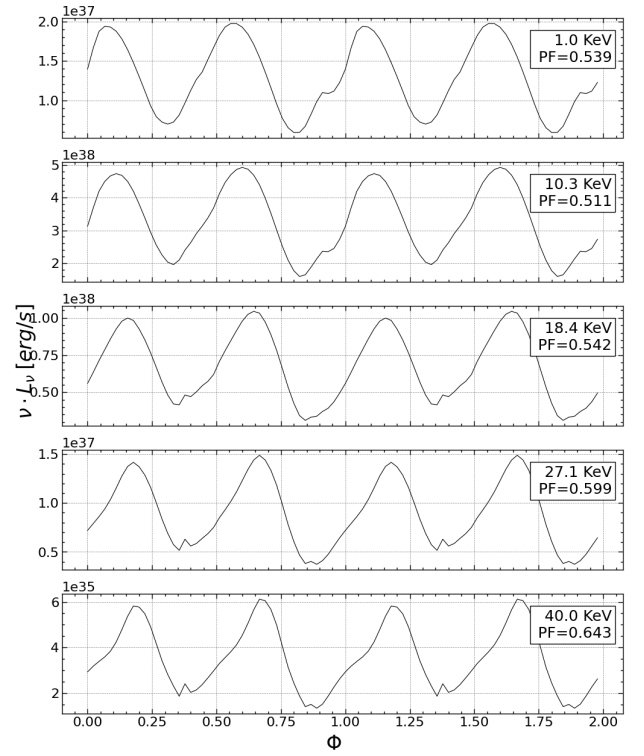
(a)  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ$ ,  $\beta_\mu = 40^\circ$ ,  $\dot{m} = 30$ ,  $a = 0.65$ ,  $\phi_0 = 0^\circ$



(b)  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ$ ,  $\beta_\mu = 0^\circ$ ,  $\dot{m} = 30$ ,  $a = 0.65$ ,  $\phi_0 = 0^\circ$



(c)  $\theta_{obs} = 0^\circ$ ,  $\beta_\mu = 40^\circ$ ,  $\dot{m} = 30$ ,  $a = 0.65$ ,  $\phi_0 = 0^\circ$



(d)  $\theta_{obs} = 80^\circ$ ,  $\beta_\mu = 80^\circ$ ,  $\dot{m} = 30$ ,  $a = 0.65$ ,  $\phi_0 = 0^\circ$

. 11:

$$\nu L_\nu$$

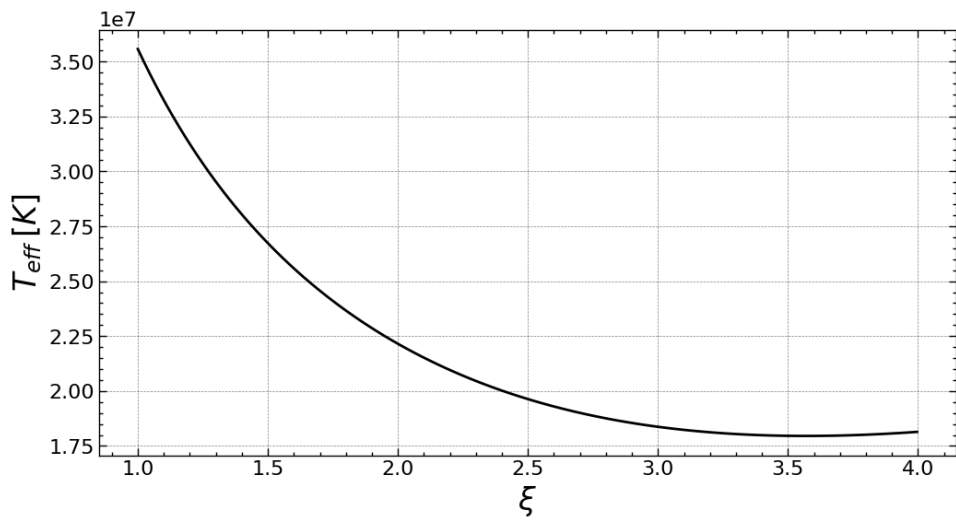
(3.9).

$$\theta_{obs} = 0 \quad (11(c))$$

( . . . 12).

(

),



. 12:

$$\xi = R/R_*, \quad T_{\text{eff}}$$
$$\dot{m} = 30, \quad a = 0.65, \quad T_{\text{eff}}$$

$$h\nu = 4.73 \text{ keV.}$$

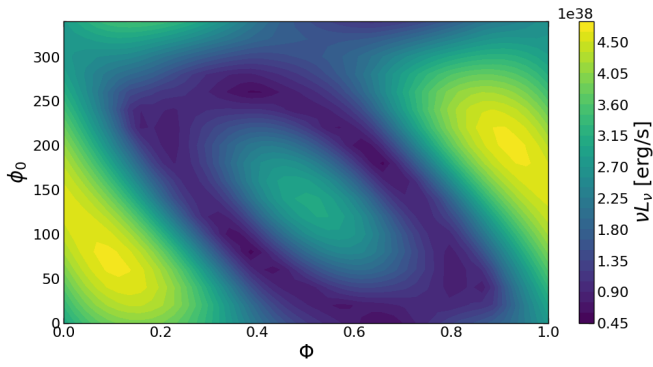
$\phi_0$

13

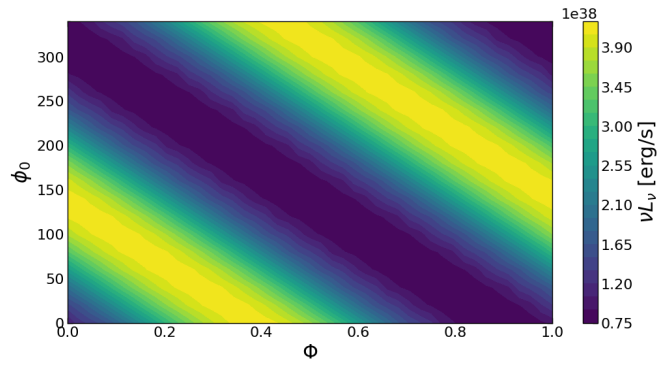
$\nu L_\nu$ .

OX

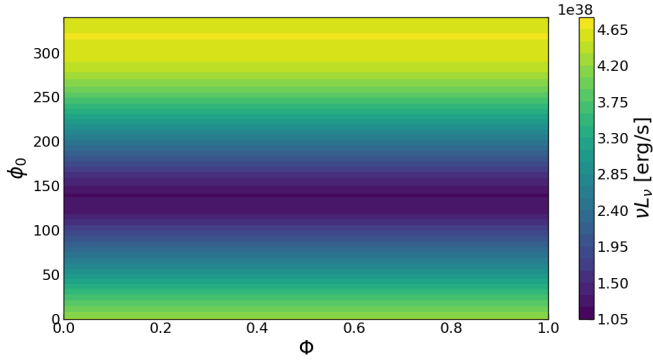
OY



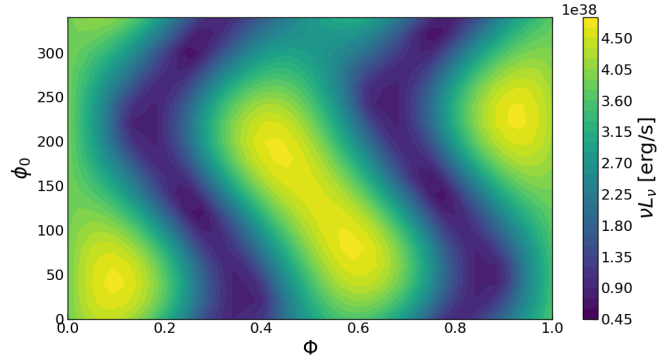
(a)  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 40^\circ, \dot{m} = 30, a = 0.65$



(b)  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 0^\circ, \dot{m} = 30, a = 0.65$



(c)  $\theta_{obs} = 0^\circ, \beta_\mu = 40^\circ, \dot{m} = 30, a = 0.65$



(d)  $\theta_{obs} = 80^\circ, \beta_\mu = 80^\circ, \dot{m} = 30, a = 0.65$

. 13:

$\nu L_\nu$

$\phi_0$ .

).  
 $\beta_\mu = 0^\circ$

$\phi_0$  (

( . 13(b)),

$\phi_0$

b

$\phi_0$

pulsed fraction),

4.73 keV.

(3.9).

PF

(PF

$h\nu =$

$\phi_0$ .

$\phi_0 = [0^\circ, 360^\circ]$

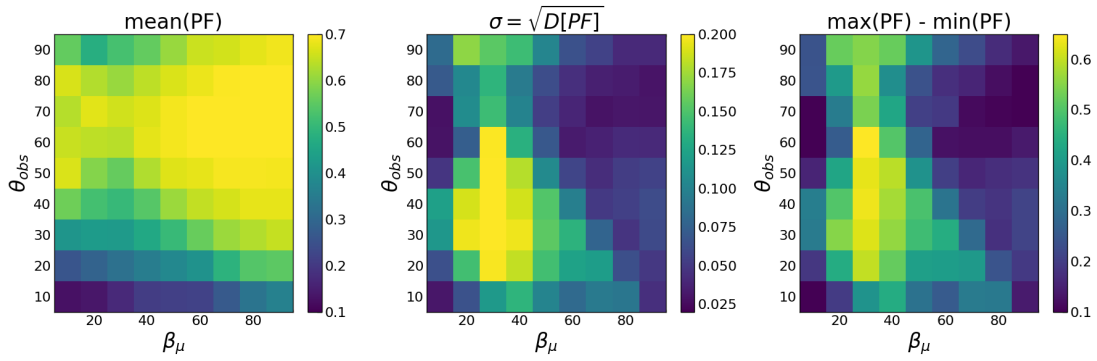
20°,

14

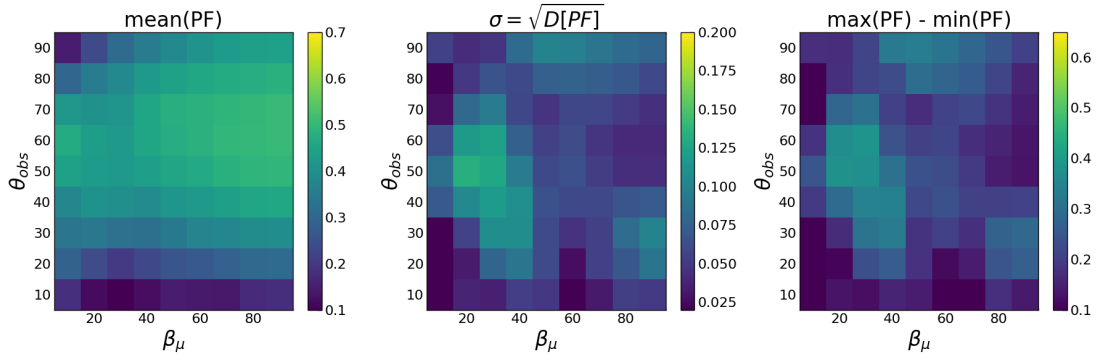
PF

$\phi_0$ .  
 $\beta_\mu$ .

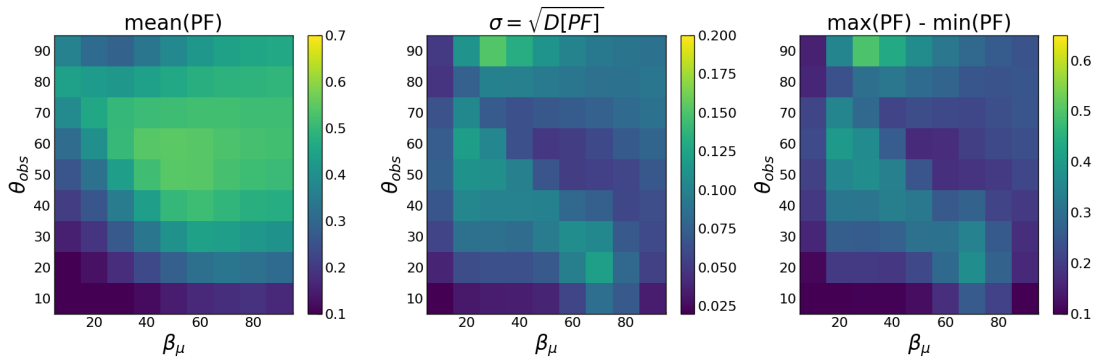
$\theta_{obs}$



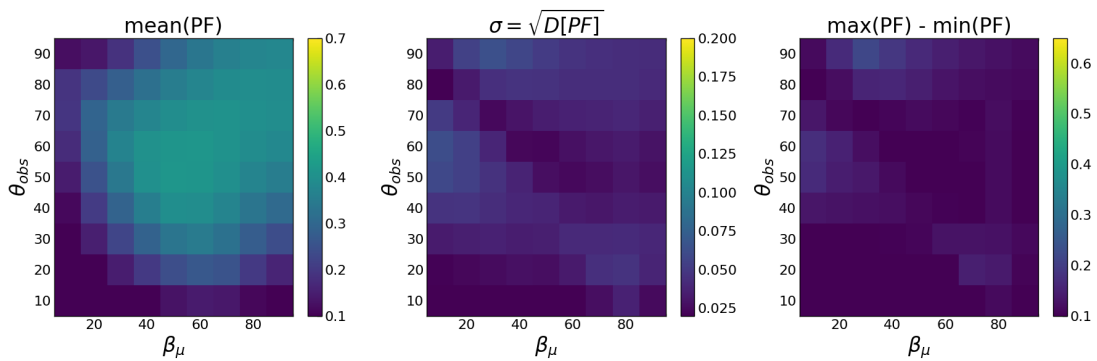
(a)  $\dot{m} = 30, a = 0.25$



(b)  $\dot{m} = 30, a = 0.65$



(c)  $\dot{m} = 100, a = 0.25$



(d)  $\dot{m} = 100, a = 0.65$

. 14:

PF

$\theta_{obs}, \beta_\mu$

$\phi_0$ .

PF

$a = 0.25$  (

(.15),

PF

$a = 0.65$ .

$a = 0.65$

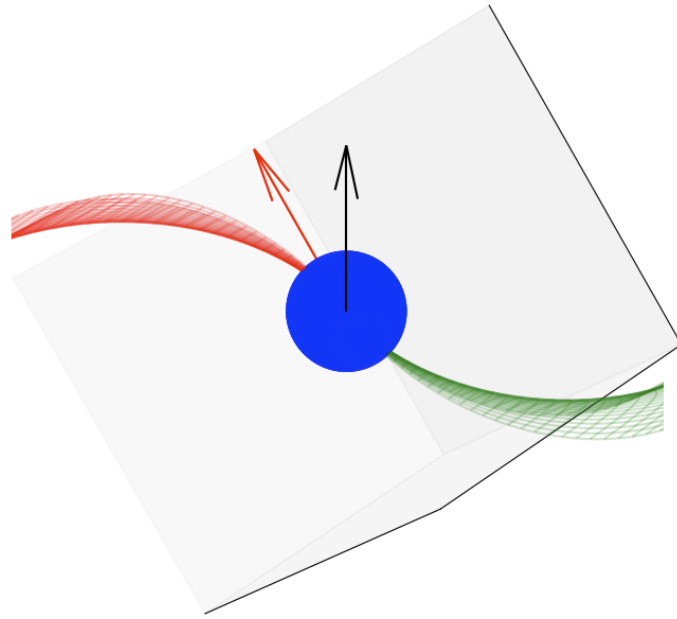
$\phi_0$ .

$\phi_0$ .

PF

(.16).

PF

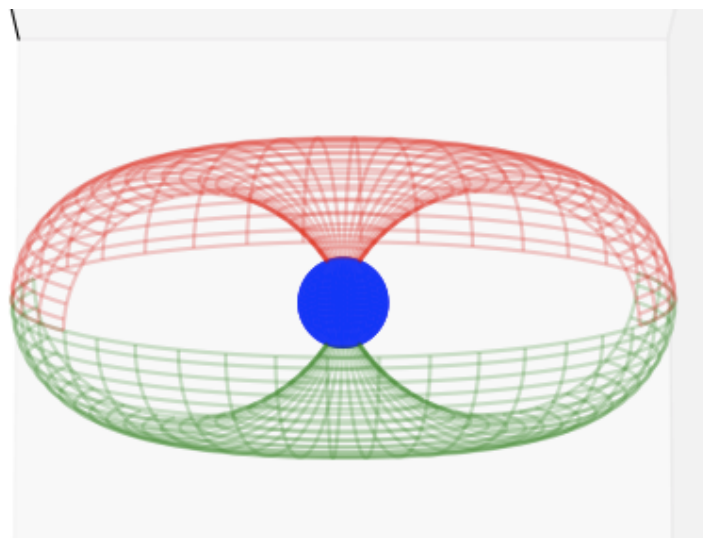


. 15:

90

$\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 40^\circ, \dot{m} = 30, a = 0.25, \phi_0 = 0^\circ,$

$\Phi = 0.64.$



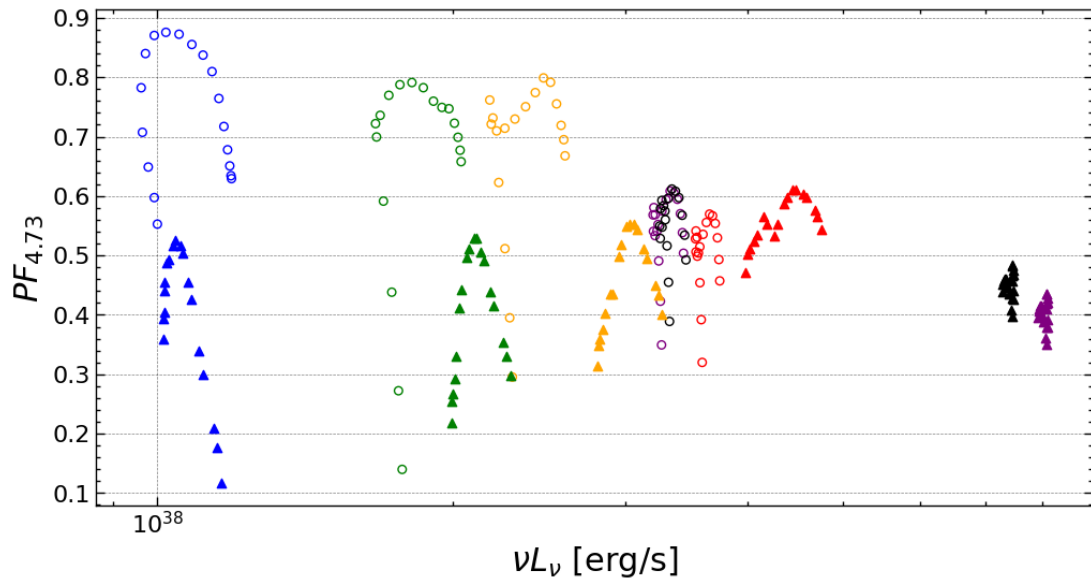
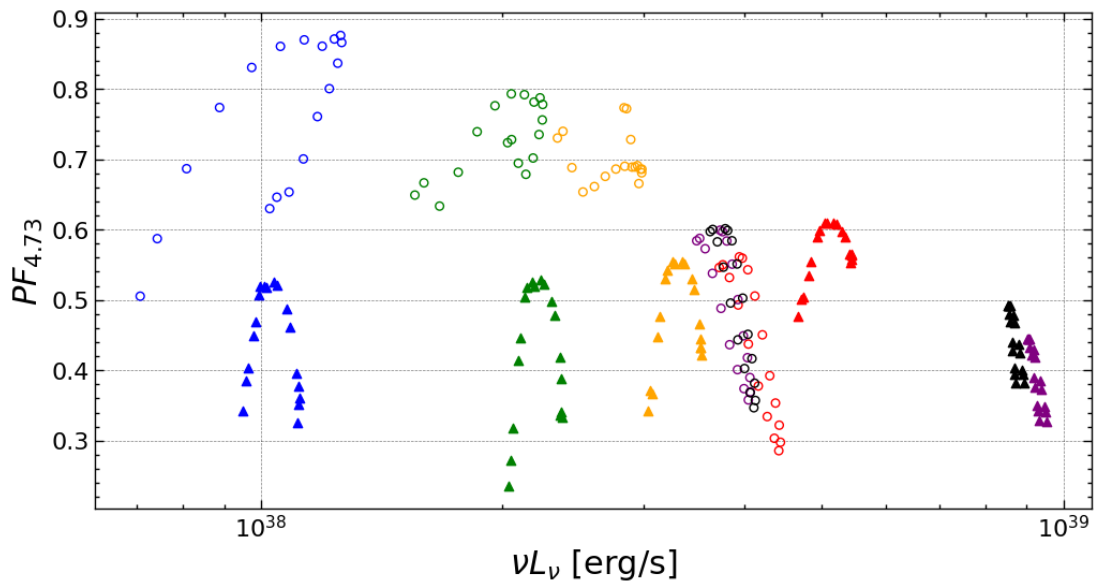
. 16:

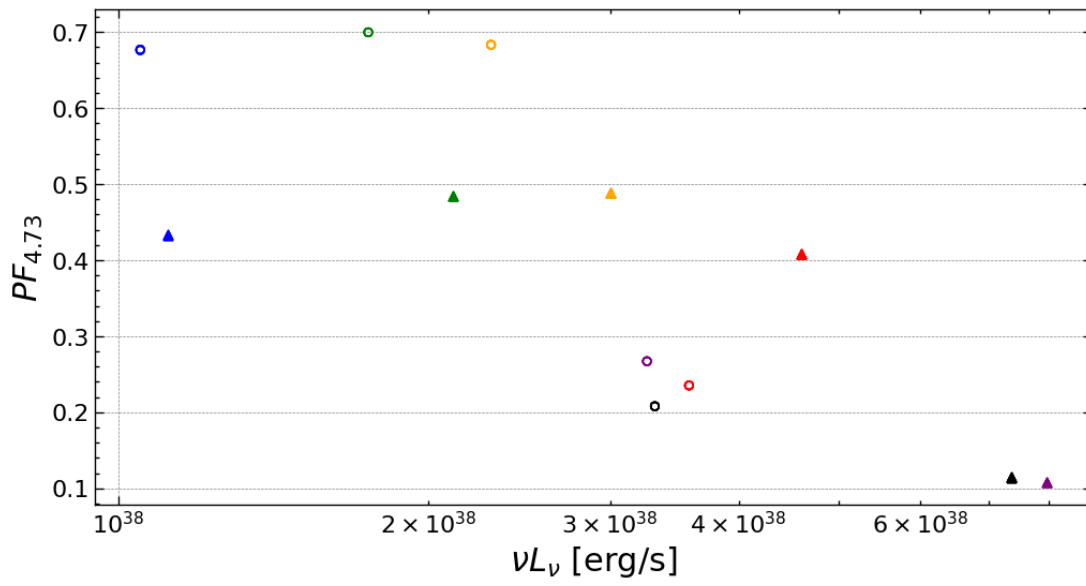
$\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 40^\circ, \dot{m} = 100, a = 0.65, \phi_0 = 60^\circ, \Phi = 0.5.$

PF

$$\nu L_\nu^{avg.}$$

$$h\nu = 4.73 \text{ keV.}$$

 $\phi_0.$  $a_i$  $\dot{m}.$ (a)  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 40^\circ$ (b)  $\theta_{obs} = 80^\circ, \beta_\mu = 80^\circ$



(c)  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 0^\circ$

17: PF 4.73keV  $\nu L_\nu^{avg}$   
 $\dot{m}$  ( 10, 20,  
 30, 50, 100, 200),  
 $a$  ( 0.25, 0.65).

17(c)  $\beta_\mu = 0^\circ$

$\beta_\mu = 0^\circ$

$\phi_0$

PF

$\phi_0$ .

PF

(

).

)

$\nu L_\nu$   
 $\dot{m}$ .  $a = 0.25$   $\dot{m} = 50$  (  
 $\dot{m} = 50$ .  $\dot{m} = 100$  (

$\nu L_\nu$

$\nu L_\nu$

$\dot{m}$ .

OX

$\dot{m}$ ,  
(

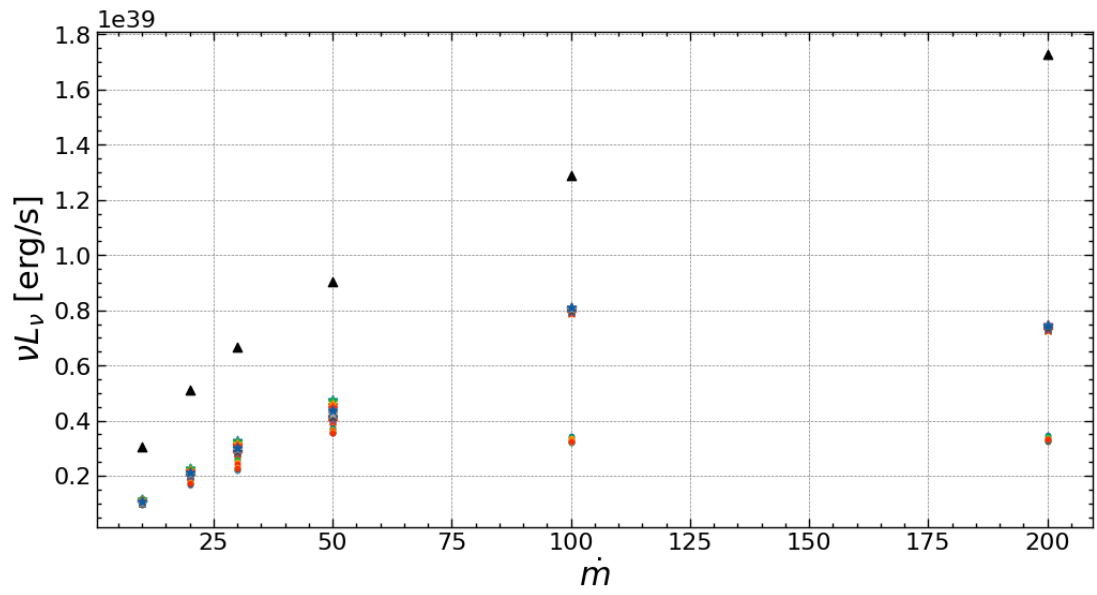
OY

$\nu L_\nu$ .

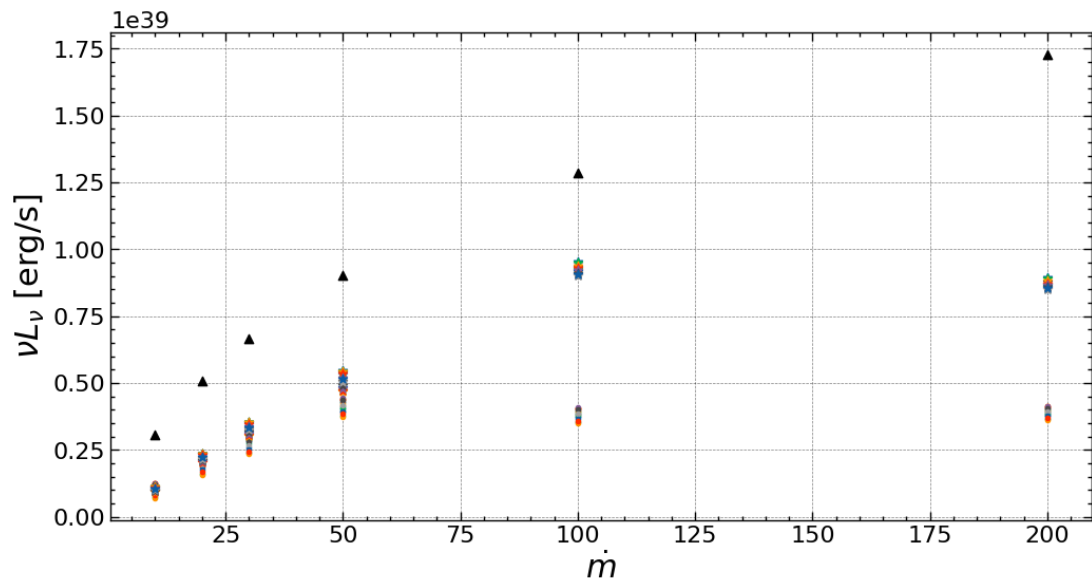
(6.1))

$\dot{m}$ .

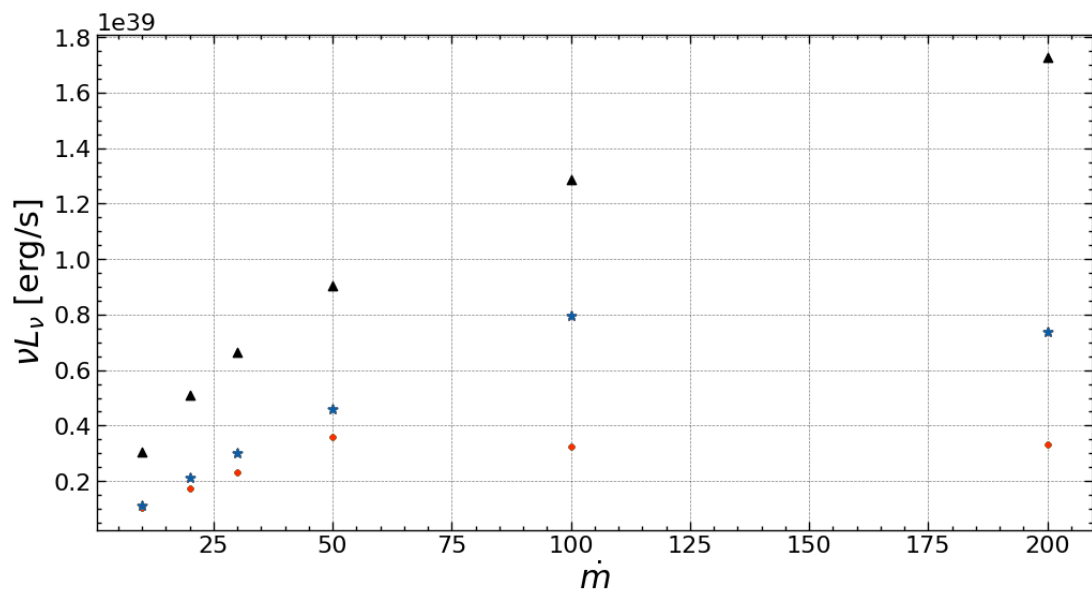
$L_x$



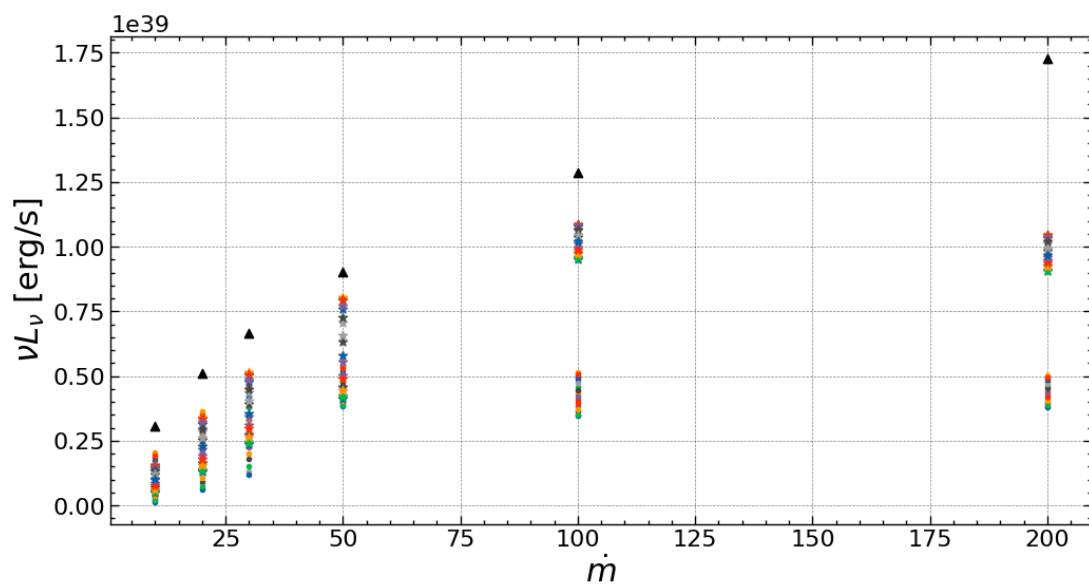
(a)  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 40^\circ$



(b)  $\theta_{obs} = 80^\circ, \beta_\mu = 80^\circ$



(c)  $\theta_{obs} = 60^\circ, \beta_\mu = 0^\circ$



(d)  $\theta_{obs} = 0^\circ, \beta_\mu = 40^\circ$

18:  $\nu L_\nu$   $\dot{m}$

$a$  ( 0.25, 0.65).  $\phi_0$

$L_x$

$\dot{m} = C$ ,  $\phi_0$ ,  $\dot{m} = 50 \nu L_\nu$

$a = 0.25$   $\dot{m} = 100$   $\dot{m} = 50$

( 1)

$a = 0.65$

$\dot{m} = 100$   $\nu L_\nu$

$\dot{m} = (100, 200)$ .

Python

*a*

*m.*

Python numpy scipy,

matplotlib.

PF

21-12-00141.

2022 (HEA-2022)"

( ).

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# A

$a$		
$A_{\perp}$		( )
$G$		
$L_x$		
$L_*$		
$L_{\text{edd}}$		
$M_{\odot}$		
$\dot{M}$		
$R$		
$R_a$		
$R_e$		
$\Delta R_e$		
$s$		
$T_{\text{eff}}$		
$\beta$		
$\delta$		( )
$\mu$		
$\xi = R/R_*$		
$\xi_s$		
$\xi_m = R_e/R_a$		
$\sigma$		
$\theta$		
$\phi$		
$\psi$		
$\theta_*, \theta_s$		
$\gamma, \eta$		
$\varkappa$		

## A.1

$\theta_{obs}$

$\phi_{obs}$

$\beta_\mu$

$a$

$\phi_0$

$M$

$\dot{m} = \frac{\dot{M}c^2}{L_{Edd}}$

$R_*$

$M_*$

$\mu$

$\varkappa$

$\xi_m = R_e/R_a$

$\mu$

$\Omega$

## A.2

$M_* = 1.4 \cdot 1.9891 \cdot 10^{33}$

$R_* = 10^6$

$\mu = 0.1 \cdot 10^{30}$

$L_{edd} = 2 \cdot 10^{38}$

$\varkappa = 0.35$

$\frac{\Delta R_e}{R_e} = 0.25$

$\xi_m = 0.5$

$\cdot 3$   
 $/$   
 $2/$

## A.3

$\beta$

$\gamma$

$\eta$

$\epsilon$

$\xi_s$

$R_*$