

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего профессионального образования «Московский
Государственный Университет имени М. В. Ломоносова»
Физический факультет
Кафедра астрофизики и звездной астрономии

Моделирование структуры аккреционных
дисков вокруг намагниченных звезд с
наклоненной магнитной осью

Structure of accretion disk around strongly
magnetized stars with tilted magnetic axis

Курсовая работа студента 432 группы А. В. Кузина

Научный руководитель: Г.В. Липунова

Москва - 2022

1	Введение	3
1.1	.....	3
1.2	.....	3
2	Модель диска	5
3	Основные уравнения	7
4	Магнитное поле	8
4.1	.....	8
4.2	.....	9
5	Влияние магнитного поля на угловую скорость	12
6	Перенос углового момента	14
6.1	.....	14
6.2	.....	15
6.3	.....	17
6.4	.....	19
6.5	.....	21
7	Спектр диска	24
8	Вертикальная структура	28
8.1	.....	28
8.2	.....	30
8.3	.....	32
9	Радиальная структура	36
10	Заключение	39
11	Благодарности	41
	Список используемой литературы	42
A	Влияние поправки порядка относительной полутолщины к вязкому тезору	45

1

1.1

(),

), () ()

T Tauri, Ap

().

().

1.2

, Gosh & Lamb 1979a [1]

Ghosh et al. 1977 [2], Gosh & Lamb 1979a, b [1], [3]

. Wang 1987 [4],

al. 1995 [5]. Gosh & Lamb. (Lovelace et

Campbell 1992 [6]

, α - (). r z (

, Naso & Miller 2010, 2011 [7], [8]),

(5).

Campbell & Heptinstall 1998a,b [9], [10]

Campbell 2009 [11]

z .

(Balbus & Hawley 1991 [12],
Tessema & Torkelsson 2010 [14]

Balbus & Hawley 1998 [13]).

α -

(Hawley et al. 1996 [15]).

$\Lambda(r)$,

$$\chi = \nabla(\vec{\mu}_m, \vec{\omega}_s) = 0.$$

χ

Wang 1997 [16]

Bozzo et al. 2018 [17]

χ ,

Wang 1997

2 4

3.

5.

6,

ϕ -

7

8.

9

10

(r, ϕ, z) .

" ν_t ,

$W_{r\phi}$,

(Balbus & Hawley 1998 [13]

($W_{r\phi}$

Balbus & Hawley

1998,

Shakura & Sunyaev 1973 [18]):

$$\frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi} r^2 \Omega(r) + W_{r\phi} r^2 = \text{const.} \quad (2.1)$$

Kluźniak & Rappaport 2007 [19] (

KR07)

KR07

$R_{\text{max}} < r < r_0$

$W_{r\phi}$.

R_{ISCO} : R_{max}

R_s

$$R_{\text{max}} = \max(R_s, R_{\text{ISCO}}), \quad (2.2)$$

R_{ISCO}

$$R_{\text{ISCO}} = \frac{6GM_s}{c^2}. \quad (2.3)$$

R_{NS} ,

R_{ISCO} .

$r = r_0$,

r_0 .

r_{in}

$\Omega_{\text{trans}}(r)$,

$$r_{\text{in}} = \max(R_{\text{max}}, r_0). \quad (2.4)$$

(2.1),

(6).

KR07,

$$W_{r\phi} = 0,$$

$$\Omega_{\text{trans}}(r),$$

(Shakura 1972 [20], Shakura & Sunyaev 1973 [18]), α -

(
Naso et al. 2013 [21])

Naso & Miller 2010, 2011 [7], [8],

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v}r)\vec{v} = \frac{1}{\rho}r \left(P + \frac{B^2}{8\pi} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi\rho}(\vec{B}r)\vec{B} - \frac{1}{\rho}r\Phi_g + \vec{N}, \quad (3.5)$$

$$\rho N_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r w_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w_{r\phi}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{w_{\phi\phi}}{r} + \frac{\partial w_{rz}}{\partial z}, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\rho N_\phi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 w_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w_{\phi\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial w_{\phi z}}{\partial z}, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\rho N_z = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r w_{zr}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w_{z\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial w_{zz}}{\partial z}. \quad (3.8)$$

w
(

, Φ_g
) :

$$\Phi_g = - \frac{GM_s}{r^2 + z^2}. \quad (3.9)$$

$r\phi$ -

(Kato et al. 2008 [22]),

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \text{div}(\rho \vec{v}) = 0. \quad (3.10)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} = 0$$

(r, ϕ, z)

$$\begin{cases} (\vec{v}r)v_r - \frac{v_\phi^2}{r} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(P + \frac{B^2}{8\pi} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \vec{e}_r \cdot (\vec{B}r)\vec{B} - \frac{GM_s}{r^2}, \\ (\vec{v}r)v_\phi + \frac{v_r v_\phi}{r} = \frac{1}{\rho r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(P + \frac{B^2}{8\pi} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 w_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \vec{e}_\phi \cdot (\vec{B}r)\vec{B}, \\ (\vec{v}r)v_z = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(P + \frac{B^2}{8\pi} \right) - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{GM_s}{r^3} z + \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \vec{e}_z \cdot (\vec{B}r)\vec{B}. \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

ϕ .

x ,

$$hx i_{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(r, \phi, z) d\phi. \quad (3.12)$$

ϕ -

z .

$\beta \neq 0$ $\beta \neq \pi/2$ $\cos^2 \beta > 1/3$ ($\beta = 0$)
 $\cos^2 \beta < 1/3$. (Lipunov & Shakura 1980 [23] Lai 1999 [24])

(Lai 1999 [24]).

Romanova et al. 2021 [25]

$$\vec{\omega}_s = \vec{\omega}_s + \vec{I}_d \vec{\mu}_m$$

30 40
 $\beta = 0$

$$r_c = \left(\frac{GM_s}{\Omega_s^2} \right)^{1/3}, \quad (4.13)$$

Ω_s

$$r_a = \left(\frac{\mu_m^2}{M_s GM_s} \right)^{2/7}, \quad (4.14)$$

\dot{M}

M_s
 ω

μ_m

Ω_s

r_0 :

$$\omega = \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_0} = \left(\frac{r_0}{r_c} \right)^{3/2}. \quad (4.15)$$

KR07,

ξ

$$\xi = \frac{r_a}{r_c}. \quad (4.16)$$

$$\xi = 0.39 \mu_{26}^{4/7} \dot{M}_{17}^{2/7} M_{1.4}^{10/21} f_{200}^{2/3}, \quad (4.17)$$

$\dot{M}/(10^{17} \text{ g s}^{-1})$, $M_{1.4} = M/1.4M_\odot$, f
 $\mu_{26} = \mu_m/(10^{26} \text{ g})$, $\dot{M}_{17} = \dot{M}/(10^{17} \text{ g s}^{-1})$,
 $f_{200} = f/(200 \text{ Hz})$,
 $M_{1.4} = 1$, $f_{200} = 1$.

4.2

χ μ_m

$$\vec{B} = \eta_{GL} \vec{B}_{NS} + \vec{e}_\phi b_\phi, \tag{4.18}$$

$$\vec{B}_{NS} = \frac{3(\vec{\mu}_m \vec{r}) \vec{r} - \mu_m r^2 \vec{e}_r}{r^5}. \tag{4.19}$$

η_{GL}
 Ghosh & Lamb 1979a [1].

η_{GL} 0.2 b_ϕ 5 GL

$z = 0$

$$\begin{cases} B_r = 2\eta_{GL} \frac{\mu_m}{r^3} \sin \chi \cos \phi, \\ B_{\phi 0} = \eta_{GL} \frac{\mu_m}{r^3} \sin \chi \sin \phi, \\ B_z = \eta_{GL} \frac{\mu_m}{r^3} \cos \chi. \end{cases} \tag{4.20}$$

$B^2 = (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{B})$:

$$B^2 = \eta_{GL}^2 \frac{\mu_m^2}{r^6} (3 \sin^2 \chi \cos^2 \phi + 1) + 2B_{\phi 0} b_\phi + b_\phi^2. \tag{4.21}$$

5

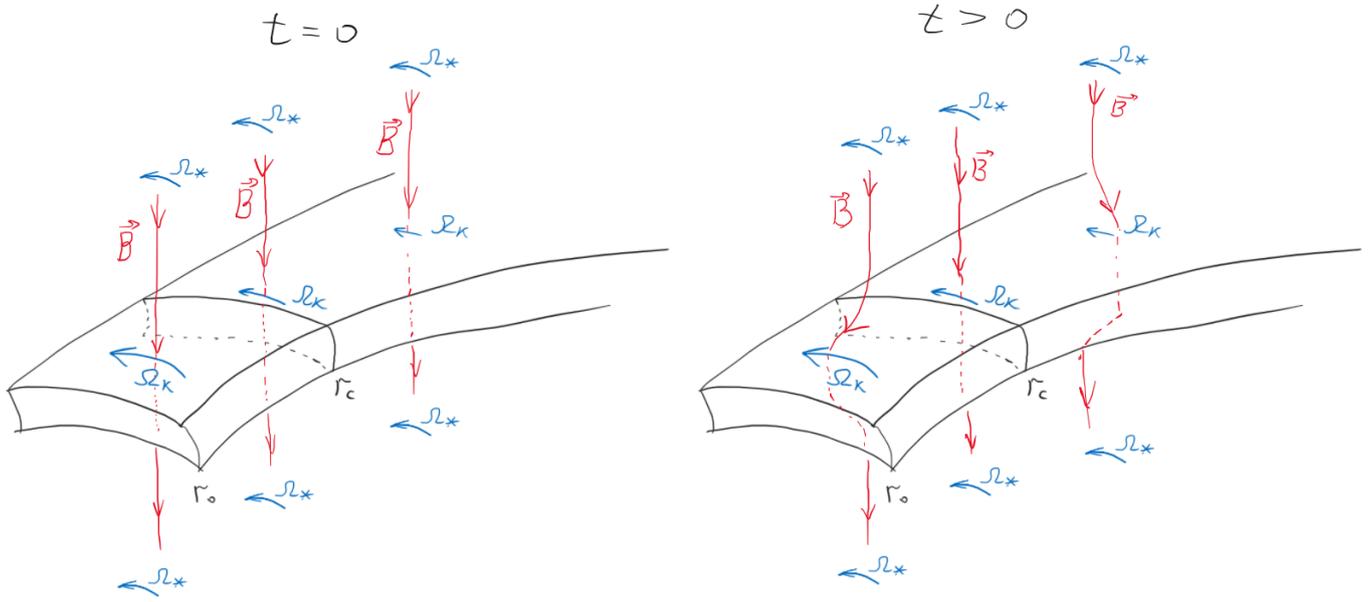
$$b_\phi = B_p (\Omega_k - \Omega_s), \tag{4.22}$$

B_p (upper), (inner) (inside). Lai 1999 [24]

$$B_r, \quad B_z, \quad z/r, \quad b_\phi^{\text{upper}}, \quad B_z (\Omega_k - \Omega_s). \tag{4.23}$$

!)

B_r .



1:

$$\Omega_s = \Omega_k(r_c),$$

1.

(Wang 1997 [16]):

$$b_\phi^I = \begin{cases} \Gamma \left(1 - \frac{k}{s}\right) B_z & \text{upper, } z = z_0, \\ \Gamma \left(1 - \frac{k}{s}\right) B_r & \text{inner, } r = r_0, \\ 0, & \text{inside.} \end{cases} \quad (4.24)$$

$$b_\phi^{II} = \begin{cases} \Gamma \left(1 - \frac{s}{k}\right) B_z & \text{upper, } z = z_0, \\ \Gamma \left(1 - \frac{s}{k}\right) B_r & \text{inner, } r = r_0, \\ 0, & \text{inside.} \end{cases} \quad (4.25)$$

Γ

Wang 1995 [26]

B_ϕ

1

b_ϕ

$b_\phi(z)$,

6

$$b_\phi(z) = b_\phi(z).$$

z-

6,

Bozzo et al. 2018 ([17])

$r_0 \chi$

B_z , b_ϕ (KR07).

B_z , $jB_z j$, $j b_\phi j$, b_ϕ , $r \neq 0$.

$jB_z j$. (Wang 1995 [26])

$$b_\phi = \begin{cases} b_\phi^{II} & r < r_c, \\ b_\phi^I & r > r_c. \end{cases} \quad (4.26)$$

$\chi = 0$ KR07

$r \neq 0$, $r \neq 1$.

1.2

(3.11),

 $(\vec{v}r)v_r$ $\alpha v_\phi(z/r)^2$ v_ϕ (, , Shakura et al., 1 , [27]), GM/r v_r v_ϕ^2/r , $\frac{\partial P}{\partial r}$

$$\vec{e}_r \cdot (\vec{B}r)\vec{B} = (\vec{B}r)B_r \quad \vec{B} \cdot (\vec{B}r)\vec{e}_r = B_r \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial r} + \frac{B_\phi}{r} \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} + B_z \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial z} - \frac{B_\phi^2}{r}. \quad (5.27)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial r} = \frac{3B_r}{r}, \quad (5.28)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} = 2B_{\phi 0}, \quad (5.29)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial z} = 3\frac{z}{r} \frac{B_r}{r}. \quad (5.30)$$

(5.27)

 $\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$. $\int_0^{2\pi} b_\phi^2 d\phi = 0$ (

$$\Omega^2 r = \Omega_k^2 r - \frac{3}{4\pi\rho} \frac{\eta_{\text{GL}}^2 \mu_m^2}{r^7} \cos^2 \chi + \frac{1}{8\pi\rho r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \int_0^{2\pi} b_\phi^2 d\phi. \quad (5.31)$$

 $r(B^2/8\pi)$ $r = 0$.

(5.31)

 Ω

(5.31)

 Ω . b_ϕ r

(5.31).

$$\frac{\mu_m^2}{4\pi\rho r^7} = \frac{z}{r} \frac{\mu_m^2 V_r}{4\pi\rho z V_r r^6}. \quad (5.32)$$

$$V_r = \alpha V_\phi \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^2. \quad (5.33)$$

$$\dot{M} = 4\pi r^2 \rho z V_r \quad : \quad \frac{\mu_m^2}{4\pi \rho r^7} \Omega_k^2 \left(\frac{r_a}{r}\right)^{7/2} \alpha \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^3. \quad (5.34)$$

$$z/r = 0.05, \eta_{\text{GL}} = 0.2, \alpha = 0.1, \quad :$$

$$\frac{\mu_m^2}{4\pi \rho r^7} \Omega_k^2 \xi^{7/2} \alpha \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^3 \left(\frac{r_c}{r}\right)^{7/2} \Omega_k^2 10^6 \mu_{26}^2 \dot{M}_{17}^1 M_{1.4}^{5/3} f_{200}^{7/3} \left(\frac{r_c}{r}\right)^{7/2}. \quad (5.35)$$

$$(5.31), (5) \quad :$$

$$\left(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_k}\right)^2 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^8 \mu_{26}^2 \dot{M}_{17}^1 M_{1.4}^{5/3} f_{200}^{7/3} \left(\frac{r_c}{r}\right)^{7/2}. \quad (5.36)$$

$$\dot{M}_{17} = 1,$$

$$\mu_{26} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^3.$$

$$\mu_{26} = 1$$

$$\dot{M} \approx 10^{11} /$$

Campbell 1992 [6]

$$\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_k} \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^n, n > 1.$$

Ω

Ω_k .

$$r \geq [r_0, + 1]$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_k.$$

(3.11)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_\phi \cdot (\vec{B}r)\vec{B} &= (\vec{B}r)B_\phi \quad \vec{B} \cdot (\vec{B}r)\vec{e}_\phi = B_r \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{B_\phi}{r} \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} + B_z \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial z} + \frac{B_\phi B_r}{r} = \\ &= B_r \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial r} + B_z \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial z} + \frac{B_\phi B_r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial B_\phi^2}{\partial \phi} \end{aligned} \quad (6.37)$$

$$v_z/v_\phi \quad (6.37) \quad (3.11):$$

$$\rho r V_r \frac{d\Omega r^2}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 w_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(B_\phi B_r r + r^2 B_r \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial r} + r^2 B_z \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial z} \right) r \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(P + \frac{B^2}{8\pi} \frac{B_\phi^2}{\phi} \right). \quad (6.38)$$

) and $v_z = v_\phi$ ($jv_r j = jv_\phi j$):

$$\int_z^z \rho r v_r dz = \text{const} = \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi}. \quad (6.39)$$

$$(6.38) \quad z \quad (6.39) \quad z = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dr} (\Omega r^2) &= \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 W_{r\phi}) - 2zr \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(P + \frac{B^2}{8\pi} \frac{B_\phi^2}{\phi} \right) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[2z \left(r^2 B_r \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial r} + r B_r B_\phi \right) + r^2 B_z B_\phi \Big|_z^z \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.40)$$

, P, B_r, B_ϕ

$$B_{\phi 0} f_z^z = 0 \quad b_\phi f_z^z = 2 b_\phi j_z \quad (6.40) \quad \phi \in [0, 2\pi].$$

$$\dot{M} \frac{d\Omega r^2}{dr} = 2\pi \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 W_{r\phi}) + \frac{z}{r} r^2 h B_r \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + 1 \right) b_\phi j_{2\pi} + r^2 h B_z b_\phi^{\text{upper}} j_{2\pi}. \quad (6.41)$$

$$\text{div} \vec{B} \neq 0$$

$$z/r. \quad (z/r). \quad b_\phi$$

6.2

$$(6.41) \quad r_0 \quad \xi = r_a/r_c.$$

Bozzo et al. 2018 [17]).

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_k} \right) B_r = 3 \frac{B_r}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_s}{2\Omega_k} \right), \quad (6.42)$$

$$hB_r \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + 1 \right) \Big|_{r_0} b_\phi i_{2\pi} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_k} - 2 \right) hB_r^2 i_{2\pi} \Big|_{r_0} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_k(r_0)} - 2 \right) \frac{2\Gamma \eta_{\text{GL}}^2 \mu_m^2}{r_0^6} \sin^2 \chi. \quad (6.43)$$

(6.41) -

$$hB_z b_\phi^{\text{upper}} i_{2\pi} = \Gamma \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_k} \right) \frac{\eta_{\text{GL}}^2 \mu_m^2}{r^6} \cos^2 \chi. \quad (6.44)$$

(II), $z_0 = z(r_0)$

$$\dot{M} \frac{d\Omega r^2}{dr} \Big|_{r_0} = 2\pi \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 W_{r\phi}) \Big|_{r_0} + \epsilon \frac{\mu_m^2}{r_0^4} \left[\left(\frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_k(r_0)} - 1 \right) \cos^2 \chi + \frac{z_0}{r_0} \left(\frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_k(r_0)} - 4 \right) \right], \quad (6.45)$$

l:

$$\dot{M} \frac{d\Omega r^2}{dr} \Big|_{r_0} = 2\pi \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 W_{r\phi}) \Big|_{r_0} + \epsilon \frac{\mu_m^2}{r_0^4} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\Omega_k(r_0)}{\Omega_s} \right) \cos^2 \chi + \frac{z_0}{r_0} \left(4 - 7 \frac{\Omega_k(r_0)}{\Omega_s} \right) \right]. \quad (6.46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= \Gamma \eta_{\text{GL}}^2, & \text{KR07,} \\ r_0, & W_{r\phi} = 0. \\ R_{\text{max}} & r_0 & W_{r\phi} = 0, \\ & & r = r_0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} (\Omega_k r^2) \Big|_{r=r_0} = \frac{\Omega_k(r_0) r_0}{2}, \quad (6.47)$$

(6.45) (6.46) $r \neq r_0 = 0$:

$$\dot{M} \frac{\Omega_0 r_0}{2} = \epsilon \frac{\mu_m^2}{r_0^4} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega} \right) \cos^2 \chi + \frac{z_0}{r_0} \left(4 - 7 \frac{1}{\omega} \right) \sin^2 \chi \right], \quad (6.48)$$

$$\dot{M} \frac{\Omega_0 r_0}{2} = \epsilon \frac{\mu_m^2}{r_0^4} \left[(1 - \omega) \cos^2 \chi + \frac{z_0}{r_0} (4 - \omega) \sin^2 \chi \right], \quad \text{II} \quad (6.49)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \epsilon \xi^{7/2} \omega^{-10/3} \left[(1 - \omega) \cos^2 \chi + \frac{z_0}{r_0} (7 - 4\omega) \sin^2 \chi \right], \quad \text{I} \quad (6.50)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \epsilon \xi^{7/2} \omega^{-7/3} \left[(1 - \omega) \cos^2 \chi + \frac{z_0}{r_0} (4 - \omega) \sin^2 \chi \right], \quad \text{II} \quad (6.51)$$

(6.49)-(6.51):

$$r_0 = \begin{cases} \text{II}, & r_0 < r_c \\ \text{I}, & r_0 > r_c \end{cases}, \quad (6.52)$$

'model I' 'model II' $\chi \neq 0$.
et al. 2018 [17],

KR07
Bozzo

$$\text{div} \vec{B} = 0,$$

$$r = r_0$$

Bozzo et al.

$$z_0/r_0.$$

6.51

20

Bozzo et al. 2018.
Bozzo et al. :

$$\begin{cases} (1 - \omega) \cos^2 \chi + \frac{z_0}{r_0} (4 - \omega) \sin^2 \chi \\ (1 - \omega) \cos^2 \chi + \frac{z_0}{r_0} (8 - 5\omega) \sin^2 \chi \end{cases} \quad \text{Bozzo et al.} \quad (6.53)$$

z_0/r_0 ()

90

r_0 ξ

$$a = \sin^2 \chi \quad \delta_0 = z_0/r_0 \quad 1. \quad (6.51)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\epsilon \xi^{7/2}} \omega^{7/3} = 1 - a(1 - 4\delta_0) - \omega(1 - a(1 - \delta_0)) \quad (6.54)$$

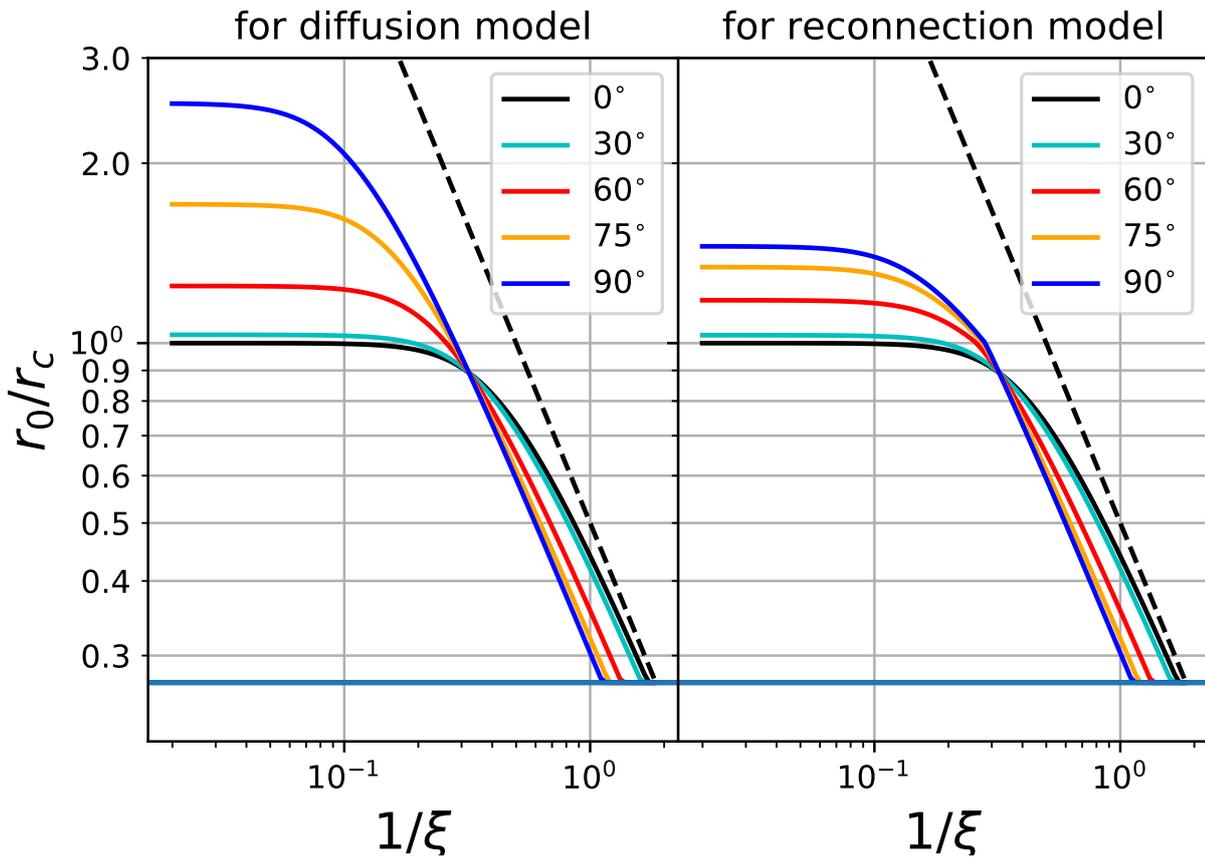
$$a(1 - \delta_0) < 1) \quad (a(1 - 4\delta_0) < 1)$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad \omega_{crit}:$$

$$\omega_{crit} = \frac{1 - a(1 - \delta_0)}{1 - a(1 - \delta_0)}, \quad (6.55)$$

(6.51)

$$\omega(\xi) \quad \omega_{crit}$$



2: $1/\xi \propto \dot{M}^{2/7} \mu_m^{4/7}$ χ $r_0 = 0.5r_a$ $z_0/r_0 = 0.05$ $r = \max(R_{NS}, R_{ISCO})$

r_0 $R_{\max} = \max(R_{ISCO}, R_{NS})$

$r_0 = R_{\max}$

$M_{NS} = 1.4M$ $r_0 = R_{NS}$

$R_{ISCO} > R_{NS}$

$R_{NS} = 10$

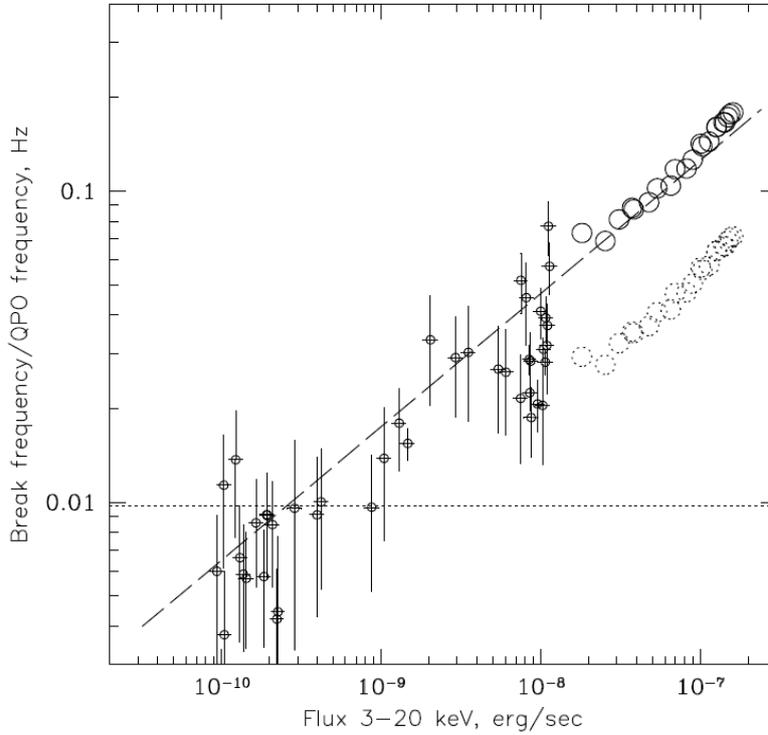
6.3

6.51. $\xi = r_a/r_c$

: ξ Revnivtsev et al. 2009 [28]

0.

$$r_0 / \dot{M}^{2/7}, \quad \Omega_k(r_0), \quad L = 3 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ to } 3 \cdot 10^{36} \text{ erg/sec}, \quad L_x / L = 0.1, \quad 3.$$



3: A0535+26 (), Finger et al. 1996 [29].

$\Omega_{\text{break}} / L^{3/7}$. [28]. 2.5. Revnivtsev et al. 2009

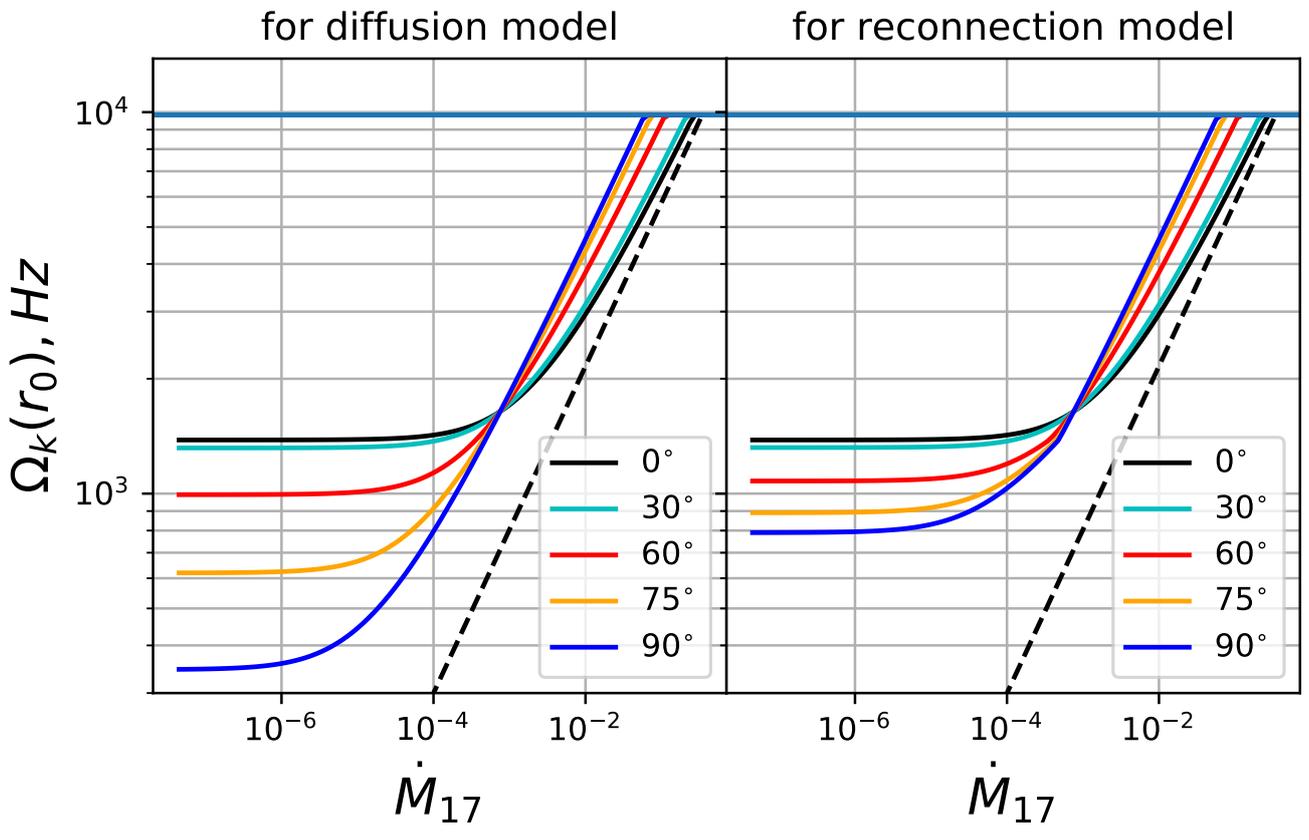
$$4 \quad \Omega_k(\dot{M}), \quad (6.51) \quad \omega(\xi) \quad (6.54)$$

$$\omega / \dot{M}^{3/7} \quad r_0 / \dot{M}^{2/7}, \quad \xi \neq 0. \quad \omega^{7/3} / \xi^{7/2} \neq const, \quad \omega / \xi^{3/2}.$$

1 $\dot{M} = 10^{14} / \text{yr}$, $\log \mu_m = 30, f = 1 \text{ Hz}$, $\xi = 3, \mu_{26} = 1, f_{200} = 10^{13} / \text{yr}$, A0535+26, Revnivtsev et al. 2009 [28], $f = 9.7 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Hz}, B = 5 \cdot 10^{30}$.

5.1 10^{12} (Caballero et al. 2011 [30]), $\log \dot{M} = 13 \text{ to } 16: \xi = 0.5 \text{ to } 3.5$, $\mu_m = 5 \cdot 10^{30}$, Revnivtsev et al.

$\xi < 3$, $\Omega(r_0) / \dot{M}^{3/7}$.



4: \dot{M} $\left(\frac{\Omega_k(r_0)}{r = \max(R_{NS}, R_{ISCO})} \right)$
 χ $r_0 = 0.5r_a$ $z_0/r_0 = 0.05$
 $f_{200} = 1$ $\mu_{26} = 1$

$\omega \propto \xi^{21/20} \propto \dot{M}^{-3/10}$ $r_0 \propto \dot{M}^{-1/5}$ (6.2), KR07

r_c $\xi \neq 1$, $r_0 \neq r_c$ $\xi \neq 1$ (6.51) $\chi > 0$, $\omega_{crit} > 1$, r_0 $\chi = 0$ $\omega_{crit} = 1$
 r_c r_0/r_a const.
 r_0 r r_c

6.4

$b_\phi = 0$, (6.41) $W_{r\phi}$

$$\dot{M} \frac{d\Omega r^2}{dr} = 2\pi \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 W_{r\phi}) + \frac{z}{r} r^2 h B_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r b_\phi) i_{2\pi} + r^2 h B_z b_\phi^{\text{upper}} i_{2\pi}. \quad (6.56)$$

$$\delta_0 = z_0/r_0, \quad z_0 = z(r_0)$$

$$W_{r\phi} = \frac{\dot{M} \Omega_k}{2\pi} (g_{SS}(r) + g_0(r) \cos^2 \chi + g_1(r) \delta_0 \sin^2 \chi), \quad (6.57)$$

$$\chi = \arccos \left(\frac{g_0}{g_0 + g_1} \right)$$

$$g_{SS}(r) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{r}} = f_1(r), \quad (6.58)$$

f_n :

$$f_n(r) = 1 - \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^{n/2}. \quad (6.59)$$

$$b_\phi^{\text{inside}} = 0, \quad (b_\phi^{\text{upper}} = b_\phi^{\text{II}})$$

$$g_0(r)^{\text{diff}} = \frac{\epsilon \xi^{7/2}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{r}} (2\omega f_3(r) - f_6(r)) \omega^{-7/3}, \quad (6.60)$$

$$g_1(r)^{\text{diff}} = 2\epsilon \xi^{7/2} \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{r}} (\omega - 1) \omega^{-7/3}. \quad (6.61)$$

r, r_c, r_0 :

- $r_0 < r_c, \quad r < r_c, \quad b_\phi = b_\phi^{\text{II}},$
- $r_0 < r_c, \quad r > r_c, \quad b_\phi(r) = b_\phi^{\text{II}}(r), r_0 < r < r_c, \quad b_\phi(r) = b_\phi^{\text{I}}(r), r > r_c,$
- $r_0 > r_c, \quad r > r_c, \quad b_\phi = b_\phi^{\text{I}}.$

$$(6.60) \quad (6.61),$$

$$g_0(r)^{\text{rec}} = \frac{\epsilon \xi^{7/2}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{r}} \omega^{-7/3} \begin{cases} 2\omega f_3(r) - f_6(r) & r_0 < r_c, \quad r < r_c, \\ (1 - \omega)^2 + \left(\omega^2 - \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^3 \right) & r_0 < r_c, \quad r > r_c, \\ \frac{2}{3} \omega^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^3} \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^{9/2} \right) & r_0 < r_c, \quad r > r_c, \\ f_6(r) - \frac{2}{3\omega} f_9(r) & r_0 > r_c, \quad r > r_c, \end{cases} \quad (6.62)$$

$$g_1(r)^{\text{rec}} = \begin{cases} g_1(r)^{\text{di}} & r_0 < r_c, \\ g_1(r)^{\text{di}} / \omega & r_0 > r_c. \end{cases} \quad (6.63)$$

$$\delta_0 = 1, \quad \cos^2 \chi, \quad \chi = 90^\circ, \quad \sin^2 \chi.$$

$$\mu_m = 0, \quad \chi = 90$$

$$\delta_0 = z(r_0)/r_0.$$

A^θ .

$$g(r) = g_{SS}(r) + g_0(r) \cos^2 \chi + g_1(r) \delta_0 \sin^2 \chi. \quad (6.64)$$

$$\log \mu_m = 26, \log \dot{M} = 13 \quad (\xi = 0.4), \quad \log \mu_m = 26, \log \dot{M} = 15 \quad (\xi = 0.1)$$

$$g_{SS}(r) = 1 \quad \sqrt{r_0/r} \quad (2\%), \quad r \geq [r_0, r_c]$$

$$g(r) \quad g_{SS}(r) \quad 5(a),$$

r_0 .

$\xi = 0.4,$

$W_{r\phi}$

$\chi,$

$90,$

$g_1(r)$

$W_{r\phi} ($

r_0

$r_c.$

$\cos^2 \chi,$

ω

$1,$

$2\omega f_3 \quad f_6$

(6, 7):

6

(

), 7(d)

$\chi \quad 90$
 $g_1(r).$

$W_{r\phi}$

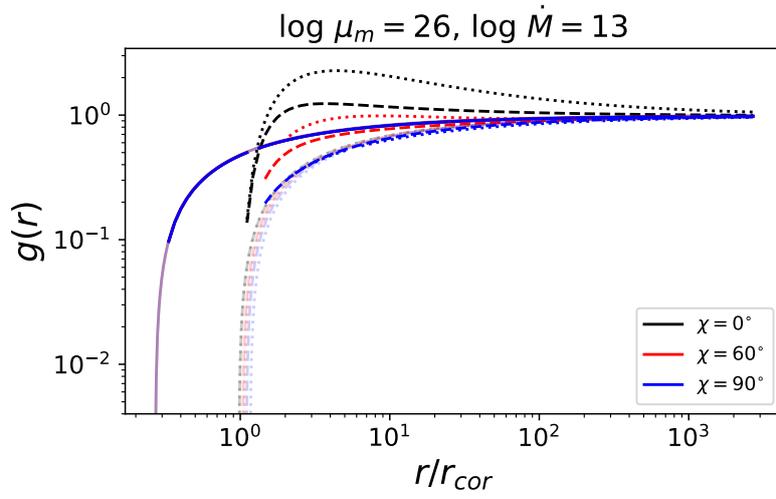
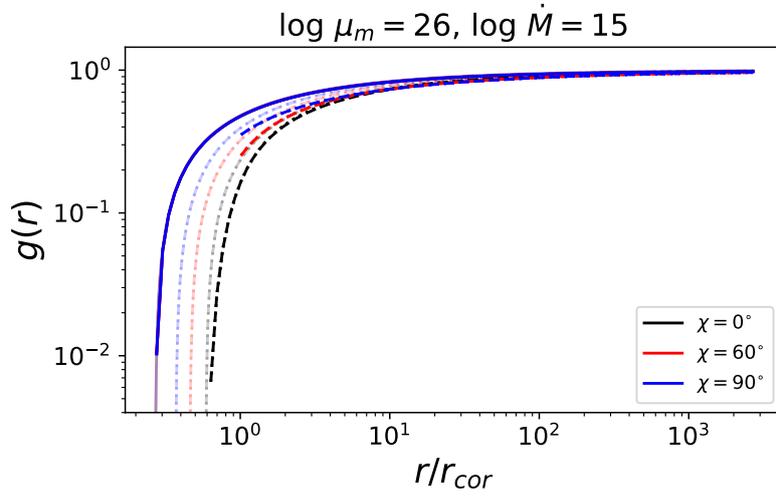
$z_0/r_0.$

g_1

A.

6.5

$$g(r) \quad (\xi \neq 1, \quad \omega \neq \omega_{crit}, \quad \chi \neq 90)$$



5: $(g(r), \chi)$ (5(a))
 r_0
 $\log \mu_m = 100$
 $26, \log \dot{M} = 15, \xi = 0.1,$
 $\xi = 0.4,$
 $g_{SS}(r) = 1 - \sqrt{r_0/r}.$
 $R_{ISCO}.$

$g_1(r):$

$$g(r) = \frac{\epsilon}{3} \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{r}} \omega_{crit}^{7/3} \xi^{7/2} (2\omega_{crit} f_3(r) - f_6(r)) \cos \chi^2, \quad (6.65)$$

$$r_0 = r_c \omega_{crit}^{2/3}$$

$$\xi^{7/2} = \left(\frac{r_a}{r_c}\right)^{7/2} = \frac{\mu_m^2}{\dot{M} GM} \left(\frac{1}{r_c}\right)^{7/2}, \quad (6.66)$$

$$W_{r\phi} = \frac{\epsilon}{6\pi} \frac{\mu_m^2}{r_c^5} \frac{\sqrt{r_0 r_c^3}}{r^2} \omega_{crit}^{7/3} (2\omega_{crit} f_3(r) - f_6(r)) \cos^2 \chi. \quad (6.67)$$

$$W_{r\phi} = W_0 \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^2, \quad (6.68)$$

$$W_0 = \frac{\epsilon}{6\pi} \frac{\mu^2}{r_0^5} (2\omega_{crit} f_3(r) - f_6(r)) \cos^2 \chi. \quad (6.69)$$

$g_1(r),$

(Sunyaev & Shakura 1977 [31]).

(6.68)

W_0

W_0

$0 \quad r = r_0,$
 $r \neq 1$

W_0

$r \neq 1,$

$$g(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{\epsilon}{3} \omega_{crit}^{7/3} (2\omega_{crit} - 1) \xi^{7/2} \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{r}} \cos^2 \chi, & \cos^2 \chi = 1, \\ 2\epsilon \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{r}} \xi^{7/2} (\omega_{crit} - 1) \delta_0 \sin^2 \chi, & \cos^2 \chi = 1. \end{cases} \quad (6.70)$$

$1/\rho_{\frac{r}{r_0}}$

(6.65) (6.70).

$r_0,$

$$\delta_0 = 0.02 \left(\frac{z_0}{r_0} \right) \quad \delta_0 = 0.06 \left(\frac{z_0}{r_0} \right)$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{1}{2} W_{r\phi} r \frac{d\Omega_k}{dr} = \frac{3}{8\pi} \frac{GM\dot{M}}{r^3} g(r), \quad (7.71)$$

σ_b :

$$T_{eff} = (Q_0/\sigma_b)^{1/4}. \quad (7.72)$$

$$I_\nu = \frac{2\pi r}{\cos i} \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{out}} I_\nu r dr$$

$$\frac{F(\nu)d^2}{\cos i} = 2\pi \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{out}} I_\nu r dr. \quad (7.73)$$

$$I_\nu = B_\nu^{Planc} = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{\exp(h\nu/kT) - 1}. \quad (7.74)$$

Q_0 :

$$Q_0 = \frac{3}{8\pi} \frac{GM\dot{M}}{r^3} g(r) = \frac{3}{8\pi} \frac{GM\dot{M}}{r_0^3} \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^3 g(r). \quad (7.75)$$

$r = r_0$:

$$T_0 = \left(\frac{3}{8\pi} \frac{GM\dot{M}}{r_0^3 \sigma_b} \right)^{1/4}, \quad (7.76)$$

$$\nu_0 = \frac{h\nu}{kT_0}. \quad (7.77)$$

$$x = \nu_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{3/4} \quad (7.78)$$

(7.73):

$$\frac{F(\nu_0)d^2}{\cos i} = \frac{16\pi}{3} \frac{(k_b T_0)^3 r_0^2}{h^2 c^2} \nu_0^{1/3} \int_{\nu_0}^{\nu_0(r_{out}/r_0)^{3/4}} \frac{x^{5/3} dx}{\exp(xg^{-1/4}(r_0(x/\nu_0)^{4/3})) - 1}, \quad (7.79)$$

$x = \frac{r_{out}}{\nu_0}$.

$W_{r\phi} \propto 1/r^{7/2}$

$(\xi - 1) g(r) \propto 1/\frac{g(r)}{r}$
 $W_{r\phi} \propto 1/r^3$.

$$\nu_0 (r_{out}/r_0)^{3/4} \approx 1. \quad (7.79)$$

$$F(\nu) \approx \nu^{1/3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{5/3} dx}{\exp(xg^{-1/4}(r_0(x/\nu_0)^{4/3})) - 1}. \quad (7.80)$$

$$(7.80) \quad : \quad \begin{aligned} & F(\nu) \approx \nu^{1/3} \\ & g^{-1/4}(r) \approx r^{1/8} \approx x^{1/6} \nu_0^{1/6} \quad t = x^{7/6} \nu_0^{1/6} \end{aligned}$$

$$F(\nu) \approx \nu^{5/7}. \quad (7.81)$$

1977 [31]. " Sunyaev & Shakura
 (Weaver&Horne 2022 [32]),

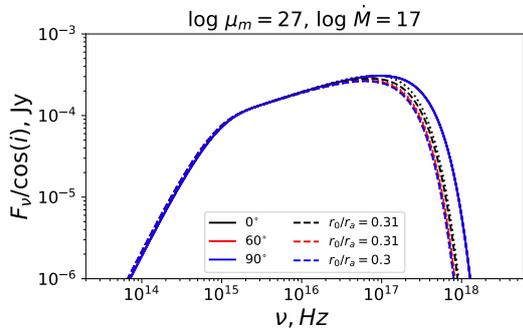
6
 $\delta_0 \approx 0.02$ $\delta_0 \approx 0.06$
 (6),

$$\nu^{1/3} \approx \nu^{5/7},$$

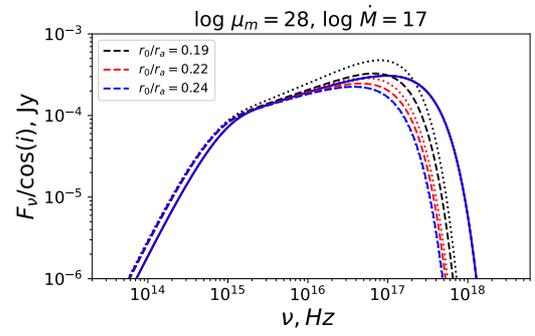
$$\mu_m = 10^{26} \text{ g cm}^{-3}, \quad f = 600$$

IGR J00291+5934 (Galloway et al. 2005 [33], Di Salvo & Sanna 2020 [34]).
 \dot{M}

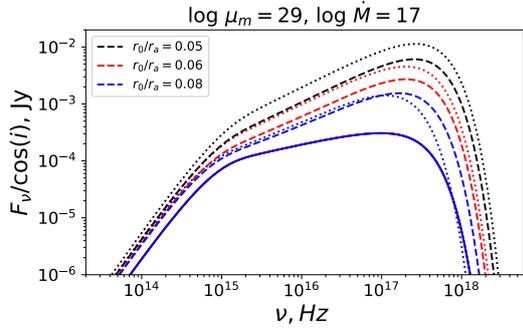
$$W_{r\phi}$$



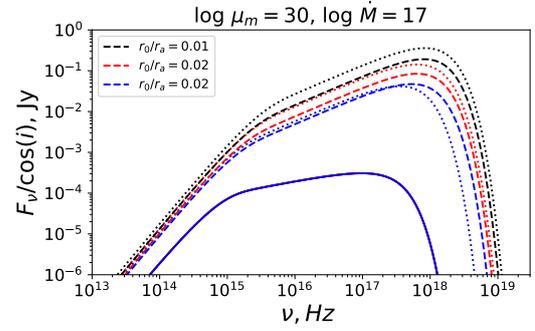
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

6:

$$(7.79).$$

$$d = 10$$

0.02(0.06)

$$\delta_0 = z_0/r_0$$

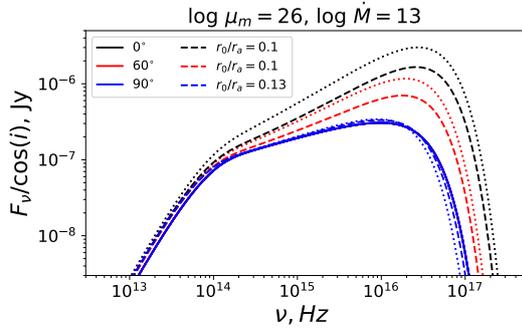
$$\dot{M} = 10^{17} / , \alpha = 0.1, f_{200} = 1.$$

-
-
-
-

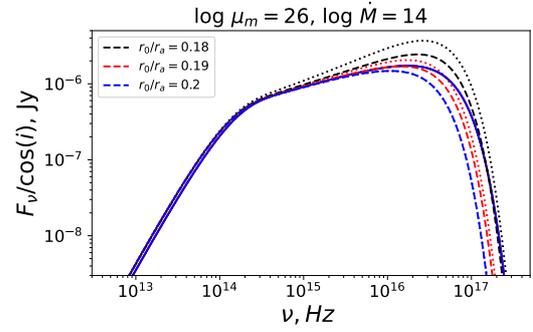
6.

$$\log \mu_m = 29$$

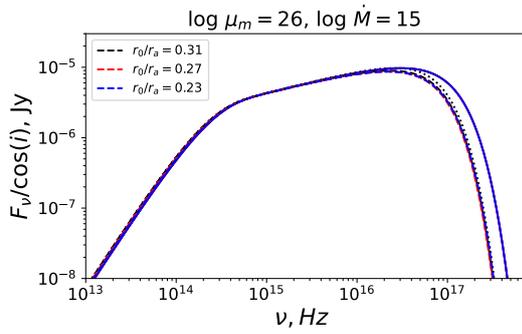
9).



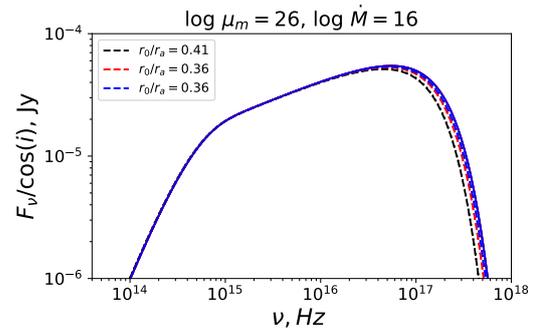
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

7:

$$d = 10$$

$$\delta_0 = z_0/r_0$$

$$M = 10^{13} / \dots$$

7(a)

7(b), 7(c), 7(d)

0.02

100, 1000

10,

$\alpha = 0.1, f = 600$

$$\mu_m = 10^{26}$$

3,

$$\kappa_R = \sigma_t$$

$$\iota = \gamma = 0, \kappa_0 = \sigma_t = 0.335 \quad 2/$$

$\iota = 1, \gamma = 7/2, \kappa_0 = 5 \cdot 10^{24} \cdot 5 K^{7/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
Lipunova et al. 2018 [27].

ϵ_{rad}

$$\epsilon_{rad} = aT^4, \quad (8.87)$$

$$a = 4\sigma_b/c.$$

$\Sigma(z)$

$$\Sigma = \int_0^z \rho(h) dh. \quad (8.88)$$

$2\Sigma(z_0(r))$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dz} = z(\Omega_k^2 - \frac{15}{8\pi} \eta_{GL}^2 \frac{\mu_m^2}{\rho r^8} \sin^2 \chi) \\ \frac{d\Sigma}{dz} = \rho \\ \frac{3\kappa_R \rho}{c} \frac{d(aT^4)}{dz} = Q \\ \frac{dQ}{dz} = w_{r\phi} r \frac{d\Omega_k}{dr} = \frac{3}{2} \Omega_k \alpha P \end{cases} \quad (8.89)$$

$$P = p \quad P_0, T = \theta \quad T_0, \Sigma = \sigma \quad \Sigma_0/2, Q = q \quad Q_0, \quad (8.90)$$

Q_0

$$Q_0 = \frac{3}{8\pi} \frac{GM\dot{M}}{r^3} g(r). \quad (8.91)$$

$$z = z_0(1 - \zeta), \quad (8.92)$$

$\zeta = 1$

$\zeta = 0$

$$P = P_{\text{gas}} = \frac{p}{\mu} \rho T, \quad (8.93)$$

$$\rho = \frac{P_0 \mu p}{\langle T_0 \theta \rangle}, \quad (8.94)$$

(8.89)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dp}{d\zeta} = \frac{\Omega_k^2 z_0^2 \mu p}{\langle T_0 \theta \rangle} (1 - \zeta) - \frac{15}{8\pi} \eta_{GL}^2 \frac{\mu_m^2 z_0^2}{P_0 r^8} (1 - \zeta) \sin^2 \chi, \\ \frac{d\sigma}{d\zeta} = \frac{2P_0 \mu z_0 p}{\langle T_0 \Sigma_0 \theta \rangle}, \\ \frac{d\theta}{d\zeta} = \frac{3 Q_0 \kappa_0 P_0^{\iota+1} \mu^{\iota+1} z_0}{4 a c \langle \iota+1 T_0^{\iota+\gamma+5} \rangle} q \frac{p^{\iota+1}}{\theta^{\iota+\gamma+4}}, \\ \frac{dq}{d\zeta} = \frac{3 \Omega_k \alpha P_0 z_0}{2 Q_0} p. \end{cases} \quad (8.95)$$

$$P_0 = \frac{2Q_0}{3\alpha\Omega_k z_0}, \quad (8.96)$$

$$T_0 = \frac{\Omega_k^2 z_0^2 \mu}{\langle \rangle}, \quad (8.97)$$

$$\Sigma_0 = \frac{2P_0 \mu z_0}{\langle T_0 \rangle}. \quad (8.98)$$

p, σ, θ, q :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dp}{d\zeta} = \left(\frac{p}{\theta} - \mathcal{M} \right) (1 - \zeta), \\ \frac{d\sigma}{d\zeta} = \frac{p}{\theta}, \\ \frac{d\theta}{d\zeta} = \mathcal{K} \frac{qp^{\iota+1}}{\theta^{\iota+\gamma+4}}, \\ \frac{dq}{d\zeta} = p, \end{cases} \quad (8.99)$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \frac{3 Q_0 \kappa_0 P_0^{\iota+1} \mu^{\iota+1} z_0}{4 a c \langle \iota+1 T_0^{\iota+\gamma+5} \rangle}, \quad (8.100)$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{15}{4\pi} \pi \alpha \eta_{GL}^2 \left(\frac{z_0}{r} \right)^3 \left(\frac{r_a}{r} \right)^{7/2} \frac{1}{g(r)} \sin^2 \chi. \quad (8.101)$$

$$\chi = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad r = z_0.$$

$W_{r\phi}$.

8.2

$$\zeta = 0 \quad \zeta = 1,$$

(8.99)),

τ

$$\tau(z) = \int_1^z \kappa_R \rho dz. \quad (8.102)$$

(Zel'dovich & Shakura 1969 [37]):

$$\tau_{eff}(z) = \int_1^z \sqrt{\kappa_{abs}(\kappa_{sc} + \kappa_{abs})} \rho dz, \quad (8.103)$$

$\kappa_{abs}, \kappa_{sc}$

$$T = T_{eff} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\tau}{4} \right)^{1/4}. \quad (8.104)$$

$$\tau_{eff} = 2/3.$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau(z_0) = 2/3, \\ \int_0^{\tau(z_0)} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_{ff}(\tau')}{\kappa_{th}}} d\tau' = 2/3, \end{cases} \quad (8.105)$$

$$\theta(0) \quad T_0 = \begin{cases} T_{eff}, \\ \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\tau}{4} \right)^{1/4} T_{eff}, \end{cases} \quad (8.106)$$

$P(\tau)$

τ .

$$(8.84).$$

$$\kappa \quad \kappa \rho dz = d\tau:$$

$$\begin{cases} P \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(P + \frac{5\eta_{GL}^2 \mu_m^2}{16\pi r^6} \sin^2 \chi + \hbar b_\phi^2 i_{2\pi} \right) = \frac{z_0 < \Omega_k^2}{\mu \kappa_0} T(\tau)^{9/2} \\ \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(P + \frac{5\eta_{GL}^2 \mu_m^2}{16\pi r^6} \sin^2 \chi + \hbar b_\phi^2 i_{2\pi} \right) = \frac{z_0 \Omega_k^2}{\kappa_{th}} \end{cases} \quad (8.107)$$

$$(8.107) \quad \begin{cases} \tau_{eff} = 2/3 \quad z = z_0. & (8.104), \\ \tau^\theta \in [0, \tau] & P(\tau = 0) = 0, \\ & \mu_m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p(0) \quad P_0 = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{z_0 < \frac{2T_{eff}^{9/2}}{\kappa_0 \mu}}{\beta} \right)^{1/2} \\ \frac{z_0 \frac{2\tau}{\kappa_{th}}}{\beta} \end{cases} \quad (8.108)$$

$$\beta = \frac{32}{51} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{17/8} \right) \approx 0.484, \quad (8.109)$$

Ketsaris & Shakura 1998 [35].

$\mu_m \neq 0$

8

$$\theta(z/z_0)$$

$$(8.108)$$

$$\sigma(\zeta = 0) = 0, \tag{8.110}$$

$$q(\zeta = 0) = 1. \tag{8.111}$$

$$q(\zeta = 1) = 0. \tag{8.112}$$

(8.99)

z_0

Ketsaris & Shakura

$\Pi_{1...4}$

(8.112).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Pi_1 = \frac{\Omega_k^2 z_0^2 \mu}{\Sigma_c}, \\ \Pi_2 = \frac{2z_0 \rho_c}{\alpha < T_c \Sigma_c}, \\ \Pi_3 = \frac{W_{r\phi} \mu}{}, \\ \Pi_4 = \frac{3}{32} \left(\frac{T_{eff}}{T_c} \right)^4 \frac{\Sigma_c \kappa_0 \rho_c^t}{T_c^{\gamma+4}}. \end{array} \right. \tag{8.113}$$

'c'

Π -

10^3

Ketsaris &

Shakura.

8.3

$$p_i \quad \theta_i \quad q \quad (\quad)$$

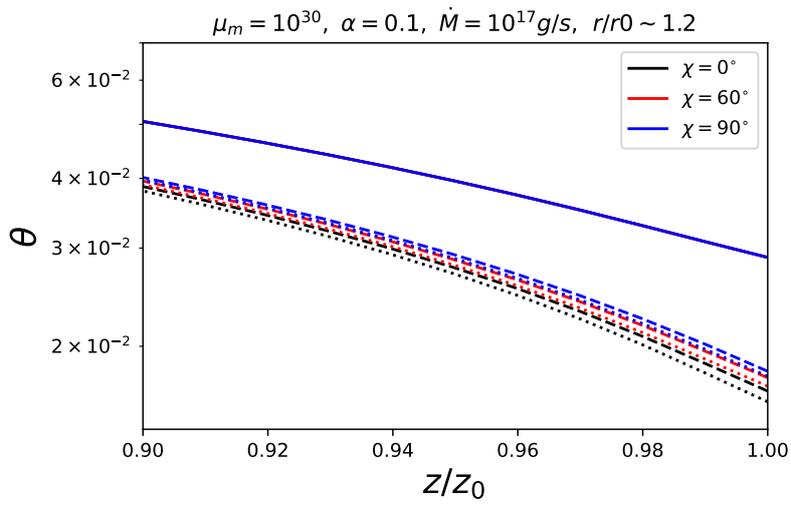
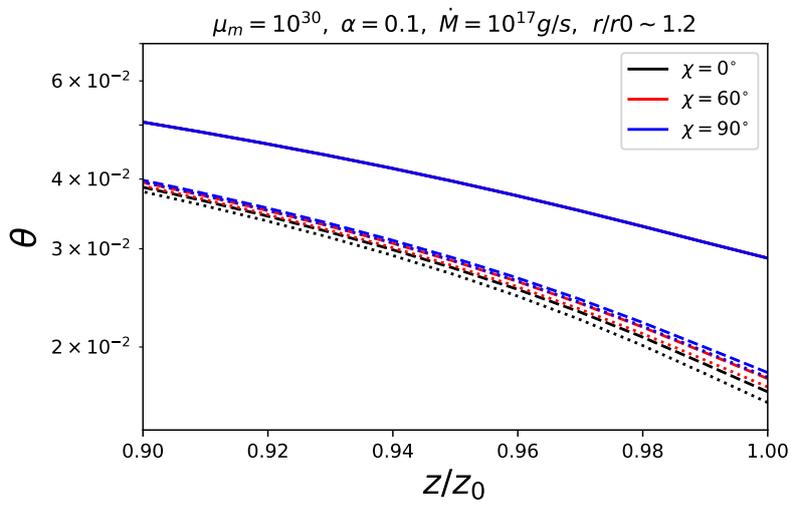
c

5).

z_0

P_0, Σ_0, T_0 .

9.



. 8:

c

$$P_i \quad (8.108) \quad (\quad),$$

$$(8.107) \quad (\quad).$$

$\chi = 90$

$$r = 1.3 \cdot 10^7 \quad r = 1.2r_0, \quad r_0$$

7

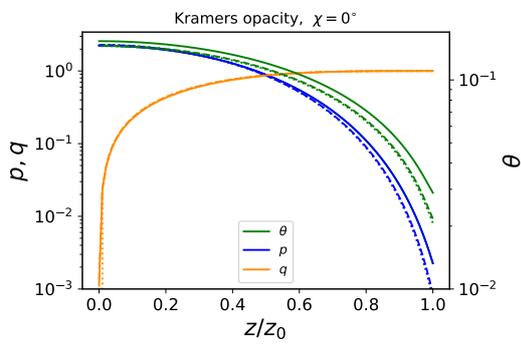
$$(\dot{M}, \alpha, \mu_m)$$

χ

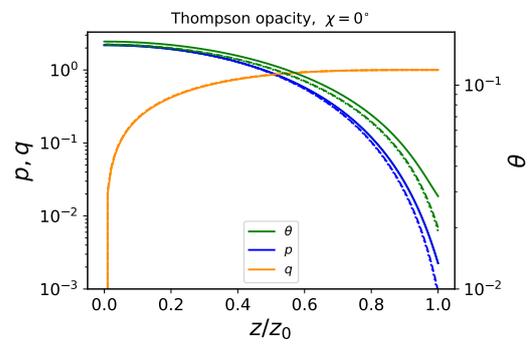
. 10

(

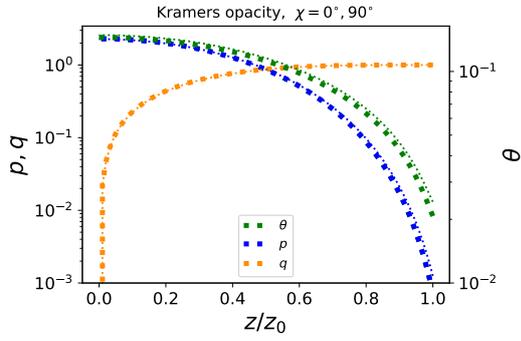
$\xi =$



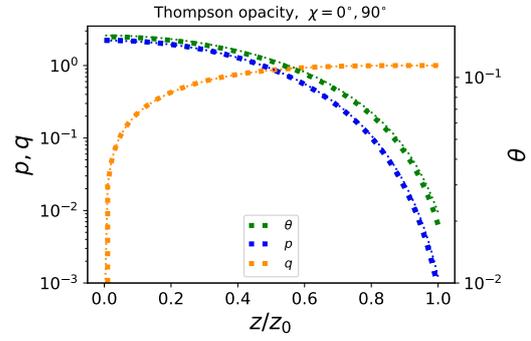
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

9:

9(a) 9(b)

$p,$

$\theta,$

q

()

()

$\chi = 0$

()
 $\chi = 0,$
 $r = 1.4 \cdot 10^7$
 $\dot{M} = 10^{17} /$

()
 $\chi = 90.$
 $r = 1.3r_0 (r_0$
 $\mu = 10^{29}$

χ

$\chi = 90$
 $^3, \alpha = 0.1$

).

$r_a/r_c),$

χ

$\Sigma / \dot{M}/\alpha,$

10

$\alpha-$

$\alpha-$

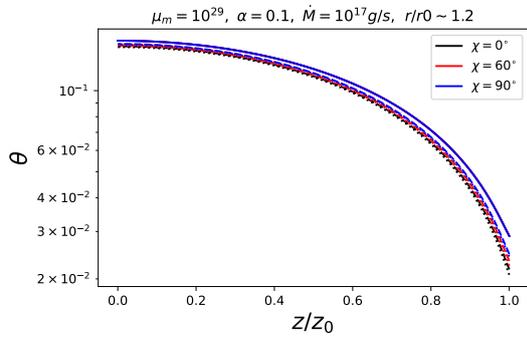
10

(10%),

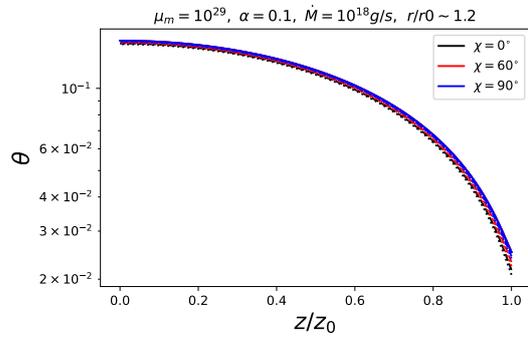
$\chi = 0,$

$W_{r\phi}$

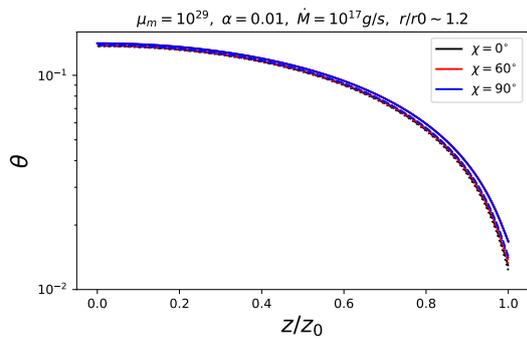
$z/r,$



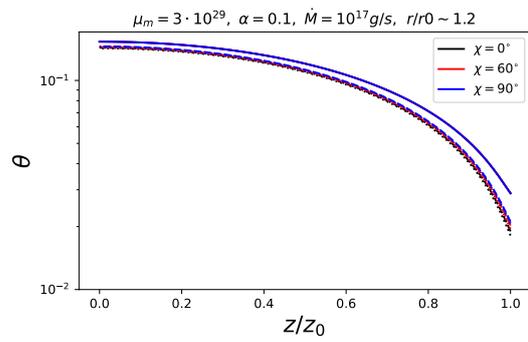
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

10:

() . 10(a)

10(b)

alpha-

8(b),

(xi = 19).

10 (xi = 10).

10 (xi = 19).

(xi = 36).

10(c)

10(d)

$$f_{200} = 1.$$

. 11

$z(r)/r$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{M}_{17} &= 1 \\ B &= 10^{28} \end{aligned}$$

3

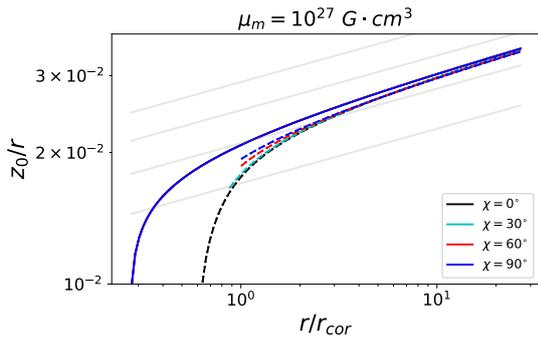
r_0

R_{ISCO}

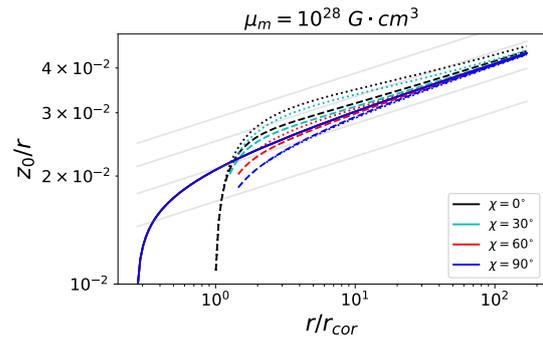
χ_i

6.4,

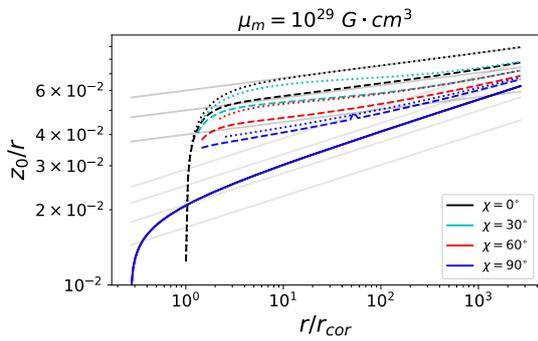
).



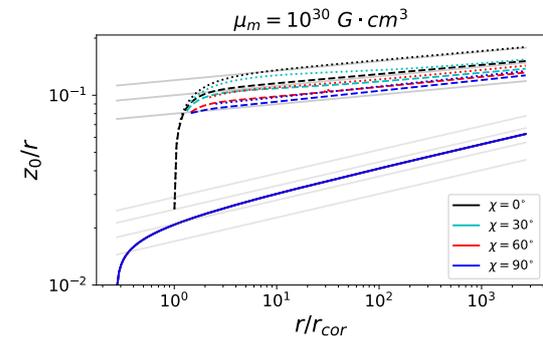
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

. 11:

$z_0(r)/r$

μ_m . 11(a)
10, 100 1000

$\mu_m = 10^{27}$ 3.
 $\dot{M} = 10^{17}$ / .

. 11(b), 11(c), 11(d)

$z/r \propto r^{1/8}$,

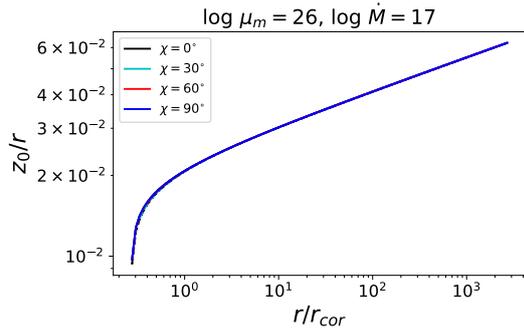
$z/r \propto r^{1/20}$.

$$\dot{M}_{17} = 1, \quad \mu_{26} = 1,$$

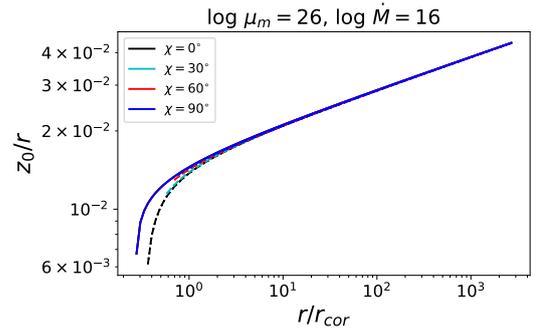
. 12

$$r_0 = R_{\text{ISCO}},$$

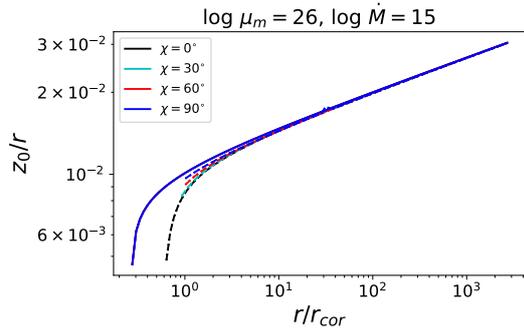
$W_{r\phi}$



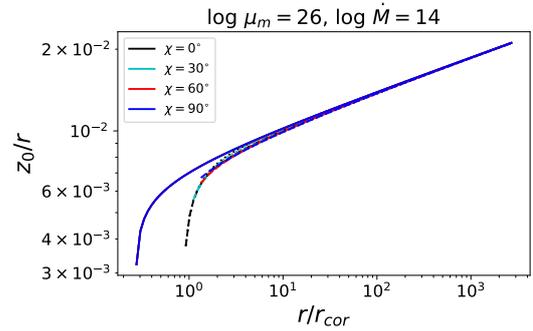
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

12:

$$z_0(r)/r$$

\dot{M} ,

12(a)

$$\dot{M} = 10^{17} /$$

12(b), 12(c), 12(d)

10, 100 1000

$$\mu_{26} = 1.$$

(Suleimanov et al. 2007 [36]). $\Pi_{1\dots 4}$ (8.113)

$z_0(r), T_c, \Sigma_c, \rho_c$

$z_0(r)$:

$$z_0(r)/r = 0.0205 m_x^{3/8} \dot{M}_{17}^{3/20} \alpha^{1/10} R_{10}^{1/8} g(r)^{3/20} \mu_{0.6}^{3/8} \Pi_z, \quad (9.114)$$

$$\Pi_z = (\Pi_1^{19} \Pi_2^2 \Pi_3^4 \Pi_4^2)^{1/40}. \quad (9.115)$$

$r \neq 1$
()

$$g(r) \neq 1,$$

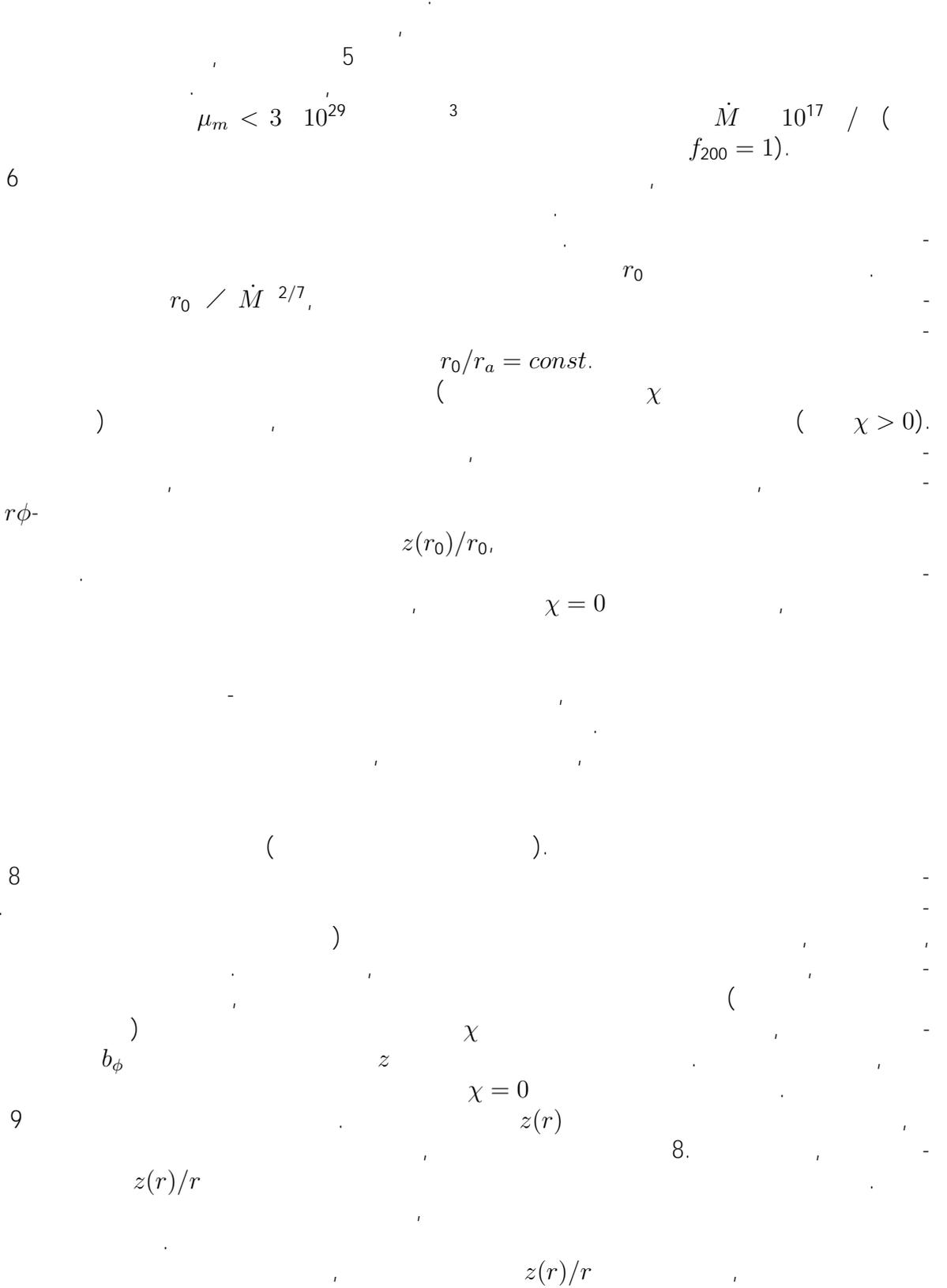
$$(9.114)$$

$$g(r) \neq 1/r^{\rho_r}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_0(r)/r \propto r^{1/8}, \\ z_0(r)/r \propto r^{1/20}, \end{cases} \quad (9.116)$$

(Sunyaev & Shakura 1977 [31]).

Π_z [1, 3] -
 et al. 2007 [36]). Π_z 2.6 (Suleimanov -
 ξ $W_{r\phi}$ -
 $\log \mu_m$ 29, $f = 100 - 500$ Hz -
 (Shvartsman 1971 [38], Illarionov & Sunyaev 1975 [39]). -
 (). -



(. 6).

11

(
00141).

21-2-1-30-1)

(

-
21-12-

- [1] P. Ghosh and F. K. Lamb. Accretion by rotating magnetic neutron stars. II. Radial and vertical structure of the transition zone in disk accretion. *ApJ*, 232:259–276, August 1979.
- [2] P. Ghosh, F. K. Lamb, and C. J. Pethick. Accretion by rotating magnetic neutron stars. I. Flow of matter inside the magnetosphere and its implications for spin-up and spin-down of the star. *ApJ*, 217:578–596, October 1977.
- [3] P. Ghosh and F. K. Lamb. Accretion by rotating magnetic neutron stars. III. Accretion torques and period changes in pulsating X-ray sources. *ApJ*, 234:296–316, November 1979.
- [4] Y. M. Wang. Disc accretion by magnetized neutron stars : a reassessment of the torque. *A&A*, 183:257–264, September 1987.
- [5] R. V. E. Lovelace, M. M. Romanova, and G. S. Bisnovaty-Kogan. Spin-up/spin-down of magnetized stars with accretion discs and outflows. *MNRAS*, 275(2):244–254, July 1995.
- [6] C. G. Campbell. The inner structure of an accretion disc around a magnetic neutron star. *Geophysical and Astrophysical Fluid Dynamics*, 63(1):179–196, January 1992.
- [7] L. Naso and J. C. Miller. An investigation of magnetic field distortions in accretion discs around neutron stars. I. Analysis of the poloidal field component. *A&A*, 521:A31, October 2010.
- [8] L. Naso and J. C. Miller. An investigation of magnetic field distortions in accretion discs around neutron stars. II. Analysis of the toroidal field component. *A&A*, 531:A163, July 2011.
- [9] C. G. Campbell and P. M. Heptinstall. Disc structure around strongly magnetic accretors: a full disc solution with turbulent diffusivity. *MNRAS*, 299(1):31–46, August 1998.
- [10] C. G. Campbell and P. M. Heptinstall. Disc structure around strongly magnetic accretors: a full disc solution with buoyancy diffusivity. *MNRAS*, 301(2):558–568, December 1998.
- [11] C. G. Campbell. The mechanism of disc disruption by strongly magnetic accretors. *MNRAS*, 403(3):1339–1352, April 2010.
- [12] Steven A. Balbus and John F. Hawley. A Powerful Local Shear Instability in Weakly Magnetized Disks. I. Linear Analysis. *ApJ*, 376:214, July 1991.
- [13] Steven A. Balbus and John F. Hawley. Instability, turbulence, and enhanced transport in accretion disks. *Reviews of Modern Physics*, 70(1):1–53, January 1998.
- [14] S. B. Tessema and U. Torkelsson. The structure of thin accretion discs around magnetised stars. *A&A*, 509:A45, January 2010.
- [15] John F. Hawley, Charles F. Gammie, and Steven A. Balbus. Local Three-dimensional Simulations of an Accretion Disk Hydromagnetic Dynamo. *ApJ*, 464:690, June 1996.
- [16] Y. M. Wang. Torque Exerted on an Oblique Rotator by a Magnetically Threaded Accretion Disk. *ApJ*, 475(2):L135–L137, February 1997.
- [17] E. Bozzo, S. Ascenzi, L. Ducci, A. Papitto, L. Burderi, and L. Stella. Magnetospheric radius of an inclined rotator in the magnetically threaded disk model. *A&A*, 617:A126, October 2018.
- [18] N. I. Shakura and R. A. Sunyaev. Black holes in binary systems. Observational appearance. *A&A*, 24:337–355, January 1973.

- [19] W. Kluźniak and S. Rappaport. Magnetically Torqued Thin Accretion Disks. *ApJ*, 671(2):1990–2005, December 2007.
- [20] N. I. Shakura. Disk Model of Gas Accretion on a Relativistic Star in a Close Binary System. *Soviet Ast.*, 16:756, April 1973.
- [21] L. Naso, W. Kluźniak, and J. C. Miller. Magnetic field structure and torque in accretion discs around millisecond pulsars. *MNRAS*, 435(3):2633–2649, November 2013.
- [22] S. Kato, J. Fukue, and S. Mineshige. Black-hole accretion disks towards a new paradigm . *Black-Hole Accretion Disks Towards a New Paradigm* , 549 pages, including 12 Chapters, 9 Appendices, ISBN 978-4-87698-740-5, Kyoto University Press (Kyoto, Japan), 2008., -1, 02 2008.
- [23] V. M. Lipunov and N. I. Shakura. Interaction of the accretion disk with the magnetic field of a neutron star. *Soviet Astronomy Letters*, 6:14–17, February 1980.
- [24] Dong Lai. Magnetically Driven Warping, Precession, and Resonances in Accretion Disks. *ApJ*, 524(2):1030–1047, October 1999.
- [25] M. M. Romanova, A. V. Koldoba, G. V. Ustyugova, A. A. Blinova, D. Lai, and R. V. E. Lovelace. 3D MHD simulations of accretion on to stars with tilted magnetic and rotational axes. *MNRAS*, 506(1):372–384, September 2021.
- [26] Y. M. Wang. On the Torque Exerted by a Magnetically Threaded Accretion Disk. *ApJ*, 449:L153, August 1995.
- [27] Galina Lipunova, Konstantin Malanchev, and Nikolay Shakura. The Standard Model of Disc Accretion. In Nikolay Shakura, editor, *Astrophysics and Space Science Library*, volume 454 of *Astrophysics and Space Science Library*, page 1, January 2018.
- [28] M. Revnivtsev, E. Churazov, K. Postnov, and S. Tsygankov. Quenching of the strong aperiodic accretion disk variability at the magnetospheric boundary. *A&A*, 507(3):1211–1215, December 2009.
- [29] M. H. Finger, R. B. Wilson, and B. A. Harmon. Quasi-periodic Oscillations during a Giant Outburst of A0535+262. *ApJ*, 459:288, March 1996.
- [30] I. Caballero, K. Pottschmidt, A. Santangelo, L. Barragan, D. Klochkov, C. Ferrigno, J. Rodriguez, P. Kretschmar, S. Suchy, D. M. Marcu, D. Mueller, J. Wilms, I. Kreykenbohm, R. E. Rothschild, R. Staubert, M. H. Finger, A. Camero-Arranz, K. Makishima, T. Mihara, M. Nakajima, T. Enoto, W. Iwakiri, and Y. Terada. The Be/X-ray binary A0535+26 during its recent 2009/2010 outbursts. *arXiv e-prints*, page arXiv:1107.3417, July 2011.
- [31] R. A. Siuniaevev and N. I. Shakura. Disc reservoirs in binary systems and their observational appearances. *Pisma v Astronomicheskii Zhurnal*, 3:262–266, June 1977.
- [32] John R. Weaver and Keith Horne. Dust and the intrinsic spectral index of quasar variations: hints of finite stress at the innermost stable circular orbit. *MNRAS*, 512(1):899–916, May 2022.
- [33] Duncan K. Galloway, Craig B. Markwardt, Edward H. Morgan, Deepto Chakrabarty, and Tod E. Strohmayer. Discovery of the Accretion-powered Millisecond X-Ray Pulsar IGR J00291+5934. *ApJ*, 622(1):L45–L48, March 2005.

- [34] Tiziana Di Salvo and Andrea Sanna. Accretion powered X-ray millisecond pulsars. *arXiv e-prints*, page arXiv:2010.09005, October 2020.
- [35] N. A. Ketsaris and N. I. Shakura. On the Calculation of the Vertical Structure of Accretion Discs. *Astronomical and Astrophysical Transactions*, 15:193, January 1998.
- [36] V. F. Suleimanov, G. V. Lipunova, and N. I. Shakura. The thickness of accretion α -disks: Theory and observations. *Astronomy Reports*, 51(7):549–562, July 2007.
- [37] Ya. B. Zel'dovich and N. I. Shakura. X-Ray Emission Accompanying the Accretion of Gas by a Neutron Star. *Soviet Ast.*, 13:175, October 1969.
- [38] V. F. Shvartsman. Neutron Stars in Binary Systems Should Not Be Pulsars. *Soviet Ast.*, 15:342, October 1971.
- [39] A. F. Illarionov and R. A. Sunyaev. Why the Number of Galactic X-ray Stars Is so Small? *A&A*, 39:185, February 1975.

A

(6.57)

$$\delta_0 = z(r_0)/r_0$$

$z(r)/r$

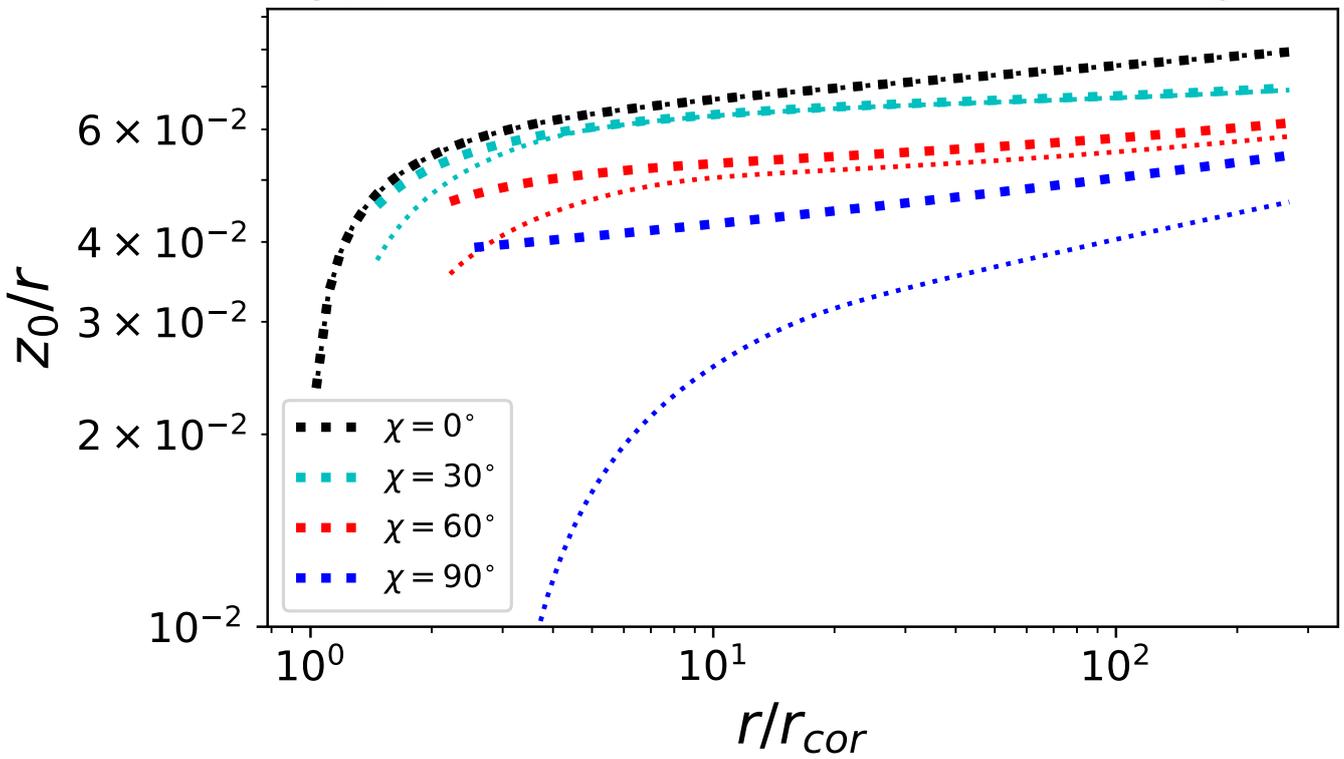
90

$\chi = 0$

$\chi = 90$

$z(r)/r \text{ const.}$

$$\mu_m = 10^{29} \text{ G} \cdot \text{cm}^3, \alpha = 0.1, \dot{M} = 10^{17} \text{ g/s}$$



13:

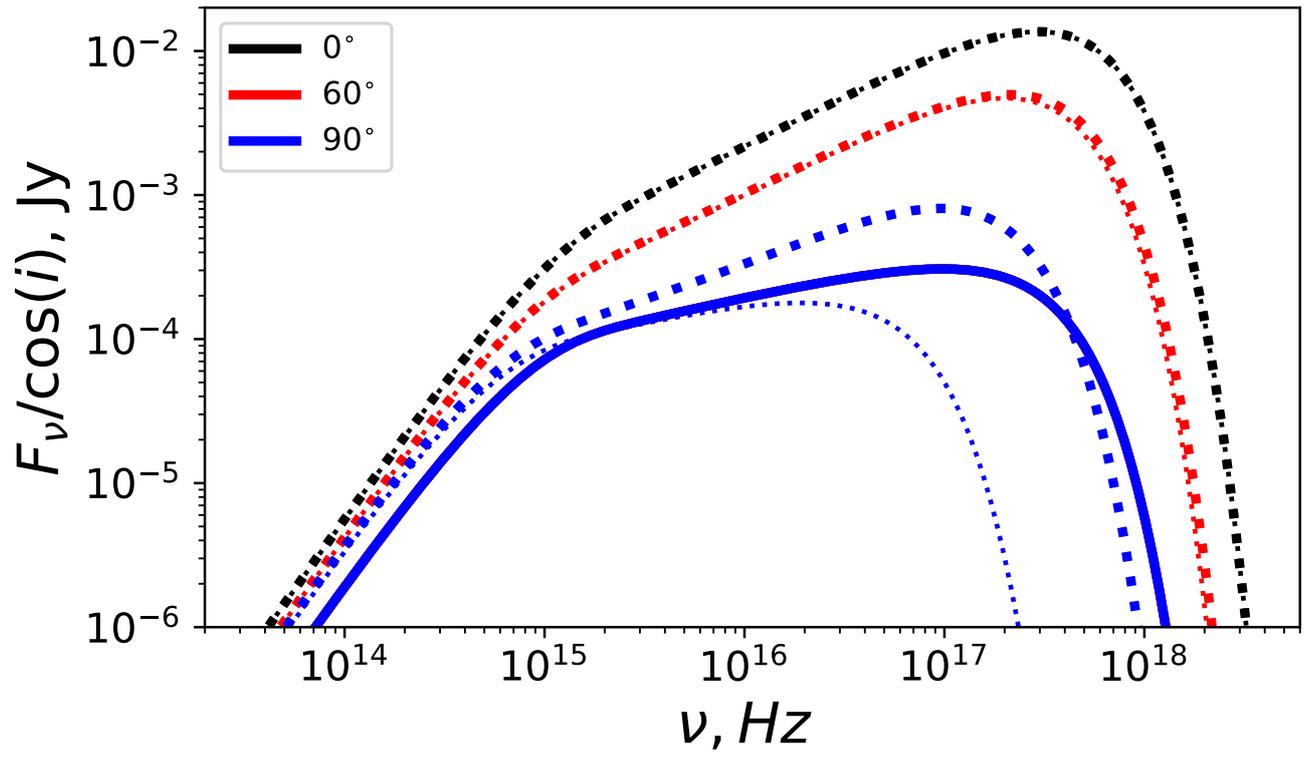
χ

14

z_0/r_0

χ

$$\mu_m = 10^{29} \text{ G} \cdot \text{cm}^3$$



. 14:

χ

$z/r,$