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Моделирование структуры аккреционных  
дисков вокруг намагниченных звезд с  
наклоненной магнитной осью

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

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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]

,  $\alpha$ - ( ).  $r$   $z$  (

, 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]).

$\alpha$ -

(Hawley et al. 1996 [15]).

$\Lambda(r)$ ,

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

$\chi$

Wang 1997 [16]

Bozzo et al. 2018 [17]

$\chi$ .

Wang 1997

2 4

3.

5.

6,

$\phi$ -

7

8.

9

10

$(r, \phi, z)$ .

"  $\nu_t$ ,

$W_{r\phi}$ ,

( 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

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

$W_{r\phi}$ .

$R_{\text{ISCO}}$ :  $R_{\text{max}}$

$R_s$

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

$R_{\text{ISCO}}$

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

$R_{\text{NS}}$ ,

$R_{\text{ISCO}}$ .

$r = r_0$ ,

$r_0$ .

$r_{\text{in}}$

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

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

(2.1),

( 6).

KR07,

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

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

(Shakura 1972 [20], Shakura & Sunyaev 1973 [18]),  $\alpha$ -

(  
Naso et al. 2013 [21])

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

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

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

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

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

$w$   
(

,  $\Phi_g$   
) :

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

$r\phi$ -

(Kato et al. 2008 [22]),

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

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

$(r, \phi, z)$

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

$\phi$ .

$x$ ,

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

$\phi$ -

$z$ .

$\beta \neq 0$        $\beta \neq \pi/2$        $\cos^2 \beta > 1/3$  (       $\beta = 0$  )  
 $\cos^2 \beta < 1/3$ . (      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  
 $\beta = 0$

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

$\Omega_s$

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

$\dot{M}$

$M_s$   
 $\omega$

$\mu_m$

$\Omega_s$

$r_0$ :

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

KR07,

$\xi$

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

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

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



$\chi$   $\mu_m$

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

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

$\eta_{GL}$   
 Ghosh & Lamb 1979a [1].

$\eta_{GL}$  0.2  $b_\phi$  5 GL

$z = 0$

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

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

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

5

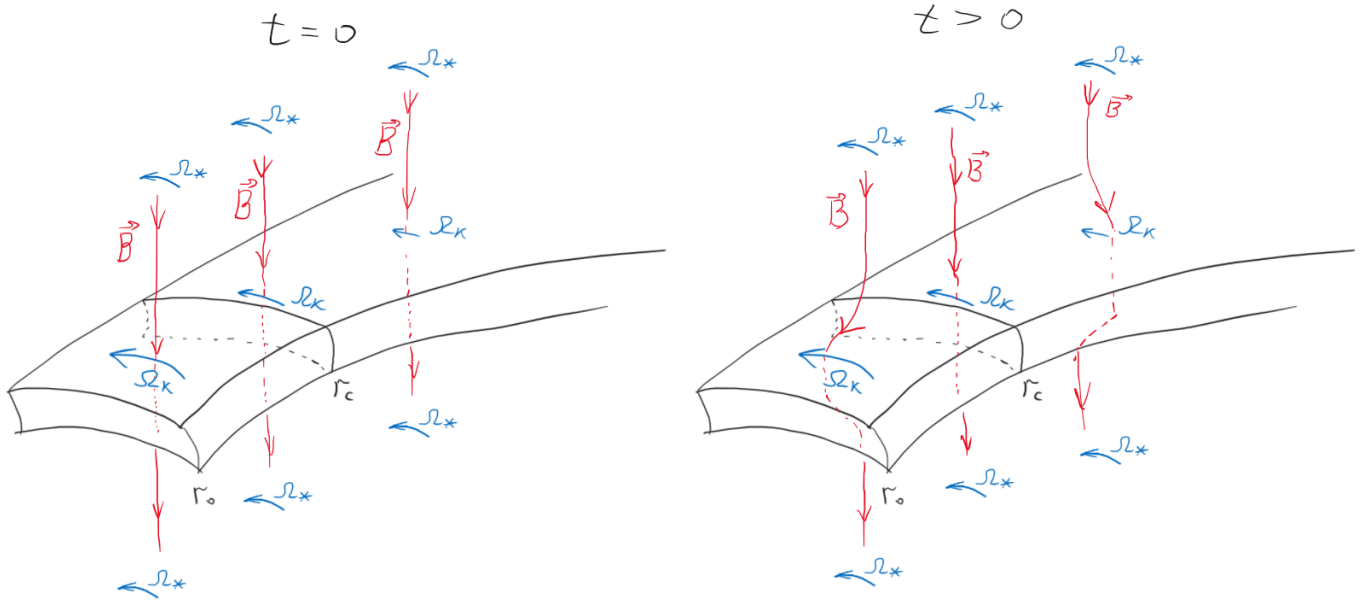
$$b_\phi = B_p (\Omega_k - \Omega_s), \quad (4.22)$$

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

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

!)

$B_r$ .



1:

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

1.

(Wang 1997 [16]):

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

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

$\Gamma$

Wang 1995 [26]

$B_\phi$

1

$b_\phi$

$b_\phi(z)$ ,

6

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

z-

6,

Bozzo et al. 2018 ([17])

$r_0 \chi$

$B_z$ ,  $b_\phi$  (KR07).

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

$jB_z j$ . (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),

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

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

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

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

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

$$(5.27) \quad \phi \in [0, 2\pi].$$

$$hB_{\phi 0} b_\phi i_{2\pi} = 0 \quad ($$

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

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

(5.31)

 $\Omega$ 

(5.31)

 $\Omega$   $b_\phi$   $r$ 

(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]

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

$\Omega$

$\Omega_k$ .

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

$$\Omega = \Omega_k.$$

(3.11)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

,  $P, B_r, B_\phi$

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

(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

$r_0$   $\xi$

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

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

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

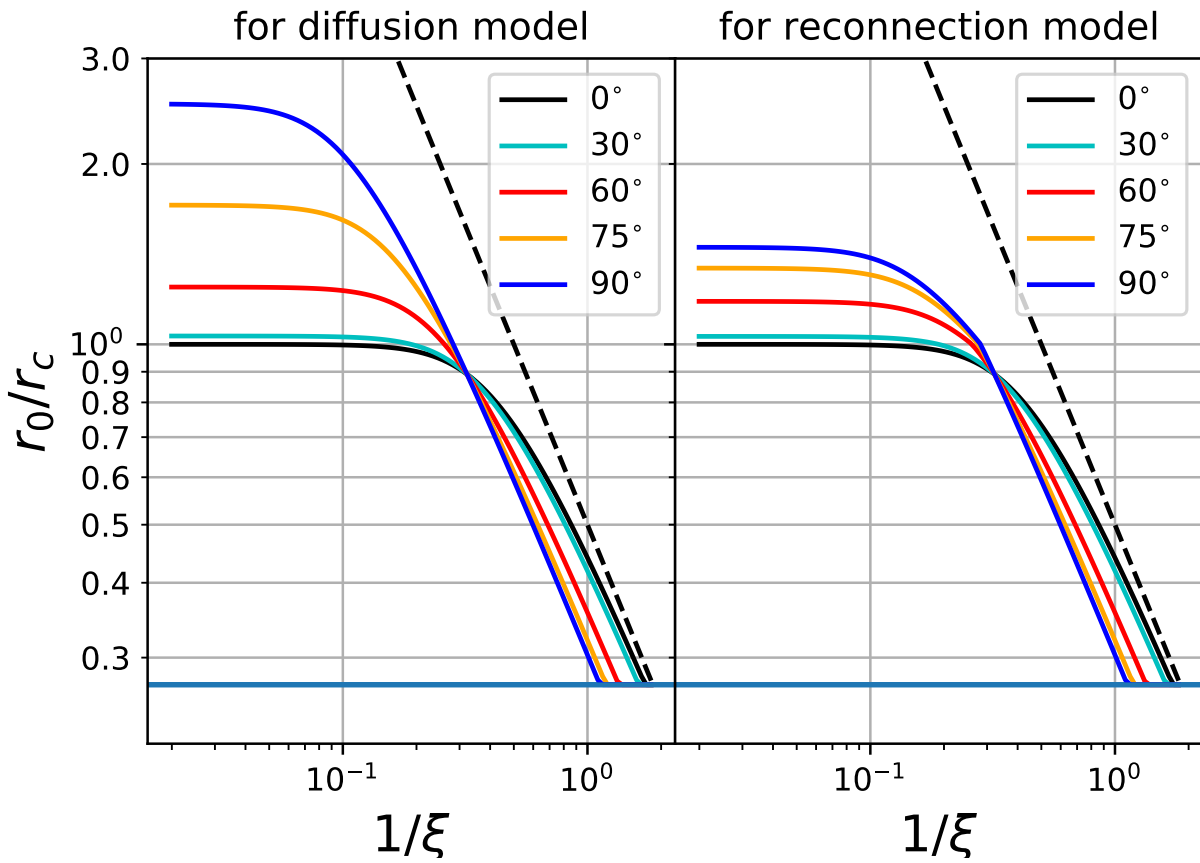
$$\omega = 0 \quad \omega_{crit}:$$

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

(6.51)

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





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

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

$$r_0 = R_{\max}$$

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

$$R_{ISCO} > R_{NS}$$

$$R_{NS} = 10$$

6.3

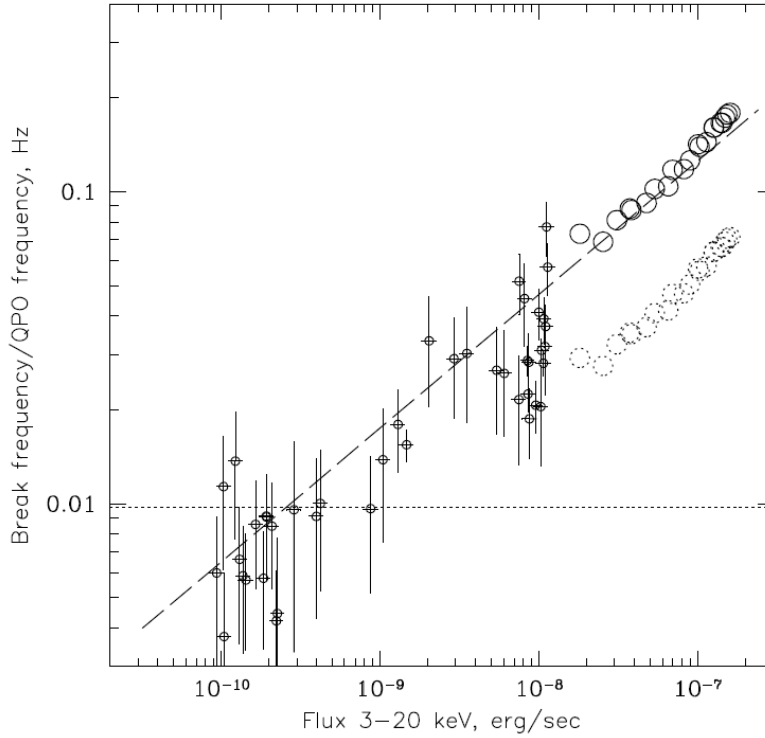
$$6.51. \quad \xi = r_a/r_c$$

:  $\xi$

Revnivtsev et al. 2009 [28]

0.

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



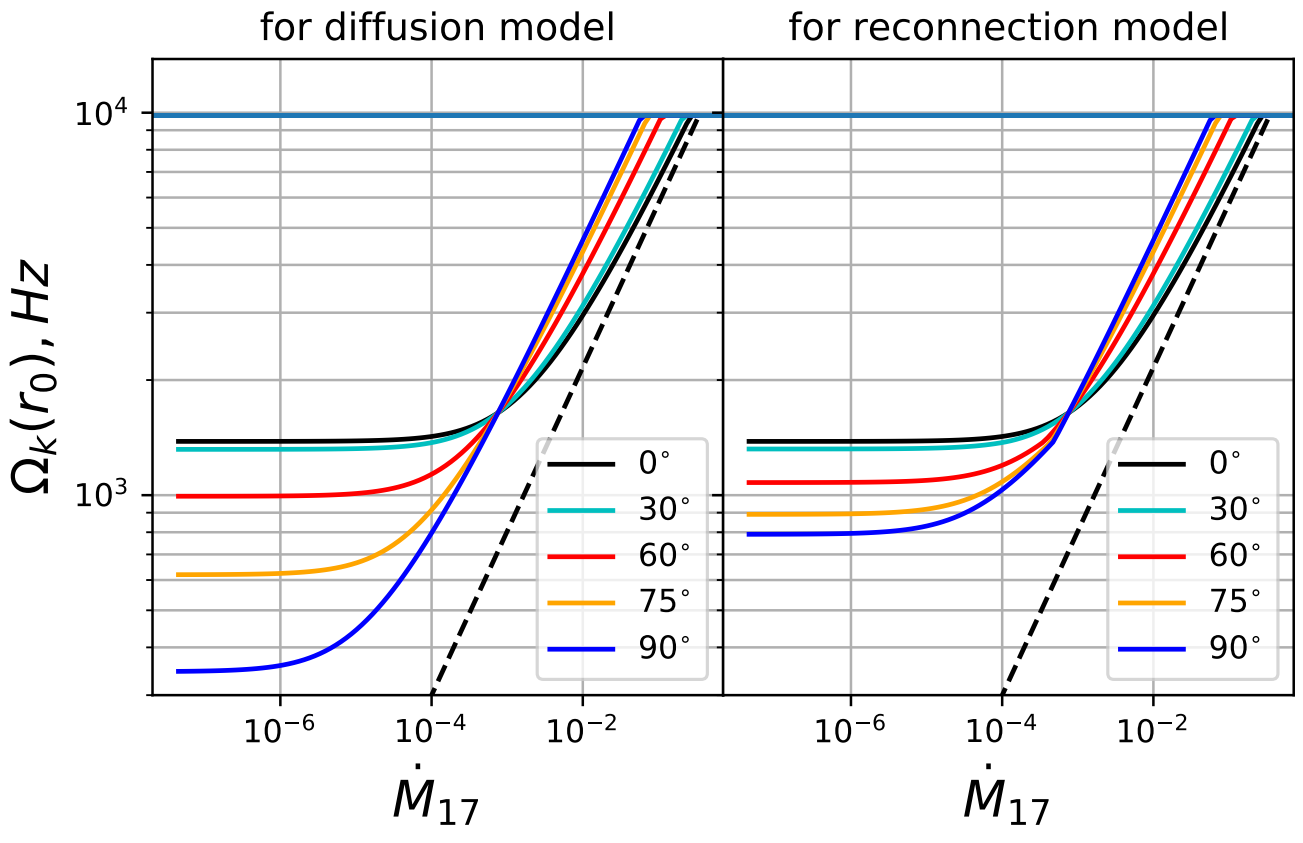
3: A0535+26 ( ), Finger et al. 1996 [29].

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

$$4 \quad \Omega_k(\dot{M}), \quad (6.51) \quad \omega(\xi) \quad (2, 4). \quad (6.54) \quad \xi \neq 0. \quad \omega^{7/3} / \xi^{7/2} = \text{const}, \quad \omega / \xi^{3/2}.$$

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]),  
 $\log \dot{M} = 13 \text{ to } 16: \xi = 0.5 \text{ to } 3.5$ .  
3 Revnivtsev et al.

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



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

$\omega \propto \xi^{21/20} \propto \dot{M}^{-3/10}$   $r_0 \propto \dot{M}^{-1/5}$  (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)  $W_{r\phi}$

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

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

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

$$g_0, g_1, g_{SS}$$

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

$f_n$ :

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

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

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

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

$r, r_c, r_0$ :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$A^\theta$ .

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

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

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

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

$r_0$ .

$\xi = 0.4,$

$W_{r\phi}$

$\chi,$

$90,$

$g_1(r)$

$W_{r\phi} ($

$r_0$

$r_c$

$\cos^2 \chi,$

$\omega$

$1,$

$2\omega f_3 \quad f_6$

(6, 7):

6

(

), 7(d)

$W_{r\phi}$

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

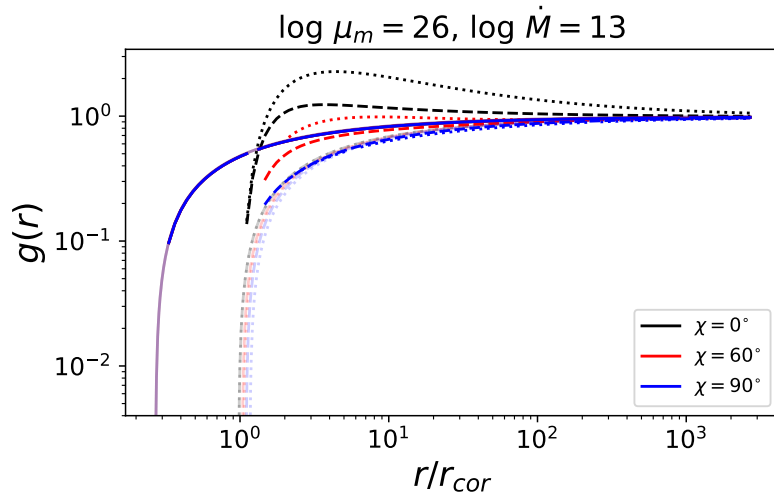
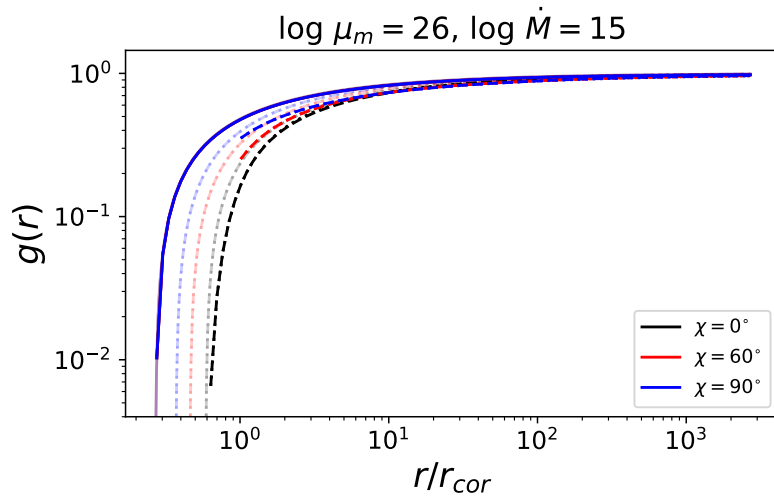
$z_0/r_0.$

$g_1$

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).

$r_0,$

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

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

$\sigma_b$ :

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

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

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

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

$Q_0$ :

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

$r = r_0$ :

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

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

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

(7.73):

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

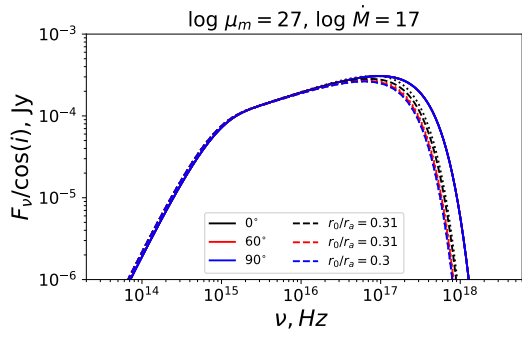
$\delta_0 \approx 0.02$  to  $0.06$  (6),

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

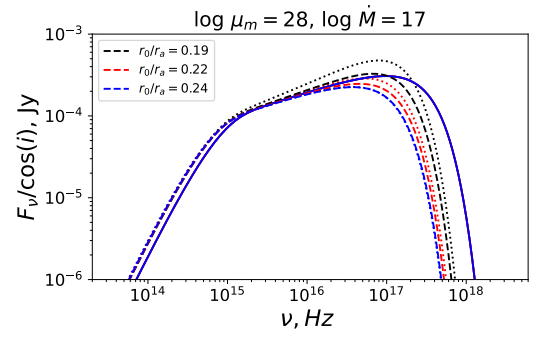
$$\mu_m = 10^{26} \text{ g cm}^{-3}, \quad f = 600$$

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

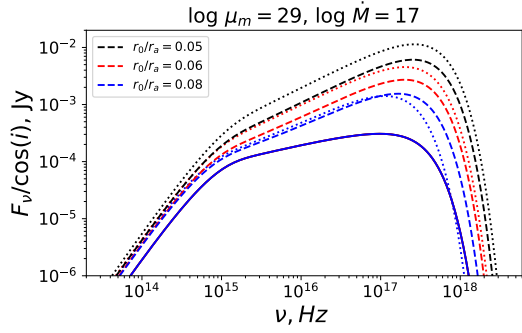
$$W_{r\phi}$$



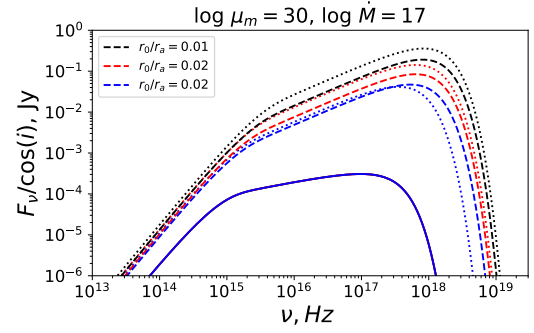
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

6:

$$(7.79).$$

$$d = 10$$

0.02(0.06)

$$\delta_0 = z_0/r_0$$

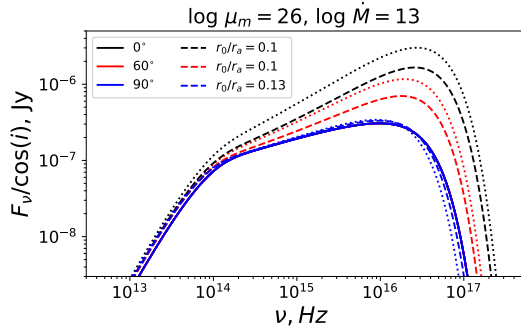
$$\dot{M} = 10^{17} / \text{yr}, \alpha = 0.1, f_{200} = 1.$$

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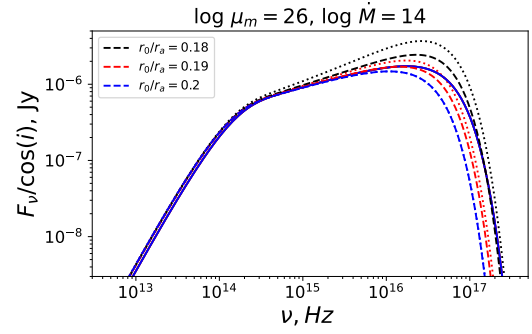
6.

$$\log \mu_m = 29$$

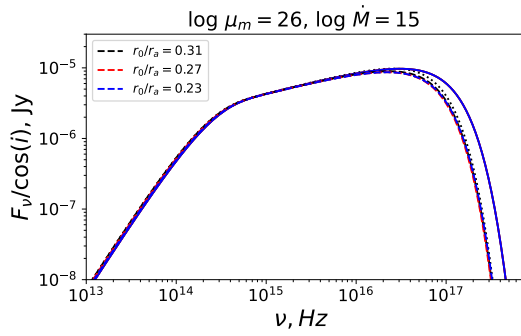
9).



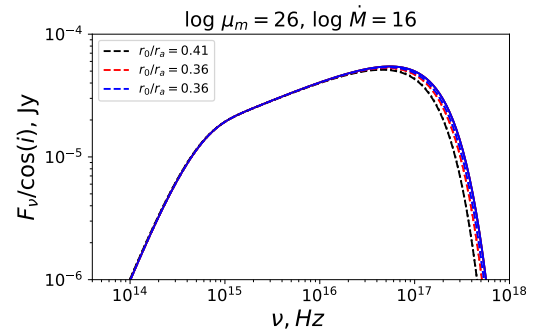
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

7:

$$d = 10$$

$$\delta_0 = z_0/r_0$$

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

7(a)

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

0.02

100, 1000

10,

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

3,

$$\alpha = 0.1, f = 600$$



$$\kappa_R = \sigma_t$$

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

$$\iota = 1, \gamma = 7/2, \kappa_0 = 5 \cdot 10^{24} \quad 5 \quad K^{7/2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Lipunova et al. 2018 [27]).

$\epsilon_{rad}$

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

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

$\Sigma(z)$

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

$$2\Sigma(z_0(r))$$

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

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

$Q_0$

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

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

$\zeta = 1$

$\zeta = 0$

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

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

(8.89)

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

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

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

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

$p, \sigma, \theta, q$  :

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

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

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

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

$W_{r\phi}$ .

8.2

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

(8.99)),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$P(\tau)$

$\tau$ .

$$(8.84).$$

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

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

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

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

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

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'

$\Pi$ -

$10^3$

Ketsaris &

Shakura.

### 8.3

$p_i$   $\theta_i$   $q$

( )

( )

c

(

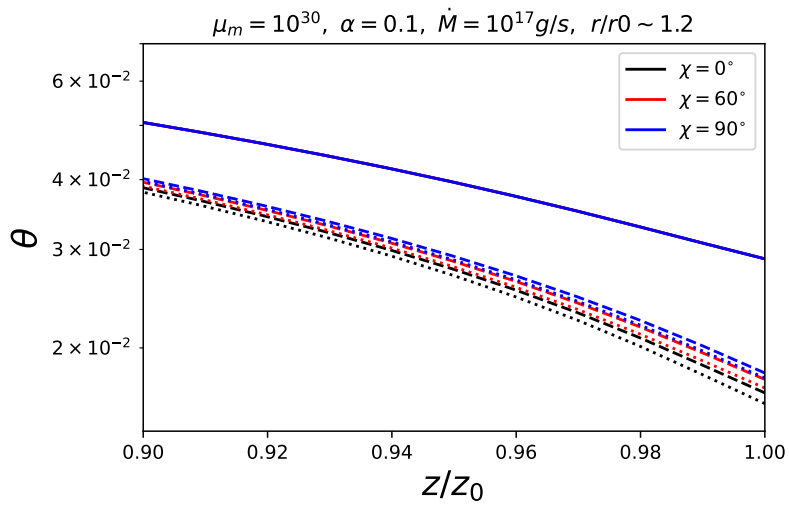
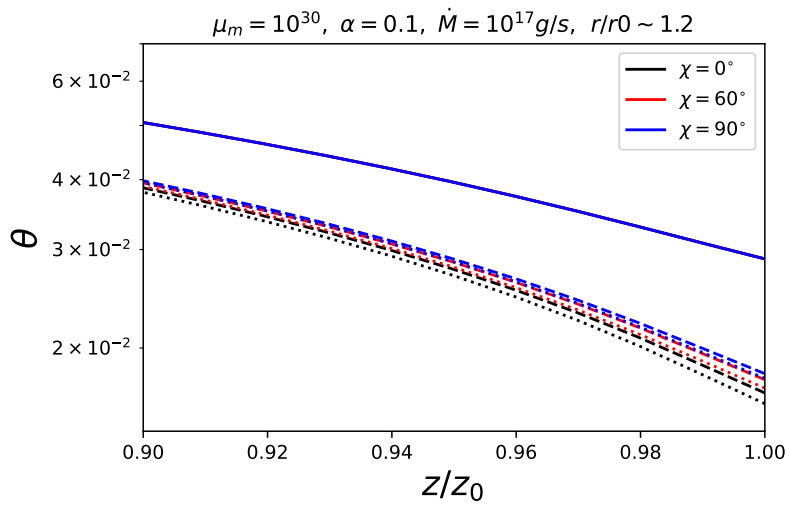
5).

$z_0$

$P_0, \Sigma_0, T_0$

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

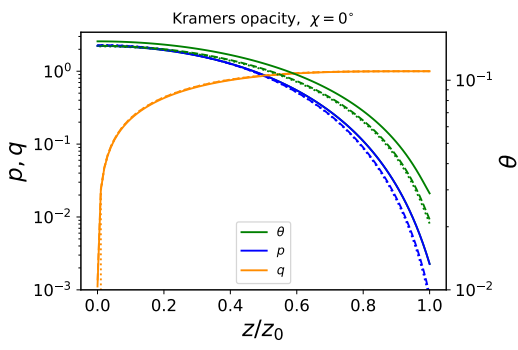
$$(\dot{M}, \alpha, \mu_m)$$

$\chi$

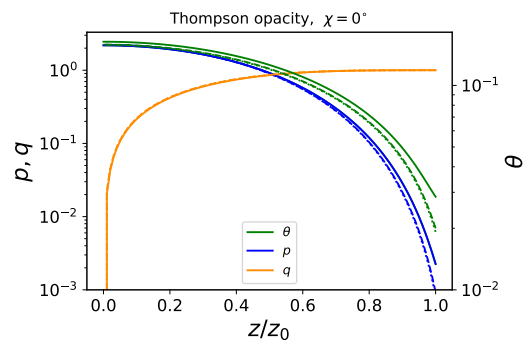
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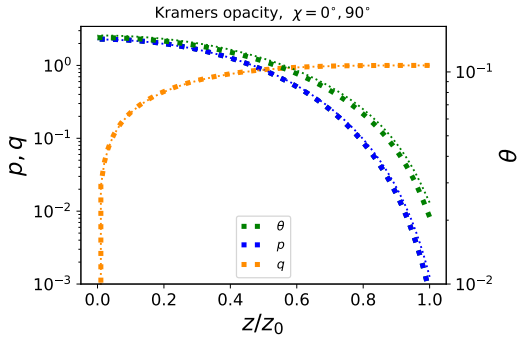
$\xi =$



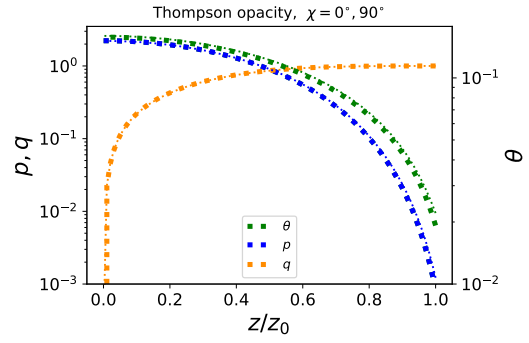
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

9:

9(a) 9(b)

$p, \theta, q$   
 $( \quad ) \quad ( \quad ) \quad ( \quad )$   
 $\chi = 0$

$( \quad ) \quad ( \quad )$   
 $\chi = 0, \quad \chi = 90$   
 $r = 1.4 \cdot 10^7, \quad r = 1.3r_0 (r_0)$   
 $\dot{M} = 10^{17} / , \quad \mu = 10^{29}$   
 $\chi = 90, \quad \alpha = 0.1$

$r_a/r_c,$

$\chi$

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

10

$\alpha-$

$\alpha-$

10

( 10%),

$\chi = 0,$

$W_{r\phi}$

$z/r,$



. 11

$z(r)/r$

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

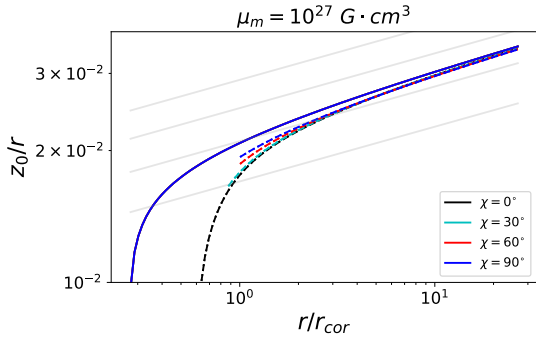
3

$r_0$   
 $r_0$   
)

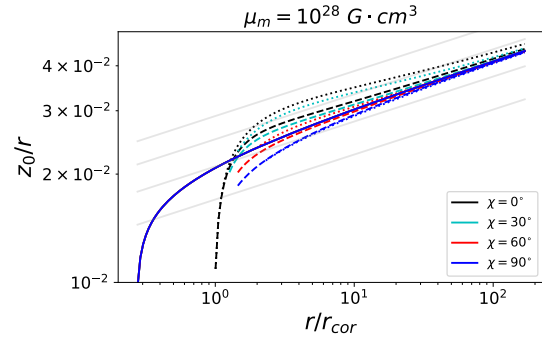
$R_{\text{ISCO}}$

$\chi_i$

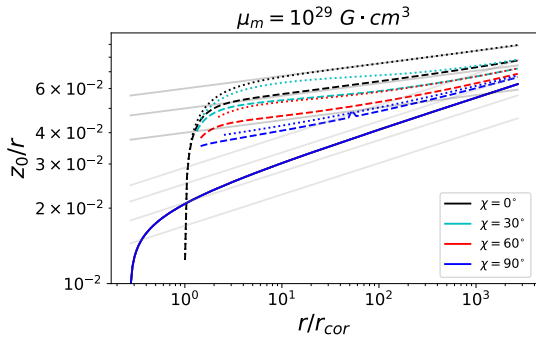
6.4,



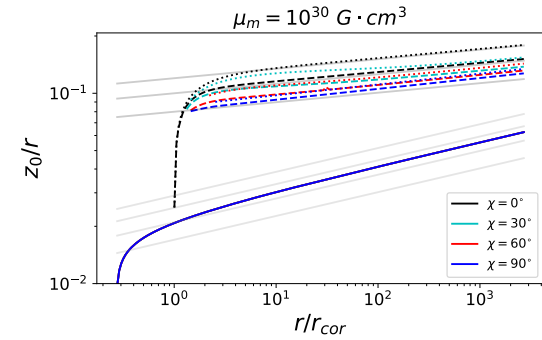
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

. 11:

$z_0(r)/r$

$\mu_m$  . 11(a)  
10, 100 1000

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

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

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

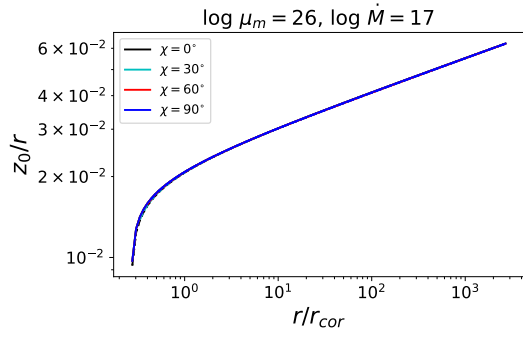
$z/r \propto r^{1/20}$ .

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

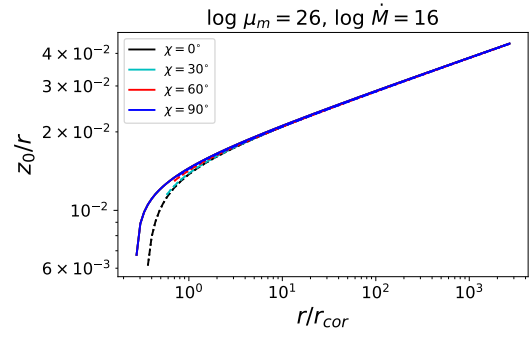
. 12

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

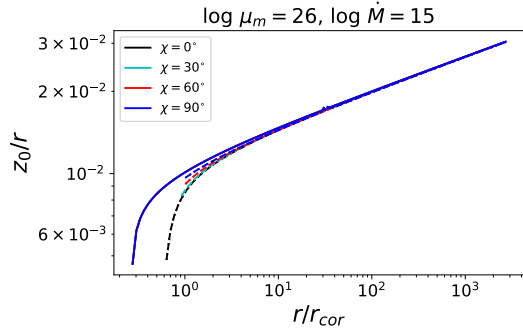
$W_{r\phi}$



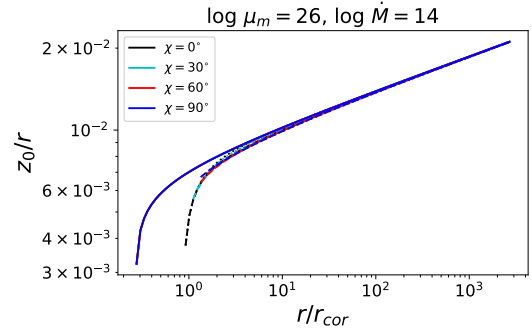
(a)



(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)

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

$z_0(r)$ :

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

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

$r \neq 1$   
( )

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

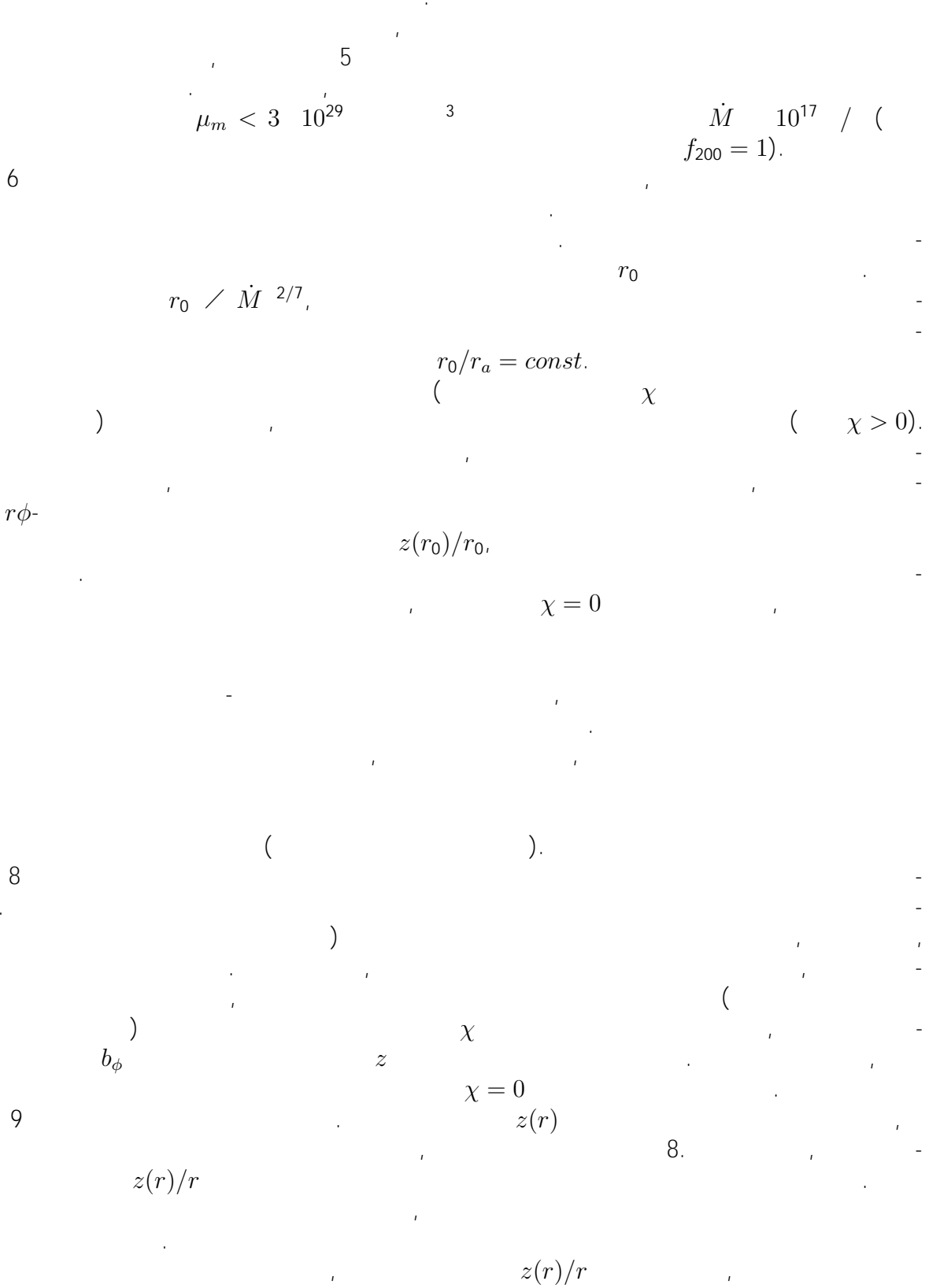
$$(9.114)$$

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

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

(Sunyaev & Shakura 1977 [31]).

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



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7.  
 $R_{\text{ISCO}}$ .

( . 6).



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00141).

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A

(6.57)

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

$z(r)/r$

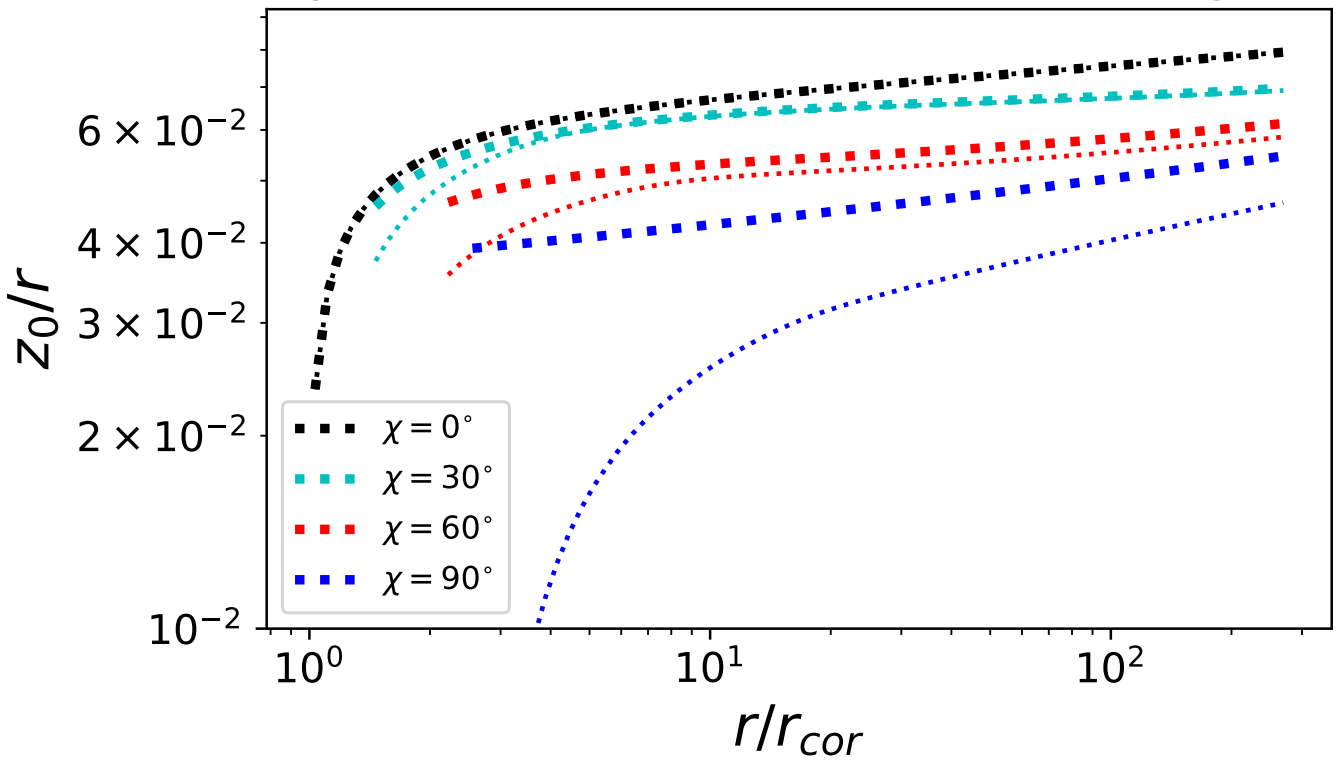
90

$\chi = 0$

$\chi = 90$

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

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



. 13:

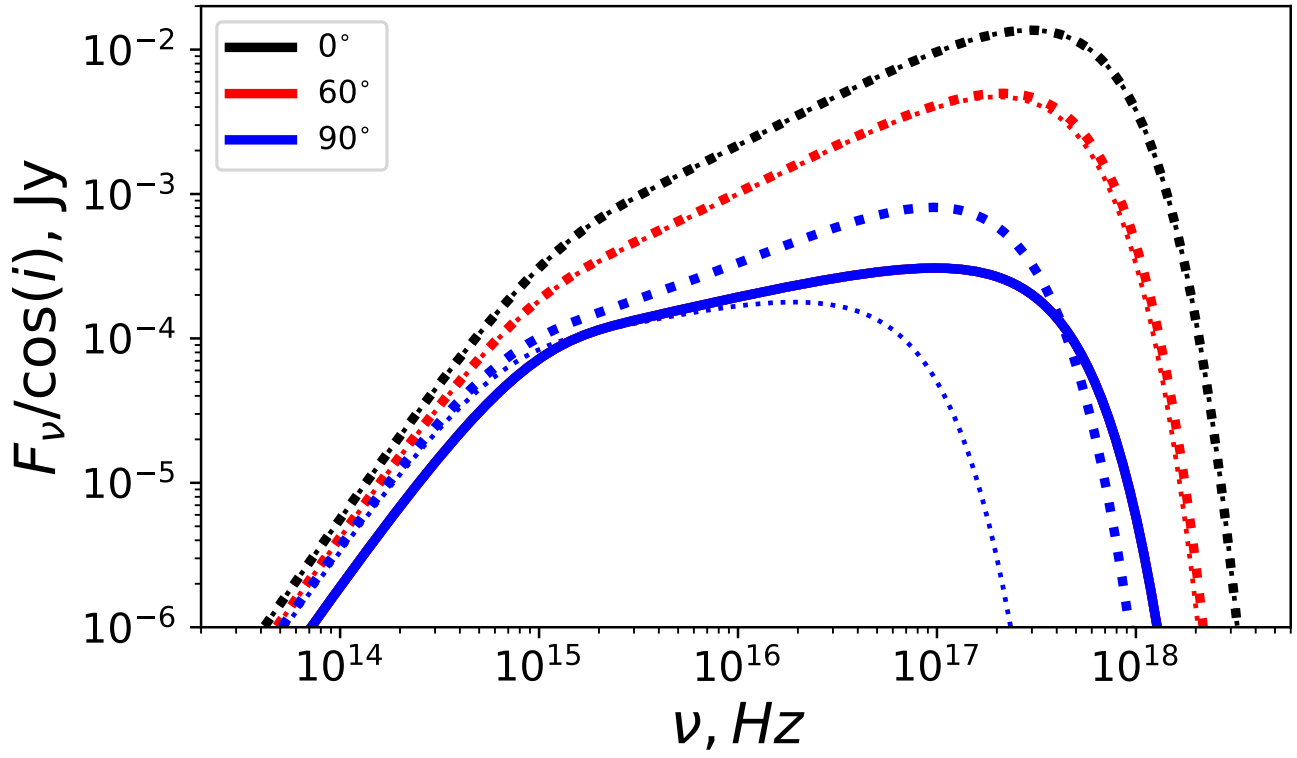
$\chi$

. 14

$z_0/r_0$

$\chi$

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



. 14:

$\chi$

$z/r,$