

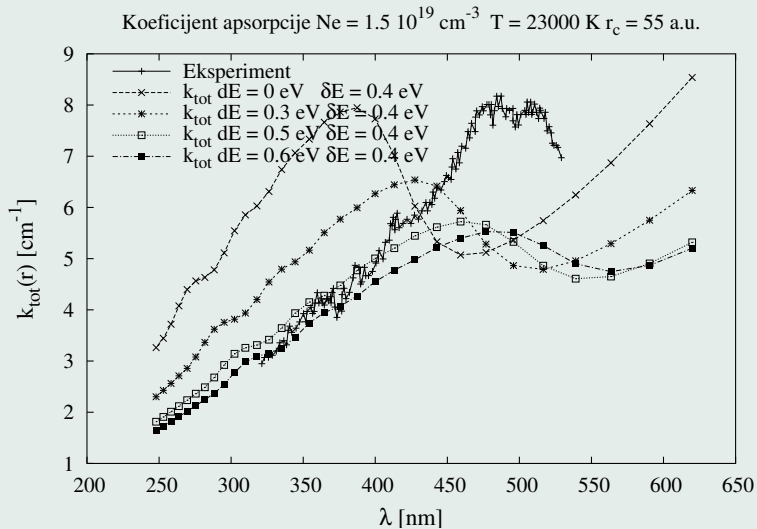
# The modeling of the continuous emission spectrum of a dense non-ideal plasma in optical region

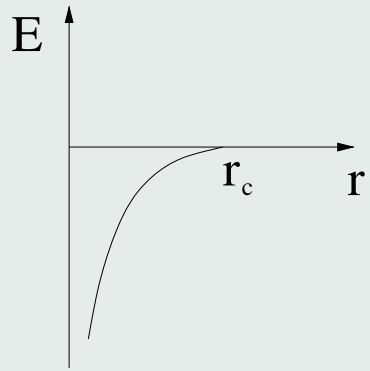
A. A. Mihajlov, N. M. Sakan, V. A. Sreković

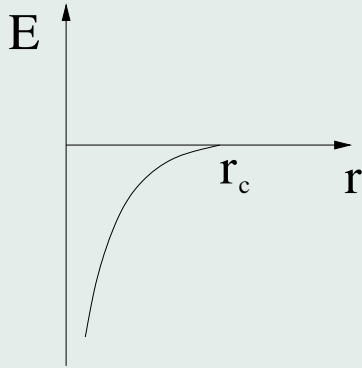
VI Serbian Conference on Speactral Line Shapes in  
Astrophysics 2007

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$$U(r) = \begin{cases} -\frac{e^2}{r} + \frac{e^2}{r_c} & : & 0 < r \leq r_c \\ 0 & : & r_c < r \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [E - U(r)] - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right\} R = 0, \quad (2)$$

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**The areas of the solution**

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a)  $E < 0$

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- c)  $e^2/r_c < E$

## The bond states, case a)

$$P(r) = \begin{cases} C_N M_{\kappa, \mu} \left( \frac{2r}{a_0 \nu^2} \right) & : r < r_c \\ \sqrt{r} C_N C_{E, l} k_{l+1/2} \left( r \sqrt{-2mE/\hbar^2} \right) & : r \geq r_c \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Where  $\mu = l + 1/2$ ,  $\nu = \sqrt{-\frac{e^2}{a_0} \frac{1}{2E_c}}$ ,  $a_0 = \hbar^2 / me^2$  and  $E_c = E + e^2 / r_c < 0$ .

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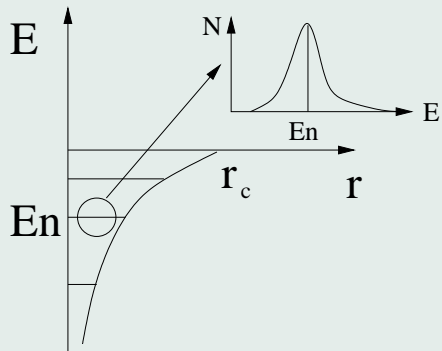
## Free states, case b)

$$P(r) = \begin{cases} C_0 M_{\kappa, \mu} \left( \frac{2r}{a_0 \nu^2} \right) & : r < r_c \\ C_0 r \left[ C_1 \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} j_l \left( \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} r \right) + C_2 \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} y_l \left( \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} r \right) \right] & : r \geq r_c \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

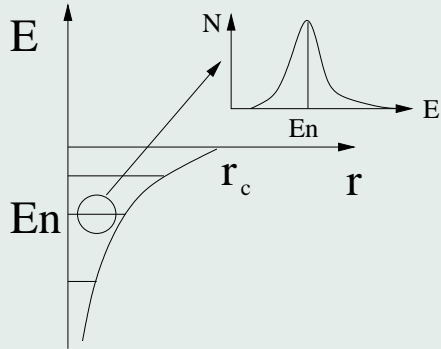
## Free states, case c)

$$P(r) = \begin{cases} C_0 F_l(\eta, r) & : r < r_c \\ C_0 r \left[ C_1 \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} j_l \left( \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} r \right) + \right. \\ \quad \left. C_2 \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} y_l \left( \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} r \right) \right] & : r \geq r_c \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Where  $\eta = 1/\sqrt{2(E - 1/r_c)}$

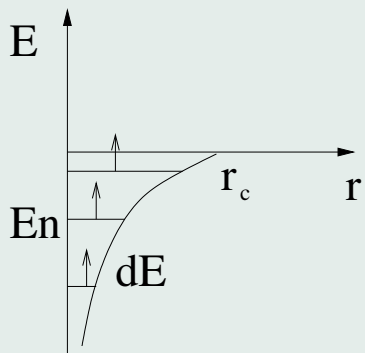


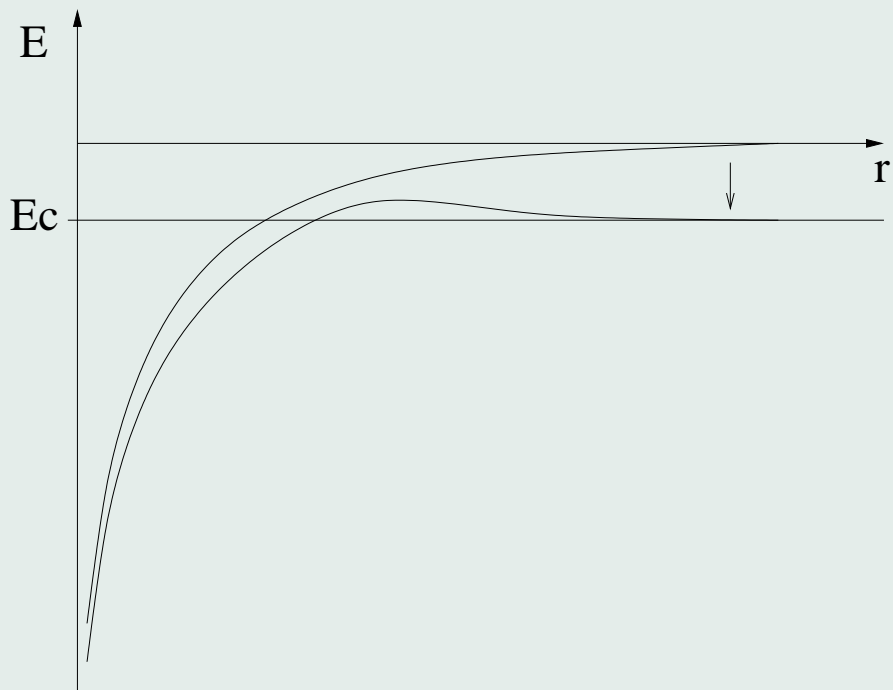


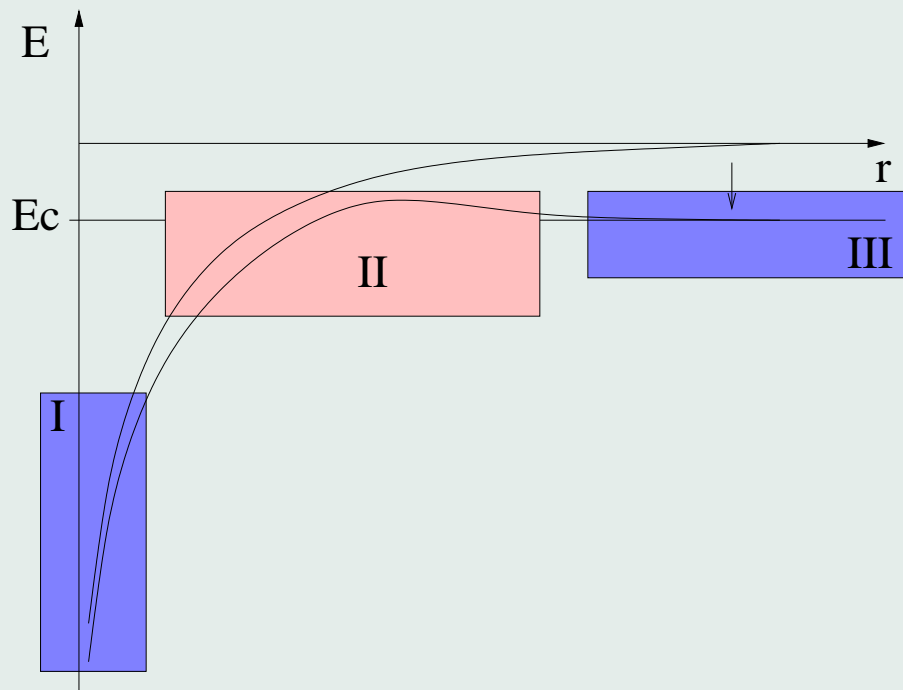


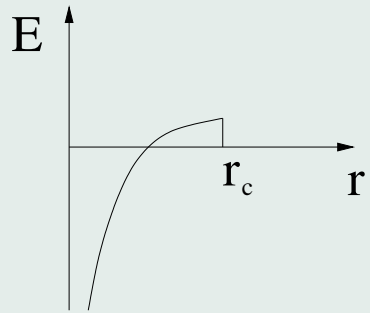
Lorentz:

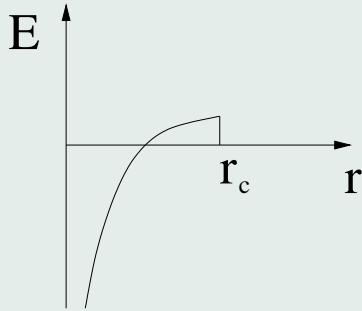
$$\frac{\gamma}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(E - E_n)^2 + \gamma^2/2} \quad (8)$$



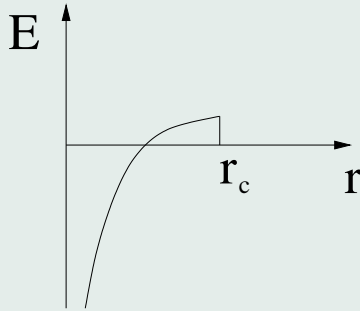






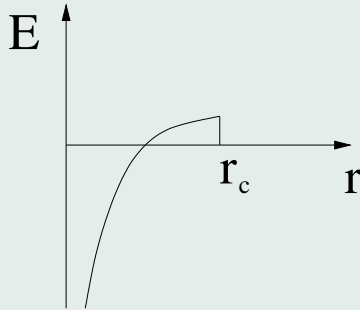


$$U(r) = \begin{cases} -\frac{e^2}{r} + k_{rc} \frac{e^2}{r_c} & : & 0 < r \leq r_c \\ 0 & : & r_c < r \end{cases} \quad (9)$$



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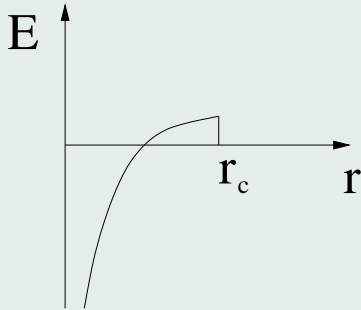


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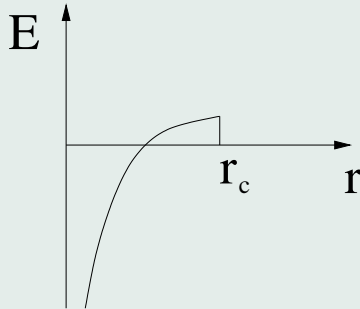




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$$P(r) = \begin{cases} C_0 M_{\kappa, \mu} \left( \frac{2r}{a_0 \nu^2} \right) & : r < r_c \\ C_0 r \left[ C_1 \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} j_l \left( \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} r \right) + C_2 \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} y_l \left( \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} r \right) \right] & : r \geq r_c \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

## Free states, case c)

$$P(r) = \begin{cases} C_0 F_l(\eta, r) & : r < r_c \\ C_0 r \left[ C_1 \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} j_l \left( \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} r \right) + C_2 \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} y_l \left( \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} r \right) \right] & : r \geq r_c \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Where  $\eta = 1/\sqrt{2(E - k_{rc}1/r_c)}$

## Example of a shift

The parameter  $k_{rc}$  is set to be  $5/2$

n	l	$E_1$ [eV]	$E_2$ [eV]
1	0	-13.1107	-12.3687
2	0	-2.90672	-2.16467
2	1	-2.90645	-2.16467
3	0	-1.01716	-0.275107
3	1	-1.01716	-0.275107
3	2	-1.01683	-0.275047

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- The possibility of connecting the optical and transport coefficients of plasma in the same QM figure.
- Flexibly, easily includes additional processes in the QM figure.
- Into the newly introduced QM model potential, the additional shifting of a levels is a part of the model itself.